He gathered alien flowers while it was May, For Love is Love, and cannot go that way. Tho' little loves there be that dance and

And kiss and cling, And praise the light and laughter of the

But on dark days, like birds, forbear to sing. Shall Love that bore the blast and did not

Spring.

fail Now cower and quail -Strong Love that blanched not then, to-day

turn pale? Nay, Love is Love, my own, and cannot

Oh, could Love cease, or change, or pass

away, Then the soul's day Would turn to night, unlit by any ray; But Love, Sweetheart, can never pass away.

A BUFFALO HUNT



more timid than those calves browsing there, and more powerful than a lion. A trifle will scare the wits out of

will bring him down."

The speaker was a raw-boned frontiersman, who for more than thirty years had lived in the West. He had taken Greeley's advice and grown up with the country. He had swung through a wide range, and had lived among the mountains, but now owned a large ranch on in the cattle business, there was a time when he was as well nigh as largely engaged in the buffalo business.

"Yes," he resumed, "you can send them flying as easily as you can a brood of chickens, but it will not require the wind of a thoroughbred horse to catch up with them. And when a buffalo runs he is the most ungainly, lumbering crea-

ture going. "Just about twenty years ago I was along here when down from the northeast rolled a big bord of them, containing fully 30,000 luffaloes. It had been a dry season. I was among the hills yonder when I heard the thunder of their beneath their tremendous movement. Great clouds of dust rose above them, as though a cyclone was tearing up the earth and filling the air. That small

their speed quickened. The herd was my pony as the enormous fellow, then led by a number of great, powerful hulls. on the edge of the herd, a stalwart pro-Their eyes rolled, while their tongues tector, lumbered swiftly along, As I hung from their open mouths. I had watched herds approach and pass me be- keenest admiration, and I at once refore. But, hidden behind a rock, so as solved that if I got nothing else I must not to disturb them, I watched with an certainly secure him. His magnificent entirely new interest the sweep of this head and his huge hide would be troherd, impelled by the fiery torments of a consuming thirst. I quickly perceived its object, and, as the channel of the stream is a trifle deep, I judged that there would be a sudden increase of for he stretched himself out and tore up speed for a brief moment when the banks

"I had witnessed a comparatively dry river bed quickly covered by a foaming torrent, whose rising tides soon swirled and boiled up to the very top of the petuous rush of this turbulent stream of would soon be covered and quite filled. But a moment later my conclusions were more than realized. For when the leaders reached the very brink they plunged down the steep, bank, and they would have suffered no particular injury from the sudden and swiit descent, because a buffalo, though awkward and weighing a ton, when he goes down almost a precipitous decline will so combine a tumble with a slide and roll and leap that, tearing along neck and neck again. much like a cat, he will soon be right side up at the bottom. It was what came after them that prevented the leaders him, I shot again. He turned quick as from getting the best of the bargain in a flash toward me. My pony, attempting reaching the water first.

solid, compact mass, and it had acquired he could extricate himself the enraged such a momentum in its headlong career bull was upon us. His head was down that considerations for the fate of the and he caught the horse beneath. His leaders were not of sufficient force, if rush was so great that his head was preeven they had been entertained soon vented from being thrown up as highly enough, to perceptibly cheek its move- as it might have been. As it was, my ments. So down the banks they tumbled on top of the leaders, rank after rank, thrown to one side in a heap. I was until the channel for a quarter of a mile | jerked from my seat, and went sprawlwas full and overflowing with them.

