

MAN'S MASTERPIECE.

Through countless ages on the earth there
wrought
A race called man, which strove and
hoped and dreamed;
And those there were who sang, and
those who taught,
And those who whispered of the lost
redeemed.

And as they came and went they builded
here
A structure marvelous that no man
planned,
A towering temple, rising white and sheer
Where sea-lipped mountains frown
upon the land.

On through its portals, ever moving,
passed
The generations, adding to its store,
Of all that's beautiful, until at last
To those who gazed there seemed no
room for more.

Not all in peace had this proud palace
grown,
For in its shadow men had warred and
died;
And, falling there, had seen the glory
down
That, erstwhile gleaming, filled their
hearts with pride.

But ever hopeful, as the ages cried
From out the ages to the race that
wrought,
They builded then anew, and, side by side,
Carved what they dreamed and writ
there what they thought.

And so on earth man through the seas
strove
To make this palace nobler to the eye,
And worthy, as theasket of his love,
To tell his glory to the by-and-bye.

And some day lonely on a lonely earth,
The last man sleeping where his fathers
sleep,
This wondrous thing that in man's soul
had birth
Shall rise in silence by the morning
deep;

A temple, made for dust-worms, of a race
That came and went, and dreamed its
dream and died;
And, crumbling there, shall fall to earth
again,
The mausoleum of man's love and pride.
—Edward S. Van Zile.

"MY PRISONER, SIR!"

I had crossed the Alleghany Mountains from Cumberland to Brownsville in the stage. I had occupied a week in the passage, stopping at the several towns to perform the business of the agency with which I was intrusted.

A few days before my arrival, at U., the bank there had been robbed, and the town was in a state of intense excitement on account of the robbery. As there was comparatively but little passing to and from the place, almost every man in the village had made up his mind that this or that person whom he had seen was the robber—only he had left the place. It was of course very fortunate for the poor-travellers that hardly two of the villagers agreed as to the identity of any single person with the bold villain.

It did not occur to me that I might myself be suspected and I left the place conscious that my looks were more than enough to shield me from suspicion. U. is only twelve miles from Brownsville, and on my arrival at this place I put up at the hotel to remain a few days; but my business being fortunately disposed of in a few hours, I decided to take the evening boat for Pittsburg.

At dinner I sat next to a dashing sort of person, who presently introduced himself as Captain Ford, of New York. He was a gentleman, so far as I could judge in the short interview, and I was pleased to make his acquaintance. We spent the afternoon together until four o'clock, when we both went on board the steamer.

The captain was quite communicative, and told his history for the preceding twenty years, a portion of which period had passed at sea, as captain of a Liverpool packet. Our intimacy ripened into a very excellent feeling, and we took the same stateroom for the night.

"You stopped at Uniontown, I think you said," remarked my friend, as we seated ourselves in the saloon after supper.

"Yes, I was there a couple of days."

"Of course you heard that the bank was robbed."

"I did; but it was two or three days before my arrival."

"That was lucky for you."

"Why so?"

"Because every person who has passed through the place within a fortnight previous to the robbery has been suspected of the crime. You wouldn't take me for a bank robber, I presume?"

"Certainly not."

"Yet I am certain that suspicion rested upon me, though I was not openly charged with the crime."

"Impossible!"

"I think so. It was decidedly annoying to be suspected of such an offence."

"Well, I don't know; if a man is innocent, why should he care?"

"True; but it is an uncomfortable feeling."

"I don't feel so."

"Sometimes, you know, circumstances give a color to such suspicions. For example, one having a great deal of money about him, might find himself the possessor of some bills of this very bank that has been robbed. Of course they are scattered all over the country."

"Very true; I doubt not I have some of the bills of the U. bank."

"I know that I have."

I pulled out my pocketbook and found I had about \$15 of the money. Captain Ford also produced two \$50 bills.

"I got a hundred-dollar bill changed in Cumberland, and received these notes."

