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On Broadway.

See! Young America, his active arms
With bundles laden,
Escorting in a slipshod kind of way
A pretty maiden.
Often she drops a yard or two behind
Before he missed her.
Ah! her relationship is plain—
His sister.

And, close behind the couple we have seen,
Appears another,
A young man with a venerable dame.
Of course, his mother;
For he has with a patronizing air
Her arm enlisted.
And tells her things of which she was aware
Ere he existed.

Another pair, who, walking far apart,
Scorn conversation,
He eyeing all the young and blooming girls
With admiration
She, with a weary air, and loaded down
With goods he should have carried,
Seems filled with care; alase, the fact is clear,
These two are married.

One couple more—their hands are slyly clasped.
They seem devoted.
The glances of sardonic passers by
Are all unnoted.
Her eyes—the color of the radiant sky
So bright above us—
Look fondly into his. Come, let us go,
These two are lovers!

A CORRECTION.

CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND,
March 20th, 1878.

To the Editors of the Kent News—Dear Sirs: In your paper of the 23d of February last you reprinted an extract from the last previous issue of the *Maryland Republican*, which you headed "Payment for Slaves," and which you prefaced with the following remarks:

"A letter from Washington to the *Maryland Republican*, published at Annapolis, puts on others shoulders the responsibility of not paying the people of this State for their slaves and exonerates a worthy gentleman, Mr. Blair, who has long borne it."

The extract itself is as follows:

"When it became a recognized fact that slavery would have, as a military necessity, to be abolished. Mr. Blair insisted on and obtained pay for the slaves of the citizens of the District, and at the same time got the late Vice-President, Mr. Wilson, then a Senator, to bring in an appropriation for Maryland, but her own Senators, Messrs. Kennedy and Pearce, opposed and had it struck out, (for proof see *Globe*) and when Mr. Lincoln sent a message on the same subject, requesting that Congress make an appropriation and pay the border States, it was again declined by Mr. Crisfield, the recognized representative of the slave holders. These things are history, and it does seem strange that many people in your State should still accuse Mr. Blair and others, who were Union men from conviction, with having stolen their *niggers*."

I have no knowledge of the correspondent of the *Maryland Republican*, nor of his motives in seeking to cast upon the gentlemen he names, the failure to obtain compensation from the Federal Government for the slaves of Maryland; but surely justice could have been done to the living without doing injustice to the dead, and it would seem in the writer's zeal to acquit Judge Blair of "having stolen niggers," as he elegantly phrases it, he neglected to consult not only the canons of good taste, but also the volume and page of the *Congressional Globe*—to which he refers with such charming and discreet vagueness—for proof of his statement of facts, which he declares have passed into "history." It is possible that the standard of propriety to which he is accustomed to submit his conduct is not sufficiently elevated to save him from the error into which he has fallen; but it is not possible if he had examined the *Congressional Globe* with any desire to learn the truth of the matter that he could have relied upon it to support his statements; and *I must be permitted to express my surprise that you shou'd have reproduced this charge in your columns, not only without ascertaining its truth, but prefacing it with remarks which seem to assume it to be true.* I have carefully examined the Congressional Globe with reference to this matter and I assert that there cannot be found upon its pages a scintilla of evidence to show that my father, the late James Alfred Pearce, ever "had struck out," or "opposed," any appropriation for the payment of Maryland slaves, or in any other manner was responsible for the failure to obtain pay for them, and from my knowledge of the facts I am able to declare, as I here do, that the charge is utterly untrue as to him, and I believe it to be equally groundless as to Mr. Kennedy. My father has been dead for fifteen years, and Mr. Kennedy has been dead long enough to make it comparatively safe and very convenient to lay upon them the failure to obtain this compensation, but Mr. Crisfield, who is included by this writer among the offenders, still lives in the vigor of all his faculties, and has fully corroborated from his personal knowledge the declaration I have made as to my father's responsibility in this matter and has also established fully the injustice of the charges as to himself.

