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Charles Annual

NEW ENGLAND SCHOOLS.

System of New England and That of the South-By Martin tt. Hots of Outs Ridge Imptitute.

Recently I had the pleasure of visiting some of the leading schools and colleges of New England, and white time did not permit me to make a system and to make statistical com-parison with ours, still I could not refuse, when requested, to give my impressions of what is best there, and impressions of what is best there, and to subsult some logical deductions. This article is not intended for those who close their eyes and sing. 'The old North State forever,' and are not progressive enough to learn from those who are entitled to be, and are our teachers in educational matters as well as in literature. If one will subtract the date of the founding of Harvard University from the date of the birth of the University of North Carstin, he will find out approximately how far behind Massachusetts we are in education and all that education means. In spite of severe climate meky soil and a general lack of natural advantages and resources, that little state har forged far sheed of us in invention, in art, in literature, and in that quick-ened intellectual activity which makes for material development and prosper-ity. No one who travels through New England will hesitate to admit this truth. It faces him in the country and to the city, in the factory village and in the university town. Every-where the superior culture of the people and its happy effect upon wealth and the enjoyment of the higher pleas-ures of life are visible.

When one studies the provisions the state and private benevulence have made for the general and thorough education of the boys and girls, be no longer wonders when he sees the fruit of it. Some one said to make a of it. Some one said to make a thorough gentleman you must begin with the boy's grandfather. The same might be said of a scholar Massachusetts began with the accenty many generations ago. Soon after the first houses were built on Beacon Hill, the wise and adventurous Purtans crossed Charles Biver and laid the foundation of Harvard College. And so with Houser at Hartford Daves port at New Haven, and Riger Williams at Providence and a hundred wither brave pioneers as they wandered wither brave pioneers as they wandered off into the wildersess; as soon as they bad provided a home for themselves, however rude and humble they built a school-house upon the neighboring billiop. They are the ancestors of modern New England. They saw the truth that wealth is in the braine of truth that wealth is in the braine of the boys and girls; a truth which unfortunately, we have been all too slow in perceiving. Had wealth been an inherent property of the soil we we would not go to that part of the country to see it. It would be in the Boath and the West. Isn't it sad that those "having eyes see not" the avenue to that happiness and prosperity which is the inherent right of any people!

which is the inherent right of any people!

The New England system of schools consists of the ordinary public graded grammar school, the high school and the college or university. In the grammer school the course of study consists of spelling, reading, arithmetic both oral and written English grammar including composition and elementary study of literature, geography and history of the United States. With the best of buildings and equipments, college graduates for teachers, with libraries, etc., it is no wonder that the work done is of a high order, and that it gives a substantial groundwork upon which to build the high school and which to build the high school and college course. A special impetus is given to the effort of the pupil by the fact that he has to stand a rigid examination on these studies before he can go to the bigh school, and that examination is conducted by the high school faculty. Add to this the excitation of spirit and the sense of manly dignity a boy of from twelve to fourteen feels when he bids forewell to the grammar schools, the children's schools, and s, the children's schools, and es the toga virilis of the high and you will underst nd the

oughness in the grammar school.
The high school is a part The high school is a part of the township system of New England. Is architecture, in requipment, in the scholorship of its principal and teachclementary schools. Its course is a four years structure built upon the thorough preparation of the grammer schools. In mathematics the course embraces a thorough knowledge of in physical science, physical geograph; astronomy, physica, chemistry, and geology; in history, Roman, Grecian, Mediceval, English, and modern Megisters, August, and together with constitutional text book in English, literary Readers, English masterplaces, composition and rhetoric in English, literary Readers, English masterpleuse, composition and rhetoric French or Words; in Latin, grammar and composition, Casar. Uteero, Ovid, Virgil, Pliny, Saliust, and Livy; in Greek, grammar and composition, Reader, Anaroson, Xenophon and Homer; in modern languages, a three years course in either French or German or both at option. With insignificant exceptions, these studies are required at all schools, of candidates for college entrance. The English course includes Latin and French or German or Latin with one of scientific course incident total grands or German or Latin with one of these languages. But this course is no shorter or easier than the English or classical, as the scientific and nutbematical requirements are greater. about the same as that of our colleges with the exception of a very few which are higher and more thorough than that of meet of our higher schools, with this grammar school course as a basis, and the high school course broad extensive, and thorough, it is no wonder that the work of New Rogland colleges, from start to finish, is higher

broader, more thorough than ours.