After this conversation we went out upon the gallery and smoked a

FARM AND GARDEN

cigar; but the night was too dark and damp to remain outside, and we returned to the cabin. As we entered the saloon, I noticed that a rough-looking fellow, who had followed us out, was close upon our heels as we returned. He seemed to take no special notice of us, though I observed that he placed himself very near us.

The captain and myself had some further conversation in regard to the bank, which, however, was introduced by me. Two or three times I caught the rough-looking fellow in the act of paying very close attention to our remarks, and with a sudden conclusion I jumped to the fact that he was in some manner connected with the robbery. He did not look any too good to be engaged in such an enterprise.

I called Captain Ford's attention to the man, and he coincided with me in the belief that he was connected with the affair in some manner. In order to try him we rose and walked to the further end of the boat. He followed us, evidently paying the closest attention to every word we uttered.

"Have you a warrant for his arrest?" I asked my companion, loud enough to be heard by the listener, wishing to take him."

"Yes—at least, I should not scruple to take him,"

But the ominous words did not seem to drive away the fellow, and he continued to follow us, apparently heedless of the suspicions that had fastened upon him.

At nine o'clock we concluded to retire. Captain Ford entered the stateroom and "turned in," while I went to the washroom to refresh myself with an ablution. I entered the room and closed the door, but had scarcely done so before it was rather rudely pushed open again, and I discovered the form of the rough-looking fellow standing at my side.

"You are my prisoner, sir," he said, slapping me on the back.

"What?" I exclaimed, rather astonished at this salutation.

"My prisoner, sir."

"Your warrant?"

"I'll show you that in the morning."

"On what charge do you arrest me?"

"On the charge of robbing the U. Bank."

"Come, come, my boy, that's altogether too bad," interposed Captain Ford. "The gentleman is from New York, and I'll vouch for his character."

"I dare say you will, but he is my prisoner."

"Well, sir, what do you propose to do with me?"

"Only to keep you safe until I can return you to U."

He decided to let me remain in the stateroom, and "placed his men" for me was the deputy sheriff of the county, attended by two officers—around me in such a manner that I could not escape. I was satisfied with this disposition of my person, and the sheriff retired. I was rather amused to find that the person whom I had suspected of complicity with the crime should turn out to be the sheriff, entertaining the same views towards me.

Captain Ford swore it was outrageous to arrest a peaceable traveler in this manner, and vowed that he would stand by me with his purse and his influence to the end.

I thanked him heartily for his sympathy, but the consciousness of my innocence was my all-sufficient safeguard, and I went to sleep and slept as comfortably as though there had been no officers in the world.

About two in the morning the boat arrived at the Pittsburg landing; but when the bustle had subsided I went to sleep again, and did not wake till sunrise. Captain Ford, however, proposed to land, but the sheriff positively refused to let him do so, whereat he swore like a pirate, and vowed revenge; but I went to sleep, leaving him in his ire to settle the matter as he could.

When I awoke and unlocked the door I found the sheriff had procured the assistance of officers from Pittsburg to search my effects. I pointed to the valise and unlocked it. Of course there was nothing in it to criminate me, and only a few dollars of the U. Bank were found upon me.

While the search was in progress Captain Ford attempted to leave the room, but the officers detained him.

"Open your valise, if you please," said the city official.

"Dare you insult me?" And the captain launched out in a tirade of abuse against the party.

"No use, captain," I interposed. "Let them examine your valise."

"I will see them—I won't do it!"

But the officers did it for him, and to my astonishment nearly the whole sum stolen from the bank was found in it! I was confused and confounded at the idea of being caught in such company. But my innocence was so apparent to the sheriff, who had his eye upon me from the day I first arrived at U., that he did not detain me as a prisoner. Though he had not before suspected the captain, he had seen him introduce himself to me.

