

White Cloud. Kansas Chief.

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[WHOLE NO., 635.]

Choice Poetry.

THE AGE.

The age is great! 'Tis wonderful!
That life is so majestic!
We cannot, who its moments share,
Give judgment passively and faint.
We look for mercy and for rest
To times behind us—and our eyes
To years that pass, and on our eyes
At boys who dress and girls who paint!

They they of Egypt doubtless did,
In early times—at Heliopolis,
They saw the ancient gods that hid
The almighty pyramid—
That now is wonder to the earth!
They thought of it as gods and men,
This woman's sick—that knave's fall,
Arouse their awe or their mirth.

What that seems so grand to us,
Whom science and her marvels pall,
Was too familiar to discern—
They talked of little things; for then,
The most famous names the world
Were known to all, and the great things
Thought more of, than of the great things,
That which we now regard as small.

So great, perchance, than this of ours,
And though we did but see the end
Of what things will be, "I had
It was an age of wonders past!"
It was not that they did not wonder,
That while the oak among us grew,
We, at their roots, pluck weeds and flowers.

Oh, for a man whose words should strike
A silence through these petty joys—
Should give our bubble its true life,
The mighty bowl of mortal life!

Who would the silence of the stars,
A voice inconstant, momentary,
Imparting all the wisdom,
Its clamor magnifies—not more!
Gaze onward, then, and trust the age!
Uplift clear eyes to heaven's cope;
And be contented to engage,
As guides throughout your pilgrimage,
The good companions, Faith and Hope.

Let's follow the power of the world,
Clear State, meaning Unbelief—
Delight to go and do to great!

Look up! and see how grandly looms
Above us when the age has done,
And then discuss the dwelling-rooms,
The city marts, the talk of gossamer,
That fade like mist before the sun,
Dissolve like soap, if you can—
Leave these to mark the track of man,
Who follows, where our course is run.

Select Tale.

THE LAST BULLET.

An Incident in Commodore Stewart's Experience.
BY A BOATSWAIN.

The United States ship-of-war Constellation was anchored in the harbor of Algiers, whither she had proceeded under command of Commodore Stewart, having on board, among other officers, Charles Stewart, then an Acting Lieutenant.

It was the watch of young Stewart, and he was pacing to and fro on the deck, about half an hour after sunset, when he saw a small boat, containing a single person, coming off from the Old Port, as the western part of the town is called, and heading directly for the ship.

This person was rowing with all his might, and Stewart was not long in discovering the cause of his being so late. The boatman was seen a large rower filled with men, whose presence was announced by a continued firing at him of which they were in such determined pursuit, holding on their way until they were within the very guns of the ship.

"Now, by my soul!" cried Stewart, "may I be shot if I don't teach these fellows a lesson. Stand by, Mr. Rogers," he added, addressing a favorite gunner, "to throw a little grape into that fellow's boat."

An instant later, a wreath of smoke curled up from the side of the ship, and the iron messenger sped on its way, crashing into the pursuing boat, severely wounding two or three of the crew. She instantly turned to put back, at the same time that the fugitive reached his destination, and came up the side in the presence of the officer of the deck. He was an elderly man, with a most frame and brownish features, but it required but a single glance from the Lieutenant to see that he was English or American. As soon as he was sufficiently recovered from his over-exertion to breathe, he went on to tell his story, to which Stewart listened with much excitement.

The new-comer was an American citizen, named James Collins, a native of New York, who, with his wife and daughter, had been taken from an American vessel at the same time as its commander and crew, two years before, by an Algerine pirate. His wife had since died, and he and his daughter had been enduring, since their capture, all the horrors of a hopeless captivity; and that which moved Stewart most, was the announcement that his daughter, a gentle and beautiful girl, was on the eve of being forced into a detestable union with the very wretch who had bought her and her father as slaves.

"My agony at these circumstances culminated not two hours ago," finished the father, "when I struck the persecutor invulnerable at my feet, and fled. By dint of exertion, I managed to reach the water-side, and embarked before the pursuers could prevent it. But though I have succeeded in reaching this place of safety, my poor Alice is still in the power of her tormentor, exposed to his vengeance. If I could only guide a boat's crew, under your orders—"

Miscellaneous.