How are we to get up to this New England standard?

1. By gradually educating our people to see that education pays; that it pays socially, morally, physically, that it pays intellectually; that it pays in dollars and couls, in material prosperity. "We must educate or we must perish." must be the text for evanuallatio work in this State, and every teach by. "We must educate or we must perioh." must be the text for evanuelistic work in this State, and every teach or from his desk, every minister from his pulpit every business man from his counting room, every farmer to his neighbor must thunder it forth in such a sermon as will wake up "Old Rip" from his nup. We must have educational facilities of a tetter grade, inster buildings, better teachers, longer terms and a compulsory school law, if we wish to keep pace with the more progressive States of the Union.

2. We must stop trying to teach everything in our graded schools, and establish public high schools, and establish public high schools in North Carolina before our colleges can be what they ought to be. Let the public graded schools leave Latin, Greek and higher mathematics out of their course of study; for, as it is, they

their course of study; for, as it is, they do not have time to do them well We

on not have time to do them well We cannot have great colleges, literary or technological, until the preparation is broader and deeper.

3. Let no college take a man into the Freshman class until be passers the necessary examinations at the college. Abolish the subterfuge of taking a Abolish the subterfuge of taking a man on anybody's certificate. Every dirst-class high-school in North Carolina is willing for its representatives to stand the college examinations conducted by college authorities. And thus the colleges can move forward out of the legitimate territory of the high school. Then our colleges will not be looked upon as many of them are and must continue to be till there is a revolution in existing conditions; to wit as simple preparatory schools; and then bors will go from the graded grammar schools to the high school instead of to the college as he does now.

schools to the high sch-od instead of to the college as he does now.

Yale and Harvard will continue to lead, until other states begin to prepare students for higher college cotrance. Smith and Wellesley will continue to be the colleges for women mutil the time comes when young women buding diplomas from our female colleges can enter them Massachusetts Institute of Technology will continue to be greater than Southern schools of the same kind until the Southern se same kind until the Southern and came to stop where that school be gins. The solution of the problem be fore us is preparation, preparation, preparation; and a few more colleges to place standards of excellence above

Away With Worthless Cure. Sonthern Parm Magazine.

The legislature of Georgia deserved the thanks of the people of that State and is to be congratulated for its and is to be congratulated for its courage in passing a bill providing for a tax on dogs. Only those persons who have fullowed attempts at such legislation and have observed the fatal political effects of it upon its promoters can understand the difficulties in the way of removing the curse. Discussion of such measures has been involved in the verlest flubbub and the lowest form of peanut politics. They have been of peanut politics. They have been aimed not against valuable animals, but against curs not only a nusance to the general public but an absolute menace to sheep-raisers. In some neighborhoods the number of such worthless curs to a tamily has been in direct proportion to the lack of interest on the part of the family in the material walkars of the state. But the material welfare of the State. But dog-owners have been voters. And owners of worthless dogs have perhaps owners of workness dogs have perhaps been more numerous than the owners of valuable dogs. Hence the indispo-sition hitherto of legislators to take steps for the suppression of the cur. "A few of them are very valuable; a few of them may be regarded as faith-

few of them may be regarded as faithful friends is preserving the interests of the farmer but take the great mass of dogs in the State and they are unmitigated nuisances. At a low estimate there are 300,000 of these worthless dogs. They destroy property and entail an expesse for their maintenance of not less than \$10 each per year. This foots up the enormous sum of \$3,000,000 that the people of the State of Teunesses pay for the privilege of keeping worthless dogs. Now, what will raise a bog worth \$10. Add the cost of keeping dogs to the profit which could be made by converting the food which they consume into perk and it will show \$3,000,000 that could be turned into the people of Teunesses by proper legislapork and it will snow \$5,000,000 that could be turned into the pockets of the people of Tomessee by proper legisla-tion. These figures are startling and yet the estimates herein given are very

So much for the less from dogs. As to the possible gain from the tax, the author of the Georgia bill is quoted as

to the possible gain from the tax, the author of the Georgia bill is quoted as saying:

"I feel sure that it will add at least \$989,000 to the revenue of the state or, whatfis the same thing, to the school funds of the different countles. I think there are something like \$00,000 dogs in the State. It is my opicion that after the surplus dogs have been put out of the way there will remain for registration and taxation \$30,000 dogs and the consequent addition to the school funds will be welcomed. But I believe the returns to the State through the greater development of the wool industry will be of even more importance than the returns in the countles where some years ago there were raised more baies of wool than hales of estaten the sheep have been almost entirely killed and the industry wiped out. I think it does not require a very great stretch of the imagination to four to the stretch of the imagination

wiped out. I think it does not require a very great stretch of the imagination to figure out that the State with he greatly benefited by the revival of that industry. It is impossible without some sort of check upon the dogs."

