#### ALAS, SO LONG.

Ah : dear one, we were young so long, It seemed that youth would never go, For skies and trees were ever in song. And water in singing flow, In the days we never again shall know. Alas, so long!

Ah! then, was it all spring weather? Nay: but we were young and together. Ah! dear one, I've been old so long, It seems that age is loth to part.

Though days and years have never a song.
And, oh! have they still the art
That warmed the pulses of heart to Alas so long!

Ah! th n. was it all spring weather?

Nay: it was were young and together. How long until we meet again, Where hours may never lose their song. Nor flowers forget the rain. In glad noonlight that never shall wane

Ah, shall it be then spring weather? And ah! shall we be young together?

### Agricultural.

Jefferson county (N. Y.) farmers now carry their milk to the limburger cheese factories where they are paid 12 and 124 cents per gallon for it.

Trees intended for planting should not have their roots exposed to the sun or wind so that the can dry out. The roots must be kept moist if the trees are expected to live.

Parmentier says that the best method of storing thoroughly dry and clean wheat is in sacks isolated from each other, care being taken to keep a sufficiently low temperature in the granary.

'That "Eastern methods" of farming are equally well adapted to the broad prairies of the West is shown in the experience of Mr. A. Reser, who thirteen years ago moved from the East to the high prarie land in Marshall county, Kansas. Mr. Reser farms but eighty acres, but he has been remarkably successful, and his success, has, observes the Topeka farmer, in spite of droughts, verified the repeated statement that more grain can be raised from a welltilled field of ten acres than from forty acres poorly tended.

Farmers who co-operate together in buying and selling should endeavor to make arrangements with the workingmen of the cities, whereby either party may be benefited from the transactions, All that is needed i organization, and there is no reason why an organized body of farmers may not get larger prices for produce and at the same time cheapen it to the consumer. The workingmen are always ready to organize for such purpose, and the farmers should profit by it.

The parts of animals generally used for glue-making are the paring of hides and skins from tanneries and slaughterhouses known as glue pieces, fleshing, to buckwheat and let fall back on the heat and moisture causes the earth to pelts from furriers, hoofs and ears of ground; care should be taken not to cattle, horses and sheep. Animal skins plow too near or too deep near the trees; in every form, when unacted upon by tannic acid, are excellent material for the glue-maker. It is said that the partings of oxen and other thick hides make the best glue. Fish-bones, the core of horns, sinews and animal membrane are all utilized for the same

cattle raiser, says the following remedy | clover tailure in this country, generally will cure the blackleg or diphtheria. attributed to insects, is really due to We give it for the benefit of our farmer readers. He says: "When the animal is first taken it will exhibit lameness in | believes the insects which are generally some one of its legs. With a sharp knife open the lame member between because of the feeble growth of the the knee and the hoof, where will be plant. This opinion, coming from so found a lump or a sack filled with a high an authority, is worth investiwhite substance; squeeze all this out, gating. then fill the opening with salt and pepper and bind the limb up with a rag." This is all that is required, and Mr. Ivory vouches for its good effects. The remedy is certainly cheap and simple, and is worthy a trial.

The Richmond (Va.) Southern Planter, relates thus of one-eighth of an acre of lucerne: It has no superior for soiling purposes. On the 11th and 12th of April it was killed down to the ground by a severe frost, when it was fully knee high, and would have been ready to cut in a few days. On the 22d of May it was first mowed, and again on July 21st and August 14th. The three mowings yielded 4560 pounds of green food for soiling, from one-eighth of an acre, or at the rate of 36,480 pounds per acre. Fed with a little meal and salt sprinkled over it, it is a wholesome and highly nutritious food for horses and cattle of all kinds.