and the stop so sudden that from my not stop to calculate the risks he runs. point of observation it seemed like an enormous blak wave, whose edge had suddenly swollen higher than the succeeding body, and it was rolling over and over because of the undertow. of my fall. It seemed that I would be Pushed on by the great mass behind, the trampled to pieces. But I landed ea all buffaloes which reached the bank had to fours and was at once on my feet shoutleap upon the backs of those ahead for their lives, and so that great mass rolled | over and over, throwing many on the opposite bank. You would have supposed that fotal consequences would have bellow. My bad luck was bound to con-

resulted to great numbers. "The rush was soon stopped. Then berd widened out, those in the rear hurme came the monster. I could not rise rying up and down the stream, and those | quick enough, and falling at the side of tumbled into a heap into the bed of the an old buffalo trail a narrow path worn stream rapidly extricating themselves, into the ground by the marching of until, in an almost incredibly short space | countless buffaloes moving in single fileof time, every buffalo was comparatively I rolled into this. The beast tore up the free. I do not suppose there were more ground with his hoofs in trying to stop than half a dozen that were seriously and hooked feroclously at me. His savinjured. It is simply remarkable, the age eyes burned like coals of fire, and toughness of the buffaloes which used to froth, stained with blood, dripped from

rosm in this great West. "Hunting the buffalo is existing | noticed the great size of his head; but

usually a simple affair. For a long pethe hunt rubbed off about all the novelty there was in it, and it came to be regarded as quite an ordinary event.

"I want to say, too, that the wholesale way in which these huge animals were slaughtered by speculators is something which always riles the blood of a Westerner when it is referred to. And I cannot recall these grand old beasts without being reminded of the brutality and unpardonable bloody work of many a white man from the East.

"I remember a chase which took place down near the Arknsaas River along in the early spring of the year 1860, I think. Our camp was beginning to suffer for provisions. One afternoon I mounted my pony, intending to wing some duck in a distant bend of the river, where there were sedgy marshes, and where they found a favorite resort. But I was unable to discover the faintest sign of their presence, and, after exhausting both myself and my pony in a long search beyond, I concluded to -Philip Bourke Marston, in Independent. stop where I was for the night. The next morning my hunt for ducks was made to appear a small and insignificant pursuit, unworthy of a strong man; for there in the distance was a great herd of buffaloes feeding. It was to the windward and consequently I ran no risk of being scented.

Hastily eating what little lunch I had remaining from the previous night I started. Luck favored me. I discovered the serpentine line of a narrow him; but unless hollow formed by the waters when great you hit him in a rains fell, moving to the river. This vital part you can line wound around in a long and circuitalmost put a ous fashion until it came near the herd. whole cartridge box into him before you I was soon into this hollow, and my pony picked his way down it on a fast walk. As I came near I could hear distinctly the ripping sound which innumerable mouths made as they tore the

green grass from the sod. "I had not reached quite the point where I determined to mount the bank and make a charge upon the herd when the plains. Though engaged extensively I came unexpectedly into an opening where the banks lowered away, exposing me to the full view of the cows that happened to be browsing in that direction. They instantly tossed their heads and started. The attention of others sharp snort, which was a signal for a general stampede. Away the whole herd plunged. It was then or never. So spurring my pony up the grade I tore after them. They were in good condition for leading me a long race, and swept away like the wind. But my pony possessed unusual qualities of speed and I gained on them gradually. came close to the straglers, but, as I was heavy gallop. The earth fairly shook after some tempting steak, I had no disposition to shoot down anything that I could reach. So pressing on I saw some fine cows ahead, and reaching them I put a couple of balls in the first and stream we crossed a short distance back | three in the others, which brought them was not near so full of water as it is now. down. Then a couple of rods or so But the buffaloes had scented it, and further in advance I saw a magnificent had come from miles away for it with a bull. He was the biggest fellow I had yet seen, with tremendovs shoulders and "It seemed as they approached that a mane which was immense. I urged on drew nearer his great proportions excited

> proud of. "It was a nip-and-tuck race. The big fellow seemed to catch on to my purpose, the earth as his gait increased, making a spurt of speed which lengthened the dis-

> phies that any hunter might well be

tance between us. "But my pony caught the full excitement of the race and bent himself with new energy to his work, and it was shores-a result of heavy storms nearer but a few minutes when we came their source. I concluded from the im- up to the big fellow's side. I took careful aim, and blazed away. buffaloes that the channels of this river Instinctively my horse swerved away just in time to escape the outward. lunge of the beast, who tossed his head and came charging after.

