

WHAT 1897 HAS SEEN.

RECORD OF THE IMPORTANT EVENTS OF THE YEAR.

Greece-Turkish War and the Cuban Insurrection-The Great Strike in the Coal Fields-Political Changes of Twelve Months.

A Chronological Table.
The year 1897 has been, it might be said, almost a commonplace one, since its commencement, that is, no events of overwhelming moment have taken place, but there has been no dearth of important occurrences. The war between Turkey and Greece, the struggle for freedom in Cuba, the costly and long-drawn-out strike in the Ohio and Pennsylvania coal fields, the change of national administration, the enactment of the Dingley tariff law, the disastrous spring floods in the Mississippi valley and autumn fires in the West and Northwest, and the epidemic of yellow fever in the Southern States are clearly not matters of minor importance in the history of the world. The year has been an unusual one from the fact that but few men of really great reputation have passed from the stage of their earthly labors; their number can be computed upon the fingers of the two hands.

JANUARY.

1-Extremely miners perish at Pachuca, Mexico.
2-Thirteen high temperature and heavy rains in New England.
3-Governor of Michigan.
4-W. A. Hammond, wrecker of Illinois National Bank.
5-Fatal storm in Southwest.
6-Nashville, Tenn., has \$400,000 fire.
7-West and Northwest defied by rain.
8-Snow and frost succeed rain.
9-Farmers blizzard in Ohio.
10-Gov. Scovel inaugurated at Madison, Wis.
11-Fire in St. Louis.
12-Go. Alford pardons 10 criminals.
13-St. Stanislaus paragon at Bay City, Mich., seized by warlike mob.
14-Children die by fire near Westfield, Wis.
15-Three near Chicago.
16-Illinois Legislature meets.
17-Seven Erie girls perish by fire at Convent of Our Lady of Lake St. Clair.
18-Tanner inaugurated Governor of Illinois with much pomp and circumstance.
19-Mount Washington, N. H., fire.
20-House kills bill.
21-Train wreck at St. Louis.
22-Fire at Potomac, Pa., coal shaft.
23-Nevada captures Santa Clara by Cuban insurgents.
24-Bombing India, a city of death and terror because of ravages of choleraic pandemic.
25-Thousands dying, and city being depopulated; dead lie unburied, and culture hovers over the town of Chicago.
26-Wash. E. C. Burns, Europe's greatest alarm.
27-Illinois.
28-Three men lynched in Louisiana.
29-Nine sailors; down on Long Island.
30-Mercy falls 30 degrees to zero at Chicago.
31-Death of Sir Isaac Pitman at New York.

FEBRUARY.

1-Pennsylvania state capital burned; loss \$1,500,000.
2-Admiral Bunsen's squadron in a storm off Hawaiian Islands.
3-Several injured.
4-Philadelphia railroad stop at Philadelphia.
5-Bradley's Million ball at New York costs \$500,000.
6-Mineral drop in price of steel rails.
7-Ald. O'Malley acquitted of murder at Lexington, Ky.
8-Death of J. Randolph Tucker at Adams, Mo.; both rose Confederates.
9-Greek revolution.
10-Under Turkish rule.
11-Appeal of Joe. B. Dunlop, convicted of murder.
12-Homeless Eastrow hanged at Union, Ky.
13-Death of Peter Schmidt and wife hanged at Clayton, Mo.
14-Death of British lord at Crete.
15-Death of Europe protest against Crete.
16-17-700 Moslems slain in Crete by Greeks.
18-Shortage of State officials hanged in New York.
19-Came barred by the powers.
20-Baby girl at the West.
21-General observation of Washington's Birthday.
22-Flores in Ohio Valley.
23-Powers decide Greece must evacuate Crete.

MARCH.

1-McKinley inaugurated.
2-Six killed at Boston by explosion.
3-Extensive floods in Mississippi Valley and in Ohio, and Indiana.
4-Greece defies the powers.
5-Founder of the Greek Republic.
6-Six killed by a wreck near Princeton, Ind.
7-\$1,500,000 sweeps the Northwest-\$400,000 wholeness of St. Louis.
8-Flores in Valley make thousands of negroes homeless.
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APRIL.

