

HUNTING THE BUFFALO.

COSTLY GAME KILLED BY SIX YOUNG MEN OF THE DAKOTA PRAIRIE. "As we were ascending a hill, keeping a sharp look out for game, suddenly the Captain bawled out, 'By George, boys, there is a buffalo, or I am a dead man!'"

There he was, indeed. And in the haze that perpetually surrounds these hills he appeared to be forty feet high, and to grow bigger every time we looked at him.

"I'll tell you how we'll fix him," said Cap. "We'll tie the horses here. Then I'll surround him and drive him down that ravine, and you can hide at the mouth and shoot him when he comes out."

The plan, looked feasible to us, and we concealed ourselves near the mouth of the ravine and waited, our hearts in our mouths for the noble game. The Captain had about a mile to go to round up the horses, and we were getting awfully impatient.

When suddenly we heard a great rushing sound in the ravine, and soon the gigantic animal came forth crashing through the brush that lined the ravine. We only got a glimpse of him but that was enough and we both fired and the satisfaction of seeing him stagger forward through the brush a few steps and fall, the noblest game hunted ever brought down. We raised a shout of triumph and started toward our prey, when we heard a great hooting, and looking up the hill saw the Captain running down to us waving his hands and shouting at the top of his voice. We thought something was the matter and waited for him. The first words he used as he ran up all breathless, were: "You blasted fools, you didn't shoot him, did you?"

"You bet we did," I replied. "Well, I never saw such infernal ideas. Can't you see anything? That was nothing but a bull—a Durham bull belonging to some cattleman. Didn't you hear me holler?"

We didn't. Sure enough, the animal was a bull belonging to Kennedy Brothers' ranch, and that buffalo steak cost us twenty-five dollars apiece, and our stomachs were not strong enough to eat it.—Bismarck Tribune.

Romance, Reality and Reality. There is a romance, reality and reality connected with a sale of hotel property which offered on the New York Exchange Thursday to participate in the various heirs of the late Owen O'Connor their shares in his estate, estimated at nearly \$1,000,000.

Nearly fifty years ago, says the Tribune, Mr. O'Connor made efforts to found a new home on his hemlock farms, where he could accumulate property in a way that he could not do in Ireland. One day, when he had acquired money enough to reach America, he kissed his children good-bye and sailed for Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Arriving there about 1830 he had a small fortune of \$7,100 in our money. He wanted to reach the United States, which to him was far away. While walking along Hollis street hesitating whether to go or where to turn, the thought occurred to him that providence would open a way for him to reach the United States.

He then went down to the water front. With the name named his first speculation was to purchase a cargo of scrap iron, and with the money advanced by a skipper went to Boston as a supercargo. There the iron was sold at a big profit.

A year or two later he arrived in New York, speculated and labored at various callings and lived frugally, and some say miserly. After accumulating some money he made ventures in real estate, investing, first, in tenement house property, nearly all of which he subsequently sold, and with the proceeds purchased a hotel property to be improved in his habits of life Mr. O'Connor was extremely eccentric, and has often been seen on the crowded streets in his shirt sleeves, with a lighted "dubden" in his mouth, as happy as any other millionaire.

Family Feeling Among Cats. "I had two she cats," says Dupont de Nemours, "they were mother and daughter." The mother produced her kittens on a certain day, and they had all been left with her. The daughter gave birth to her first litter on the following day, and was very ill. She lost consciousness and motion with the birth of her kitten. The mother went round and round him, crying on her all the expressions of maternal tenderness, which are very numerous in the vocabulary of cat language. Perceiving at last that the care she was expending upon her daughter was in vain, she besied herself. Like a good grandmother, with the little creature, craning in a desolate and orphaned condition upon the ground, licked all the litter, and finally carried them to the bed of her own children, where she shared her milk with them.

A full hour afterward the young cat came to her senses, looked for her little ones, and found her mother nursing them. There was great joy on both sides, and many touching expressions of gratitude and attention were exchanged. The two mothers established themselves in the same basket, and while the educational period lasted, they never employ a larger vocabulary. One always on duty. Thus they nursed, cared and impartially reared the seven kittens, of whom four belonged to the daughter and three to the grandmother."

A Walking Skeleton. Mr. E. Springer, of Mechanicsburg, Pa., writes: "I was afflicted with lung fever and abscess on lung, and reduced to a walking skeleton. Got a free trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, which did me so much good that I bought a full bottle. After using three bottles, found myself once again a man, completely restored to health, with a hearty appetite, and a gain in flesh of 45 lbs."

Call at C. N. Boyd's Drug Store and get a free trial bottle of this certain cure for all lung diseases. Large bottles \$1.00.

Preparing Corn Ground.