But he made only several leaps, when he resumed his pace and went tearing ahead with still greater speed. Evidently my bullet had only grazed him, stimulating him rather than damaging him. My horse was at his best and rapidly came up, so that we soon were

"We were a little further off this time from the animal, when, on a line with to leap aside, struck a number of prairie "For this great herd was almost a dog holes and lost his footing. Before pony was lifted from his feet, gored, and ing over the beast. In the intense ex-"Ye, the momentum was so great citement of a chase like that, one does

"In my condition any one of a dozen incidents would seem to be the occasion of instant death. Behind me came a score of these large fellows right on a line ing and brandishing my arms. The mass parted, and I ran to a distance. But the wounded bull, catching sight of me, came charging upon me with a furious

tinue, for I stumbled and fell. his mouth. When in the saddle I had

sport. To an old hunter, though, it is lying there, with that tossing and dashing head above me, it seemed to be three riod during my life the commonness of times as large and ugly and terrible in the extreme. I expected every instant to feel the awful thrust of his horns. His head bumped against me. His enormous mane brushed me. His nose struck me. The froth from his mouth spattered me. His tremendous breathing puffed like a steam engine again and again into my face. But his horns were too short to catch on readily. I knew that my only safety was to lie low and say nothing. Just as I was about to congratulate myself that the fellow could not get at me has horn tore a rent in my trousers. The ripping noise maddened him if possible still more. He made a deeper scoop for me and caught my buckskin coat in the shoulder, jerked me up from the ground, and threw me to the right. I fell sideways, but mostly on my feet, and started on a run in a direction opposite to where his head pointed.

"He swung around and was after me in a trice. Of course I could not hope to outrun him. He gained on me. stopped, facing him, and had by this time drawn .my revolver. On he came like a hurricane. His grizzly and awful front, his fiery eyes, his mighty, headlong, plunging gait, which seemed the very embodiment of an overwhelming force-all this has been indelibly photographed on my brain, though the process was about as instantaneous as could be. When he was within about four or five feet of me I leaped to one side, and his impetuous rush swung him straight along. But as he tore by me, the very ground shaking with his jumps, for he weighed over a ton, I sent a bullet into his side. It penetrated his lungs. The others had been effective. I could see him reel.

"He stopped, turned, was about to make another charge, staggered, sank on his knees, his flerce eyes rolling in mad fury at me. I moved around to his side and put another ball into him, when he went clean down and stretched himself in the last struggle.

"Come down and visit me, and as you step across my threshold there in the vestibule confronting you will be his enormous head, as lifelike as the art of taxidermy can present. Look at that grand head and you will be compelled to give credence to a part of my story, at least, and your regrets will join mine was drawn and then some bulls gave a that no more of the noblest American game is to be found on these great plains."-Chicago Tribune.

What to Do in Case of Accident.

Professor Wilder, of Cornell University, gives the following short rules for action in case of accident, which will be found useful to preserve or remem-I ber:

For dust in the eyes, avoid rubbing; dash water into them; remove cinders, etc., with the round point of a lead pen-

Remove matter from the ear with tepid water; never put a hard instrument into the ear.

If an artery is cut compress above the yound; if a vein is cut compress below. If choked get upon all fours and

For slight burns dip the part in cold water; if the skin is destroyed cover with varnish.

Smother fire with carpets, etc.; water will often spread burning oil and increase danger. Before passing through smoke take a full breath, and then stoop low; but if carbonic acid gas is suspected walk erect.

Suck poisoned wounds, unless your nouth is sore; enlarge the wound, or, better, cut out the part without delay; hold the wounded part as long as can be borne to a hot coal or end of a cigar.

In case of poisoning excite vomiting by tickling the throat or by warm water and mustard.

If in water, float on the back, with the nose and mouth projecting.

