

# UNDERGROUND RAILROAD PASSENGER.

REMEMBER that multitudes of birds were singing, butterflies and daisies were in bloom, and the misty globes of dandelions had gone to seed—I picked some to blow away on one breath for luck. So it must have been on a fine morning in the year 185— that I went over to play with the Sherman boys, and thereby met with a memorable adventure.

Finding the boys at leisure, a game of "I-spy"—or as we had it, perhaps by inheritance from our English ancestors, "his-spy"—was our first game. We were "counted-out" by our favorite formula, "Wire, brier, limber lock, six geese in a flock," and it fell to Tom's lot to blind.

Before his loud announcement of the first ten of the hundred—which he has so rapidly counting that he never has a continuous number above the tens—Jim, Billy and I scattered in search of hiding-places. I was at no loss to find one, for I knew every nook and corner of the premises; and as neither of the others went that way, I tiptoed over the stairs that led to the loft over the stable. This place afforded a good hiding-place.

As I waded through the hay to the darkest corner, the figure of a man started up before me, nearly taking the breath out of me, so sudden and unexpected was the apparition. He seemed to be a negro, and when, in the dim light, I made him out to be a negro, I guessed that he was a fugitive slave before his dialect made it apparent, as he whispered, anxiously, "Say, chile, is dis yer Mars' Abram Thorne's place?"

This was the name of my father, who was a zealous abolitionist, and whose house was well known by friends of the "cause," and suspected by enemies, to be a station of the Underground Railroad, concerning whose dusky passengers, often seen by us before their master's coming, I had long kept my sister and I early learned to keep our own counsel.

It struck me at once that this fugitive could scarcely have made a greater mistake than in coming to the Sherman barn. Only a little while before I had heard neighbor Sherman declare to my father that he was clearly his duty to give up a runaway slave as to deliver a stray horse to its owner.

So I answered my interlocutor in a tone as cautious and more alarmed than his own, "No, no! It's the next house. But these can't go there now! Sherman's folks!" The man then laid down an arm to let me creep up the hay, and I don't stir till I come for the boy's dark. I'm Abraham Thorne's boy," I said, seeing that he hesitated a little.

Thereupon he lay down, saying as he did so, "I've been enough to rest, but I've powerful hunger, chile." I carefully covered him with hay, hoping there was a good chance of his being safe from further discovery, for the horses were turned out to grass, and no one was likely to visit the loft for hay.

I had barely time to smooth off the covering before Tom Sherman sang out, "One hundred!" and the warning, "One, two, three, look out for me!" I stowed myself where he could not see me, and I was sure to find me before he could stumble on the hiding-place. Tom Sherman, who was a negro, and I got up and ran to the "goat," so that he had no occasion to search the loft. Hence I felt easy concerning the man for the present, except that I was at my wit's end for means to relieve his hunger, and grew so abstracted over the problem that I attracted the attention of my companions.

"What makes you look so down in the mouth, Tommy?" Bill Sherman asked. "Oh, nothing," I answered, evasively; and then a happy thought struck me. "Only I'm so hungry, I believe I've got to go home and eat some bread, and I guess I didn't eat as much breakfast as I ought to this morning."

The explanation might pass with those who had not witnessed my performance, but it was not needed by my playmates, for at the suggestion of hunger, each became a voracious glutton, and I was not long to follow. "Hurrah for something 'eat!" cried Tom. "Come on!" and he led the way to the kitchen door, where an appeal for relief was promptly responded to by good, motherly Mrs. Sherman, with a double slice of bread and butter and a doughnut for each of us.

only felt sure that we had started none too soon. It was bright starlight, so we skulked along fences, which led us a roundabout way, till we came near a sudden halt, and when I looked at the points involved in making palatable and nutritious ensilage, but suggestions are always welcome, and the following from the American Cultivator is worth considering:

There is not the need that used to be supposed of doing the work of cutting and mixing by hand. It can now be done by a machine that will do the work of a man, and it can be done in a current of fresh air. The greatest care should be taken to see that insects or mice have not drilled holes through the woodwork of the silo during the time it has been unoccupied. If such holes can be found they should be covered and closed with cement.