I was obliged to return to U. as a witness, but my testimony amounted to nothing, and I was permitted to depart after the captain had been fully committed. He was afterwards found guilty and sentenced to the penitentiary. I have been careful since that about making acquaintances on my travels.—True Flag.

Best Preventive of Smut.

Smut is annoying to farmers, as it not only causes loss but compels one to cease using the seed from his crop, which may be of some valuable variety. So damaging has been smut on all kinds of grain that the Agricultural Department has issued a special bulletin on the subject. The loss of grain from smut in this country is very large, and yet the matter has received but little attention. Smut is caused by minute parasitic fungi, the spores or seed-like bodies of which form the black, dusty mass which takes the place of the kernels or the entire head. These spores are very minute, and are easily blown about, often adhering to the kernel before it is planted, and when such kernels sprout the spores also germinate and send delicate threads into the young seedlings. These threads follow the growth of the plant, fill the head as soon as formed, and there develop a mass of spores instead of kernels. This black mass is so well known as to be recognized by every farmer who has grown grain, but many farmers may not be aware of the fact that every ear of corn containing smut is a menace to the grain crop of next year. All such stalks should be cut out and burned on the first sign of smut, and where oats, barley, wheat or any small grain is affected seriously it will sometimes pay to mow the crop and burn it.

Good Clod Crusher.

A very useful and convenient home-made implement for mashing clods or leveling ridges is made of 2 by 12 planks in the manner indicated by the illustration. It is weighted sufficiently to accomplish the work necessary and in accordance with the strength of the team pulling it. When it passes over a high place in the field, the surplus dirt and clods will gather in recesses A and



Home-Bred Cows.

It is always best wherever possible to breed cows on the same farm where they are to be kept. The cow is a very home-loving animal, and if taken from old associations it will neither eat nor give so much milk as it would if kept where it was grown. We have seen cows walk unasily around the field as if looking for a place to get out for days, and until the grass in the path they made was entirely destroyed. Of course such cows cannot be profitable milkers. After a cow has had one calf in her new home, it seems more homelike to her, and if she is where she can see it and sometimes be with it, she will be less discontented, except for the first few weeks, while she is mainly anxious to be with her calf.

Low Wagons for Manure Drawing.

It is heavy work pitching manure all day, and is especially so if it has to be done into a high wagon box. A low truck wagon with box not higher than the wheels of an ordinary wagon will do the work of drawing manure much better than will the wagons used for marketing. Such a wagon almost any farmer can have cheaply made, if he has old wheels whose hubs are good, but which cannot be made strong enough to bear up when long spokes are used. The low wagon can be used for years after it is cut down for a truck wagon. It will be all the better, however, if the outer rim is made wider and is enclosed in a broad tire, so that the wheel will not stink down when going over the land.



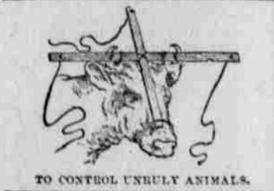
Clod Crusher.

Beans Among Corn.

Succotash was an original Indian dish, and to the Indians we probably owe the practice of growing corn and beans interspersed in the same field. Usually when the early planted corn fails, a hill of beans is placed in the vacancy where the corn should have been. Still another way of growing beans among corn is to wait until near July, and then plant hills between every hill of corn, and thereafter cultivate only in the rows that are free from the beans. On good land a considerable crop of beans may thus be grown, and without interfering with the corn crop. We have tried this plan when we were living in a city, where all our gardening had to be done on a city lot, and it was necessary to make the land produce as much as it could be made to do.—American Cultivator.

For Unruly Horned Animals.

Fasten a stout stick about six feet long to the horns, allowing it to project equally on either side of the head. Perpendicular to this place a stick four feet long and fasten it to the lower part of the head by means of the ring in the bull's nose, or in the case of any other animal a strap just back of the muzzle. Bind the sticks securely together where they cross. Place ropes in the three ends, get behind the animal, and he can be easily managed, as great leverage is secured. If he tries to run straight



San Jose Scale.

