

THREE LOVE SONGS.

Her tender little hand,
That might not lift a lily's wind-blown cup,
Seeking my own, in all the darkened land,
Is strong to bear me up!

Two rose leaves might enfold
Its downy whiteness, hiding it away,
But lo! how lightly does that dear hand
hold

The life of me to-day!
Gentle, and sweet, and strong—
If sundered from my soul that hand should
be.

I would not mourn its tender touches
long—
Reaching from heaven to me!

Love will some time build his nest
Where the cold snows gleam
On the mountain's cloudy breast—
Then, where the valleys dream,
But we have no word of blame
When Love whispers his sweet name.

He is cruel, he is kind—
Here and there he goes,
Frowning in a stormy wind—
Resting in a rose.

But we have no thought of blame,
When Love lightly breathes his name!

Kind or cruel let him be—
Peace or pain give;
When he leans his lips to me,
Life is sweet to live.

Fame or letters—'tis the same,
When Love whispers his sweet name!

At first Neely laughed a merry, wicked, musical laugh. Then, as she looked at the green face of her lover, she became indignant, and finally refused to say a word either in defense or explanation while he was present. So the engagement was ended, and the love that was to spread out over a whole lifetime proved futile at its first trial.

Neely went about with her head in the air and wretched depression at her heart. Bruce contemplated all the different forms of suicide, and had about decided on Paris green as being the best for his purpose, when a new source of interest was discovered. Archie Dean was dancing attendance on Myrtle Blair, Neely's dearest friend. Bruce received several mysterious hints that there was a mistake somewhere, and from being green he turned to a blue of the deepest dye, and finally sought counsel of Mrs. Hollingwood, Neely's mother, who had been his warm friend through it all, but was prevented from speaking by a solemn promise extracted from her by her daughter.

"Go and ask Neely herself about the note—I'm sure it never meant anything," urged Mrs. Hollingwood.

But Bruce was not ready for such a sacrifice of his pride yet. He waited another while, and then he did just what he ought to have done in the first place if he hadn't been as green as a Christmas goose. He went to Neely and said:

"Take me back on probation, and I will prove myself worthy of your confidence. I know that jealousy is cruel as the grave."

Neely met him half way, after the fashion of her sex.

"And I will explain all about that note," she said, after they had kissed and made up. "You see, we were playing—"

"Hush," said Bruce, in a peremptory manner that somehow Neely liked, "not a word about that miserable note nor our quarrel over it, until the anniversary of our wedding day. Then, if I have not once been jealous, you may tell me the whole story, whatever it is."

To his sweetheart willingly agreed, and in the happiness of reconciliation the green cloud almost entirely disappeared from their horizon.

Archie Dean was the best man at the wedding and at the same time the announcement was made of his engagement to Myrtle Blair.

The year passed, as years do, without regard to individuals, and the first anniversary of the wedding day came around. Neely suggested that the same company of friends be invited that had participated in her birthday celebration when Bruce had discovered such a flaw in his happiness. At the same time they could make it a reception for the lately-wedded pair, Archie and Myrtle. As all these had heard of the quarrel without knowing of the exact circumstances, and had congratulated them on their making up at the time, they had no hesitancy in laying the whole matter before them. Besides, all these young people had been their friends and chums since infancy.

When all had assembled, Bruce made a little speech, after the fashion of the surprised host who has received a crayon portrait of himself and says in a quivering voice: "I now rise to offer a few feeble remarks." He said that "trifles—er—light as air are to the—er—jealous confirmations strong as holy writ." Here there was applause that would have done the original author's soul good to hear. He continued that he was one not easily jealous, but being wrought—interrupted by laughter, after which he dropped the language of hyperbole and said honestly that he had made a great fool of himself—applause—but he wished now to say that he had eradicated by hard work every trace of jealousy from his nature. Then he sat down and Neely arose.

"Let us have a game of anagrams, just as we did last year at my birthday party. This time I will give you the transpositions, and you can form out of them the original words."

She passed around a number of slips of paper, on each of which some sentence or phrase was written. When she handed Archie Dean his slip, he said:

"Why, I had this before, but I can't remember for my life what it means."

"Read it aloud," commanded Neely, while Myrtle and Bruce looked on much interested.

"Here goes," said Archie. "Hit—er—elope. It's Greek to me."

"I think it is to Bruce," said Neely laughing, "it is the transposition of a flower—a beautiful sweet-scented blossom the color of—"

"Jealousy," whispered Bruce in her ear.

"No, goosey, it is not green. It is a gem and a chronological instrument also. The phrase you have there, Archie, and which Bruce construed into an invitation to an elopement, is what you made out of it yourself."

"I remember," shouted Bruce, "the original word was heliotrope."

"Exactly," laughed Neely, "and now let us have a game."