It will keep, because short silage packs itself closely and incloses little air. It is the amount of which the silage holds at the beginning that determines how much it shall ferment. If the amount is small the silage will come out sweet. The richness of the silage is measured with its sweetness or sourness. Corn that is nearing maturity, but without drying of the leaf, makes the best silage. It has more sugar and starch, and these, so soon as they ferment, are turned into carbonic acid gas, and thus put off further fermentation. On the other hand, if the silage is too near maturity, and has little sweetness, makes a very poor silage, and is mostly very sour. So, too, is silage made from putting in whole cornstalks. These cannot be packed closely, and the result is that many of the stalks will be almost rotten when taken from the silo.

I am surprised at the small crops of grain, grass, potatoes, etc., that are grown on many farms. The lack of sufficient good stable manure is largely the cause. A few years ago a company was formed and a large strawboard factory built at the county seat of my county. Since then every farmer within a radius of ten miles of this establishment fortunate enough to have any straw has sold it at the very high price of \$2 per ton. The result is that the manure received for the straw some cheap grade commercial fertilizer is purchased. As a consequence the soils of the farms are becoming thinner each year from a lack of sufficient humus to make it lively and friable. It is very poor practice to sell straw from the farm, and to buy it back to pack over all the straw and rough feed into manure and then judiciously apply it to the fields. The labor will be more than doubly paid for by increased crops. Another trouble with a great many farmers is their greed for too many acres. How often can I see a man boasting of the number of acres of corn or wheat he is putting out, but when the harvest comes he usually has about one-third less acres than at seeding time. It is an old adage that "illage is manure." We have this proven by seeing that a man who has had an extra amount of work put upon it before sowing it to wheat. The crop will be much larger than on a field only half prepared. If we expect to keep our farms in a state of fertility that will enable us to grow paying crops we must concentrate our work upon fewer acres and have them well fertilized. It pays much better to raise a given number of bushels of wheat from ten acres than to raise the same number from twenty. By doubling the producing capacity of an acre half of the land can be in grass, thus giving it a chance to recuperate.—M. C. Thomas, in Orange Judd Farmer.

The farmer who guides himself by what he sees in the feeding clover hay will probably become confused, says a writer in the Stockman. One authority says never salt it—it is dangerous to do so. Another no less confidently assures us that it should be salted; he has always done so, likewise has his father. Plainly when doctors differ the individual may use his reason about the matter, and if possible decide for himself. The objections against salt is that it is deliquescent and therefore an increase of moisture is to be expected from its use. After many years of observation an experientialist has concluded that for salting clover hay is very desirable. We have endeavored to arrive at this conclusion intelligently by repeating tests both in the mow and stack. The clover which is sufficiently cured to keep without salting will not suffer from heat if salt is applied. While it is true that salt is deliquescent, yet it is altogether probable that this drawback is balanced by the preserving quality, for why should salt cease to preserve hay when it is applied to other commodities for this purpose? Yet there is no question but that salt, when used on the ground is frozen, it will be an advantage at this time to plow under the crab grass and weeds as so much green material. But few blackberry fields are manured, yet no crop responds more readily to good treatment than blackberries.

Stears of the beef-producing breeds have large frames which can hold an abundance of meat. The more meat the farmer can crowd on a frame the larger his profit, and he, therefore, should not object to his steers being heavy feeders, as they will make their gain in a shorter time than if dainty.

The oldest metallic objects. Dr. J. H. Gladstone, discussing at the Royal Institution the question of the metals used by the great nations of antiquity, said recently that gold was probably the first metal known to man, because it is generally found native. The oldest metallic objects to which we can assign a probable date were found in a royal tomb at Nagada, in Egypt, supposed to have been that of King Menus. In one of the chambers were some bits of gold and a bead, a button, and a ring, all of which were properly identified, these objects are at least six thousand years old. Nearly all the ancient gold which has been examined contains enough silver to give it a light color. It was gathered by the ancients in the bed of the Pactolus and other streams of Asia Minor.