Sir J. B. Lawes thus reasons from experiments, as stated in the Country be carefully cultivated. Gentleman: "To obtain maximum crops of grain the proper course to pursue is to precede them with a crop of leguminous plants-that is, peas, clover, vetches, etc.-to which the minerals up a large amount of ammonia-more stimulant, is rendered capable of obtaining all the minerals required from the less than one pound of turnip seed to soil and the decaying vegetation for the acre if I were sowing nothing else maximum crops,"

The quantity of water which passes through the roots of a plant is enor- The fertility of all soils depends on mous. Dr. Lawes, of England, foun! the quantitiy contained therein of those

At the French Agricultural Observaabout half a pound of grain, or 2603 pounds of water for each pound of

grain .- New York Times. A successful fruit-grower thinks many apple trees are set too near together; two rods apart is near enough, The land for an orchard must be kept in good condition. He top-dresses his orchard once in three years, principally with a thick coating of straw. He allows hogs to run in his orchards, and plows the land until the trees are so large as to interfere with such a practice. Last year he picked forty-five barrels of Greenings from four trees. Orchards thrive best near bodies of water. Trees should be judiciously trimmed while young. Many trees are injured by overpruning. Trees should be grafted when they are from one inch. to one and one-half inches in diameter.

Judge Eaton, of Ottawa, Ill., notes, in an article on the history of the Irish potato, a fact which many farmers have observed, despite the assurance by scientists that "mixing in the hill is impossible:" "A curious fact connected with the growth of the Irish potato, and which most farmers have no doubt observed, is that they will hybridize in the hill. Plant a red and a white potato in the same hill, or so near together that their bearing roots will intertwize, and part of the tubers of either plant are liable to be marked with red and white patches, or one-half may be red and the other half white. This is an interesting field for the investigation of some one inclined to the work."

In order to have successive crops of green food for stock small pieces of ground should be sown at intervals for produce grass in abundance, but such difficulty may partially be avoided by sowing peas and oats mixed, mustard, radish, collards, kale, or anything else that comes early. Though the quantity may not be large, the green stuff will answer for a change of diet, and serves an excellent purpose in that res-

least eight years, or till it comes well when you seed use red clover. It is advisable to shorten in the branches two-thirds the last year's growth, for the reason that the tree has lost roots in being taken up, and that equalizes the top and root.

Dr. Gilbert, of England, the longtime associate of Sir J. B. Lawes in the Peter Ivory, who is an experienced Rothamstead experiments, thinks the clover sickness-condition of the soil in which clover refuses to grow. He credited with the failure only come in

> Wool waste from the shoddy mills in Franklin, Mass., is used and valued quite highly for agricultural purposes. It is composed of the short fragments. andfine dus' gathered under the machines that prepare the most valuable portions of the wool for use in manufactures. The grease from the scouring mills is quite another substance, containing a large percentage of potash, we believe, while wool waste is valued chiefly for its nitrogenous elements.

Mr. John G. Lemmon has reported to the California Academy of Sciences the discovery of two or three varieties of peaks attaining a height of 10,000 feet above sea level. The tubers were about the size of walnuts. Mr. Lem-

acre with the grass seed, harvesting the turnips after about three months used in raising turnips. I should use

at the time."

Fertile and Barren Soils.

that are average of 2000 pounds of substances that are taken up by plants water is absorbed by a plant for every as food and converted into organic pound of mineral matter absorbed by it. | matter. No two soils are alike, for all soils are constantly augmenting or tory, at Montsouris, it was found that | diminishing in quality, whether in com-7702 pounds of water passed through | plete fallow or occupied by cultivated the roots of the wheat crop for 101 crops. But very few soils are compounds of grain produced, or 727 pletely barren though they may be pounds for each pound of grain, in a largely deficient in the greater number rich soil; while in a very poor soil 1616 of essential substances that are compounds were passed through the same pletely assimilable. Sometimes a soil quantity of wheat for a product of is fertile for a particular plant and barren to another, which may be illustrated in the comparison of clover with sweet potatoes, for crops of the latter are often grown on soils that are nearly sterile, while clover cannot exist unless under certain conditions. The finest and best sweet pototoes can be produced in that section of country drained by the Cape Fear River, in the counties of Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus in North Carolina, and yet the soil is not only complete sand but low and wet. The only fertilizer used is the leaves of the pitch pine composted with rakings and gatherings around the farm. Clover is foreign to that region. It is now claimed that carbon is one of the prime factors of a fertile soil, despite the known fact that plants appropriate it from the air, and should this claim be satisfactorily demonstrated it will cause a revolution in our methods of using fertilizers. At present it is scarcely allowed a place in the list of ingredients and posseses no commercial value on