"I should say that the game was up," remarked Bruce, and at that moment the last vestige of the green cloud disappeared from the clear sky of their happiness.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Bob Mawsley, of Jacksonville, Fla., has a pair of young eagles which he has trained to carry through the air a basket containing his seven-year-old boy. His only regret is that he can't enjoy a trip himself till he has caught a few more of the birds.

Sets of admission tickets to the late lamented World's Fair are now being hawked about in New York City by street merchants as souvenirs, and are also sold in a good many small shops.



LEGHORNS THAT SIT.

The Leghorn is a non-sitter, but the sitting propensity is not entirely lost, as Leghorns will sit if they are too closely confined and are fed too highly. We have known them to make the best of sitters and mothers, and they are also somewhat pugnacious, defending their young bravely against all enemies. When a Leghorn becomes broody she must not be condemned because she is inclined to bring off a lot of chicks, for she is not at fault, as the conditions of management govern the matter.—*Farm and Fireside.*

TO MAKE A PERMANENT PASTURE.

It is very doubtful if it will pay any farmer to spend the needed money to make a permanent pasture, such as we read of being kept up in European countries, unless the land is to be irrigated, when the work may be done with ease. Otherwise one of our hot, dry spells in summer may so injure the grass as to ruin the meadow. The work, however, is done as follows: The land is first summer fallowed, to get rid of weeds; then richly manured and fertilized; then reduced to the finest tilth by repeated plowings and harrowings; then sown with such a variety of grasses as will renew themselves as far as possible without seeding, these kinds being those with spreading roots mostly. The bulk of the grass is Kentucky blue, meadow fescue, red fescue, fowl meadow, red-top, oat and rye grasses, of each about twenty pounds. This seeding makes a thick growth, and the well-prepared soil soon has a thick sod on it. Then this is preserved by frequent fertilizing, moderate grazing, and fresh seed occasionally.—*New York Times.*

CULTIVATION AS A FERTILIZER FOR WHEAT.

Experiments in wheat culture through five years, at the New York Cornell University Station by I. P. Roberts, indicate that on strong or clay lands it is often more economical to secure available plant food by extra culture than by the purchase of fertility. In many strong wheat soils there is more plant food than the variety of wheat grown can utilize, though enough may not be available to produce a maximum crop. In changeable climates the wheat plant is so handicapped at times for want of suitable climate conditions, that it is unable to appropriate much of the available plant food in the soil, and hence is not often benefited by additional nourishment. The wheat crops in the experiments proved unable to elaborate more food than the amount furnished by the soil under the superior culture given some of the plots. The fitting of the land for most crops is done so badly that under certain conditions even a moderate amount of manure or fertilizer may not only fail to increase the yield, but may be positively harmful to the wheat crop to which they are applied.—*American Agriculturist.*

THE MODERN ORCHARD.

A change has come over public opinion. The thick setting of trees in orchards has been largely abandoned, and wide planting is the general practice. Such excellent results have been obtained from the change that many progressive farmers have gone still further. Observing that the trees at the ends of the orchard were always the most flourishing, they naturally set to work to discover the cause for the difference. The explanation was soon found in the greater amount of air and sun the end trees received, and the more extended feeding-ground for the roots. Nowadays the tendency among progressive growers is to plant a single row of trees around a field, and a double row directly across the center of the field. This gives each tree the advantages formerly possessed by the end trees alone. It also makes the orchard less dispersed than it would be if the centre double row were omitted, and offers facilities for cultivating and gathering the fruit as speedily as possible. It would seem as though the day for planting trees in blocks were past, and that old-fashioned orchards were doomed.—*New York World.*

BUSINESS METHODS IN FARMING.

Every crop planted on the farm, every animal bought and every man hired is an investment, involving sound business judgment, in both the planning and the management, to insure a profitable outcome. Too often crops are planted, or stock raised, simply because other farmers raise them, without regard to the cost, the market or the adaptability to the particular farm and its equipment. When planted, no account is kept of the expense, and not even an estimate is made of the cost, but the crop is sold as soon as harvested for what it will bring and the crop repeated the next season. While it would sometimes cost more than the crops were worth to keep a detailed set of accounts with each crop, still a simple business-like set of farm accounts will furnish the data whereby the profitability of particular crops, or stock, may be closely estimated, and thus furnish a safer basis than guess-work for the abandonment of the crop, or for changing its treatment. Many parts of the estimates made for one year or field would answer for other years and fields. Whether accounts are

kept with particular fields or crops or not, there should be an account opened with the farm, and others with household and personal expenses. By taking stock each year it can be determined whether the farm has been profitable; whether the improvements have exceeded the repairs; whether personal pleasures have been too extravagant, and whether the household department has been economically carried on. Of course there should be an account for every person with whom a credit business is transacted, for everyone admits that memory utterly fails in keeping an accurate record of such transactions. Treat the farm as a person and see whether it can be credited with a fair balance of profit every new year. If farming is a business, then the keeping of farm accounts will pay.—*American Agriculturist.*

ACCIDENTS ON THE FARM.

