He led the van of Progress till he stood Upon the height he oft had hoped to gain, While far below him rolled the human flood-

So far below he feared his labor vain; Yet slowly onward poured the mighty

While he, the leader, sat him down to dream. "The world is slow," he said, "the pathway

Yet I have reached the goal; the path is made,

And I am weary, bruised, torn, and scarred,"

Then closed his eyes within the pleasant And as the world's great army nearer crept,

Beside the hard won goal the leader slept. At length he woke-adown the mountain

slope Were spread the tents and shadows of the night;

Alone he stood-bereft of Love and Hope-For far beyond him, on a distant height, The army upward toiled. His work was done.

While he had slept had greater heights been

-Flavel S. Mines, in Harper's Weekly.

AN INCURABLE HOYDEN.



ORE varied emotions and apprehensions surged in my soul than I could either analyze or describe, as 1 stood on thresheld of Mr. Daniel's library. "Frank, is it

you?" he said towards the door. come in. I am very glad to see you, for it gives me an opportunity to congratulate you upon your brilliant de-

"Thank you, Mr. Daniels," I managed to respond. "I did my best at college, and now I hope to succeed as well in my profession."

'Why, of course you will; you know I always said you would make your mark. But why do you not sit down, my boy? Have a cigar?"

My host's cordiality gave me courage; and I took a cigar from his case and sat down more at ease than I had felt all the long day. But as I smoked and reflected my doubts returned; I had come to ask for so much, and could offer so

"Well, well, well, to think of it!" Mr. Daniels said, almost as much to himself as to me. "How easily I can remember the time when you and Elsie were little children. Now she is a young lady, somewhat of a hoyden still, certainly; but she will get over that before long, I have no doubt. And you, Frank Hoyt, whom I saw, but a few short years ago, playing your part as her little beau, in your short trousers and shorter jacket, are now a man and have obtained your diploma as a civil engineer. All the prizes of Queen's College! The Gold Medal of the Royal University! I say, Frank-he abrubtly interrupted himself, "I presume I shall have to call you Mr.

"I hope not, sir," I answered, "I want to be always Frank to you, and to be frank with you," I continued in an attempt at pleasantry, "I came to speak with you about a matter that concerns us all-me particularly."

"Ah," he said, interrogatively. "Yes, sir," I answered, determined quickly to bring our conversation to a derivive point. "The fact is, I am anxious to obtain your consent to Elsie's becoming my wife."

He was silent for what appeared to me a long time. Then he took off his glasses, and, and striking them gently upon his knee as if to accentuate his his words, said:

"Frank, I believe I told you that I which you begin your career; begin your career, mind you. But," his manner grew more formal, "what have you, sir, the; warrants thoughts of marriage? What prospects? None, as yet, that have | handed him. taken shape. Your little property yielded enough to pay your expenses while at college, for you were a steady young man. Now you have a profession, but to marry with nothing else-and to come demented. marry a girl like Elsie, accustomed to luxury-it is out of the question."

"But, Mr. Daniels-"I know what you would say," he continued. "You have confidence in your ability, and doubtless you will succeed, provided nothing untoward happens to you. But in your profession there are many difficulties to contend with; however, you are too young to rector." consider them. Another thing, too, Etsic is still a child; a girl of seventeen of joy. hardly knows her mind. Mr. Hoyt, to sum it all up in a few words, I am obliged to refuse my consent."

I bit my lips. "Mr. Daniels," I finally found courage to say, "are there no con-

ditions, no-"Well, Frank," he said, "I should peremptorily dismiss you, but I like you too well for that. I'll tell you what I will do. I will secure you an appoint- further instructions. ment as assistant engineer on the Tehuantepec Railroad, of which you know I am a director. If you succeed in becoming the chief engineer with a salary of at least a thousand Mexican dollars, and Elsie then wishes it, I will withdraw

my opposition." "Mr. Daniels!" I exclaimed, grateful-

ly clasping his hand. "But let me finish," he said. "During the time that you strive to achieve your purpose, there shall be no engagement between you, and furthermore you shall not communicate with each other,

I want Elsie to be entirely free." I knew that to ask for any modification of his conditions would prove futile; therefore, I thanked him as pleasantly as I could, and bowed myself out.

in tears when I told her what her father's decision was. Her hands upon my shoulders, her little form close to me, her lovely hair approaching and receding with each breath I drew, made me appreciate with all its terrible force, the import of a separation from her.

"But, darling," my brave Elsie said, smiling encouragement through her tears, "I dare say father has forgotten his youth; he does not understand how he rends our souls."