These facts ought to convince every right-thinking man of the henefits to the income and saving accounts of a reasonable tax upon dogs, not too great to be a hurden upon owners of useful solmals, but great enough to suppress forever the wandering cur.

BEOOM CORN.

Wachine to Shell tow Pens From the Vinc-Proper Care of Farm Implemirate.

Nows and Observer.

There is a good deal of interest just ow in the fall planting of Irish potatoes for the early group. Beveral parcrestyl. They plant the potatoes in a deep furrow and over with two furrows, forming a sharp list over the rows. We will plant several varieties at the station to test the matter. If the fall planted potatoes do well it will save a good deal of work in the spring, for the ground works so much better at this time and can be gotten into better order than in February. In the more elected section of the State, west of the Blue Ridge, the plan may require an additional covering of straw or forest leaves. But it is worth trying there for while we here can usually get the land in fair order for planting in February it is hardly practicable in the mountain country.

mountain country.

We are still getting many inquiries about the culture of broom corn. We have more than once given our impressions on this subject and probably in columns. Sroom corn is just now phenominally high priced. This advance in price has been caused by the low prices of late years driving the western farmers out of business. Now in all probability the broom corn growers of the West will rush back to the crop, and by the time a crop can be grown here it is likely that the price will be down again. There is no partioniar difficulty in growing broom corn, as its culture is identically with that of sorghum, and most of our farthat of sorghum, and most of our far-mers know how to grow sorghum. But it is in the bandling, curing and marketing of the crop that the matter of skill comes to, and it requires a great deal of experience to handle the erop to the best advantage. In the first place the corn must be tabled or wat down two rows across each other

to be obtained off and the brush is to be obtained as the brush is well out, to as to prevent its becoming distorted. Then it is out and cured in the shade under a shad built for the purpose. If let stand till the brush turns red the prios will out one built. Then the seed is to be obtained off and the brush baled. in the proper manuer for shipment At the usual prices there is no chance for our farmers to compets with the western men in their rich soil and if the price goes back to its former notch there is more money in 5 cent cotton than there is in brown ours. We do not advise any one here to go largely into the growing of broom ours. The best way to make it pay would be for the matchbors to walls and fit up. best way to make it pay would be for the neighbors to unite and it up a broom factory and hire men to work up the cross for them. In this finished state there is a market for it right at home all the time. Handled in this way it might prove profitable, and the machinery needed does not cost a great

cattle statled here as they do in the north there is nevertheless room for great improvement in the winter housing of cattle. While we have much fine weather when the cattle should be fine weather when the cattle should be outside, we have many cold rain atorns and sometimes mow, and if there are not comfortable quarters for the cows and other stock they not only suffer, but the milk yield is decreased if not stopped. In many sections of North Carolina the winter dairy could be made a profitable source of income if the farmers would only study the modern methods of butter making and put upon the market a gilt edged article. Such butter cannot be made from feeding cutton seed meal and hulls, for tests that were made at one of our Souththat were made at one of our South-ern stations showed that butter made from such feed is identical with oleo mangarine as far as any chemical tests go. While a man feeding plenty of good pea vine or clover may, corn meal and bran he may with prefit feed a and bran he may with prefit feed a little cotton seed meal daily, any large amount of cotton seed meal will surely spoil the quality of the butter. Some people are very senthusiastic about making beef in the South from an ex-clusive feed of cotton seed meal and hulls, but good beef cannot be made from any such feeding. My butcher look mea that I was the only one of his told me that I was the only one of his customers who could detect the cotton seed feed beef, but to me it is strange that my one can eat the stuff, for I cannon est it past my mee. It takes guard feed to make good beef, and in my opinion the oution seed ment had better go to the land fertilizer and let us make our best from better food. There has long been a want of an efficient machine that would thresh

