What was the praise of the world to me To the love of the little one throned on m knee.
And this was my prayer as I kissed the eyes
That were smiling up at me, pansy-wise,
"May the face of thy mother for ever be
The 'lovingest' face in the world to thee."

AUNT KATE'S INVITATION.

BY LILLIE E. BARR.

CLIP, clip, elip, went Gerty's scissors; and that was the only answer Rachel got, although she was calling "Gerty," at the tip-top of her voice.
"I am not going to be bothered with

"" said Gerty to herself; "you are always wanting something.
It is "Gerty, Gerty, Gerty, morning,
noon and night, and I am quite tired

"Oh! Ger-ty! Mamma says you are to take me for a walk," called Rachel again.

Gerty settled herself still more comfortably behind the curtains, and the snip, snip of her scissors was the only answer she made to Rachel's request. But somehow the lovely green silk basque, trimmed with rose colored satin, which she was making, did not fit Mirinda half so well after this, and Gerty's conscience felt as if it was turned wrong side out, and it pricked her all

"There! If Rachel had not bothered me I should not have put this sleeve in wrong, 1 do wish-"

But here the door opened and her mamma and eldest sister came into the

"Are you going to let Gerty go to Aunt Kate's, Mother," asked her sister Jessie as she slowly paced up and down with baby who was almost asleep. "That will depend on how she be-

haves this week; she has been very cross and impatient with the children

"Will you tell her about Aunt Kate's "No; I shall watch her behavior this

week; on Friday evening it will be time enough to tell her." "I do hope she will be good, for the peaches are all ripe and it will disappoint both Bob and Rachel if she can-

not go." Just here callers were announced, and mamma and Jessie went softly out. Clip, clip, clip went Gerty's scissors

as she heard the door close.
"I'll be good this week," said she as she bit off her thread, "and what is more, I will begin right now."

So Mirinda and the green silk basque were put away, and it was wonderful what lots of things she found to do. The hearth needed brushing up; Bobans ask your big brother, who knows everything, and he will tell

The nursery was soon set to rights, and then Gerty remembered how untidy her bureau drawers were, and she began with desperate zeal to separate stockings and neck ribbons, gloves and doll pieces. This took some time, and when it was finished conscience reminded her-not for the first time eitherthat the tissue paper which ought to be folded about her best hat, was all crumpled up in a corner of the box. This was soon set right, and then Rachel's and Bob's voices in long, doleful howls, with little gasps between, called her hurriedly to the garden. There she discovered that Bob had got a splinter in his finger, and that

Rachel was crying in sympathy.

"Just cause Bob was trying to climb on the wood pile," sobbed Rachel. "Don't cry any more, I will take it out and then we will have a lovely walk," said Gerty soothingly, and

Gerty kept her word. The week passed swiftly away, and Friday afternoon came. Gerty was darning her stockings, but there were several little lines down the middle of her forehead, and a very troubled expression about the corners of her

"Miss Gerty, your mamma says you are to go to the parlor; your Aunt Kate is there;" said Gretchen looking into

"Well, Gerty dear, you see I am come for you. Are you ready to go back to the farm with me?" said Aunt Kate, stooping to kiss the little girl.

"Oh, mamma! I must not go, if you please, I ought not to go, indeed 1

ought not!"

Kate both together.

poor Gerty, dropping all her stockings, and hiding her face in her apron. "But, Gerty, you are sorry for your fault, and it will be such a disappoint-ment to Bob and Rachel," said sister Jessie, with tears in her eyes.

"No, no; I can't go, Jessie; you please go with them, I will mind baby, and help mamma all I can."

Leather is again receiving attention as a garniture, but it is stiff and inartistic, and never likely to be very popular.

Slender girls look well with a sash.

"That is quite right, Gerty," said mamma gently, "and I am very glad she sees her fault so plainly."

Gerty could bear it no longer, she fled to her favorite corner behind the nursery curtains, and there she re-mained until she saw old John and Billy trotting down the avenue, and For street wear, collars are as high as heard Jessie, Bob and Eachel calling ever, but, in the house, may be as low,

Then she went sofly down stairs and made her little confession over again in mamma's arms, and received the kiss of

Gerty, but it was also a good lesson, for ever since, she has tried to avoid that mean goodness, which does the right thing only because of some selfish rea-

Hints for the Amateur Dress-Maker.

son.