that account whatever. Sand and clay are not in themselves valuable food for plants, but rather mechanical in action. All soils possess lime, with traces of iron and magnesia, as well as a small proportion of organic matter; but fertile soils must contain phosphoric acid, potash, lime and a large amount of organic matter. There is a ong list of compounds known to be present in a fertile soil, the quantities, nowever, being small and varying, and in composition according to the character of rocks of which they were originally a part, the chemical character, however, being modified by time, dis integration and the action of surrounding substances and additions, which, that purpose. Some sections will not though changing them in structure, do not destroy them.

A fertile soil can be deprived of the whole or a part of its fertility by particular crops. It can be rendered deficient in nitrogen and yet remain rich in potash, or it can be deprived of potash and yet contain lime. Soils are affected also by the methods of cultivation, manner of manuring and by draughts. The orchard should be cultivated at A sterile soil can generally be rendered thto bearing in any hoed crop, or sown of manure, for constant exposure to gradually form and give off particles of matter suitable for some indigenous weed, which, when plowed in, assist to furnish nourishment to a more numerous family, until, by a continued process of green manuring the land can be put to use. As such a method is slow, however, the use of barnyard manure and the covering under of green crops. grown especially for the purpose is cheaper and quicker. The question with our farmers at present is how to keep up the fertility of soils with the least expense rather than that of attempting to work those that are barren. Good barnyard manure, as a general thing, contains all the elements of fertility, and it should never be omitted from its place in the list as the chief reliance for success, for, say what we will, in favor of commercial fertilizers, there can be nothing urged by any one to give them the preference, though when used with the manure the result is more satisfactory. The greatest difficulty is to procure a sufficiency of manure, but that which is usually made ou well-regulated farms, together with the use of fertilizers and green manural crops, if rightly managed, will not only keep the soil fertile, but allow full crops and a' the least cost.

# A Horse-Car Incident.

He was a gentleman who wore overalls and carried a tin dinner-pail. His indigenous potatoes among the moun- clothes were unready-made and his tain ranges along the Mexican frontier, boots were not symmetrical. He said of Arizona. They grow abundantly in the long journey of five miles each way high mountain meadows surrounded by to and from his work was trying. "Why don't you live in the city "" "Because, sorr":--in a rich Milesian brogue-"if I lived in the city I should mon brought home a supply which will have to live in a tenement house. You don't know the kind of people who live there. They're a bad lot all through, Andrew Burnett, of Wellesley, who generally. Sights go on no woman or raises considerable quantities of flat child should see. I want to save my turnips for feeding to his mileh cows, wife and children from seeing corrupwrites as follows: "When I grass tion, so I moved out here. Good-night, down on well-manured lands the mid- sorr," And he left the car at the little tation was intended for actual acceptthese plants to make an unusual growth, die or last of August, I sow quarter of cottage, whose inmates were sheltered ance, the tourists decided upon the on his return, something of the old which renders them capable of storing a pound of white flat turnip seed to the from "corruption," and was greeted with a chorus of "Here's father," that | / On that same morrow, towards aftershowed the gentleman with the dinner- noon, Bertha Fenshaw sat in her room, follows-and the latter, by this active growth. Too much seed is commonly pail had not lavished care without re- | thinking of Jerrold Gray. She had ceiving a return in love.