efficient machine that would thresh now your from the vines. The greatest drawback to the development of the own year industry in the South has been the fact that it costs too much to gather and shell the pens. We have plenty of machines that will thresh the pens after they are gathered but we need a machine that will save the enthering by head that will have the plenty of machines that will thresh the peas after they are gathered but we need a machine that will save the gathering by hand, that will take the mown pen rinesand hresh the peas out. As I write this a latter comes from a firm in Tennessee mying that they have the machine. I hope they have for it will be a long step forward for the Southern farmer. This firm my they are not able to manufacture the machine to meet the demand, and want nome one to make them on royalty after seeing what the machine will do. I get so many letters of this kind whose writers seem to be seeking a free advertisement that I am always a little shy of them. But if any of our enterprising muoufacture awat to investigate the matter I will give them the name of the firm; who seem to be in carnest about the danter. If they have made a successful pea thrysher that will take the peas from the cut vines and clean them out, there is a fortune in it for nome one, and we hope the machine is all that they think it is, and thut it will soon put on the market and advertised regularly.

But with many of our farmers the getting of a machine for any purpose is often a mid waste of money, because the machine is not the neather are of the anywhere through the neutry and you can see machines that have coust a

great deal of money left out in the weather, and if not fully expused, they are put away after the season of use is over, with all the old dirt and hardening oil clinging to them, and in all probability the chickens reacting on the mower or reaper and adding piles of fitts to them, and when they are wanted for use the machine requires a great deal of cleaning and fixing before it can be used. A little paint or casionally on the wood work of all farm tools and machines, a coat of oil and varnish on the metal part of the plows and harrows will save them for a far longer term of usefulness than if deglected and allowed to rot and rust. I saw a lot of plows and cultivators lately put sway in a barn by a man who should have know better, with a rest masses of dirt clinging to them just as they canne from the field, and the esting into them, and not a plow had its wood painted since it was bought. The amount of money thus wasted Americans. tools and machines, a cost of oil and amount of money thus wasted American farmers, if summed up to one grand total would seem to them incredible. can farmers, if sunmed up to one grand total would seem to them incredible, but on almost every farm there is more or less of this wasts. Now that the leisure season is at hand why not go to work, all you who read this and see that every tool and machine on your place is not only properly housed from the weather but that all would work gets a coat of paint, and all from work is cleaned and that all repairs needed to them are unde, so that when you want to go actively at work in the preparation for next year's crop the tools are all ready and clean for the work. "A stitch in time saves nine." Then resolve that you will attrict the improvements of your will attrict the improvements of your land in a permanent manner. Mr. H. E. Word, of Fluvanna county, Virginia, talls in the December number of the Southern Planter how he made this 181 bushels of corn per seru on Land that a few years ago was alundoned and allowed

rears ago was abundoned and allow d to grow up in busies. Mr. Wood says that he is sure that I am right in the method I sometime ago advised in saving seed orn and breeding up a prolific variety. His oorn was planted in there full ruses and all the breeding the prothree fuot rows and six inches apart to the row. Here our farmers sign we must plant six feet apart and a single stalk in a place for earn useds were air in the South." The fact is that by atta in the Sonth." The fact is that my a bad system of selecting seed corn they have got the own long legged and singled eared, and a habit of tail growing that does need more room Mr Wood's corn had from six to eight ears on a stalk, the result of breed in North Carolina is reported by the last comma as averaging eight bushels of cora par acre, and we have seen many a field that would not make that mugh. Of course there is no money in corn at that rate, and it is perfectly natural for the cotton grower who makes that kind of a corn crop to look upon it as a sort of necessary expense and as "supplies" only. When upland that was as poor a few years ago's our college lood was can bebrought by good farming to make 88 bushels of corn per acre, as it did thus year cannot corn on userly all the land in North Carolina be made to produce over cours that could make the course that could make see the land in North Carolina be made to toe tand in North Carolina be made to produce ours empts that would make the crop one of the money supports of the farm rather than merely supplies for the males that make the cotton and tobacco? When a hill top that was noturiously the powest land around Baleigh can be brought to make 88 bushels of ours per sore and to pay for bushels of ourn per sore and to pay for the improvement that cased it, are there not many thousands of sores of the level alluvial tottoms that now make but a moderate crop, be made to produce over 100 bushels? We have traveled up the railroad above Winston and note fine bottom lends along the Yadkin and have noted also that these tine lands were not carrying anywhere near the crop they would carry if better

AN ABBRESS TO WHITE PROPLE.