THE REWARD.

Who, looking backward from his manhood's prime,
Sees not the specter of his mispent time?
And through the shade
Of funeral cypress planted thick behind,
Heats no respectful whisper on the wind,
From his loved dead?

Who hears no voice of passion's evil force?
Who sees the sting, O terrible remorse!
Who does not start
On the thought of his misdeeds' book,
At times a sad and half-remembered look,
Repentful of the Past?

Ah!—the evil which we fear would show,
We do not leave the wisdom of our youth;
Our strength is gone,
It is but tomorrow's weakness, prone to fall;
Fool, blind, unprofitable servants all
Are we, alas!

Yet who, thus looking backward o'er his years,
Feels not his eyelids wet with grateful tears,
If he has been
Permitted to work at different times,
To cheer some sick and some mourning case,
His fellow-man?

If he has hidden the orphan, or he in
A ray of sunshine to the soil of life;
If he has lent
Strength to the weak, and, in an hour of need,
Over the suffering, ministered his creed
Of home, health, love,

He has not lived in vain; and while he lives
The praise to him is when he meets and lives,
With unobscured fame,
He goes backward, and with hope before,
Knowing that from his works he evermore
Shall reapeth fruit.

(From the Toledo Blade.)
N. S. W.

Mr. Nashy Receives a Letter from His Old and Steadfast Friend, Deacon Pogram, in which the Deacon Sets Forth the Condition of Affairs at the Corners.

PEPPER'S TAVEN, HOLMES CO.,
August 22, 1869.

The forenoon epistle reached me yesterday, I received it with mingled emotions. As I gazed at the familiar stamp upon the envelope, which I had yoked so many times, I kissed it in ecstasy—*it is that it was* inflicted upon the paper by the hand of a nigger, indignance assailed me. But passing this, I opened the envelope and read as follows:

CONFEDERATE R. ROAD,
(Which is the State of Kentucky.)
August 22, 1869.

My Dear Friend—Alas! it is sad to confess, but that is what work in your case. I had tried to forget you, and had well nigh succeeded, but in overhauling some papers yesterday, I happened to come across some of your notes, and for small amounts borrowed by me at different times, and I realized to-want the force of the old line, and I bust out into a flood of tears. But enuff us this. I set out to give you the news of the Corners.

Crops is a little fallow here. The season has been favorable, but we have bin so entirely without labor that we put in but very little seed. At the time we ought to have had our corn planted, Isacker Gavitt, Kernel McPelter, Elder Pennibucker, and our sons, was scouring the country to get niggers to plant for us, but as they each had land of their own, they wouldn't do it. So our course there was none up account put in. The little that we put in went amount to nothing, as we couldn't get no niggers to tend it, during the growin season, and the weeds took possession of it entirely. Joe Bigler, who is at the mill, spent half the time planting us it that we did holdin meetings to devise ways to get nigger labor, we'd have a bustin crop. But you know Josef; he's lost his carter; he works with his own hands. One of the most best sitters I ever behold was at Blaw, comers, early in May, just after our committee had returned from a fruitless search after hands to do our planting. The entire Corners was present; but there was a settled gloom on their faces, with even the refreshments they were put in but entirely dissipate. They were grooped about the bar-room, ex yosomal. Elder Pennibucker was a leonin in cheer, with his back to a barrel; Isacker Gavitt lay on his back on a table in the corner, and the others sittin on kags in various parts of the room.

"We is us!" sighed the Elder, puttin his feet onto a kag, that he mite rest easier, and pensively squintin tobacker jobber at us on the wall opposite, "what is the matter to plant the corn?" We abel starve."

"Alas!" sighed the Deakin, shiftin his seat to get to that he could kick his feet agin the wall. "Alas! the minits is creepin on, day succeeds day, and no corn in yet."

"Yes," replied Isacker Gavitt, rollin over onto his belly, and bistin himself up onto his elbows, "this is the froots of Abilishim. Ten years ago, when we had our niggers, we had our corn all in by this time, and was ready to put on to plow on it out. Now that we are dependent onto our labor—"

And Isacker groaned, and rolled over onto his back.