The facts as disclosed by the record, and as supplemented by the statement of Mr. Crisfield, made at my request, I shall state as briefly as is consistent with their proper presentation; and I do not hesitate to request the space necessary for this purpose, as due not only to me as my father's representative, but to your general readers, whom you have so grossly misled by your former publication.

The first practical movement towards compensated emancipation was made early in March, 1862, when the President, through Judge Blair, invited the Border State Representatives to meet in conference at the Executive Mansion. At this conference, which was attended by a number of members of Congress, the President expressed his anxiety that the Border States should become free States, chiefly because of the effect that the emancipation of these slaves, in his judgement, would have upon the course of the war; and he announced his intention to recommend Congress to provide suitable compensation for such of the States as would abolish slavery, either immediately or gradually. I have the positive declaration of Mr. Crisfield that my father was not present at that meeting, and that he was not in Washington at that time. A few days after this meeting the President sent his message to Congress, earnestly advocating the abolishing of slavery in the Border States, and the duty of Congress to provide compensation for the liberated slaves, and enclosing the draft of a joint resolution which he recommended the two houses to pass. That message bore date March 6, 1862, and may be found at length in the *Globe*, 2d session, 37th Congress, pages 1102 and 1103. In the House it was referred to the committee of the whole (Idem, page 1103) and in the Senate to the committee on the judiciary, (Idem, page 1112) which on the 20th of March asked to be discharged from its further consideration, which was agreed to. On the 10th of March Mr. Wilson, a Senator from Massachusetts, introduced into the Senate a joint resolution "to grant aid to the States of Maryland and Delaware to emancipate certain persons held to service or labor in those States." (Idem, page 1132.)

On the 10th of March Mr. Conkling, (then in the House) under a suspension of the rules, introduced the joint resolution recommended by the President which, after debate, was finally passed on the following day. (Idem, p. 1179. On the 12th of March the resolution, as it passed the House, was sent to the Senate, and by it referred to the committee on the judiciary. (Idem, p. 1180.) On the 20th of March the judiciary committee reported back to the Senate the resolution of the House, with a recommendation that it pass, (Idem, p. 1298.) and after a long debate it finally passed the Senate on the 2d of April, by a vote of 32 to 10. (Idem, p. 1496.) In the ayes and noes my father's name does not appear, nor does it appear in any part of that debate, nor in any vote or debate about that time on any other question. His name only appears once upon the record between the 20th of March and the 2d of April, on page 1309, as making a report from the committee on finance. It is well known that at this period my father's health was very infirm, and required him to be much out of his seat, which accounts for his failure to participate in the debate, or to record his vote upon this question. The two Houses contented themselves with this declaration of an abstract duty, and nothing further was done or attempted in relation to the subject in either house, or by the President, until on the 14th of July, the President sent a message to Congress covering the draft of "a bill providing for the payment for persons held to service or labor liberated by any State." Before this period had arrived, my father's health had so declined that he was obliged to leave Washington, and *under the favor of the War Department received a gracious permit to visit Sharon Springs in search of relief.* He never returned to Washington and died in December, 1862. I have thus shown from *the record* the falsity of the charge preferred against him by the correspondent of the *Maryland Republican*, whom I leave to such enjoyment as he may be able to extract from the consciousness of his wrong.

How my father would have voted upon any *bill making practical provision for adequate compensation, and violating no principles of humanity or sound legislation.* I do not undertake to say; but I do not hesitate to declare that if he had deemed the emancipation of our slaves to be the duty of the State under the then existing circumstances, he would neither have accepted for himself nor his people any compensation, to be derived directly or indirectly from the property of citizens in the Southern States confiscated by the rules of war or by any act of Congress.—For myself, I feel that I ought in candor to say that to the measure, in *every shape in which it was actually presented to Congress*, I perceive many insuperable objections; and I will add that, in my belief, if any plan of even tolerably adequate compensation had been adopted for the Border States—requiring, as it must have done, increased taxation and a heavy addition to the national indebtedness—it would have greatly aggregated the growing distontent and alarming indifference with which the obligations of the government are now regarded, and that all classes of our people would ere this have united in execrating the memory of the public men who had placed this millstone on their necks.