The plain, simply-draped skirts now in vogue require so little material that they are a veritable boon to the economist, while, for the fancy bodices remnants of silk and velvet work in most effectively. The close of the winter season, too, offers frequent bargains in dress fabrics, so that a pretty and tasteful gown is within the reach of every woman. For those skilful with the needle, who do their own dress-making, a few hints may, therefore, be in order. Stylish, showy, and attractive are many of the pattern robes, bordered woolens, figured and striped materials, marked at temptingly low prices; but she with a limited purse should resolutely pass them by, and wisely select a plain fabric, not in the newest shade, but in that most becoming to her-a camel's hair for a street suit, a cashmere for a house dress, or a dainty silk or wool crepon for an evening costume-these being what might be termed "all the-yearround-frocks." and having "all seasons for their own." A fair-lmired blonde will find that her delicate tints are thrown out to advantage by the fashionable drabs and beaver hues, or, if she have much color, may venture on the refined silvery grays, or army blue. Brunettes appear at their best in reddish browns, the new Eiffel color, and the blue verging on violet, which is now so popular; while to the demiblondes belong the lady-like heliotrope, grayish greens and navy blue. Black, of course, is worn by all, while bousedresses may be as gay and brilliant as any butterfly could desire.

Eight yards of wide cloth or camel's hair are usually sold for a suit, but six yards are enough for a medium-sized woman, particularly if she intends having velvet or silk sleeves. An extra yard or so of material however, is always useful. For the foundation-skirt and waist-linings, modistes use a lustrous, twilled cotton, known as French sateen or Oxford cloth, and three length are sufficient for the skirt, which is cut two yards and three quarters in width. A facing of the same sateen finishes the bottom, with an interlining of moderately stiff crinoline, while, on the outside, the dress fabric extends up for about eight inches; and all four layers are stitched together by machine at the foot. If desired, a braid may be added, but it should be

sewed on flat, and scarcely show. Many ladies have discarded all steels and tournures, but, if a slight extender is liked, one reed, ten or twelve inches in length, may be set across the back, twelve inches below the belt. A drawing-string, run in a casing, also helps to hold the skirt well back and give it

a slender appearance. The amateur dress-maker can now, bie's and Rachel's toys were all over by the aid of the Woman's Journal the room, and a large solemu-looking patterns (which we are importing difly was making invisible hieroglyphics rectly from one of the most famous all over the baby's little bald head. (If | fashion houses of Paris) secure better | food must be sold when first made." you do not know what hieroglyphics results than the professional dressmaker

years ago. of even twenty Favor is divided between the lapped bodice, with its one long revers, extending from the right shoulder to the left of the waist-lines, and the basque with jacket fronts, revealing a vest beneath. The back of the bodice is cut in a slender point or two short, flat tails, without pestillion pleats. Hooks and eyes are more popular than buttons for fastening waists, and bent hooks should be used, as they are more secure than the old-fashioned kind. Small rings for hooks that are apt to show are neatly button-holed over with embroidery siik. Velvet sleeves add much to the dressiness of a wool gown, and these are generally large, and wrinkled above the elbow. The small mutton-leg shape is the prettiest, but a coat-sleeve, simply widened at the top, to stand well out above the arm-hole, is also much worn. A very exaggerated sleeve, however, is awkward and unbecoming; particularly so to short and

thick-set figures. Never was it possible to remodel an old gown more satisfactory than at present, tor, if the fabric cannot be matched, black may be combined stylishly with all colors, while there are a dozen little devices for concealing worn or soiled parts. Is the edge of the basque frayed? Then, thrust it beneath the skirt, and conceal the join by a wide ribbon or folded velvet girdle, and you have one of the new round waists. which, however, are becoming to slend-Gerty rose, gathering her stockings or figures only. Light sleeves, out at up in her apron and hastening down the elbows, can be replaced by fresh ones, of a contrasting material. If the side-forms, under the arms, are rubbed short zouave jacket-fronts will cover them, while trimming, of ribbon, galloons or passementerie may be arrang-"I meant to give her a surprise, sister Kate; said Gerty's mother, smiling; double purpose, but should be very "so I did not tell her anything about corefully employed, else they will look ed in any odd style that will serve a your invitation. But she has been such a good girl this week, that it gives me real pleasure to let her go with you wear with them, a jacket-basque of one of the new and charming brocades, displaying tiny bunches of roses, leaves or berries, upon a black, brown, What for?" cried mamma and Aunt or dark-green ground. Jabots of lace make these bodices very jaunty, and "Because I was in the nur-sery, when you and Jessie spoke about Aunt Kate's invitation, and I have not tinted tulle skirts. For plainer wear been good to help you, or because it was right to be good, but only because I wanted to go to Aunt Kate's. It was not real goodness, Mamma," sobbed need only be purchased in short lengths, one yard being sufficient to trim the

collar and wrists, or to outline the front of the waist. Leather is again receiving attention

that starts from the side-seams of the basque, is knotted at the point in front, and hangs in long, graceful ends over a plain skirt. Ribbon belts, worn with round waists, are narrower than they have been, and are very stylish fastened with a long, slender silver buckle.

round or pointed as is becoming. Our desires always increase with our possessions. The knowledge that someforgiveness from her dear loving lips.

