

and from liberty itself those to whom they are politically opposed. But he was surprised to see the oath defended in the American senate. White explained the jury law of Maryland in order to correct any erroneous impression made by the judge. In addition to the list of taxable white property, the judge selects a panel from the poll lists of colored men being on juries. Those chosen must be of good character and sobriety, with- out any reference to political belief. Edmunds asked if it was the actual result that colored men were drawn as jurors under this law. Why he did not know about county courts. But in the state courts he had not known of colored men being on juries. Controlling thought was made a valuable addition to the "Comedy of Errors," for which this session was distinguished. Edmunds made some remarks on the bill. Blaine in the course of some remarks on the bill, said that he knew the president would veto the bill if passed as reported from the committee. Thurman said he had no such information, and he had, it would be violating a plain rule of the senate to state it. Blaine—The senator has already violated the rule. He has said that the bill should be amended so as to encounter objections at the other end of the avenue. Thurman—I only spoke of my own inferences and those inferences were simply founded on the fact that in my opinion bills have been vetoed—no- tally the army bill, because members of the re- publican party in both houses of congress—by publishing very friendly to the incumbent in the presidential chair—have, I will not use the slang language of the day, I will not talk about bulldoz- ing, but have coerced the executive. Edmunds raised the point of order that Thur- man was out of order. Edmunds stated that his point that the words "unconstitutional and improper conduct" of the president and also members of the senate, he would not regard the words as relating to the president. Houson asked under what rule the point was made. We were getting to the point where no leg- islation could be had without consulting the ex- ecutive, but he did not know we were forbidden to speak of him. Edmunds—I am one thing to say what effect the bill will be, and another to say in so many words that senators have coerced the president, and charging them with political crime. Thurman referred to his own decision of a point of order raised against Chandler some time ago, namely, that the charge that senators held their seats by fraud did not impede motives to senate members. He said that by "coercion" he did not mean personal violence, but he had used the expression "coerced" because it was in judgment, and he would be willing to go to his judgment in the discussion that followed, several demo- cratic senators pointed out cases where republican members had denounced president Johnson as despotic, and Thurman alluded to a decision by him when speaker of the house, that a member was not out of order in using accusatory words of president. Blaine said that there was a latitude allowed to the immediate republicans of the people who might present for consideration which would be sudden to the senate which might be called on as a court of impeachment. Edmunds finally withdrew his point of order. In his opinion he wished to deprecate the growing free- dom with which the actions and motive of the ex- ecutive were brought into debate. The question was returned on Bayard's motion to the committee. Voorhees opposed the motion. Davis of Illinois, favored it. All he wanted was to amend the sections and get a good jury law. Doolittle said that he would withhold his vote on the motion and let the democrats settle this quarrel among themselves. House. WASHINGTON, June 7. The house went into committee of the whole on the bill making additional appropriations for the year of the postoffice department. Mr. House, from the committee on judiciary, re- ported a joint resolution legalizing the action of the president and secretary of war in sending re- giments and tents to yellow fever sufferers, passed. The house then went into committee of the whole on the bill making additional appropria- tions for the postoffice department. Ward opposed the bill and advocated the reten- tion of the legislation passed in February last, in- creasing the salaries of letter carriers. Hingham also opposed the bill. It would be a bad precedent to increase the salaries of letter carriers in one city, who did fifty per cent. more work than others in second class cities. The bill was then in committee on sections. This morning moved to strike out the third section, which provides that letter carriers may be employed when necessary for the free delivery of mail matter in cities containing a population of not less than 500; agreed to. The resolution being concluded, Kiefer offered as substitute for the bill an amendment appropri- ating, in addition to the amount heretofore appro- priated, \$35,000 for the payment of letter carriers for the fiscal year ending June, 1890, and \$71,000 for the payment of increased salaries of letter car- riers for the fiscal year ending June, 1879. Cox moved to increase the appropriation from \$35,000 to \$415,000. He offered the substitute and advocated the final bill. The discussion was continued by Stone, Hawley, Hingham, Townsend (Ill.), Baker (Iowa), McCook. The character of the discussion was as to the reason why letter carriers in great cities should have a higher rate of compensation than those in small cities. Finally a vote was taken on the amendment by Cox, increasing the population from \$35,000 to \$415,000, and it was adopted. Cox moved to add a provision that there shall be no difference in the classification or pay of let- ter carriers in any part of the United States, but that they shall receive a salary of \$850. Kiefer made the point that the amendment would be an existing law. The chairman overruled the point on the ground that the amendment looked to reduction of ex- penses. Edmunds referred to Cox as father of the rule. He now sought to avoid, and said that the amendment turned around and made faces at his progeny. He admitted the rule in question being "conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity" for the purpose of demagoguery and manipulation; but he thought that the democrats had the right to make faces at their own rule. He withdrew his amendment, understand- ing that the effect of it would be to increase ex- penses. The committee rose and the bill was reported to the house. The bill was reported to the house and passed by a vote of 119 yeas and 119 nays. The bill then passed and the house adjourned Monday.