My father's relations with Mr Crisfield and my own obligations to him for full and accurate information on this subject, are such that I feel I ought not to close this communication without a denial of his "declining compensation" and of his responsibility for failure to receive such compensation. Mr. Crisfield voted against the passage of the joint declaration declaring it to be the duty of the United States to co-operate with any State—adopting gradual abolishment of slavery—and to give such State pecuniary aid for this purpose; but this resolution was a mere abstraction—it fixed no rate of compensation—it provided no means of compensation. It *guaranteed nothing* and *bound no one*, and a vote against it fails wholly to sustain the charge of declining compensation. What would Mr. Crisfield's constituents have thought of his capacity to represent them if he had supported this resolution, and if, after emancipation had been accomplished in Maryland, Congress had declined to carry the resolution into effect? How could he tell the sincerity of Congress? And, judging from the results of the past fifteen years, what sincerity was there in the declaration of this resolution.

On the 12th of July, 1862, Mr. Lincoln again invited the representatives of the Border States to a conference on the same subject, and a written reply was made to his appeal. This reply was prepared by Mr. Crisfield. It is in print and speaks for itself in refutation of this charge; but I quote a short extract:

"We regarded the resolution as the utterance of a sentiment, and had no confidence that it would assume the shape of a tangible, practical proposition, which would yield the fruits of the sacrifice if required. *We cannot trust anything to the contingencies of future legislation.*

"If Congress by proper and necessary legislation, shall provide sufficient funds and place them at your disposal, to be applied by you in payment of any of our States or citizens who shall adopt the abolishment of slavery, either gradual or immediate, as they may determine, and the expense of deportation and colonization of the liberated slaves, then will our States and people take this proposition into careful consideration, for such decision as, in their judgement, is demanded by their interest, their honor, and their duty to the whole country."

Does this language betray the purpose to "decline compensation" for our slaves, or does it manifest the desire to render compensation certain, if it should be accepted? Clearly the President thought the latter, for he *immediately*, on the 14th of July, sent a message to the two houses covering the draft of a bill "to compensate any State which may abolish slavery within its limits." (*Globe*, 2d session, 37th Congress, p. 3323.) The amount of compensation for each slave was left blank, but there were no restrictions or conditions annexed. The Senate immediately tabled this message and bill (Idem p. 3323) and it was never again called up. The House referred this message and bill to the special committee on emancipation, which on the 16th of July reported a bill to aid the States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri. This bill was referred to the committee of the whole on the State of the Union, but nothing appears to have been done with it during that session. This bill can be seen in the *Globe*, 2d session, 37th Cong., p. 3394.

At the next session—and only *five* working days before it closed. Mr. White of Indiana, from the select committee on emancipation, introduced two bills—one for Maryland and one for Missouri. That for Maryland was never printed, but its substance is given in the *Globe*, 3d ses'n, 37th Cong., p. 6293.

The first section provided that it slavery should be abolished within two years from Jan. 1st, 1863, the States should receive $10,000,000 of United States bonds, redeemable in thirty years from date, with interest semi-annually at five per cent., for the purpose of compensating for the inconvenience, public and private occasioned by such emancipation; and also provided that the United States should employ all reasonable means for the deportation and colonization of such emancipated slaves.

The second section provided that the bonds should be reimbursed to the treasury *from the property of rebels*, confiscated to the government by the rules of war, or by virtue of any act of Congress.

The 3d section provided that no compensation should be paid to any one who had engaged in or aided the rebellion, or who may have given aid and comfort to the rebels, or incited or encouraged the rebellion, or openly manifested disloyalty to the United States by word or acts, or accepted any office under the Confederate States, or who had willingly taken the oath of allegiance to the Confederate States, or wilfully refused to take the oath of allegiance to the United States when required by any *military or civil* authority of the United States or State of Maryland.