I held her in my firm embrace. "Darling," she continued, "I want you to go and work hard; the time will

come when papa will be as proud of you as I am." I kissed her. "And then I shall grow older and more

sensible, more dignified. My pride in you will make me more worthy to be your wife. This severe trial will make it unnecessary for you to scold me any more for my unconventional boisterousness; and we shall go through life, so happy, so-"

Conclusive tears rendered her speechless. She lay sobbing in my arms.

I was tempted to broach an elopement, but the thought was quelled by her regaining composure."
"Darling," she said, "I want to be

worthy of you; and this is not doing it. I'll tell you, dear, what we will do. We, must not communicate with each other, but we will keep a diary, and when our probation," she suppressed a sob, "is over, we will exchange our little books."

I will not recite the agony we suffered in the weeks that followed; nor can I even now think with equanimity of the heart-rending farewell.

Daily I wrote her impassioned letters; for five years these letters were penned in my disries; and I felt that she was doing the same. My work, first with cherrily, turning the chain and then with the theodolite, was appreciated; but our chief engineer "Come in, my boy; not only kept in excellent health, but also seemed perfectly satisfied with his post. I then occupied the second position in the corps of engineers, and saw no hope of attaining the advancement for which I longed. Then suddenly we heard that the railway was about to be sold to a syndicate, and that the celebrated expert, Mr. Selden-Jones, was coming to examine the work.

"Humph!" snorted our chief, "Jones was a classmate of mine. I dare say, he thinks he knows all about railway construction, and will condemn our work. I'll be hanged if I dance attendance upon him. Hoyt, when he comes, you do the graceful, as per instructions from home. Here is the letter."

The document contained a private note to our chief in which he was informed that the great expert was a most affable gentleman, but objected to being addressed otherwise than as Mr. Selden-

"Yes," sneered the chief-engineer, "I presume he now parts his hair in the middle as he does his name. If he don't like 'Jones,' let him buy a handsomer name. As far as I'm concerned, I shall write home that I'm an engineer and not a diplomatist. If they don't like it, again; and I'm getting old and lazy."

My heart beat violently at his words. If he resigned, I should probably become his successor; and Elsie, my darling, for whom I had suffered so much, would be

About a fortnight later Mr. Selden-Jones arrived, and our chief received him courteously yet bluntly. Do what I would, I could not induce him to address the well know expert save as Mr. Jones; but I followed our instructions, and found Mr. Seldon-Jones courteous in manner, thorough in his work, and not at all overbearing; and he had a pleasant way of giving information or instruction, speaking as if he supposed that I knew as much as himself about our profession, and yet teaching me much that I could never have learned from any one except himself.

Two months after he had left us, the deem you a man. And I also expressed sale was completed; and all the staff, my pleasure at the auspicious manner in recommeuded by our chief, were retained. After this there was a satisfied smile on the chief's face for several weeks, till one day, while we were at work in the office, a cablegram was

> He opened it and burst into a roar of laughter. "What's the matter, chief?" I asked in alarm, fearing he had suddenly be-

"Don't call me chief, sir!" he said. "Read this."

The words swam before my eyes; I could hardly believe the evidence of my

"Resignation regretfully accepted; Frank Hoyt appointed chief engineer; please request him to take charge immediately. Selden-Jones, managing di-

"Elsie!" I could not restrain the cry

Our good chief cordially shook my hand. "Aha! my bcy," he laughed, "so there is an Elsie in the case. Well, murder and love will out. Let me doubly congratulate you."

The following mail brought me the information that my salary would be ten thousand dollars a year, and I was ordered to proceed at once to London for

I naturally thought but little of ex-pense, and sent a long cablegram to Mr. Daniels, requesting that he would cable me permission to claim my bride.

His answer was pithy. "If Elsie is willing-I consent." "If Elsie is willing!" What a pre-

posterous doubt! Could my little Elsie be anything but willing? As I see it now, I made an extraordinarily fast trip to London; but at that time the mules, the trains, and the

arder that was consuming me. The ship's barber made my hair presentable. Still, my garments were not of the latest cut; yet what would Elsie

care for aught but me? The journey between Liverpool and |-New York Times.

My poor little sweetheart's eyes swam | Euston was indeed tedious, and the very worst cab horse in London drew the hansom which took me to the house. A strange servant admitted me. "Yes, sir, Miss Daniels is in.

card, please." The old reception-room seemed to have changed; its furniture was newer, more elegant; it breathed an air of conventionality that oppressed me; and like a premonition of some impending misfortune, it made my heart beat a funeral knell.

The door opened. I threw wide open my arms. "Elsie!"