It was a great disappointment to our enjoyment of the good before us.

Earning Money at Home.

From the beginning, men have endeavored in all things, to find out a "royal way" by which the disagree ables of life may be avoided and only the smooth and easy things be left.

To earn money is a very necessary thing to nearly all men and to many women, and to the latter, the "royal way" seems now to be thought to "earn a good timepiece in the jumper's pocmoney at home," and various are the devices to attain this desirable end. For our own part, while we concede that there are conditions, which render it desirable for a woman to earn money without leaving her own home, as that of a wife wishing to make a happy home for her husband, while at the same time aiding him in his efforts to provide for the future; or of a mother of young children, it is our opinion that there is little lost and much gained by a cautious, yet firm step out into the world.

But for the benefit of those, who must stay at home, we take the following from the Woman's Journal.

"The most satisfactory and lucrative work that a woman can do at home is cooking. Unless, however, she has a liking for such work and can do it well, it is not advisable to try it as a business, for only the most delicate and well-made things sell. For these things there is a great and constant demand, because people prefer to go to an agency and buy just what they know to be good, rather than to have a servant in the house try to make it and fail in the attempt.

Aside from the food in certain Exchanges, one often sees, in grocery or provision stores, cases containing bread or cake made by certain women. They have made a specialty of some one kind of food, and their reputation for good work brings them plenty of patronage.

There is in Boston a woman who began by making eight loaves of bread a leave a hunting-case watch open during day for friends. Soon strangers came with orders for more. As she needed ful observer will find in the morning a money, she took all the work she layer of dust on the crystal of a watch Her business increased so rapidly that she had to change her kitchen for a larger one. A short time ago, she was sending out regularly 800 loaves of bread a day, with constant the wearer, but when the watch is additional orders.

Another woman, who has a cake agency in two of the best grocery stores, has as much work as she can attend to, besides managing her own household. Cookies of a dainty brown, with a fine crispness, are the work of a woman in one of the suburbs. She first sent them to an Exchange, but now orders come directly to her from families who want them regularly, and from others who want them for afternoon tess and lunches.

There are other specialties, such the making of rolls, pies, fish balls, and roast meats. They all involve labor, time and expense; but undertaken with the right spirit and good management, they pay well and afford the public an opportunity of getting good food. They are best undertaken in homes in ex near large cities or towns, because the

How Pins are Made.

In olden days, pins were valuable articles in a lady's toilet-box. They were of gold and silver, and as long and cumbersome as skewers. In those "Where do all the pins go?" because they were too valuable to lose. Nowadays, when we can buy a hundred for a cent, they are so little valued that millions are lost every day. Not so very long ago it took twelve to fourteen men to make a pin—that is, there were twelve to fourteen processes in its manufacture, each performed separately and by a different hand. Now a single machine turns out a stream of pins at the rate of two hundred a min-

The wire is prepared by drawing it from a large coil on a revolving drum through a hole the size of the pin wanted. The coil, wound on another drum, is then suspended at the end of the

machine. The wire passes into the machine through a hole and a series of iron pegs, which keep it in place and straighten it. A pair of pincers, moving back and forth, pull it along and thrust the end

pin to the proper length. The pin falls by his wife, after he had been trying for into a groove or slot, through which four years to get there first." the head cannot pass, and is thus suspended so that the lower or point end of the war, left her by her husband and is exposed to the action of a cylindrical file, which has both a revolving and a lateral motion. By the time the pin has passed this file it has a smooth, our lines, as the beginning of Lee's sursharp point, and is a complete pin so far as the shape is concerned.

a constant stream from the end of the

They are next put in quantities into revolving barrels, which are turned till the pins are scoured and cleaned. Next they are boiled in an acid in which a fine powder of tin has been put, and they emerge from this bath white and shining with their new tin cost. They are then dried in sawdust, again shaken in barrels, and dusted.