## Trap to Catch a Husband.

Sunset in the tropics. Sunset on the outskirts of a Louisiana forest-stately, solemn. What a chaos of noble color, what an Eden of blossom and of odor, what royal prodigality of untrammeled life. The spot where a party of tourists had encamped themselves for the night was at the height of some three or four hundred feet above the level of the sea; and a glowing sweep of lowland country-yellow maize fields, orchards; villages, and gardens-stretched away league beyond league before

The party which made up this encampment consisted of four men-Northerners on a tour of pleasure and observation. Three were gentlemen of wealth = but the fourth-Jerrold Gray -was a dependent nephew of one of the rich trio. His uncle had edzeated him, and now, at the end of his solkgiate course, had taken him on this tour. At its conclusion Jerrold was to choose a profession, and commence single-handed the battle of life. His made had a number of children, so that Jerrold could not reasonably expect to inherit anything, and his independence mary aid.

Leaving his companions cooking the supper, in true camp fashion, Jerrold strolled off to view the panerama that was stretched beneath the surrounding hill. As he stood listlessly leaning against a tree, he broke out into a chance song. He was really a fine singer, possessed of as highly cultivated voice, and sang with all the abandso of p. esumed solitude,

He did not see the bright, Bakk eyes that were watching him, nor the dainty ears that were listening, both of which belonged to one of the prettiest and wealthiest heiresses in Llouisiana. She sat on a splendid horse, and made a picture that, had Jerrold'seen it.. would have eclipsed the opposite landscape apon which he was gazing. She waited there, fascinated, and trusting to the shelter of the trees until he turn at and retraced his steps.

But suddenly, in the very height of his song, his glance fell on her, leaning gracefully forward upon the saddle, and egarding him with a face-of mingled wonder and admiration that was so intense as to be comical, the tall bushes and branches half veiling her. Never could be forget the picture. His voice abruptly ceased; and the next-instant he burst into a ringing laugh that was so joyous, hearty and irrepressible that it proved infectious, and catching by instinct the humor of the moment, she laughed very heartily. Then, as if frightened by such familiarity with a stranger, she suddenly became serious.

"I beg your pardon, sir, for listening," she said; "but it is so seldonawe meet a human being out here on the hills, that you tempted me to listen." Never had Jerrold looked upon a countenance that so fascinated him. The girl's dark hair, and a face on which there always lived asbloom, but to which there never mounted a decilled color, appeared the very embodiment of health and vitality. But it was the wonderful mobility of the fratures that constituted their greatest charm; their expressions were as shifting and various as the atmosphere upon an April morning. Every mood and passion they reflected changed them into another face; now they were those of a laughing Hebe: now those of a simple child.

Before Jerrold could reply to the young lady, a gentleman on horseback rode up.

"So, Bertha," he said to her, "you Jerrold Gray, he bowed politely, and ter as hospitable as ever. added: "It isn't ofter these wild hills are visited by strangers."

A brief conversation ensued, ending in a visit to the temporary camp. The his niece.

"Do you intend to remain here tenight?" he asked, as he prepared to go. picions about him?" "Yes," was the reply; "we are very lazily seeking pleasure, and we encamp wherever fancy dictates."

"Then I shall insist upon receiving you at my house. You see it yonder," he said, pointing to a plantation resi- her health and spirits." dence dimly visible in the distant plain; 'and, until then, good day."

