THE GATE OF DEATH.

Gate of Heaven! Gate of Glory!
Swinging from the walls of time—
Massive, ponderous, and hoary,
Open now thy leaves sublime!
Lo! before thy portals standing,
One who speaks with voice commanding
He has conquered death and sin;
Let "the King of Glory" in.

Never more, with harshest thunder,
Shall thy grating hinges move:
Bolts and bars have burst asunder
At the potent touch of love.
Clear the passage, wide and bright,
Flooded with supernal light;
Conquerors, too o'er death and sin,—
Heirs of Glory enter in.

Gate of Heaven! Gate of Glory!
Let thy archways, old and hoar,
King forever with the story,
Grander than e'er swept before
Through the harmonies of Heaven:
Through the songs of the forgiven,
Hailing him who entered in,
Conqueror over death and sin.

PROPER TREATMENT OF MANURE.

A constantly recurring question is this, "What shall we do with our manure, and how shall we preserve it until we want to apply it to the ground?" We have hitherto given expression to our opinions on these subjects, but they are every day topics, and will bear speaking and writing of often.

We have always advocated the plan of hauling the manure directly to the field and spreading it broadcast from the cart, and we can see no reason for changing our advice in this particular. The idea that if manure is left upon the surface, the sun and wind will cause the loss of the larger portion of the ammonia has been proven erroneous. Prof. Voelcker ascertained by repeated and careful experiment that there was no loss of ammonia in barn yard or stable manure except when placed under circumstances to induce fermentation. By analysis of manure at the time it was voided by the animal, and at several subsequent stages of decomposition, he proved that there was no volative ammonia formed except in masses where active and violent fermentation was in progress; and further, that save where the fermentation is sufficiently active to evolve ammonia in any percaptible quantity, organic acids are formed at the same time which absorbs it at once and thus prevents its loss. There is then no necessity for composting with earth for the purpose of preventing the escape of ammonia in the form of gas.

But if from any cause it is thought best to permit manure to accumulate around and in the barn instead of taking it to the field as fast as it is manufactured, it is very liable to loss in another way; the most valuable part is very soluble in water, and if exposed to the rain in the lot, much of it will be carried off in streams of black rich looking liquid, flowing into gulleys and creeks, defiling the water and robbing the farmer of the richest part of his manure pile. If manure is to be kept any length of time it must be protected from the rain; and here another difficulty arises, if kept under the shelter where no rain can fall upon it and no water is supplied in any other way, it is liable to become too dry and *fire fang*, whereby most of its fertilizing properties are lost.

But if the manure is carried to the field, and spread as soon as a few loads have accumulated, then these difficulties will all be obviated. There are times and conditions of the land which may render such a course objectionable, but they are of rare occurence, and may be looked upon as exceptions to the general rule. Our own preference has always been for spreading all the manure upon soil through the winter, to be plowed in for corn in the spring and in the fall to give a light dressing to the wheat after sowing, and if convenient before the last harrowing. Early spring is the best time to apply manure to grass lands. As soon as the frost has left the ground give the surface a generous covering of fine manure, and then pass over the field with a sharp tooth harrow, followed by the roller if possible, and the result will convert you at once to the advocacy of surface manuring

Planter and Farmer.

COWS AND TYPHOID FEVER.

It is very important that cows should have clear, pure, healthy water to drink; otherwise typhoid fever will result from using their milk. Stagnant water is no more fit for cattle than for man. Out of 140 families supplied with milk from a dairy in Islington, England, seventy suffered from typhoid fever. One hundred and sixty-eight individual cases occurred within ten weeks, and thirty died. An investigation showed that the cows drank water from an old underground tank, built of wood, and much decayed. The milk cans were washed in the same water, and in all probability the water was also mixed with the milk. As the fever attacked only such parties in that district as used the milk, the water in the rotton tank must have been the cause. This is only more evidence of the danger of using foul water and giving it to animals. It has been shown that stagnant water acts as a slow poison to animals as well as men, and it is a matter of the first importance to all dairymen and stock-raisers, as well as families, to use only pure, fresh water.

An old nigro name Pete was very much troubled about his sins. Perceiving him one day with a very downcast look, his master asked him the cause. 'O, massa, I'm such a great sinner!' 'But, Pete,' said his master, 'you are foolish to take it so much to heart. You never see me troubled about my sins." 'I known the reason massa,' said Pete, 'when you go out duck shooting, and kill one duck and wound another, don't you run after the wouded duck!' 'Yes, Pete;' and the master wondered what was coming next. 'Well, massa, dat is the de way wid you and me. De debile has got you sure; but as he am not sure of me he chazes dis chile all de time.'

SENATOR MORTON'S "GRAB" RETURNED.—United States Senator Morton has requested the Secretary of the Treasury to return the money to which he was entitled under the back pay grab. Morton says he does this merely to "comply with a formality."