For apoplexy raise the head and body; for fainting lay the person flat. - New York Herald.

Have Variety in Your Food.

There is a source of ill health in many rural homes which certainly should not exist. The cause here referred to is lack of variety of food. It may sound strange to some to hear such a cause of ill health is existing on our American farms, but such is actually the case. It is true that really good vegetable and fruit gardens are lacking at a great, part of our rural homes. There may be a few vegetables growing in the garden at the height of the season, but such a thing as an effort to have fresh vegetables in abundance nine months in the year is almost unknown on a Northern farm, and the same is true in reference to fruits. While it is possible to have fruit on the table every day in the year grown on a farm in the North, there is not one farm in ten thousand so supplied. Vegetables and fruits take the place of medicines in maintaining health and vigor of the body. Indeed, it is doubtful if people supplied with an abundance of fresh vegetables and ripe fruit have much need of medicine or medical aid. More and more attention to this matter is needed. -New York Independant.

A Relie of the War.

The following, says Harper's Weekly, is a copy of a bill, written in leadpencil on coarse yellowish "war paper," for second-hand crockery-ware sold at auction in Raleigh, North Carolina; January 7, 1864. The war was still nearly a year and a half from its close, so some idea may be gained of what prices rose to in the last days of the Con-

The state of the s		
2 waiters, each #4 00	#8	0
1 sifter	5	
2 stone crocks, each \$2 25	4	3
6 cups and saucers	78	0
6 teacups and saucers	61	ö
12 plates, each \$6 25	75	ö
1 glass mag	6	2
2 steak dishes, each \$15 00	30	ö
2 steak dishes, each \$23 00	46	Ö
Teapot, bowl, and cruet	85	ø
2 pickle dishes, each \$4 50	9	0
6 salt-stands, each \$2 00	12	0
1 soup tureen	33	ě
1 gravy dish	10	×
1 gravy dish (cracked)	2	Ä
5 dinner plates, each \$6 25	31	ä
2 vegetable dishes, each \$18 25	26	
Total		
	200	20



The first requisite of a profitable dairy good cows. It will not do to trust wholly to breed to secure these; the individual cow must be the subject of close investigation. The next import requisites are proper feed quarters. Within certain bounds, the more nutritious food and comfort can be given a cow, the greater will be her yield of milk .-American Farmer.

POWDERY MILDEW.

Professor Beach, of the New York Experiment Station, says that the first indication of the powdery mildew which attacks the apple, peach and plum seedlings is the appearance of cobweb spots on the leaves in spring. These spread until the whole leaf is covered. The disease attacks both the upper and under surface, but does not enter the tissues. It can be kept in check by five or six applications of the ammoniacal solution of copper carbonate at intervals of about twelve days, the first to be made when the leaves are about half-developed. Both upper and under surfaces should be thoroughly sprayed. The cost, aside from the labor expended in making the applications, is about ten cents per 1000 trees .- New York World,

A TAR ROOF FOR A ROOT HOUSE.

A serviceable covering may be made over a root house, under the gangway of a barn, by first covering with cedar logs, as suggested, and these covered with a concrete of tar and sand. But something must be used under this covering to prevent a loaded wagon from shaking the support and so cracking the concrete. This protection will be afforded by laying three-inch planks over the logs, and then covering these with the floor of concrete. Lighter planks might do, if a few inches of earth or gravel be laid on them, and the concrete then laid down. The earth would give the requisite elasticity to the wagon way. The concrete is made by mixing the sand, first heated on a sheetiron pan, with the hot tar, until the tar is all absorbed and will not run. This is then rolled firmly and cleau sand is spread on to take up the surplus tar as it may work to the top. Beating with a flat plank rammer will do as well as the roller .- New York Times.