1-Carter H. Harrison elected Mayor of Chicago by 15,000 plurality.
2-Flores in Mississippi.
3-\$1,000,000 fire at Knoxville, Tenn.; 17 people killed.
4-Snow storm in Central States.
5-Daniel W. Voorhees, former U. S. Senator from Indiana, dies at Washington.
6-Riot in Indianapolis over 3-cent car fare.
7-\$500,000 fire at New Orleans.
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9-Fire at New Orleans.
10-Desperate fighting in the Levant.
11-First execution by electricity in the United States.
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1-Snow at Chicago.
2-\$400,000 fire at Pittsburg, Pa.
3-One hundred die by fire in a Parisian hotel.
4-Rental murder of the Harris family, near Waukegan, Wis., by Wm. Ponch.
5-Sixteen die in the Mallory.
6-Steaming ship, off Sandy Hook.
7-Desperate fighting in the Levant.
8-Snow at Chicago.
9-Car intervenes to stop war in the Levant.
10-Severe earthquake shock at Cincinnati.
11-Desperate fighting in the Levant.
12-Spanish cabinet resigns.
13-Three men killed at Urbana, Ohio, and nine wounded, by militia under command of Sheriff McLean.
14-Fire at Westfield, Mass.
15-\$200,000 fire at Cambridge, Mass.
16-Death of Alvan Clark, famous lens-maker, at Cambridge, Mass.
17-Wife murderer French hanged at New Orleans.
18-Mary Richards killed at Banker Hill, N. Y.
19-Attempt to kill President Fair by a Paris bomb-thrower.
20-Salvador of Bernay Barato at sea.
21-Temperature of 98 in Chicago; 40 protruding.
22-Northeast suffers from awful heat.
23-Sixteen killed four children at Lincoln, Neb., by hot water.
24-Veteran celebration commences at Washington.
25-Zelone, a Russian, kills three; hall bombards Tappan.
26-Landing of a Russian ship.
27-Race war at Key West over attempted lynching.
28-Cornell defeats Yale and Harvard in college football.
29-Joseph, Mo., Fayetteville, W. Va., Athens, Ga., and other cities.
30-Seven killed in a wreck at Missouri City, Mo.
31-Killed in West of Chicago; 15 hurt; two men drowned at Chicago.

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The Government of the United States in the city of Washington, 1,800,000.

The Government of the United States in the city of Washington, 1,800,000. A volume of literature. Of these about one-half, or 787,715, are in the congressional library. The remainder are scattered through the various executive departments. The daily number of readers in the congressional library averages 3,320. About 700 persons, including the members of both houses and high officials of the Government, are entitled to draw books and take them away from the building, and the average number loaned out is in excess of 2,000,000. It is a favorable commentary upon the honesty and care of our public men that during a period of thirty years the number of books lost or not returned was only five in a thousand.

CLAIMS TO BE 140 YEARS OLD.

Georgia Negro Who Says He Remembers the Revolution.
Samuel Andrew Gibbons is an old negro, who, if his claims are true, is the oldest living native of Chatham County. Gibbons says that he is 140 years old and that he was 17 years old when the revolutionary war began. A reporter met Gibbons on Bay street yesterday and had quite a little chat with him. He does not begin to look as old as he claims to be, but he is a stout and healthy man. He says to prove him an very old man, a peculiar feature of his story is that he says that up to a month ago, when he returned here, he had not been in Savannah for seventy years. The old man is not in his dotage by any means, and uses pretty good English. "I was born on a Fairhaven plantation, over that way (west of the city)," he said, "and I belonged to William Gibbons. The Gibbonses owned a whole lot of property here. I s'pose they own some of it yet. I used to be a barber-shop right over on that corner, but it was burned down by Bay and Montgomery streets. "I don't know the names of the streets now, 'cept one or two. They didn't have all these streets when I left here. That street they called South Broad used to be the common place. The cabinet should close the market here then, but it was wooden building. I don't know whether it was the same square as the market is now or not. "Yes, sir, I was here when the first revolution was in the United States of America took place. I was 17 years old then. "You saw General Washington, of course? "Yes, sir, I saw him. All the people turn out to see him, and they fired guns. "Did you see Lafayette? "Yes, sir, he was the man they put to walk on. They had a big gathering in Monument Square and a whole lot of soldiers. They don't treat Presidents now like they used to. "The old man was positive in all his statements, and could not admit that he might be mistaken in any of his facts. "I left a daughter in Florida when I went to Alabama," he said. "She was just big enough to be in a nappin. I went back there the other day and found her, and her hair was whiter than mine."