NOTHING finer has yet been produced in this country in the form of a magazine than the September *Aldine*. Europe and America have been laid under contribution to furnish the most marvellously beautiful pictures which the best artists can produce. Mr. A. F. Bunner has a series of three magnificent views in the Rocky Mountains made expressly for The *Aldine*. In these days of Yellowstone expeditions and excursions to this famous region, these pictures possess unusual interest. A full-page view of Clear Creek Conon, Rocky Mountains, opens up the wonderful grandeur of those hiden solitudes in a way to make them seem real; a large picture of the Snowy Range of the Sierra Madre is wild, gloomy, and grand, while a sketch of the interior of the Rocky Mountains, gives one the impression that all the world is made of mountains. A charming full-page picture after Lejeune, a French artist called "The Blue Bird," shows a bewitching young woman confined in a strong tower to keep her from her lover. Mr. John Hows, a New York artist, has a full-page study of "Brookside Willows," remarkable for its faithful interpretation of nature and minute detail. A finer picture is seldom seen. Mary A. Hallock gives a society sketch called "Who Is It?" of two ladies peeping down stairs to catch a glimpse of the man at the hall door. Dore, the great French artist, furnishes two large pictures illustrating the fairy tale of the "Sleeping Beauty." One of these shows the wonderful "Sleeping Palace," with the huntsmen in profound slumber; the other mirrors the "Sleeping Beauty" in her vine-covered balcony in the golden sunlight. These two pictures are magical in thier effect, and full of the subtle genius of Dore. Peter Moran has a carefully drawn picture called an "American Farn Scene," which is truthful and characteristic. There is also a fine picture of "Emperor Charles V. and Titian," after Becker, which illustrates a well-known historical event. "A Skye Terrier," closes the grand list of illustrations for September. Each of these pictures are well described in the letterpress the editorial articles on "Colorado" and the "Sleeping" beauty" of special interet. Mr. Julia C. R. Dorr opens the number an exquisite poem of considerable length entitled "Rena; a Legend of Rossett." It has all the beauty and grace of Tennyson's "Locksley Hall," which it resembles R. K. Weeks adds a gem of a poem called "In September," The prose contributions are all "In excellent. A Great Man in a Green Hat," is a capital satire on the modern art of interviewing," written by G. P. Lathrop. "F. W." has a charity article "Concerning Costumes." The Burgo-master in a Bottle, is one of those quaint French stories which only Messrs. Erckman-Chatrian could have written. "On The Trap" is an exciting love story by E. B. Leonard. W. W. Bailey has one of his pleasant and readable essays on "Motion in Plants." James Jackson Jarves, the well-known writer on art, contributes a very interesting account of "Mrs: Browning's English Home." The departments of Music, Art, and Literature, are each well filled with good solid reading matter, fully maintaining the high reputation The *Aldine* has long since earned. Subscription price $6,00, including Chromos "Village Belle" and "Crossing the Moor." James Sutton & Co., publishers, 58 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

"Yes take her and welcome," responded an Illinoris farmer, when a young man asked for his blushing daughter. "She's run away with a schoolmaster, eloped with a showman, shot a wild cat, and whipped her mother, and the sooner you take her the better."

Some friends of an editor in England lately gave him a dinner and put $50,000 on his plate.

NEWSPAPER LAWS.

We receive so many inquires as to the laws governing the circulation of newspapers, that we find it necessary to publish the following summary, which will cover all the questions that have been addressed to us:

1. Subscribers are considered wishing to continue their subscription.
2. If subscribers ordering the discontinance of their periodicals may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.
3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bill, and ordered them discontinued.
4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publishers, and the papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.
5. The courts have decided that refusing to take papers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.
6. Any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is held in law, to be a subscriber and must pay for it.

POSTAL INFORMATION.

Letters go to any part of the United States for three cents per half once, if prepaid.

Unpaid letters are sent to the Dead-letter office at Washington.

Letters weighing over an ounce, and prepaid a single rate, are forwarded to their destination, and the balance due collected on delivery.

City letters must be prepaid two cents per half ounce.

Books.—Postage on books, not exceeding four ounces in weight 4 cents.
Each additional four ounces or fraction thereof 4 cents.

Newspapers.—Newspapers sent from the office of publication may be prepaid at the following rates per quarter:

Dailies,	35 cts. per qr.
Weeklies,	5 " "
Monthlies, (not over 4 oz)	3 " "
Quarterlies, "	1 " "

Miscellaneous Matter.—On unsealed circulars, maps, prints, engravings, music, cards, photographs, types, cuttings, roots, seeds, &c., on one package to one address, prepaid, not exceeding four ounces 2 cents; over four and not exceeding eight ounces, 4 cents. The weights of packages is limited to thirty-two ounces.

Money Orders.—Money can be sent to any part of the country with absolute safety, by obtaining a Money Order, for which fees are;

On not less than $1, and not over $20, 10 cents.

Over $20 and not exceeding $50, 25 cents.

No order issued for less than $1, or more than $20.

Sundry Items—It costs 15 cents extra, besides the regular postage to register a letter.

Stamps cut out from Stamped Envelopes are not allowed to be placed upon other letters.