Bertha added her invitation, and un-

Knowing by experience the hospitality of Louisianian planters of the higher class, and certain that the invi-

she was wondering why. It was not because of a dearth of young men Who shall decide when doctors dis- among the circle of her acquaintances. the old men and women in the country, her fortune."

and their numerous complaints. She was god-mother to half the babies. The young planters of all the adjoining ill lack of the girl you said you loved," counties were in love with her, and pro- said Merton. posed to her at regular intervals. But Bertha was remastic. She was very happy as she was, and if she did marry, must be more of a hero, to win her,

than any she had seemi of poets, their row of useful works. to his in a betrothal kiss. The next little writing table, with its gilt inkstand, and its pretty, costly nick-nacks, stood in the window, and above it hung the eage of her pet cawell-filled music-stand.

and evidence of womanly taste and quiet wedding. neatness; nothing was prima, but everything was properly arranged. Above all, neither is books, pictrares, music, nor on the dressing-room in the adjoinprompted him to decline purther pecus ing room, was these the smallest signs drawback to the charms of the young. ladies of the present day.

> But none of these things interested our heroine just now, and in the middle of her reverie she heard the arrival of the tourists, and the voice of her uncle welcoming them. Hastily finishing her toflet, she went down to the sittingroem, where she found the gentlemen in conversation. Pérhaps it was natural enaugh that the two younger members of the quintet gravitated towards each other, and were soon in an easysconverse. Later, Bertha showed him the gardens, etc. The call proved so pleasant, and all were so pleased with the congenial intersourse, that the tousists complied with the planter's urgent invitation to spend a week at his house.

The week was spent agreeable to all -a week of elysium to Jerrold and Bertha.

"Jerrold," said George Burton, one of the party, "yan are getting desperately in love with this Southern beauty." "Yea," was the frank reply; "I leve-

her as I never drasmed I sould love as WOMAD4" "And does she return your sudden.

passion, 257 "Yes, I am certain of that." "Then you have spoken to her about

"No and shall not do so. She se rich-L ama poor .. Il will never massy

under such conditions," The week-endedi and the guests ware about to bid adie as to their generous. host. Beetha showed no special signaof emotion, but as Jerrold was about leaving her she said to him, "Sing to me

something that will recall you to me." He went to the piano, and without 'Adies" came into his mind. The passiom of a lifetime was concentrated in its meledy, and Bertha, hiding her equalty were the great laws: eyes in her hands, listened, understanding his love and farewell.

They went, and time passed. The civil war broke out. Thase years after his first visit, Jewold Gram was in New Orleans, a Lieutenant in the Federal army. George Marton, 190, was in the same regiment. When the army advanced to the naighborhood of the Fenshaw plantation, Mosson proposed a visit to their former hosts; but Jerrold, for some reason, declined, and Morton decided to ga alone. He found the ran away from me." And then, seeing plantation in a sad state, but the mas-

"This house is like a tomb," said Mr. Fershaw: 'no more music, no more sounds of joy. That piano has not been touched for two years; the last in truth the fables are not less valuable gentleman introduced himself as Mr. thing played on it was the 'Adren' of Fenshaw, a planter of the neighbor- that young friend of yours. By the than the facts themselves, It is a prohood, and the girl as Bertha Fenshaw, way, is he living ? have you heard of found saying of Plato, and very pertibim ?"

"Yes. Have you never had any sas-"Suspicions ?"

"Yes; concerning your niece." "Concerning Bertha-let me see. A light dawns in on me; do you. Have I been deceived? We fear she is losing

She is in love with Jerrold Gray," Then Merton told him all that had passed; all his scruples; all his love; cle and niece were soon riding out of his resolve never to marry a woman so far above him in fortune."

"Come," said Mr. Fenshaw, "and repeat this to Bertha," The three were in close consultation

for an hour, and when Merton set out "Well," said Jerrold, when his friend

returned, "have you seen them ?" "Yes." "And is Bertha well ?"