While it is as desirable to employ a veterinary surgeon in cases of severe sickness or dangerous injuries as it is to employ the family physician at times, it is well to know what to do in "emergency cases," when something must be done in less time than it would take to get the regular doctor to the spot, says a correspondent of the *American Cultivator*.

One of these cases is that of choking, which frequently happens when roots are fed without having been cut. If the obstruction is not large and has passed well down, it is often possible to move it further along by gently pushing down with a stick. A whip handle rounded a little at the end is a good instrument for this purpose. One person should hold the animal's head, so as to bring the mouth and throat in a straight line, and another should use the stick, and at the same time work upon the obstruction from the outside, rubbing it downward. Push firmly but gently on the stick.

Another method is to put a stick about as large as one's wrist across the animal's mouth like a bridle bit, and tie it fast so as to oblige it to keep the mouth open. This will sometimes cause coughing, so that the obstruction will be thrown up, or will facilitate breathing until mucous enough has gathered around it so that it will pass downward. If the obstruction is not far down, the animal's mouth may be kept open by a horsehoe or by blocks between the jaws, and one with a small hand can reach down and withdraw it. Unless something is done soon the animal must choke to death, and time is of more importance than skill.

Cuts that produce profuse bleeding are another sort of cases that need attention before a surgeon can be secured. If the blood comes in jets at about the interval of a heart beat it is from an artery, and a tight bandage between the wound and body should be applied, then a stout stick placed below and twisted until the blood flows but slowly. If the one who puts it on knows enough of the course of the arteries to bring the knot directly over it it will hasten matters, and this should be a part of the education of a farmer.

If the blood flows in a continuous stream put a wide bandage directly over the wound to keep the edges together, drawing it tightly as can be done with the hands. A handful of cotton, or even of green grass, under the edges will assist, or one may hold the edges together while another goes for a doctor. We have seen a horse's life saved in this way when the leg was badly cut by the mowing machine, and a man's life saved by the first method when a bullet had cut the artery of the arm above the elbow. In neither case could a surgeon have been brought in season.—*Coleman's Rural World.*

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Do not feed grain as an exclusive diet.

The most successful trainers are the tireless workers.

If your fowls are not looked after, do not expect too much from them.

Pullets and yearling hens are the ones to put your dependence upon for a sure profit.

Breeders will find more money in raising fewer animals and giving them a little training.

With beekeeping and fruit growing combined two crops may be made from the same land.

It is said that colic produced by eating honey may be cured by eating a small piece of cheese.

Little chicks need feeding every two or three hours, but as they grow older the time may be lengthened.

There is no real rivalry between the trotter and the hackney. Each is good in his place, which is one that the other cannot fill.

The importance of the maternal ancestry is now so generally recognized that this is called the broodmare age of trotting breeding.

For growing berries of all kinds select well-drained soil on which some hoed crop was produced last season, potato ground being best.

Extracted honey requires less skill, but there is more profit in producing the best white comb, for which there is always a demand, and which never suffers from competition with a cheap counterfeit.

SELECT SIFTINGS.

Greek honey ranks ahead of all others.

Wheat was first exported from the United States about 1750.

Until the year 1800 the English kings were also called kings of France.

A Logansport (Ind.) policeman was held up the other night and robbed of his star.

Goldfish are of Chinese origin. The first seen in France were brought as a present to Mme. Pompadour.

In a West Indian village there is a sentinel whose sole duty is to strike the hour of the day on a gong.

For several thousand years preceding modern times the science of dentistry consisted in pulling teeth.

Uncle Sam's mail wagons have absolute right of way over all other vehicles in all parts of the country.

The cotton cloth made in Lowell, Mass., every year would extend 145,000 miles, it is said, if stretched out at length.

In Iceland the services of an officer are never needed to arrest a person charged with crime. The accused is notified and surrenders voluntarily.

There are in England and Wales 787,545 public paupers—that is, persons who are either inmates of the almshouses or who receive outdoor assistance.

From 1784 to 1786 the style of hair-dressing in Paris changed seventeen times, and went from the extreme of short curls and a skull cap to a hat three feet broad.

Pamphlets owe their name to Pamphela, a Greek lady, who left behind her a number of scrap books containing notes, recipes, anecdotes and memoranda.

There is a vessel that was built on the Clyde, is owned in Boston, hails from Honolulu, and was named after a Chinaman who lives in Hawaii. She is the bark Foohing Suey.

While Miss Lucy Atkinson, of Farley, Mo., was riding a young horse the animal reared and fell on her. The pommel of the saddle penetrated her breast. She died almost instantly.