Befording the Proposed Amendment -Say They Will Have to Emigrate if it Carries. .

time in corn and sothing eise. It is one crop farming that has wrought all

Raleigh, Jan. 1 .- The negroes celebrated the thirty-seventh anniversary of the signing of the emancipation proclamation here to day. One of the features of the day was the reading and adoption of an address to the white people of the State, calling on them to aid in defeating the proposed constitutional assemblement. In the countitutional amoundment. In the course of the address, which is quite long, they say:

"We cannot resist the conviction that the proposed amendment to our State constitution is the initial step in State constitution is the initial step in the direction of sullifying the proclamation of emancipation and abrogation, as far as possible, the results of the war for freedom. It is already urged by an influential purtion of the newspapers of the South, and by nome of its leading men, that these amendments to the State constitution are temporary expedients; that the thirteenth, fourtheasts, and fitteenth amendments to the constitution of the United States must be repealed. These are the guarantees of our free dom and citizenship in this land, Repeal them and slavery again becomes peal them and slavery again becomes

lawful."

After discussing the segro problem and the causes that led the negro into the Republican party, the address goes on to say: "Should you reject this proposal and turn a deaf car to our entreaty, should you determine to do that which we so much dread, we have no power to prevent it. For us there will be no remady. We shall be compelled to seek a home in some other land—s batter country."

"I think I would go erasy with pain were it not for Chamberlain's Pain Balm," writes Mr. W. H. Stapleton, Herminie, Pa. "I have bren afflicted with rheumation for several years and have tried remedied without number, but Pain Balm is the less mediene I have get hold of." One application relieves the pain. For sale by J. E. Ourry & Company.

PRACTICE ROOMOMY. Valuable Eints to the Farm

It is not what a mu makes as the result of his issue but it in what he aves that out its in what he aves that out its in whatever avoidation he may be engaged. Particularly on the face are there many from an expense created during the year's work which are not only unnecessary from an economical standpolar, but in white parts of the man economical standpolar, but in white parts of the head of the parts of the pa work which are not only unnecessary from an economical standpoint, but unwarranted as applying to the business of agraculture. When we think in the business of agraculture. When we think in the business of agraculture. When we think in the business of farming as naturally infer that it is an occupation which should be largely self-sustaining, independent of assistances from autistic actions. This conclusion is not only based upon netual experience and observations, but upon tradition has led down to us from past gen reations. In other words, the thrifty farmer, if out off sutirely from all intercourse with the commercial world can yet subject happy and contented. When our prigrim fathers, three hundred years ago at a time when this great country was but a wilderness, moved far into the interior, cleared their lands, built homestends, tilled the fields, raised large families, fought the mirderous savage and succeeded in life, they depended entirely upon their own resources. There were but few markets in which to sell the surplus produces of their farms, and they were for the same reason forced to produce the uccessary means of subsistence. This forced dependence upon their own resources, was cheerfully undertaken by that hardy set of determined men who first invaded America and hald the funnels of history record no greater deeds of daring and determination to succeed in in every undertaking than that handed down to us from that period which marked the opening of agreeniture on this continent by our forefathers.

LOOKERS TO DETALLS.

While as oniching advances have

LOOKING TO DEPAILS.

ECOKING TO DEFALLS.