The 4th section provided that the bonds should not be delivered until an act of emancipation was passed, irrepealable without the consent of the United States and excluding from participation the classes above named

Upon introducing this bill Mr. White immediately moved the previous question which cut off all debate and all amendments. No one knew the character or provisions of the bill except as gathered from the hasty reading at the clerk's desk. Mr. Crisfield made the point of order that the bill contained an appropriation and must have its first consideration in the Committee of the Whole.—The speaker sustained this point of order, whereupon Mr. White moved to recommit the bill, which was done, and it was never again reported: (Globe 3d Session 37th Congress, 1293-4.)

It is obvious that Mr. White feared to trust this bill to the intelligence and fairness of the House, and that Mr. Crisfield discharged a plain duty in making the point of order he made. I have his authority for saying that he would have supported the bill recommended by the President had the blank been filled with a reasonable sum; but the compensation provided by Mr. White's bill was grossly inadequate, giving when brought to a gold basis less than sixty dollars apiece for the slaves of Maryland; and it was moreover loaded down with conditions that men of personal honor and proper regard for their State could not possibly accept. With this bill, as above disposed of, Mr. Crisfield's connection with the subject ceased, and his constituents, I think, may be pardoned for asking better evidence of his responsibility for their failure to obtain compensation for their slaves than the "history" furnished by the correspondent of the *Maryland Republican*.

Very respectfully yours,
JAS. A. PEARCE.

HE KNEW HIM.

A police inspector on being informed that a resteuranteur in his bailiwick was was serving game out of season, visits the restaurant in mufti, and orders dinner 'Waiter,' says he, 'can you give me a salad of patridge?'

'Sattingly, sir' replies the waiter, promptly, and yells to the cook, 'Patridge for one

The inspector finishes his dinner leisurely, and then says to the waiter, 'Ask the boss to step this way a minute.'

'What for?'

'I wish to notify him to appear in court to-morrow, and answer for shooting patridges out of season"

Oh, I guess it aint worth while bothering him about that'

'Do as I tell you. I am the police inspector, and I have secured the necessary evidence against him'

O, I spotted you and guessed what you were after. It wasn't a patridge you had.'

Police inspector (uneasily) 'What was it then?'

Waiter (cheerfully) 'Crow'

☞Children, thy mother is thy best earthly friend. The world may forget thee—thy mother never; the world may wrongfully do thee many wrongs—thy mother never; the world may persecute thee while living, and when dead, plant the ivy and the nightshade of slander upon thy grassless grave, but thy mother will love and cherish thee, while living, and if she survive thee, will weep for thee when dead such tears as none but a mother knows how to weep. Love thy mother.

☞The highest bliss of the human soul is to know God as our Father, with a father's heart. Christ as our elder Brother and intercessor, the Holy Spirit as our purifier and heaven as our final home.

☞One of Josh Billings' maxims:—"Rise early, work hard and late, live on what you can't sell, give nothing, and if you don't die rich and go to the devil, you may sue me for damages."

Not only the wicked, but a goodmany ministers, stand on slippery places—very slippery sometimes two or three pairs a week.

It is a shame for the Czar of Russia to be driving around in the one-horse Shah of Persia, in Sultan Turkey, and going with the Khedives of Egypt.

☞There is one thing calculated to develop all the latest predestrian ability a woman has in her, and that is to be caught out in a shower with her Sunday bonnet on, and no umbrella.

☞"Jack; your wife is not so pensive as she used to be." "No, she has left that off and turned expensive."

☞It is easy enough to be miss-taken, still some live to be old maids.

The Home In Mother's Absence.

A home without a mother
Is hardly home at all,
A watch must have a balance wheel,
Although the watch be small.

To regulate the household,
Better than any other,
Though she is not the motive power,
The balance wheel is "mother."