Certainly. Misses—Bridget, these are evers. I hope you'll not call them Jugs any more. Bridget—Thank you, mum, sure, and these others mine, too?—Jewellers Weekly.

It is enough to discourage the fool-killer when he looks around and sees how far behind he is with his work. Straw is not so easily handled. The rain makes the sawdust cling to the plants so that it sometimes proves quite a nuisance. Potato vines can be utilized for protection of strawberries, especially in connection with a few leaves. The two mixed together make a cheap and effective covering.—Wisconsin Agriculturist.

Warm the Milk. In winter it is often a difficult matter to churn cream and extract its butter fats. Warming the milk to 140 degrees is an effective remedy for this. It will enable the top layers into a crust, and a greater amount of cream from the same milk than be otherwise would. But the milk should not be allowed to become much warmer than 140 degrees or it will make the butter soft. As the warmed milk is cooled pretty much all the cream will rise at once. It should be skimmed before the top hardens into a crust, and it should be stirred well. When put away to await churning in the winter season, cream should be stirred once a day, so as to mix all its parts together and prevent mold forming on the surface.

Some Poultry Do Not. Do not keep 1,000 fowls in quarters built for 500. Do not try to be a fancier before you are a common poultry man. Do not try to keep others until you know something yourself. Do not change to a new variety until you have fully worked the old one. Do not study the art of cure until you have mastered the art of prevention. Do not fail to remember that health in the hen is brought about by cleanliness. Do not be satisfied when others are being successful; try to beat it yourself. Do not boast and think you know it all. Do not fail to read of the experiences of others and try to profit by their loss. Do not trust alone to hired help, but try to do some of the work yourself.

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## AGRICULTURAL NEWS

### THINGS PERTAINING TO THE FARM AND HOME.

Suggestions on Making Palatable and Nutritious Ensilage.—Most Farmers Cultivate Too Much Land.—Stock Show Preference for Salted Hay.—Notes.

The dairyman who owns a silo usually gets very little advice on the points involved in making palatable and nutritious ensilage, but suggestions are always welcome, and the following from the American Cultivator is worth considering:

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Cold and heat alike aggravate neuralgia, because the nerves feel the cold and heat sensitively, but nerves are sensitive to treatment and feel the influence of St. Jacobs Oil, which cures the ailment promptly.

Condensed eggs are prepared in Passau, Bavaria. First the eggs are dried, then reduced to a fine powder, which is placed in air-tight cans. Thus a most nutritious food is compressed into smallest possible space.

## Sharp Pains

Darting from one point to another, stiff and swollen joints, inflammation, intense suffering, are characteristic of rheumatism. All these disagreeable symptoms are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla which purifies the blood and neutralizes the acid which is the cause of rheumatism. Why should you continue to suffer when others are being relieved of all symptoms of rheumatism by Hood's Sarsaparilla? America's Greatest Medicine. Price, 50c. Hood's Pills cure all Liver ills. 25 cents.

## ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The Danish flag is the oldest in existence, dating back to 1219 or thereabouts. A church at Seiditz, in Bohemia, contains a chandelier made of human bones. India has an anomaly in the shape of a fly which attacks and devours large spiders. Indiana's cement belt covers about 20 square miles. Seventeen miles are in operation. It is reported that rats climb the orange trees of southern Italy and suck the blood oranges. It has been found that if the percentage of carbon or silicon in steel be increased the electrical resistance also rises. In paper making these chemicals are used: Milk of lime, chloride of lime, sulphate of soda, china clay, lime or saluta. Sumatra kerosene is at present a formidable competitor in the Russian market. The supply seems to be unlimited. How fast can a bee fly? A hive on the roof of a train was carried at the rate of 30 miles an hour before the bees were left behind. The best seeds absolutely necessary. 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