ODOROUS BUT USEFUL. I think skunks do a vast amount of good and not much harm, is the statement of D. A. Barper of Genesee County. We had a twenty-two acre lot infested with white grubs last fall, so posed to either sun or wind. much so that you could not look on the ground anywhere without seeing where rrubs had followed the drill-marks and eaten off the row of wheat for a space of six inches to a foot or more. In October skunks had been over the whole field and removed the grubs so, that we could not find one of the spots that had been eaten off but what the grub had been taken out. The skunk can put its sharp nose right on the spot where the grub is at work. We have had a few hen-eggs eaten by skunks, but not enough to notice. The most loss we ever suffered from them was when an old dog tried to pick up one about ten rods from the house then the odor pervaded everything near there. A crock of October butter at the house in ten minutes was fit only for soapgrease, and we were uncomfortable for some time from the presence of such powerful perfumery. Men and boys are tracking their nests too long at any one time. skunks to their holes and killing them for their skins, so I fear they will be exterminated .- New York Tribune.

POTATOES FOR BREEDING EWES.

Raw potatoes, beets, carrots, turnips, and other kinds of 100ts may be given to breeding ewes with great benefit, provided they are fed in small quantities at first, increasing the rations as the animals become accustomed to such soft and succulent food. In no case should so much be given as to cause looseness of the bowels, or what is usually termed scours, and when there are indications of this the roots should be withheld until the droppings have returned to their normal conditions. If the potatoes are large or medium size they should be cut up into slices, but very small ones may be fed whole. One quart of cut potatoes and a pint of bran sprinkled over them would be a fair ration to begin with, and only once a day, increasing to double the quantity in the course of three or four weeks. A little salt, say a teaspoonful to each animal, may be added to each ration, unless salt is kept where the sheep can help themselves. It is common practice to feed breeding ewes grain of some kind with good hay on well-cured cornstalks, but all musty, mouldy food should be avoided, as it is likely to cause abortions. There is nothing better to increase a flow of milk than sugar beets, and every farmer who keeps sheep should raise a quantity of these roots to feed his breeding ewes .- New York Sun.

One of the most profitable crops for made to produce any crop that returns tial to health. be raked, stacked and fed to the pigs The first market is always the best, and | do both scientifically.

the first pigs that are fattened on the pease will save the corn for other purposes. In addition to this the land after the pigs have eaten the pease from it will be in excellent condition for winter wheat,

The best soil for the field pease is moderately rich, sandy loam, and timothy sod on such soil can be turned over for the crop very successfully. On low, wet cold grounds the pea vines will not thrive well enough to warrant one in planting them. Too rich soil is bad for them for the plants go all to vine, and produce no pease. The earlier the seed bed is plowed and prepared in the spring the better the crop will be. Two bushels of common pease should be sown broadcast to the acre, and then dragged in well. If properly sown they will soon cover the field with a green mantle. The pea vines and the pig manure enrich the soil, and the hoofs of the animals pulverize it so that the field is a most excellent one for

winter wheat in the fall of the year. Pea vine ensilage is a valuable food not only for pigs, but for cattle and the famous Southern cow pea can be planted with great advantage on many soils. It is a fine crop for enriching and improving the mechanical conditions of the ground, and the ensilage which it makes is considered as valuable nearly as that of corn. Land that is devoted to cow peas in the summer can also be seeded down to wheat very successfully in the fall. The sweet, succulent ensilage will also make a fine ration for the animals all through the winter. On the whole, the value of pease and pea vines has not been justly appreciated by many farmers and stock breeders. Like clover, the plants enrich the soil while supplying the animals with food .- American Cultivator.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

The perfect apple is of medium size. Turkeys, ducks, geese and guineas may be hatched in the incubator.

Get the flower borders ready for sowing annuals of the hardy class.

Geese are great foragers and will eat almost as much grass as a growing calf. Worden's Seckel pear is considered a very promising fruit by excellent author-

Growers are regarding with much favor the Frederick Clap pear, which ripens in October.

The best fertilizer for an orchard is stall manure mixed with wood ashes or some phosphate mixture.