The Farm.
THE ONION MAGGOT.
Ashes or saltpetre if applied in time will hold this pest in check.
LINE FOR CHICKENS.
When your hens have the run in summer they will find considerable lime; but it is just as well to have it near the hen house.
PEAR TREES.
Wood ashes makes an excellent fertil- izer for pear trees. Mixed coal and wood ashes may also be applied with advantage. Ground bones are better for fruit trees of all kinds than fermenting manure.
CALVES.
When calves come as twins, and one is a bull while the other is a heifer, it is the best policy to get rid of the heifer, as veal or otherwise. She will never be likely to have a calf of her own. This only if her twin is a bull calf.
SUN FLOWERS.
Raise plenty of sun flowers. The seeds are excellent for chickens and a valuable medicine for horses. Half a pint of flax- seed or one pint of sun flower seed in a horse's feed, three or four times a week, fall and spring, does very much to keep them in good health.
WHEAT.
This grain when cut young will be lighter in color, and it will ferment more quickly than that cut later. But if there is any theory about the matter at all we believe that the late cut wheat—that is, the stem-dried, will make the least flour, but the strongest and best.
WIRE FENCES.
We confess to a prejudice against thin wire fences. Horses may not run against them; indeed, if the horses are anything like ours they will be too lazy to run against anything; but they might run against the wire fences, which are almost invisible, and there is where the theory and the prejudice come in.
USE THE HOE.
Hoe your plants toward night in a very "dry spell," and in the morning you will find the earth around them showing plain signs of moisture, absorbed from the air. This will not occur if the ground is packed hard. Hoe corn frequently. Do not stick to the traditional three times. Hoeing stimulates the growth of the plant and kills the weeds.
MOLES IN GARDENS.
Moles are a nuisance in gardens. There are various means of destroying them or driving them away. Correspondents of *Vieh's Magazine* say soak corn until soft, then with a penknife open each kernel and place in a dose of strichnia, and close up again. Another says plant in the garden the mole tree (euphorbia lythysis), a hardy annual, sometimes called caper spurge.
CABBAGE WORMS.
Hot water thrown upon the plants will kill the cabbage worm. Be careful that it is not hot enough to scald the cabbages. A market gardener who grows cabbage on a large scale recommends a mixture of twenty parts of superphosphate of lime, one part of carbolic powder, and three parts of fresh air slaked lime, a small handful of which should be scattered over each head.
BEANS.
The best soil is a mellow clay or sandy loam. Prepare the land as for corn, fitted in the nicest manner. Plant ten days or two weeks after planting corn. Marrow beans require one and one-eighth bushels of seed per acre; mediums, three-fourths of a bushel; pea beans, one-half bushel; kidney or other large beans, more in proportion to size. A fair crop is twenty bushels per acre.—*Country Gentleman.*
HOME REMEDIES.
Every farmer should keep at home for both family and animal use some good liniment. Look out for quack remedies advertised in the papers. They are only frauds; and even if they have one or two good ingredients they cost ten times as much as the simple genuine article, can be got for at a decent drug store. There is nothing better than camphorated oil for bathing a sprain in an animal. We should first soften the part with very warm water.
GRASS LAND AND MANURES.
Reuben Brooks, of West Springfield, recently said that he considered right after mowing was a good time to top dress grass land. The best way to compost manures was to bring the raw material in contact with the soil as soon as possible and mix it there. Plaster not only deodorizes, but sweats and rots manures. He prefers green manures ploughed in for all the crops he raises, and thought there was an advantage in several ploughings before starting a crop.

Changes in European Climate.
In the Bay of Komenok, near Koma, in Greenland, fossil and very characteristic remains of palm and other trees have been discovered lately, which tend to show that in these parts formerly a rich vegetation must have existed. But the ice period of geologists arrived, and as a consequence of the decreasing tempera- ture, this fine vegetation was covered with ice and snow. This sinking in the temperature, which moved in a south- ernly direction, as can be proved by geological date, i. e., the discovery of fos- sil plants of certain species, seems to be going on in our days also. During the last few years the ice has increased far toward the south; thus between Green- land and the Arctic Sea colossal masses of ice have accumulated. On European coasts navigators now frequently find ice in latitudes where it never existed before during the summer months, and the cold reigning upon the Scandinavian penin- sula this summer results from the masses of ice which are floating in the region where the Gulf stream bends toward our coasts. This is a repetition of the ob- servations made in the cold summer of 1865. The unaccustomed vicinity of these masses of ice has rendered the climate of Iceland so cold that corn no longer ripens there, and the Icelanders, in fear of a coming famine and icy climate, begin to found a new home in North America.

Co-Operative Colony Association.
We notice that a movement has been set on foot in New York City in the organization of a Co-Operative Colony Aid Association, to assist worthy families of workmen to homes in the West. An Executive Committee has been chosen, embracing the following: Charles F. Deems, B. Heber Newton, Felix Adler, Joseph Seligman, Courtland Palmer, E. V. Smalley, C. F. Wingate, Dr. Bylance, and George Saterlee. The plan is to put the advantages of colonization before the people, to aid such as are willing to go, if possible, and that eventually, if deemed advisable, the Association should take the form of a joint stock concern.

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