The daughter of O. J. Burwell, a Kansas safe robber, got 500 signatures to a petition for her father's pardon and then raised money by washing and scrubbing to pay railroad fare from her home in Norton County to Topeka. There she saw the Governor and secured his pardon. It is said that Burwell will live honestly hereafter.

The red coral, which is used in jewelry and which is known as precious coral, is mostly obtained in the Mediterranean, the Barbary coast fishing the dark red, Sardinia the yellow or salmon color and the coast of Italy the rose pink. It is also found in the Red Sea. None is found in American waters.

George Brown, for thirty years train bearer to the speaker of the House of Commons, will retire next month. He is seventy-two years of age and was appointed to the position in 1864. The work is very hard now and Mr. Brown confesses to having frequently passed three whole days and nights without changing his clothes.

Resting the Muscles.

A dynamometer for the measure of muscular strength is being introduced for gymnasium purposes. In future there will be no groping in the dark when the young college athlete is taken in hand by his trainers for preparation for the boat race or the football match. Every important muscle in his body can be tested, and its strength or weakness at once indicated. In this way man's weak point is discovered without serious loss of time, and special attention can thenceforth be directed toward the "leveling up" of his physique. The old method of testing a man's muscle by its size, or even by its hardness, will no longer be used, and strength tests will supersede these unreliable systems of measurement. The muscular strength of the various portions of the arms and legs can now be differentiated. As a simple instance of the possibilities of the new method, it may be stated that by ascertaining the strength of the abductors of the leg by the dynamometer, a bad gait can promptly be cured, as the proper exercise for the weakened muscles can at once be determined. The dynamometer is hung on two heavy iron rods, placed in a vertical position, with their ends fastened securely to the floor. It can be adjusted to any height—to the waist, feet or neck. The muscles tested are directly upon a lever which is connected with a piston working in a chamber filled with oil. The pressure is transmitted to a column of mercury, and the result in pounds is recorded in a slender glass tube.—*New York Witness.*

Telescopic Lenses.

Alvin Clarke, the great telescope maker, in a recent lecture before the Scientific Society of Boston, gave some interesting facts about the manufacture of the big lenses, which bring the stars near us. He said that it was the invention of the achromatic lens, a combination of a crown glass lens, with a flint glass lens, which made the big telescope a possibility.

The great obstacle that the maker of lenses has to contend against is the varying density of the glass in the same piece. He said that he thought it doubtful whether a piece of glass could be made of even density, but the skillful workman, if he goes at it right, can so work the glass as to get a perfect image. He said that when the great Lick telescope was first tested it showed an image, which was neither round nor oblong, but had more the shape of a horse's head than anything else.—*New Orleans Picayune.*



Hamlet, N. Y.

Sick Headaches

Life - Long Troubles Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I have been troubled with sick headache, since I was a child. Doctors and remedies all did me no good, until I read about Hood's Sarsaparilla and thought I would give it a trial. Five bottles cured me."

Hood's Cures

I shall always be a warm friend to Hood's Sarsaparilla and I do not know anything better for a family medicine. I have also used Hood's Vegetable Pills and think them the best. Mrs. LIZZIE PERSON, Box 112, Hamlet, New York.

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, yet easy in action. Sold by all druggists. 25 cents.

Why Their Wishes Failed.

There are people to-day who wonder why it was their wishes never came to pass. They paid ten cents each for them, and made them seated in Mrs. Ernest Hart's wishing chair in Donegal Castle, on the Midway Plaisance. They have been waiting impatiently for their arrival ever since, and it is only now they have learned the truth of the matter. The chair came from Bridgeport, which is in Chicago, and not from Donegal, which is in Ireland.

Young men who can figure out forty bills of goods a minute for \$10 a week paid ten cents to be millionaire partners in a pork-packing establishment. Some purchased headdresses with \$2,500,000 in their own right. Mrs. Hart's wishing chair supplied them at ten cents an headdress. Up to date, however, the clerks are billing but not cooling.

If it had not been for Sir John Powers Mrs. Hart's wishing chair would never have come into being. Sir John built himself a tower of whisky bottles that almost touched the roof of the Agricultural Building. Inside the tower were slabs taken from the aboriginal Donegal Castle and an exact model of the old wishing chair. Mrs. Hart heard of it. There was an establishment across the Plaisance which had a fragment of the Blarney stone, with a revenue accruing therefrom at ten cents a kiss.

Mrs. Hart was not to be outdone. She carried an artist into the midst of the whisky bottles and paid him for a copy of Sir John Powers's chair. Thence she proceeded to Bridgeport, where a firm that manufactures rocks out of papier mache did the rest. And so she obtained the original wishing chair for Donegal Castle on the Plaisance.—*Chicago Mail.*

Twice as many women as men are afflicted with neuralgia.



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative: effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

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