The centre of domestic love,
The radiating centre,
How bright she shines on those dear ones
Whom God hath kindly sent her!

All things must have a head, you know,
For every school, a teacher,
A general for the fighting host.
And for the church a preacher.

"Order is Heaven's first law," 'tis said,
Domestic order, no man
Has ever seen, complete and true,
On earth without a woman!

"No, poor old bachelor," says one,
"What can you know about it!"
I've been a calm observer, sir;
And why should any doubt it?

Although I never owned a mill,
I've seen its operation;
And soon, I know, 'twould go to wreck,
Without some regulation.

A TEST.

It was surely a scowling knot of workmen who stood around the door of Mr. Plaine's office on Saturday night in question

'I tell you the boss will come to it!'

'He'll have to.'

'When he finds we won't budge an inch nor take a cent less

'There's them contract jobs to be completed by July, or forfeit bonds.'

'And lots more work pressing—the busy season, too.'

'Oh, he can't do otherwise than come to terms, if we stand firm.'

These were the sentences that could be gathered as the men crowded together and talked in low tones, with determined looks and nervous, eager gestures.

'You're with us, Tom?' asked one of them of a fresh arrival—a slim, slight man, with a fair and pleasing countenance.

'With you how?'

'Why, on the strike—you know well enough.'

'Oh, yes, I had heard,' said the new comer, in an uneasy way, shifting his position and moving away, as if he were not anxious to mingle in the proceedings.

'You'd better be We'll make it hot for the rats,' said another

'I tell you we've got the boss where the hair is short. You see he's got all these contracts that he's working us so diligent hard on, to fill before the fifteenth of July. We may as well have seventy-five cents more a day as not—it's worth it—our labor is, and I, for one, am in for it,' said another of the group, stepping up and button-holding the man whom his comrades had addressed as Tom

'Very true—it is worth it. But do you not see that Mr. Plaine will fill our places with others, if we desert him at this time?'

'They can never get into the Carpenters Union,' sneered the others

'Mr. Plaine will lose, as you say, a large sum of money, if his contracts are not completed He is not a man to be balked by anything, or to be bullied. Don't you think it would better to lay our case before him, and ask an increase of wages, rather than try to force him into paying it? He is a trying man to work for, but he pays promptly, and I think he has a kind heart'

'Pooh—nonsense! As if he would care for us unless we made it necessary for him to do so! He represents capital; we represent labor. Capital and labor are eternally at war the way things are nowadays It capital has got the grip, labor must show the grit.'

'I don't see in that light. Capital and labor ought to harmonize——'

'Come boys! Four dollars and a quarter a day! Follow me. I'll open the ball. Every man of you resign until our terms are complied with,' cried the voice of a sturdy mechanic, as he brandished a hand saw above his head, and led the way across the yard into the little office.

'Come—you'll regret it if you don't strike; and it isn't healthy to be unpopular in these cases,' shouted Tom's interlocutor, as he sprang across the yard and and followed his mates

Tom stood irresolute for a moment, to take a step toward the office, then turned and walked quickly out of the yard in the street—home.

'I couldn't do it—just then, Mary. I wanted to talk it over with you, you know,' said Tom Wright to his little wife, as they sat at the table, after supper had received due attention.

'Well, Tom, I presume you know how I feel about it.'

'How?'

'Just as you do, of course. I never knew you to go far out of the way in your opinion yet, on any matter of right and wrong.'

'Thank you; I appreciate a compliment from you, wifey. But tell me—wha can I do?'

'Do? why, do your duty. Keep at work. By so doing you will do your duty to your employer and yourself at the same time

'But the union——'

'Oh, those troublesome unions!' said Mary.

They ought not be a source of trouble, but of harmony. The union ought to be between master and and men, instead of binding only the men.'

'What can the union do to you?'

'I don't think they will do me any real harm. They may make it very unpleasant for me for a time. But with your strong heart and help to cheer me, and the sweet face of little Bessie, there to encourage me, I can face them, please God, and do my duty as you say, like a man.'