A stately woman, wearing a long flowing dress, walked slowly toward me; and, with a calm, courteous voice and manner, plainly ignoring my emotion, she

"Why, Mr. Hoyt, I am very glad to see you. Do be seated. Did you have a pleasant trip home, and do you find me much changed in these-let me see-oh, yes, five years or so? But do take a

"Elsie," I managed to gasp, as I sat down, "is this the manner in which you receive me? Is this the requital for my devotion? Have I recorded each throb of my heart-to-to-?" I do not know whither my impassioned indignation would have led, had she not interrupted me with a bright merry peal of laughter, such as she had often greeted me within the past.

Then drawing herself up to her full height-she was only a little woman, but she sat on a high chair-she looked down at me, and said:

"Dear, dear me! surely you have not continued to think of that childish folly. Why, Mr. Hoyt, we followed up a baby notion; we spoke of interlacing our lives, as if they were toys. But now you must be-let me see"-she feigned to meditate-"yes, you must be fully thirty, and I am a woman of twenty-two. We are different persons-"

I do not know what else she said. I remember only that after hearing her voice for a long time, I rose to go. My heart was broken.

"You will not take it amiss, Mr. Hoyt, that I have spoken so frankly; will you? I really wish to count you among my friends and hope you will visit us often. I am at home Thursdays, and you will meet very many pleasant-yes, charming people here. And do you recall, when was your little -sister, Mr. Hoyt, how you chided my boisterousness? I feel sure you will have no occasion now to even deplore my lack of conventionality -indeed, I flatter myself that I do not

need a mentor any more." This last stab aroused my indignation. "I am quite sure of that, Miss Daniels," I said stiffly. "My only regret is that I may not be able to attend your At Homes, as I do not expect I shall be in England next Thursday."

"Oh!" she responded, quite as stiffly, "I shall very much regret it." "Good day, Miss Daniels."

"Good day, Mr. Hoyt." My hand was on the door-knob as I made my last bow. Before I could raise my head again, however, Elsie had come they can have my resignation as soon as to me, and clasped her arms tightly they please. In fact, I'm beginning to about my neck; and whilst tears of joy yearn for the fog of dear old London were raining down her face, she pressed burning kisses upon my lips.

"Oh! Frank, Frank, what a bad, aughty darling you are to mistrust your Elsie, the same hoydenish, unconventional Elsie to you that she ever was, no matter how dignified and proper she may be to the world."

I was astonished beyond expression. "Kiss me, Frank," she pleaded contritely. "Kiss me to show that you forgive me, or,"-she again became the hoydenish Elsie-"I'll tell papa to withdraw his consent."

The Varied Use of Slate.

Slate is a variety of rock, having a small, compact grain, and a very fine, continuous cleavage or splitting structure, by which it can be separated into thin, even places of great consistency. It was originally just so much soft mud on the floor of an ancient sea, but, in the course of ages it became consolidated, and then metamorphosed, or gradually altered in character by the continued operation of various natural forces, until its present condition was attained. The chief employment of slate in commerce is that of roofling material, for which purpose it is better adapted than any other substance that has yet been tried. School slates are prepared in a very simple manner from picked specimens of the common roofing variety, those of the Welsh quarries, however, being generally preferred to any other. The plates which are to be made into writing slates must have a homegenous or finely grained and equal texture, and be without any yellow pyrites or "slate diamonds," as these familiar glittering crystals are often termed. After they have been separated from the other sorts they are carried to In plowing, cultivating, mowing, reapworkmen, who fashion them into school slates, by first splitting them up evenly if required, and then finely polishing them even with specially adapted steel tools. They are next sent to the joiners to be fitted with wooden frames, after which they are quite ready for the educational markets at home or abroad. One workman can polish or finish such a large number of school slates in a day that the profit to the slate master or company is considerable, even if they are retailed at prices as low as a penny or twopence each. - Yan see Blade.

Size of a Cistern. As five gallons a day is a reasonable supply of water for each of a herd of cattle, fourteen head would require 14,-000 gallons, or nearly 2000 cubic feet, in six months. To hold this quantity the cistern should be fifteen feet in diameter and twelve feet deep, but this only if there should be no rain during the six months. Allowing for an average steamer, seemed to sport with love's | rain fall, a cistern ten feet in diameter and fifteen feet deep would be ample for fifteen head of cattle. A brick lining is not required when the soil is bard clay or gravel. The cement lining may then be laid directly on the side and bottom.



RATS AND MICE IN THE GRANARY.