The San Jose scale when it covers the surface gives the bark a minutely roughened, incrustated and unhealthy look, and a dusty or dark grayish hue. It can be distinguished from other common scales by its circular form, smaller size, and the absence of eggs beneath the scales. When the surface is rubbed with the finger, it has a greasy feel, due to an oily fluid from the crushed insects.—EX.

About Chickens.

Keep the early pullets for next year's layers, and kill off the young cockerels for market, so as to give the pullets more room. They should be kept in good growing condition, so as to reach maturity before November, in order to become winter layers. Late pullets seldom begin to lay until spring.

Antique Vegetables.

Asparagus was originally a wild sea-coast weed of Great Britain and Russia, and is now so plentiful on the Russian steppes that the cattle eat it like grass. In some parts of Southern Europe the seeds are dried and used as a substitute for coffee.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

ing them in a number of henhouses made small enough to be easily moved from one place to another. Such houses need not be expensive, and if a stone boat is fitted with a broad platform the henhouse may be placed on it and drawn anywhere on the farm. Wherever insect enemies are depredating, it is well to place several of these henhouses near-by, and let them help clear away the vermin, and also be getting the larger part of their living. It may require that a yard be built up so as to keep the fowls from straying too far. But hens with chickens are the best scavengers, and they will remain near their temporary home, and return to it at night.

Manning Bean Ground.

It is a common mistake to suppose that beans do best on poor land, and do not need any manure. Old farmers often say, "the land was too rich," and therefore the beans "ran all to vines without producing much grain." But this is the best indication that the land was not rich enough. Beans require phosphate of lime and potash. Many black, mucky soils are supposed from their color to be very rich. But such soils often have a great lack of lime and potash. In fact, an excess of loam means that at some time it has been covered with water, and its mineral fertility has mostly been washed out. Or it may be that the soil is even now wet, and the bean crop is very impatient of too much moisture, which causes many rusts both of the leaves, pods and beans.

The Box of the Farm.

There's a hum of bees in the meadow,
Where the new-mown hay lies low,
There's a whetting of scythes in the distance—
A musical, faint echo,
The warm, lazy airs of midsummer,
In waves of aroma creep,
Where stretched in the shade of a haycock,
Lies a barefoot boy, asleep.

Gay butterflies flit o'er the windows,

In chase of the thistle-down;
Spry grasshoppers leap in the stubble,
And light on a stray hat's crown;
And just on the other side of the mound
With fragrant clover teaming,
Lips astain with the strawberry's blood,
Lies a barefoot boy, dreaming.
—Charles Elmer Jenney.

To Fertilize House Plants.

For house plants a mixture of one pound of nitrate of potash and half a pound of phosphate of lime, using a tablespoonful of the mixture to a gallon of water, will prove excellent. The phosphate of lime should be as fine as powder, or a better mixture may be used, consisting of one pound each of phosphate of potash and nitrate of potash. These articles may be obtained in the crude form at any place where chemicals are sold.

Land Plaster on Potatoes.

The first application of Paris green to potatoes to kill the potato beetle should be with land plaster. A tablespoonful to a half bushel of the plaster thoroughly mixed will be strong enough. Not only will the poison kill the potato larvae, but the effect of the plaster will be to make the vines grow stronger and cause more copious dew on the leaves, which will destroy many potato beetles' eggs.

Some Remedies.

Clarence Hawley, of Illinois, says he has tried two remedies that have never failed in his knowledge. He says: "For scours in calves take corncobs and chop them up about 1/2 or 2 inches long, put them in a kettle on the stove and steep them until you get the tea out of them. Put it in a long-necked bottle and pour it down the calf's throat. It will stop the scours and will not hurt them. It will not hurt a young colt, but will stop the scours at once. Hogs' lard will take warts off horses. Apply it once a day for a short time."

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