'It is your duty to yourself. There's this snug little house, Tom, that you've been finishing off at odd hours—the notes for the lot and lumber come due in August. I've been calculating, and if your present wages come in regularly we can meet them all right. If not we shall have to lose all.

'That would be a bitter thing, Mary—far worse than facing the union. Then too, outside, Mr. Plaine's force, there will be no jobs to get in Boxporo' all this season, if these fellows strike and stick to it—and you and Bessie must have bread'

Strong in heart and resolution, Tom went to his work the next Monday morning. He was the only one of Mr Plaine's force that appeared to do duty

One of the idle carpenters passed that way, and saw him, alone, at work on the interior of a building.

'Ha! Leave off there. Don't you know we struck work Saturday night? You'll be cashiered by the union,' cried the workman.

'Perhaps so.'

'Aen't you going to quit?'

'No.'

'Then I'll report you to the secretary. The boys will make it comfortable for you.'

He made no reply but worked on.

'You'd better quit,' said the man. 'Old Plaine swore he'd see us roasted before he'd submit to our imposition, as he called it. He's gone to Gotham to engage a fresh lot of hands. But we telegraphed to the union there how the matters stood with us, and he'll find we've blocked his little game I say, will you come down, and quit work?'

Still Tom made no reply, but kept steadily on. The man went away, muttering curses.

At noon, when Tom was at dinner, a stealthy foot stole into the unfinished building, and a deft, noiseless hand cut two slanting slits in the props which upheld the staging where Tom had been at work.

* * * * * *

'O sir, father's hurt; he sent me to say that he can't work to-morrow.'

'What's that? whose little girl are you? asked the quick, eager tones of Mr. Plaine's incisive voice.

'Tom Wright's sir. My nome is Bessie.'

'Ah, he's hurt, is he? Perhaps that's a dodge—where do you live? I'll go and see him. All my men have left me. When did it happen, little girl?

'To-day.. He fell from the staging.'

'Ah! In the Grosvenor Square building?'

'Yes, sir.'

'Let's walk around that way.'

Bessie took the contractor's hand, and they went together to the scene of the accident.

'Some of their internal rascality! They ought to be made to suffer for it—and they shall. Not a man of them shall ever work for me again!' was Mr. Plaine's ejaculation, as he inspected the cause of the fallen staging.

'See here, little girl, the villians sawed that post two-thirds off and left it, as they did this one, so that the least sway of the staging under the man's tread, would throw it over from the wall and let your father down.'

'Who do you suppose did it, sir?'

'Lord bless you, that's more than we can find out. I'll punish him, whoever it was.'

Thus talking they come to the house where Bessie lived.

'Well, Tom, how are you?' cried the contractor, as they entered the neat room and saw his workman boistered upon a lounge, his wife holding his hand.

'Only a broken arm and a sprained side, sir, with a few bruises,' said Tom, cheerfully.

'Take a chair, sir. You are very kind to come and see my husband,' said Mary

'I'd be a dog, if I didn't,' growled the contractor. 'So that's all that ails you, is it? I should think it was enough! You didn't come for your wages last Saturday night?'

'No, sir. The men were striking.'

'I understand. Here they are. Now, when can you be out of doors—I don't mean work, but keep on your feet?'

'By three days, I hope, though the doctor said longer.'

'Lie still till next Monday morning. Then come to my office. I've engaged a full gang of fresh men in the place of miscreants that left me in the lurch and have caused your accident, and I'm going to make you my foreman You are not to work, remember, only oversee the jobs and hurry them along. Your salary will be just double your present wages, and will date from to-day Not a word—there—don't thank me! I've found a man I can rely on for business, and it's a godsend for me. Get strong as soon as possible. Good night.'

Tom Wright owns a handsome cottage now. It is all paid for, and Tom has stock in the bank besides. Mr. Plaine made him his partner next year, and Tom has learned to realize the advantage of doing his duty to his employer and himself.