Corn ground should be plowed, if possible, as soon as the weather permits, as the action of the frost will render it fine and savorful of preparation later in the season. One mistake usually made with corn is that of not thoroughly pulverizing the soil previous to putting in the seed. As the ground cannot be planted before dawn of frost, the best method of preparing it is by performing the work of preparation early, not only by plowing but by frequent harrowing. If ploughed as soon as the frost is out of the ground and the land left in the rough condition (without harrowing) the clods and lumps will be torn to pieces by expansion and contraction due to heat and cold. The land may be left until nearly time for planting, which will give the early grass and weeds a chance to germinate, when the pulverizer and harrow should be passed over the ground until the soil is as fine as it is possible to make it.

The best method of making it is by the manure to the ground in the spring while the earth is hard. It should be evenly spread and plentifully applied. It may then be plowed under at the first plowing. Some farmers prefer to haul out the manure in the fall, in order that the frost may break up and marry the winter, but this should not be done unless the manure is spread over ground that has been recently plowed, as there will wash away much of the soluble matter. If applied in the spring it will also be subject to such danger, but not to so great an extent. But for the heavy labor of harrowing manure over plowed ground the best way to apply manure is to spread it over the ground after plowing, allowing it to remain until the pulverizer and harrow are used, which will incorporate the manure intimately with the soil. If the manure is spread over the ground however, and manure is used, it should be spread over the plowed ground and harrowed in.

In using seed the climate must be taken into consideration. Corn is a semi-tropical plant, and requires plenty of heat. Many farmers are led astray by varieties that are prolific, endeavoring to secure certain kinds that produce from three to four ears on each stalk. What is most desired is early maturity; but the greater the number of ears and the taller the stock, the longer the time required for growth, and hence the farmer should aim to select a kind that he knows will mature in his section, though he should endeavor to procure the best most suitable to his soil. Corn is a grass feeder, and cannot be injured by too much well rotted manure, especially if the ground is thoroughly prepared. As manure is not necessary on all soils, a mixture of land plaster (one part), guano (one part) and superphosphate (two parts) will be found excellent, a heaping tablespoonful scattered over the hill being sufficient on good soil. If no manure is used apply on an acre, broadcast, about 300 pounds of sulphate of ammonia, and 200 pounds of muriate of potash. Nothing will be needed in the hills for starting the crop.

Corn may be "checked" four feet apart each way, and the cultivator should then be kept in the rows, thinning out large plants in each hill to one. This gives each plant plenty of room, and produces the largest yield. As soon as the corn is six inches high a one-horse plow is used, which should turn the earth from the corn. After it makes further growth the plow is again used, but this time the plow is run back to the corn. After the grass begins to appear the cultivator is used; but once during the season the hoe may be required between the hills.

It is not well on trees that have branches leaving the main trunk nearer than ten feet from the ground. As trees attain a large size every twelve or fifteen feet up to the first branches is usually preferred. If lower than this, the view of the trees is obstructed from the windows of the houses, and the free circulation of the air is impeded. But young trees have their side branches much nearer the ground usually than any of these figures named, and no one cares to prune to reach at planting. The work is often badly done by the way they claim to know all about pruning. Tree owners should insist, no matter who does the work, that no stumps be left of any branches cut. Every branch should be severed close to the main part, the surface of the cut should be dressed smooth and receive a heavy coat of paint for it, keeping out the moisture. Thus treated the bark will eventually grow completely over the scar, a thing impossible when a stump however short, remains. Do not allow large branches to be cut off by cutting from one side only, as this may cause a split inward. First, a cut be made on the lower side, one foot from the trunk, about one-third through the branch; then cut in from the top close to the tree until the limb falls, afterwards removing the remaining stub, and painting as directed.

A well-educated person who possesses a college sheepskin, reads his Bible and Shakespeare and the daily papers seldom uses more than 3,000 or 4,000 words in actual conversation. Accurate thinkers and close reasoners, who avoid vague and general expressions and wait to find a word that exactly fits their meaning employ a larger vocabulary. One speaker arose to a command of 10,000 Shakespeare, who displayed a greater variety of expression than probably any writer in any language produced all his plays with about 13,000 words. Milton's works are built up of 5,000, and the Old Testament says all it has to say with 5,462. In the English language there are, all told, 70,000 words.

A Footnote Dictionary. A new light is thrown on the subject of Consumption by Dr. Wagner Kemp, discoverer of Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs. A remedy that has proved itself to be a remarkable compound. It does its work thoroughly, stopping a hacking cough instantly.

Sold by C. N. Boyd, Free 50c, and \$1.00 Trial bottle. Price 50c.

The crowd spared his life because he was sad.