The only effective way to keep out rats and mice from a granary is to line the sides as well as the door and sills with tin to a hight of two feet. It can be done at a moderate expense, and will shut out thieving rodents effectually. The loss and constant trouble from this one cause is very great on some farms. Frequently stock will refuse grain that has a taint of rats or mice, and should nct be permitted to endure it while you have power to remedy the difficulty .-New York Independent.

FERN CULTURE. A constantly warm and moist atmosphere is essential to ferns. The stock of terns can be increased by dividing the roots in early spring, but when growing for profit, it is more usual to bring on seeding produced from spores sown in late summer or autumn. The spores should be sown in pans of fibrous peat mixed with sand and broken crocks, pressed firm, and kept perpetually moist by being stood in saucers of water. The pan should be shaded with paper until germination has taken place. As soon as the seedlings are large enough to handle they should be pricked off into thumb pots. The best time for repotting ferns is February, and large plants may then be divided. In potting on ferns the roots should be disturbed as little as possible, only the surface soil plants require repotting less often than young ones. While repotting, old and leaves be cut back. The roots should will make the meat desirable. never be allowed to get dry in winter or summer .- New York World.

BEST TIME TO SHEAR SHEEP.

"There is considerable difference of opinion as to the best time for sheering sheep. Leaving out of the account the few who shear very early (sometimes even in winter), in order to fit their animals for show purposes, there are two classes of owners-one who think it best to remove the wool from their sheep as soon as a few warm days come in the spring, and another who believe it to be wise to wait until the nights as well as the days are warm, and the summer heat has become strong and permanent. It seems to us that there are valid objections against either extreme. If deprived of their wool too early in the season, sheep suffer a great deal from cold and are also liable to contract severe lung diseases. The removal of a fleece of average weight must make a great difference in the condition of the animal, and one which it cannot safely withstand in cold weather or if it is soon to be exposed to sharp winds or heavy storms. On the other hand, the heat of some of the ear.y summer days is very prostrating to sheep which still have their fleeces, and must not only be extremely uncomfortable but also decidedly unhealthful. For this reason we believe it is safer and better to avoid either of these extremes. It is not well to do the shearing until the weather is warm, and there can be no gain, and there may be much loss, in delaying the work after that time has arrived .- American Dairy-

HORSES SHOULD WEAR LIGHT SHOES.

Horses are commonly made to carry too heavy shoes. The shoe is designed merely to protect the hoof, and the lighter it can be made and still serve its purpose, the better for the horse. Horses that are devoted to farm work, and on land where there are few or no stones. may dispense with shoes, except while the ground is frozen. This would be of great advantage to the horse, to say nothing of the saving in the horseshoer's bill. But most horses requires shoeing, investigation and experiment. The imand the shoes worn are generally heavy iron ones. Steel shoes can be made lighter, will wear longer, and the first tial, and those who lead in this respect cost is not so much more that it need prevent their being used. Light horses and Cultivator. driving horses should always wear them.

For horses of 1100 pounds weight, and with well-shaped, upright feet, the fore shoes should weigh about one pound each, and the hind ones twelve ounces. If four ounces are added to each shoe, let us see what a difference it will make. ing and many other farm operations, a horse will walk from ten to twenty miles a day, aud advance about four feet at a step. At each step the horse lifts a half pound extra on its two feet or 660 pounds in every mile. In a day's work of fifteen | proof bee-hive. miles, they would lift 9900 pounds extra or nearly five tons. If the force required to lift this five tons of iron could be ex-pended in the work the horse is doing, in any bee broad chamber. much more could be accompolished. In the light of these facts, is it any wonder that when young horses begin to wear shoes, they soon grow leg-weary, have their step shortened and acquire a slower walking gait?-American Agriculturist.

MANAGEMENT OF GEESE.

Although geese are aquatic birds, they do not require water except at the breeding season, when they need a stream or pond to mate in. They are mostly grass esters, and five of them will eat as much grass as a sheep, and spoil more, unless the pasture is changed frequently. Duroats, with cabbage leaves and chopped onions, of which they are especially fond. For rearing goslings, young ganders only should be used, as the old neglect the others. A young one will possibly be any over-production.

take care of three or four geese. A suitable place for the nests is to be provided, and short straw, old rags, and such material is given to them for making their nests; or a straw nest may be made in a shallow box for each goose. The geese are shut up at night and kept in until they have laid. The eggs are removed and kept in a cool place until the litter is complete, when the bird is set and shut up and fed and watered daily. When the goslings appear they and the goose are put on a good grass pasture, which is all they will need, but where pasture cannot be provided the food may consist of stale, dry bread, soaked in sweet skimmed milk, curd of sour milk, and chopped onions. Later, oats steeped in sweet milk may be given, and by good feeding of this kind the young birds will grow rapidly. It is necessary to supply them with small pebbles unless they can obtain them otherwise. A good cander should be kept, as these birds vary much in disposition, some being quarrelsome and apt to kill the goslings and especially young chickens. Ganders will be serviceable for twenty years .-New York Times.