AGRICULTURE

FENCES are to be repaired or made, and much draining may be done, both in the North and South.

POULTRY.—The egg basket can only be filled now, by giving warm feed and providing a warm dry house. Clean out the roosting place every week.

SHEEP require plenty of fresh air.—their warm coat protects them from the cold, and if they have a dry yard, they are better out of doors in fine weather than in a close shed.

WATER should be provided in abundance for all the stock, and that drawn from a well is preferable to any other. It is not only purer; but—what is of importance—it is comparatively warm and does not chill the animals. No animal should be compelled to eat snow for drink if it is expected to thrive.

BREAKING UP THE LAND, for the main crops of cotton and corn, should be begun this month. Secure laborers for the year. The planter can now select the best help, while later he must take just what he can get. The best laborers don't wait long to be hired, and those who look out first are best served.

HIRED LABOR IS CHEAP; for a few dollars, and by exercising judgment, one can now get more work done than he could for many years past. The laborer who stands idle when he may earn 50 cents, is unwise; a little is better than nothing.

WHAT MAY BE DONE. Stone may be got out and hauled into heaps where it may be wanted for sale or for use. A well may be dug in the barn yard. Posts and rails may be got out in the rough, hauled to a convenient spot, and piled up to dry. Slabs from a saw mill make excellent fence posts, and can usually be purchased very cheaply, and these may be drawn home. Springs may be cleaned out and walled up. Rocks may be undermined and toppled into large holes and buried. To a willing worker, there never comes a time when there is nothing to be done; and much may be done now to prepare for the busier period which will soon be at hand.

ONE POUND OF CORN is equal as food to about three and three-quater lbs. of potatoes, or eight and one-half lbs. of white turnips. Analysis gives the nutritutive value of corn to be, compared with that of oats, as 70 to 60. An average of several tables takes the value of a given quantity of oats to represent 100, while the value of the same quantity of corn would be 95, weight being identical in each case. In practice, one bushel of corn is equal to two bushels of oats for fattening; but oats are altogether better for the growing animals than corn.

EUROPE is importing a surprising quantity of American fruit—$2,500,000 worth within a year past, estimates the New York *Tribune*, to $600,000 worth the year before. Dried apples figure largely in this movement. This country has exported over 12,000,000 pounds of them since last June, as compared with 522,000 pounds the previous year. This new addition to the trade of the United States is due to invention, which has occupied itself of late with improved methods for drying and preserving and transporting fruit.

IF FARMERS have scrub stock they had better fatten it and sell it, and with the proceeds by improved stock. They can't by as much with the money as they had before, but if they will keep less, they will keep it better, and it will yield better returns. It is just as wise for the farmer to stick to the old bull-tongue plow of fifty years ago, as to hold on to scrub stock, in which there has been no improvement for fifty years. The world moves. There has been progress in breeds as well as in implements and machines, and it is the part of wisdom in farmers to avail themselves of the great improvements that have been made

PLANTING THE SEED.—Farmers would generally find the growing of certain trees profitable, as locusts for fence posts, a thousand perhaps to the acre. Locust seed may be planted in the spring, they must be scalded before planting, to soften the shells which are so hard that but few will grow unless hot water is poured on them. The frost cracks them if left in the ground all winter. All trees of the kind we have mentioned may be grown in beds in the garden, but as they throw out such strong tap roots and so few lateral rootlets, it is best to plant the seeds where they are wanted to grow. If sowed in a bed they should be dug up when one year old and reset, the tap root being cut off to cause them to throw out roots nearer to the surface. The locust seeds require but a thin covering. The yellow locust is the best variety; as they grow up they may be thinned out for fence stakes A set of locust fence stakes will last a lifetime and so will the posts. A nut grove on the farm will go a long way towards making home more attractive to the boys and girls, and around it will cluster endearing associations and memories which will attach them to the homestead.

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