TOPICS FOR FARMERS.

A DEPARTMENT PREPARED FOR OUR RURAL FRIENDS.
Don't Attempt to Fatten Shoats in the Pasture-Give Milk Cows Good Care-Beans Are a Profitable Crop-Fowls Should Be Fed Slowly.

Fattening Shoats.

The shoats for butchering should be kept in the clover and woods pasture and put in the pens for fattening. It is a great waste of feed to try and fatten them in the pasture with the sows and pigs. Clean the pens out; if possible, give them a good coat of whitewash. Put four shoats into an eight-by-ten pen; this will give them plenty of room at the trough. If they are lousy, pour a little coal oil down the back over the head and behind the ears, and down the legs. One good sprinkling and rubbing will answer. Give the shoats thick milkfed corn nighting morning and they will eat up clean, and no more. Then give a few ears of soft corn to each; commence with a little corn at first, but gradually increase the amount until they get all they will eat. At noon give cabbage leaves or boiled pumpkin and clover hay. At night give a little hard corn to eat every second day. Bed with leaves, keep the pens clean and dry. A half peck of flaxseed meal added to each barrel of slop after the meal has been well scalded, will increase the fattening process. It is easy to get the shoats fat by feeding the shoats will be fat enough to market. It is best to send them to market in a large covered wagon, instead of driving them on foot.—Exchange.

Care of the Milk Cows.

When there is heavy frost on the grass, keep the milk cows in until the frost is dissolved by the sun. Feed cattle most other crops, and were ready for them to go under at night and when the weather is stormy. A roof made of poles and covered with two feet of straw will answer. If the pasture is abundant, the milk cow may be left in the field when the weather is good. After two or more hard frosts, there is not much substance in the pasture; the cows should be grain-fed night and morning, and at night give to each one an armful of corn fodder. An excellent grain ration for cows is three pounds of timothy hay, four quarts of corn chop and one quart of linseed meal. Divide into two feeds and give half in the morning and the remainder at night. During mild weather mix this feed with cold water; when the weather is hot, mix with warm water, and add one tablespoonful of salt daily.—Baltimore American.

Beans a Profitable Crop.

Beans are a profitable crop, as much so as any raised; almost every farm has land well adapted to bean culture. I have raised beans on a small scale, and found them very profitable. They have not proved very difficult to grow. The best soil for them is a rich, sandy soil, and they will grow on any soil. They are sold to private customers at ten cents per quart. In harvesting they will not bear much delay; a wet spell will spoil many. They should be treated to the fumes of carbon, as the weather is so uncertain. Beans are also a profitable crop, as they are also a special crop, as large quantities are consumed in all cities, and but very little produced near some. Few farmers raise what they themselves use, preferring to buy, yet retail dealers pay \$1 per bushel for them. The quickest and very successful with a novelty in the bean line; it is New Kidney Wax; beans are pure white and firm; the stalks hold up from the ground well while young; pods are of a rich golden yellow color, and when ripe are very decided merits. I also raised the Lady's Finger; these are very nice. I sowed a half barrel down. They are also white and firm when ripe, and are equally useful as a snap, shell or soup bean. For dry peas for winter, I like the Earle's; these are the best for winter, as they are done when dry in half an hour, and has a pleasant flavor. I have never had any to sell, but could have sold five or six bushels at home. As a green pea, they are profitable, as they are so very early, and will grow in any soil. The ground can be cleared for some other crop—Farm and Home.

Apple Trees by Roadside.