While as onishing advances have been made in the arts mechanical acteaces within the past half dozen decades, it is nevertheless as unquestioned fact that the self-sustaining feature of farm work is emential today as it ever was. There is as great necestity to lay for the home-made as and hos helve, singletess and other implements of like characters of these articles existed. Improved field so, chinery should be purchased and used wherever practicable, if the cast of labor can be reduced and the tilings of the soil improved. No farm, whitever may be its area, from the smallest to the largest is complete without a blackemith and woodshop committed. The ordinary repairs required as often for play hose, wagons, e.g., simple and The ordinary repairs required as often for play hose, wagens, e.g., simple and requiring but little handieraft to in the should be done on the premises where these implements are in use. There is country in this day of high-priced labor on the farm. Aside from the heavy money expenses incurred by haying all repair work done in a public blank emith or woodshop, the time of material in stopping a ploy and hand during the busy season to patemise them shops can life spaired from the field. With a shop on the premises repair work to tools can be done at mountime or during a showery afternoon. It is the experience of every farmer who has a workshop of the shows kind that sharper plow hose are kept in the field, and these all farming implements are kept in stronger, more substantial condition than those used by farmars who patronize the village and. We therefore args every farmer who is not already equipped to buy an outfit of the kind, which can be purchased for a niready equipped to buy an outst or the kind, which can be purchased for a small sum, and which will pay for itself the first year. No other investment on the farm will pay so handsome a dividend and nothing size will be found so useful. The cost of operation is reduced to the coal consumed cultivated and not cultivated all the kind, be found so asserts. And cose or operation is reduced to the coal consumed and the muscles of a good right arm. The former can be burbed on the premises, and the latter is in the possesion of every farmer in the state.

> I heard a farmer say sometime ago I heard a farmer say sometime ago that he had rather buy a businel of meal than go into his crib, shuck and shell the corn and had it to the mili.
>
> That men's mass will always feel the edge of the grindstone, and he has already reached the highest point of his success in life. But the sentiment expressed by him is unfortunately applieshle to many others engaged in farming. ble to many others engaged in farming. Our people are too ready to buy from others, those things which they might others, those things which they might elitier make or produce with a little extra labor at home. The came with which accounts can be made and the rapidity with which they grow in a year's time is appailing when estiling day comes around. Thousands of good resolutions are made when the entire proceeds of the debtor is consumed in paying the creditor. The resolution is too soon furgotten by the suffering individual and giving way to the free and entry method which got the free and easy method which gut him into trouble the past year, he falle again suto the old rut, and at the end of another twelve months goes through the same old experience.

WHERE MONEY GORS.

of another twelve mentics goes through the same old experience.

We must determine to huy less, make what we herd at home and that which we sell be it much or little, will show a profit which will find its way late the producer. The buying of a large number of small drittless, the price of each one of which being doubled on account of time obarging and risk of collection, seaké a hig debt in the course of a year, which wer measy preduct is sold makes it hard to pay.

HAIMKO PORK.

MAISLAND PORK.

No other one article of fined is more inregity used on the table of the farmer than pork. No other one article of food is more largely shipped to the south from the great ment centers of the west. There is absolutely an excess for the parchase of this ment by any farmer in Georgia unious by the ravages of disease he constitutely letter in the big planter stands on equal festing

bers, the same as spen all other supply products which can be raised on their land; or by their inles. The larger farmer, as a general rule, raise stought must for consumption at tensit by his new immediate family. To the smaller or one and two house farmer we wish to impress with the measuring of wide-spread action along this line in the future. The tenant diames; are more often the debtor clusters and they are predominating at a rapidly insertaing rate the land owners in Georgia. This mouth is the one 'est estate in which the man of small assess should prepare to look out for his larder next winter. A pen right by ten feet with good, smooth plant floor raised a feet from the ground and salled down on a isoline with a trough to hold the feed put at one side and a cover partly ever the top at the pen is all the pasture needed. I'crobian two or three small shouts of come good broad and confine them as once within the pen. All the arture from the kitchese can be utilized with predit by feeding the same skip to the pigs. Little site crops, such as norgham, can be planted early and at later intervals and feet in the same way.

Garden vegetables, especially tornine and the Mangel Wurtel best, can be grown at but little cart to keep the pigs full and growing. Fruits and various other things about the premise which go as kitches waster out in utilized to astorishing advantage is bringing up the little, pigs during the year to large fat puriers. A forty pound pig penned now and a refully looked after as enganted can be made to the brings up the beanes at three hurderd by the last of next Rovember. The man who may it can't be done, simply dot; want to undertake the little extra labur and care needed to make the workers a such the ten to first be root for their living and ensured the prover, apparent in the constant daily attention given those confined. Pigs on a large range are too often belt to root for their living and ensured this has noted but little head say. Let every farmer who has a stelled with the result next

MANY OTHER THINGS.

MANY OTHER THINGS.