PLAYORING REEP.

Rich, juicy beef is the product of breed and feed. If a good breed is obtained, a good system of feeding then becomes essential for the highest perfection of meat. There is such a thing as should be removed, and the outer part of flavoring beef by feeding it, and breeders the ball. Once in two years is often could make a distinct and noble deparenough to repot ferns as a rule; old ture in this line. Feeding in this way is not simply to give the animals anything that they can convert into flesh, withered fronds may be cut away, but at but only the food that will add to the no other time of the year should the beef certain flavors and richness which

It is the wild celery which makes the delicious flavor of the meat of the canvas-back duck. Chestouts and other nuts make turkeys and chickens produce meat of a superior flavor, and it is now demonstrated beyond a doubt that clover-made pork is far preferable to that made entirely from corn. In many other ways every article of food flavors the meat, making it better or worse for having entered the system of the animal

Just previous to slaughter, beef takes its flavor directly from the food given to the animal, and the correct method of feeding is to give the cattle only such foods as will make the meat sweet, juicy and aromatic. A really choice article in beef, as well as in any other food, will be eagerly sought after and paid for at

fancy prices. But the feeding for flavor is not confined entirely to cattle. The same truth holds among the swine, poultry and other animals. Successful dairymen are very careful in feeding their cows, because they know that the food will directly affect the milk. Rich, juncy grass produces the fine June butter and cream, which is very different from the butter made from the dry, coarse fodder of the winter. It is important that all who raise meat for market should take a lesson from the dairymen, and then try to adopt similar methods in their feeding. Vary the diet, and feed for bone, muscle and fat, but also feed for flavor. Even tender meat that has no juice or flavor is not very desirable.

The French produce for market the finest poultry in the world, and they have succeeded in studying the question in this respect better than any other farmers. The meat of their poultry excels, and is of a remarkable flavor. They do it by feeding the fattening birds with cloves and spices, which become mixed in the meat so that there is a delictous aroma from it all of the time. So excellent are their methods in fattening poultry that farmers of other countries

adopt their rules. Feeding for flavor is thus founded upon a law of nature which should not be overlooked. There is a wide field for provement of poultry, swine and cattle flesh is annually becoming more essenare sure to reap the profits .- Boston

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES. Do not dog the cows.

Do not frighten the sheep. Look out for the gentle bull.

Do not keep the hogs in a filthy pen. Pruning should not be done after ossom time.

Oil meal will "fat" up the skim milk for the calves. There is no such a thing as a moth-

A wet fleece is not comfortable even in hot weather.

Clipping the wings of a queen bee does not injure her usefulness, but is the mutilation necessary?

Bees are only made profitable in proportion to the manner and degree of intelligence with which they are man-

The best time to transfer bees is at the beginning of apple blooming. Then there are not many bees, and but little Women can prune as well as men, and

often better, but are apt to find it tiring to stand on the rounds of a ladder ing the winter they are usually fed on Ladders made with broader steps are bet-

If our crops were properly diversified and we were growing every product of agriculture that we use, with the area ones will pair off with one goose and now being cropped, there could not

Tailor-made gowns are just as popular

BEECHAM'S PILLS act like magic on the vital organs, restore lost complexion and bring back the keen edge of appetite.

Do not send your daughter away for change of air till you understand her ailment. Send two 2c, stamps for "Guide to Health," to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

TIRED FEELING

Prevails with its most enervating and discouraging effect in spring and early summer, when the days grow warmer and the toning effect of the cold air is gone. Hood's Sarsaparilla speedily overcomes "that tired feeling," whether caused by change of climate, season or life, by overwork or illness, and imparts a feeling of strength, comfort and self-confidence.

Kidney Trouble.

"I have been troubled with kidney difficulty for several years. It had assumed an alarming condition. I commenced the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and in a short time a change for the better came that seemed almost incredible. I would recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all that are suffering with the same disease, which causes such great suffering." L. M. STANLEY,

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German Syrup

My acquaintance with Boschee's German Syrup was made about fourteen years ago. I contracted a cold which resulted in a hoarseness and ugh which disabled me from filling my pulpit for a number of Sabbaths. After trying a physician, without obtaining relief I saw the advertisement of your remedy and obtained a bottle. I received quick and permanent help. I never hesitate to tell my experience. Rev. W. H. Haggerty, Martinsville, N. J. @

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