And so we sat, and sat, and mourned. The result of what we put in but acre or good corn in the entire section. Wood that the Abilishians, whi brot all this onto us, could see the rooin they bet wrought.

The prevalent topic us discussen some two or three weeks ago, was the trouble with Poplock and an Abilishin friend us bitten who lives in Springfield, Illinois, the restin place us that human gorilla, A. Linkin, out on the bond question. You remember three years ago the corporation issued its bonds bearing 6 per cent., for \$2000, to build a lock-up; and a year later, when it was found necessary to gravel the road betwixt the Corners and the stajun at Secessionville, so as to redouble the freight on the whiskey consumed by us, we issued bonds bearing 8 per cent., to the amount of \$4,000. Both ishoos runnin twenty-five years. These bonds was taken by Pollock and this friend us bitten.

Useful and Curious.

THE BOSTON BALLAD.

(Boston has the following British ballad, supposed of the recent crisis in that city, whereby the officers of the law felt compelled to return to the owners certain tea which had been seized.)

There was mourning in der Boston town
Yer doo whole days and more,
And all der Deutchschers schreijung und Schuch
About der bierhaus door.

Der Taverner in der Tivvas Halle sit,
Und duk der bierhaus door,
Der Chineser don't duk der umblaus app,
Und claus der parol-bet par.

So sad der look, a stranger asks,
"Is dere a funeral here?"
"Dere's no funeral here," dey replied,
"But we shall get der bier."

Der taverner as my time-like part
Mit a couple jug of bier;
Der all der bier haus and to sell,
Vas Switzerland and west.

Und still der Chineser volder den
Keet getting hot and hot,
Und uff der Deutchschers rick der bier,
By trinkung of cold water.

Der doors of all der bier hallen den
Like bierhaus app flow,
Te colapsen der triumph of
Gambler's jolly crew.

Der Deutchschers trinked der bier as fast,
Der called der rucktes out,
Und see a heapt of bottles bier,
Te effry Deutchschers's mood.

Der trinked come back to Mizer den,
Und Hilde Dampson, den,
"How are you, Mr. Dampson?"
Und Major, how are you?"

Der sop der bier vicky shop,
Mit law strict and seffer,
Der don't poet out der Deutchschers's bier,
Or drake away his bier.

NEUTRALIZING MALARIAL EXHALATIONS.

A simple method of neutralizing the deleterious influence of malarial exhalations has been discovered in France. Monsieur Martin, in a memoir presented to the Society Therapeutique de France, has announced this desirable result may be obtained by the cultivation on a large scale of the sunflower. The experiment has been tried with great success in the fenny districts near Rochfort; and the Deutch, who, from the peculiar nature of their country, have every opportunity of studying such phenomena, and must be looked upon as high authorities on the subject, have a firm faith in this specific, asserting that intermittent fever, the scourge of the country, has totally disappeared from every spot in which a fair trial has been given to it. The fact appears to be proved, but the method is uncertain; it being a disputed question whether the sunflower acts on the atmosphere, or on the water, or on the soil, or on the person of the patient, or on the production of exhalation, or whether like the confere, it emits ozone, and thus destroys the germs, animal and vegetable, generally supposed to constitute the miasms which produce fever when present in the atmosphere in large quantities.

EXCELLENT BRANDY PEACHES.

Take fine large free-stone peaches, quite ripe, but not over-ripe; wash them in cold water, and let them lie in it till you find upon trial, that the wool can be easily rubbed off with a coarse clean towel. Weigh them; and to each pound of peaches thus prepared, allow a pound of broken up loaf sugar—the best double refined; then crush the sugar by rolling it with a rolling pin. Have ready some glass jars, with lacquered tin covers. Put a layer of sugar into the bottom of each jar; then a layer of peaches; then sugar; then peaches; and so on till the jar is very nearly full—the upper layer being of sugar. Then pour in some of the best white brandy till the jars are filled up to the top. Cover them closely, and set them in a large fat bottomed tin, or in a wooden tub, with a little below the top of the jars. Place the kettle over a moderate fire, and keep the peaches boiling in it half an hour before they have come to a boil. Then set them away in your store-closet.