Merton looked grave,

Jeroid Gray's eyes sparkled. "You do not seem saddened by the

"No," replied the young man, "because now she is on a level with me and I can offer her my hand without

loss of self-respect." Obtaining leave of absence, Lieuten-Had Jerrold Gray seen the pretty ant Gray started for the Fenshaw's on beiress, and known that he was the the following day. The uncle received subject of her thoughts, he might have him graciously-the niece with a joy been more flattered, but searcely more that found expression in her lustrous in love than he really was. Her room | eyes in the warm clasp of her hand, and was arranged with all the simple taste in the very eloquence of her silence. of a well-bred girl. Her hanging book- Before his departure he told her his shelves were well filled with their row love, and her trembling lips had clung

They are married now, and happy, in spite of a piece of anti-navriage seceit on the part of the buide.

"Could you forgive me a great-a nary. There was a piano, too, and a very great deception, provided it was intended to make us both happy for Upon all the rooms was the impress life?" asked Bertha, soon after the

"Ees."

"Then listen to my carfessian. Mr. Mertan dessived you when he told you that my festune had been lost. He told me of your resolution never to of "fastruss," that almost camipotent marry a woman richer than yourself, and suggested the plan of inducing you to propose by representing me as penniess. I loved you so well that I couldn't refuse-and de forgive me, Jerrold."

A kiss settled it, and Jerrold laughingly acknowledged himself caught in. "A trap to catch a husband."

### Buddah.

Even in the full middle ages we find Marco l'ole writing, "Had he been as Christian he would have been a great saint of our Lord Jesus Christ, so holy and pure was the life he led;" while in our day the professed opponents of his system, whether Catholic or Angelican prelates, Wesleyan or Baptist missionaries, agree in the judgment of M. Barthelemy Saint-Hilaire, one of its severest and least fair critics, that "with the sole exception of the Christ there is no more touching figure than his among the founders of religion," so entirely ishe without spot and blemish, "the finished model of the heroism, the selfrenunciation, the love, the sweetness, he commands." Nor, however doubtful many details of his life may be, is there any reasonable room for skepticism as to its main outlines? We know that, of poyal Eneage and heir to a throne, he gave mp father and wife and children to become a religious mendicant, and that years of heroic mortification and fierce interior trial culminated in that great night under the bow tree upon the bank of the Nairanjaia, when, as the Budillist author expresses it. "he attained supreme enlightenment", and "alone worked the salvation of the three worlds and everthrew the whole army of the Prince of Evil." We know how he then entered upon his high task to preach the gospel of pity, to found a thought, the strains of Schubert's kingdom of righteousness, of which enfrancsehiment from worldly desires universal brotherhood, and spiritual

To give light to them enshrouded im dark-And to open the gates of immortality to men.

We know how during the forty years of his public ministry be went up and down the country watered by the Ganges, occupied like One greater than he, of whom he may without irrevenence be deemed the precursor, in doing good, receiving all who came to him without distinction of rank or caste-his law, he was won't to say, was "a law of grace for all," but especially calling to him all that labored and were heavy, laden, the poor, the sorrowful, and the sinful, who were above others dear to his pitiful heart. So much is luminously clear through "the mists of fabling time" regarding this great teacher's life. But sources of information regarding him nent to this subject, that poetny comes nearer vital truth than history.

# A Dishonest Debt.

"Yes, sir, I always pay my honest debts," declared an Arkansaw gentleman of the old school, addressing an acquaintance.

"I am glad to hear you say so "exclaimed a merchant who exerbeard the remark. "You bought a suit of clothes. from me some time ago, and you have persistently refused to pay me. Now you blow around that you pay your honest debts," "I still declare that I pay my honest

debts."

"Well, why don't you pay me for that suit of clothes ?" "It's not an honest bebt."

"Why ?"

"Because, when I got the clothes I did not intend to pay you. Consenbently the debt is dishonest,"

"Yes," he said, "as well as could be A bill was in roduced in the New expected under the circumstances. York Assembly by Mr. Roosevelt, esagree ?" We don't know who should, And all the region knew the pretty The fortunes of war have dealt hardly tablishing a whipping post for the punbut we do know that the Coroner usu- heiress. She was acquainted with all with her. She has lost every penny of ishment of men who beat their wives and children,