The owner of land through which a highway runs is also the owner of the land, and is entitled to make any use of it that will not interfere with the right of the public to travel on it. It is a good thing to plant apple trees on either side of a highway, as they will not only be a pleasure to the eye, but they will also be a source of profit. The ground can be cleared for some other crop—Farm and Home.

Feed Fowls Slowly.

One of the difficulties in feeding fowls is to get them to eat the food in a moderate amount. In its natural state, the fowl hunting for food is obliged to eat slowly, one grain at a time. Usually, after each mouthful, the hen is obliged to scratch for more food. This is a good thing, as it keeps the fowl from eating too much. When she comes to a pile of grain, one of the reasons why corn is a bad feed for fowls is that the grain is large, and if shelled and thrown out by handfuls, the fowls eat it too fast for their good. The true way to feed fowls is to mix their grain with chaff or straw, so that they must scratch for it. If covered with mellow earth, it will be still better, as the dust thus raised will rid the fowls of vermin.

Chestnut Trees Profitable.

Those who have a chestnut grove and keep it free from spruce and pine may find a source of profit. We know of one or two such groves which are only natural fruit, but which yield returns far in excess of what they would yield if they were planted. Chestnut trees, if kept free from spruce and pine, will yield five or six bushels of nuts per acre. The nuts are sold to the grocers, and the grocers sell them to the public. The nuts are sold at a profit of 50 per cent. Chestnut trees are a profitable crop, as they are also a source of profit. The ground can be cleared for some other crop—Farm and Home.

Live and Let Live.

City Physician—How in the world do you happen to become such a pronounced vegetarian? Country Doctor—That's the way a majority of my patients pay me.

TOPICS FOR FARMERS.

A DEPARTMENT PREPARED FOR OUR RURAL FRIENDS.

Don't Attempt to Fatten Shoats in the Pasture-Give Milk Cows Good Care-Beans Are a Profitable Crop-Fowls Should Be Fed Slowly.

Fattening Shoats.
The shoats for butchering should be kept in the clover and woods pasture and put in the pens for fattening. It is a great waste of feed to try and fatten them in the pasture with the sows and pigs. Clean the pens out; if possible, give them a good coat of whitewash. Put four shoats into an eight-by-ten pen; this will give them plenty of room at the trough. If they are lousy, pour a little coal oil down the back over the head and behind the ears, and down the legs. One good sprinkling and rubbing will answer. Give the shoats thick milkfed corn nighting morning and they will eat up clean, and no more. Then give a few ears of soft corn to each; commence with a little corn at first, but gradually increase the amount until they get all they will eat. At noon give cabbage leaves or boiled pumpkin and clover hay. At night give a little hard corn to eat every second day. Bed with leaves, keep the pens clean and dry. A half peck of flaxseed meal added to each barrel of slop after the meal has been well scalded, will increase the fattening process. It is easy to get the shoats fat by feeding the shoats will be fat enough to market. It is best to send them to market in a large covered wagon, instead of driving them on foot.—Exchange.

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Fattening Shoats.
The shoats for butchering should be kept in the clover and woods pasture and put in the pens for fattening. It is a great waste of feed to try and fatten them in the pasture with the sows and pigs. Clean the pens out; if possible, give them a good coat of whitewash. Put four shoats into an eight-by-ten pen; this will give them plenty of room at the trough. If they are lousy, pour a little coal oil down the back over the head and behind the ears, and down the legs. One good sprinkling and rubbing will answer. Give the shoats thick milkfed corn nighting morning and they will eat up clean, and no more. Then give a few ears of soft corn to each; commence with a little corn at first, but gradually increase the amount until they get all they will eat. At noon give cabbage leaves or boiled pumpkin and clover hay. At night give a little hard corn to eat every second day. Bed with leaves, keep the pens clean and dry. A half peck of flaxseed meal added to each barrel of slop after the meal has been well scalded, will increase the fattening process. It is easy to get the shoats fat by feeding the shoats will be fat enough to market. It is best to send them to market in a large covered wagon, instead of driving them on foot.—Exchange.