At the session of the convention of Maryland farmers, held in Baltimore, President Robinson, Judge of the courts of Queen Anne county, said: "The majority of our young men are daily turning away from the plowshare, and seeking what they deem more profitable employment. Beyond doubt, this is the greatest drawback which agriculture is now subject to. A very large part of the enterprising young men of the counties are abandoning the life of independence and profit which agriculture offers, and come to town in such employment in stores, under the impression that they thus take a better position in the social scale. They think that the smooth hands and store clothes of the salesmen in retail stores are finer things than their own sun-burnt hands and farmy clothes. But they do not sufficiently consider, however much better is the chance of an industrious and enterprising young farmer to make a future for himself than the salesmen in retail stores. Thus the business is constantly losing its best working material, and surrendering it to city business, which has already been increased by every year, while the amount of grass seed required for an acre may be lessened. If the ground is uneven, and thrown up by the frost, pass the roller over the field after sowing the grass seed, and the field will be smoothed, the wheat benefited and the seed covered.

As a rule timothy and clover are used together, but no two grasses could be selected more at variance in regard to growth and periods of ripening. Timothy is earlier than clover, but the two crops must be moved together when grown upon the same field. The consequence is that either the timothy must be sown earlier, or the clover not fully mature. Orchard grass is suggested as a substitute for timothy, as it ripens in about the same time as clover. The object of orchard grass is its tendency to grow in tussocks, but this may be partially avoided by care in sowing the seed evenly. It is also a good pasture grass, and grows on nearly all kinds of soil. As a pasture grass it ranks high, due to its beginning to grow very early in the season.

One of the most frequent causes of failure in securing good "catches" is using an insufficient quantity of seed. Clover naturally does not make a heavy stand, owing as a rule to carelessness in the use of the seed. When it is considered that much of the seed sown over the surface is uncovered, and that a large proportion is destroyed by severe cold, birds and other causes, it is not to be wondered at that only a small amount of seed actually grows on nearly all kinds of soil. As a pasture grass it ranks high, due to its beginning to grow very early in the season.

The best fertilizer for grass lands is a mixture of wood ashes and lime. The most correct mode is the use of the commercial sulphate of potash (kainit). If grass seed is sown in the fall, after the dry season has passed, there will be no necessity for sowing it on a grain field. On pastures a small proportion of different grasses may be added to the orchard grass and clover, though for that purpose timothy may be freely used, such as blue grass, meadow foxtail, white clover, and sweet vernal grass, do not thrive on all classes of soils, it will be found more advantageous to reply principally on clover, timothy and orchard grass. Pasture land should be prepared by reducing the soil to a fine state, giving a good broadcasting of manure. Old pastures should not be plowed, but a good coating of manure with reseeded, will prove beneficial.

The Monroe Doctrine. People often read about "the Monroe doctrine" but do not know exactly what the phrase means. The following extract from President Monroe's seventh annual message, delivered to Congress December 2, 1823, gives rise to the phrase: "The citizens of the United States cherish sentiments the most friendly in favor of liberty and independence of their fellow-men on that side of the Atlantic. In the wars of the European powers, in matters relating to themselves, we have never taken any part, nor do it comport with our policy to do so. It is only when our rights are invaded or seriously menaced that we resent injuries or make preparations for our defense. With the movements of this hemisphere we are of necessity more immediately concerned, and by causes which must be obvious to all enlightened and impartial observers. The political system of the allied powers is essentially different in this respect from that of America. This difference has given rise to contests which exist in their respective governments. And to the defense of our own, which have been achieved by the loss of so much blood and treasure and matured by the wisdom of their most enlightened citizens, and under which we have enjoyed unexampled peace and liberty, the whole nation is devoted. We owe it therefore to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to this portion of the hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies and dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the governments which have declared their independence we have, on great consideration and just principles, accorded recognition, and do not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

The Lewisville Exposition of 1883 will open Aug. 15 and close Oct. 24.

They were spinning yarns. One old man sat apart from the others and looked sad and forlorn, as if he never had thought of levity in all his life.

"My wife has been one of the cheapest luxuries I ever enjoyed," said one. "I have been married eighteen years, and she has cost me less than a thousand dollars and she is still going."

"Pooh!" said another. "I have been married nine years, and my wife's total expenses have been scarcely three hundred dollars."

The sad man drew a deep sigh and said: "Well, well! I was married forty years ago, boys, and from that day to this my wife has cost me only one hundred and nineteen dollars, and she has had everything she needed, too."

"How in the world did you get through so cheap?"

"The poor girl died the second week after I married her. The crowd spared his life because he was sad."

It is usual to sow grass seed as early as possible, so that the young plants may make a fair growth before the very warm days of summer.

The principal grass crop is clover, which is sown upon the wheat, the clover or being thus shaded and protected by the growing wheat. It is common to sow clover seed without the use of a harrow for covering, but a brush is sometimes passed over it if the field is clear of snow, and then, again, the seed is sometimes sown after the snow, upon which it remains until the snow melts, and the seed finds its way to the soil.

Farmers who contemplate sowing grass seed over the wheat should endeavor to first harrow the field before sowing the seed. The advantages are that the yield of wheat will be increased by spring harrowing, while the amount of grass seed required for an acre may be lessened. If the ground is uneven, and thrown up by the frost, pass the roller over the field after sowing the grass seed, and the field will be smoothed, the wheat benefited and the seed covered.

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