As the lids of glass jars seldom fit tightly, put beneath each rim a round of thick, soft, white paper, and the top of the outside with a piece of bladder tied tight down.

DIARRHOEA.

Is a very common disease in summer time. Chorea is nothing more than exaggerated diarrhoea. When a man has had of diarrhoea, he has had of cholera, in reality. It may be well for travellers to know that the first, the most important, and the most indispensable item in the arrest and cure of looseness of the bowels, is absolute quiescence on a bed. Nature herself always quiesce this, by disinclining us to locomotion. The next thing is, to eat nothing but common rice, parched like coffee and then boiled, and taken with a little salt and butter. Drink little or no liquid of any kind. Bits of ice may be eaten and swallowed at will. Every step taken in diarrhoea, every spoonful of liquid, only aggravate the disease. If locomotion is compulsory, the misfortune of the necessity may be lessened, by having a stout piece of woollen flannel bound tightly round the abdomen, so as to be doubled in the practice of many years, we have never failed to notice a gratifying result following these observances.

TAKING GRINDSTONES.

When you have a grindstone in perfectly straight face across the stone, take a little good tar and make a ring around the stone in the centre, and it will cause it to ridge up in the middle, and keep it in the place. In the practice of many years, we have never failed to notice a gratifying result following these observances.

The Fun of the Thing.

FOR THE FARMER.

When in the latitude of Central New York, the middle of September is the best time for sowing wheat. On or near the 40th parallel the last of September is the proper time; while away up north the first part of the month will be found the best time for fall seeding. The object is protecting during the winter and a vigorous start for the spring. So much growth as will cover the ground with a dense mat of blades is desirable. The time of sowing is, however, to be determined partly by the condition of the soil. Should it be mellow the grain will start quicker and grow more rapidly than on a cloddy field. The aim of culture should be to secure well pulverized soil. This can be done by clovering and plowing when the ground is not too wet. Then the fields best adapted to wheat should be given to the "staf of life," and no field should be planted at all that will not yield a fair return.

Bring up poor fields by clover, aided by gypsum on soils deficient in the element, for example, sandy soils—and plant with corn or sow with the smaller grains, when a fair crop can be expected. To toil hard without remuneration is not a comfortable way of living. Save everything that will fertilize. Clean up every acre of soil, there is much to be had, haul it and let it rot, and compost it with hen, hog, stable, or other manure. Every farmer on as much as twenty acres should make a little mountain of manure every year. It is supposed that as large crops of wheat can be produced in this country as in England.

SALTING STOCK AND SALTING HAY.

There can be doubt that the animal economy requires salt. The natural and universal desire for it, the wide-spread supply of it by the hand of Providence, and the good effects of its moderate use, demonstrate this. It operates both as a tonic and a gentle laxative; it regulates the stomach and bowels, and gives an edge to the appetite. Still, animals may take it to excess, and hurt themselves when they get access to it after long deprivations. It is the favorite practice of some farmers to give their stock regularly once in so many days, giving them always, and in the quantity, a supply always within reach of the cattle, so that they can go and satisfy their natural cravings for it whenever they choose, without the question, "Is it safe to do so as to allow stock to drink pleasure from a running stream. In regard to salting hay at the time of harvest in order to prevent heating and moulding, in case the hay is not thoroughly cured, it is important not to overdo it, and the effects may accrue to the stock. Six quarts of salt to the ton, evenly distributed, is sufficient for the greenest, and not too much for the animals. Salt, as commonly thrown upon the hay-mow, falls in lumps and clumps, and thus, instead of being safe to do so as to allow stock to drink pleasure from a running stream. In regard to salting hay at the time of harvest in order to prevent heating and moulding, in case the hay is not thoroughly cured, it is important not to overdo it, and the effects may accrue to the stock. Six quarts of salt to the ton, evenly distributed, is sufficient for the greenest, and not too much for the animals. Salt, as commonly thrown upon the hay-mow, falls in lumps and clumps, and thus, instead of being safe to do so as to allow stock to drink pleasure from a running stream. 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