Care of the Milk Cows.

When there is heavy frost on the grass, keep the milk cows in until the frost is dissolved by the sun. Feed cattle most other crops, and were ready for them to go under at night and when the weather is stormy. A roof made of poles and covered with two feet of straw will answer. If the pasture is abundant, the milk cow may be left in the field when the weather is good. After two or more hard frosts, there is not much substance in the pasture; the cows should be grain-fed night and morning, and at night give to each one an armful of corn fodder. An excellent grain ration for cows is three pounds of timothy hay, four quarts of corn chop and one quart of linseed meal. Divide into two feeds and give half in the morning and the remainder at night. During mild weather mix this feed with cold water; when the weather is hot, mix with warm water, and add one tablespoonful of salt daily.—Baltimore American.

Beans a Profitable Crop.

Beans are a profitable crop, as much so as any raised; almost every farm has land well adapted to bean culture. I have raised beans on a small scale, and found them very profitable. They have not proved very difficult to grow. The best soil for them is a rich, sandy soil, and they will grow on any soil. They are sold to private customers at ten cents per quart. In harvesting they will not bear much delay; a wet spell will spoil many. They should be treated to the fumes of carbon, as the weather is so uncertain. Beans are also a profitable crop, as they are also a special crop, as large quantities are consumed in all cities, and but very little produced near some. Few farmers raise what they themselves use, preferring to buy, yet retail dealers pay \$1 per bushel for them. The quickest and very successful with a novelty in the bean line; it is New Kidney Wax; beans are pure white and firm; the stalks hold up from the ground well while young; pods are of a rich golden yellow color, and when ripe are very decided merits. I also raised the Lady's Finger; these are very nice. I sowed a half barrel down. They are also white and firm when ripe, and are equally useful as a snap, shell or soup bean. For dry peas for winter, I like the Earle's; these are the best for winter, as they are done when dry in half an hour, and has a pleasant flavor. I have never had any to sell, but could have sold five or six bushels at home. As a green pea, they are profitable, as they are so very early, and will grow in any soil. The ground can be cleared for some other crop—Farm and Home.

Apple Trees by Roadside.

The owner of land through which a highway runs is also the owner of the land, and is entitled to make any use of it that will not interfere with the right of the public to travel on it. It is a good thing to plant apple trees on either side of a highway, as they will not only be a pleasure to the eye, but they will also be a source of profit. The ground can be cleared for some other crop—Farm and Home.

Feed Fowls Slowly.

One of the difficulties in feeding fowls is to get them to eat the food in a moderate amount. In its natural state, the fowl hunting for food is obliged to eat slowly, one grain at a time. Usually, after each mouthful, the hen is obliged to scratch for more food. This is a good thing, as it keeps the fowl from eating too much. When she comes to a pile of grain, one of the reasons why corn is a bad feed for fowls is that the grain is large, and if shelled and thrown out by handfuls, the fowls eat it too fast for their good. The true way to feed fowls is to mix their grain with chaff or straw, so that they must scratch for it. If covered with mellow earth, it will be still better, as the dust thus raised will rid the fowls of vermin.

Chestnut Trees Profitable.

Those who have a chestnut grove and keep it free from spruce and pine may find a source of profit. We know of one or two such groves which are only natural fruit, but which yield returns far in excess of what they would yield if they were planted. Chestnut trees, if kept free from spruce and pine, will yield five or six bushels of nuts per acre. The nuts are sold to the grocers, and the grocers sell them to the public. The nuts are sold at a profit of 50 per cent. Chestnut trees are a profitable crop, as they are also a source of profit. The ground can be cleared for some other crop—Farm and Home.

Live and Let Live.

City Physician—How in the world do you happen to become such a pronounced vegetarian? Country Doctor—That's the way a majority of my patients pay me.

TOPICS FOR FARMERS.

A DEPARTMENT PREPARED FOR OUR RURAL FRIENDS.

Don't Attempt to Fatten Shoats in the Pasture-Give Milk Cows Good Care-Beans Are a Profitable Crop-Fowls Should Be Fed Slowly.