There are numberless other ways in which the operating expanses of the year's business can be reduced, which we propose to discuss during the coming weeks. Every item of interest to the farmer not only in the management of his corps, but all other affairs a macoted with his business, will be put forward as fully and as foreship as we are able to do. If the medic cooperation can be secured and ection promptly had upon such suffer as may be practically presented the next twelve mouths amongst the agricultural classes of the state. We are always glad to meswer inquiries on any subject of farm work about which any of our subscribers are in doubt, not will be pleased to have short letters discussing any subject pertaining to the sphallding of egriculture in the next are conveying any information which will be useful to the great army of the tillers of the soil.

borioner's Magmins.

When Oliver Crosswell took his sent in the Long Fartiament he was 41 years old. He had here, been at Funtingdon on April 25, 1500, and by histh belonged to the lesser gentry, or appel middle-closs. The original name of the family had been Williams; it was of Welch origin. There were many of Welsh origin. There were many Cromwells, and Oliver was a common name among them. One of the Pretestor's unclus bore the name, and remained a stanch Loyalist througout the Civil war. Oliven's even father, Robert, was a man in very underate olivamentanees, his estate in the town of Huntingdon bringing an income of some £300 a year. Oliven's mother. Elizabeth Steward, of Ely seems to have been of much alreager character than his father. The Stewards, like the Commwells, were "new people," buth families, like so many others of the day, owing their rise to the molitation of the monasteries. Oliver's father was a brewer, and his success in the management of the brewery was mainmanagement of the brewery was main-ig due to Oliver's mother. En other member of Oliver's family—neither his wife nor his father—influenced him as member of Oliver's family—neither his wife nor his father—influenced him as did his mother. She was devoted to him, and he, is turn, loved her touckerly and respected her deeply. He followed her advice when young; he established her in the Royal Palace of Whitehall when he came to greateses; and when she died he buried her in Westminisner Abbey. An a boy he received his education at Huntingdom, but when IT years old was seet to Cambridge University. A strong, hiderty young fellow; fend of homephy and rough pranks—as, indeed he showed himself to be even when the weight of the whole kingdom rested on his shoulders—he nevertheless means to have been a fall standant, laying the foundation for that knowledge of Greek literatures and the Latty language, and that francess for hooks which afterwards struck the representatives of the foreign Powers at Lambout afterwards struck the representatives of the foreign Powers at Lambout. In 1617 his father died, and he left Cambridge. When 21 years old he was starried in London, to Elizabeth Bourchier, who was one year older than he was; the daughter of a rich London farrier. She was a wester of gentle and amalable character, and though she does not appear to have influenced Crumwell's public mesor to any yer coptable extent, he always regarded her with fund affection, and was always faithful to her.

was always faithful to bec. A Freghetat Standar Will often eases a horrible BurnSould, Cut or Bruise. Buesting's Armi,
or Salve, the best in the world, will
till the pole and prompty heat it.
Ourse Old Soren, Fover Seren, Thoms.
Both, Folom, Ooren, all Skie Brustions. Best Pile oute on earth, Only
Siots. a box. Cure guaranteed, told
by J. E. Curry & Co., Druggist,

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leaning upon him there just as Dissey leaned upon You Brussley at Manifa. When accession came he premptly resigned his a commission as assumptions of the lighthouse bursan and tendored arvices to the confederary. The Santar, then in part at How Orleans, was the only vessel at all assistable by his purpose. It required months to purpose, it is a preparation. Her in warlike excellation, but as he may "I liked her general appearance. Her lipes were easy and graneful and sin had a sancy air about her that seemed to be longing for a fight." What a wonderful career was in store for that oid patched up vessel. Shows a som organism her offered and erew and one organism her offered and erew and one over John Mafastoch Kall was his fag old patched up vascal. Shouses some organized her offects stall was his fagulerated. The admiral always mentions him with affection and high regard—"my ever treated friend," "my trave, patrolls and reliable first tention," "always cody, always true." And he still live an organized of the cod flowner. What memories is the cold flowner. What memories is much below of these legist seems of which he was a part. Just think of it. The Sambar captured dynastics attention of delicate and done millions of delicate months and done millions of delicate many descriptions and done millions of delicate many descriptions and done millions of delicate many descriptions and done millions of delicate captured shoustons attentions of delicate captured shoustons attentions. iere dunage to E-ribera commerce and paralized her trade. Hig of her heat ships of war were constantly in pursuit of her. Her officers and crow were procleimed, as pitates, and large rou ards offered for those.