Every care should be taken that the roots of transplanted trees are not ex-The "Boardman" is a new apple,

named in honor of the Secretary of the Maine Pomological Society. One of the best plans of management

with the chickens and turkeys is to change the males at least once a year.

One of the most important items in the management of young turkeys is to keep them dry, at least until the feathers are well started.

Some hens never make good sitters, and hence should never be allowed to sit, a good mother is necessary to raise the young fowls. March and April are the best for hatch-

ing, and all reasonable care should be taken to secure as large a number as possible during this time. See that the sitting hens have ready

access to plenty of food and water, so that they will not be obliged to leave If the incubator chickens are a little

late, better sell them when they will average one and a half pound in weight rather than risk lower prices a little

There is no advantage in putting too large a number of eggs under the setting hens; fifteen is as many as a good large hen can cover, and a smaller hen should be given a less number.

In setting out trees, shrubs, berry plants, berry bushes or flowers, be sure you leave no open interstices under the roots; make sure that the soil touches the roots at every point. Low-lying lands should, as a rule, be

avoided for fruit trees. In general the best results are obtained on high ground, when the soil may be too rough for other tillage, yet reasonably fertile.

When spring planting is in order set the strawberry plants as early as the season will allow. If profit only is the object, select well tested varieties that are favorites in your nearest market.

Book-keeping is just as necessary in poultry keeping as in ordinary mercantile business. Debit the hens with all food, buildings and general labor in their behalf, and credit them with all eggs, poultry and stock sold. Ther, at the end of the year, or in fact any time, your financial standing will be readily discov-

Absorbents are of great value to the poultry house. Dry loam, smuck, coal ashes, etc., are splendid for,"taking in" not only moisture and dampness, but also the various noxious gasses, such as ammonia and carbonic acid gas, which are always present in greater or lesser quanpigs that can be planted in the spring of always present in greater or lesser quanthe year is pease, and land cannot be tities. A pure dry atmosphere is essen-

From the feeding of the hen in winter for eggs, all the way through the line of from the stack, or the swine may be domesticated animals until we reach the turned into the field and allowed to eat highest bred and most valuable trotter, what they will. In the early part of the matter of selected feeds, properly August those that are needed for seed balanced feeds, and feeds adapted to the should be gathered. On every five acres | end desired and essential to the accom of pea ground turn about twenty-five plishments of the highest results is what pigs loose, and if they have been fed a the American larmer and feeder has to little corn through the summer they will direct his most carnest attention to. be in fine condition for the first market. First feed the soil, then the animal, and



Mr. S. G. Derry

Widely known as proprietor of Derry's Waterproof Harness Oil, tells of his terrible sufferings from Eczema and his cure by

Sarsaparilla Sentlemen: Fifteen years ago I had an attack

of inflammatory rheumatism, followed by

breaking out on my right leg. The humor spread all over my legs, back and arms, a foul mass of sores, swollen and itching terribly, causing intense pain if the skin was broken by scratching, and dis-

charging constantly. It is impossible to describe my 18 years of agony and torture. I spent

Thousands of Dollars in futile efforts to get well, and was discouraged and ready to die. At this time I was unable to lie lown in bed, had to sit up all the time, and was anable to walk without crutches. I had to bold my arms away from my body, and had to have my arms, back and legs bandaged twice a day.
"Finally a friend urged me to take Hood's Sarsa-paritia. I began by taking half a teaspoonful. My

Stomach Was All Out of Order

But the medicine soon corrected this, and in six weeks I could see a change in the condition of the bumor which nearly covered my body. It was driven to the surface by the Sarsaparilla, the sores seen healed, and the scales fell off. I was soon able to give up bandages and crutches, and a happy man I was. I had been taking Hood's Barsaparilia for seven months; and since that time, 2 years, I have worn no bandages whatever and my legs and arms are sound and well.

The Delight

of myself and wife at my recovery it is impossible to tell. To all my business friends in Boston and

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If you are Bilious take Hood's Pills

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