The machine which sticks the pips apon the papers on which they are sold is very ingenious and simple in its details, but too complicated for brief description. The machine crimps the paper and holds it while the pins are brought up in long rows, a whole row being stuck at one push of a lever.

Gentleness at Home .- Be merciful in your judgment of one another. Do not encourage yourselt in the habit of criticising and commenting upon the foibles and faults of any member of your own family. There is nothing gained by it, and a great deal is lost. Love itself is often choked back and hindered in its growth by the rank stardiness of weeds, which spring up against it, unchecked in houses where people say all manner of ungentle peoches to each other.

In case of fire, do not go into an apartment where there is a dense smoke, if you can help it, without a saturated sponge or wet handkerchief.

HOW TO TREAT A WATCH.

Simple Rules for Keeping a Pocket Timeniece in Good Order.

A watch, even of very good quality, can only give satisfaction if treated according to its subtle construction. Its possessor must prevent it from falling or being knocked about. A jump from a street car has more than once caused ket to change its rate. A watch must be kept in a clean place. Dust and small articles of the pocket lining gather continually in the pockets, and even the best fitting case cannot protect the movement from dirt, finding its way to the wheels and pivots of the

Watch pockets should be turned inside out and cleaned at regular intervals. A watch ought to be wound up regularly at about the same hour every day. The best time to do it is in the morning, for two reasons. First, because the hours of rising are more regular than the hours of disrobing and retiring. Second, because the full power of the mainspring is more likely to reduce to a minimum the irregularities caused by the movements of the owner during the day. When not carried in the rocket, a watch should always hang by its ring in the same position that it is worn. As a rule, watches will run with a different rate when laid down. Only high grade watches are adapted to position, and will show only a few seconds' difference in twenty-four hours, while common watches may be out of time several

minutes in one night. Ladies often complain that their watches do not run regularly. This may be on account of smaller size and in the fact that ladies do not always carry their watches, and consequently Never often forget to wind them. a considerable length of time. A carethat has been open during the night. The dust will find its way into the movement. The dust on the outside of the case will be unconsciously rubbed off by closed, the dust inside of the case must remain there. The oil will change. It will become thickened by the dust, that cannot be kept out of the best closing case. The dust will work like emery, and grind the surfaces of the pivots of the train. The best of movements will be spoiled if this requirement is neglected. Even after being cleaned and put in order they will not recover their former exactness. Many times it has been observed that a watch ran well for years, and that it was unreliable after having been cleaned. The reason is to be found in the fact that the pivots and their thick oil fit the jewel holes, and the clean pivots and their clean oil do not fit the same jewels.-Providence Journal.

Mrs. Custer.

Concerning the brave and beautiful woman, best known, as she best loves to be known, as the wife of the great pondent of a late evening paper says: She spends most of her time in New York, earning her living by writing for the newspapers. I recall her when she was a beautiful young girl, known to everyone as Libby Bacon. She was days there was no question about the daughter of Judge Bacon, of Monroe, Mich., and long before she was of age was one of the most popular girls in the Wolverine State. The name of Custer is still revered by the old The name of soldiers, especially those who live in Michigan, where he is looked upon as the real hero of the late war.

Mrs. Custer is almost as much admired as her iMustrious husband. After she married the general she was nearly always by his side. For two years she virtually sat in Washington with her valise in band, waiting to go to the front. She was always the first woman in camp after a battle, and would have been delighted to have followed her gallant husband in his impetuous onsets upon the enemy. She never seemed to know what feer was, and many times put herself in great peril. She was in Richmond two days before her husband reached there, and almost before the sound of the guns had ceased to reverberate about the confederate capithrough a hole in a small iron plate, on tal Just after the surrender, when her the further side of which a little ham-mer beats a tattoo on the end of the wire, and so forms the head of the pin.

The further side of which a little ham-husband came up from Nottaway Court House to take her to his headquarters, he remarked, "that it looked pretty bad for Next a knife descends and cutsoff the a general to be beaten into Richmond

Mrs. Custer has a great many relics given to her by different officers of the render, she has the flag of truce carried by her husband into the confederate These processes are all performed lines. She also has much valuable data with such rapidity that the pins fall in about the cavalry arm of our service that has never yet been given to the public. It is really a pity that a fair history of this branch of the service has not yet been written, or even seriously contemplated. I was pleased to earn that she is getting a good income rom her books and other writings

It may not be generally known, but it is nevertheless a fact, that in Sonoma County, Cal., there exists an original tree-tops. Between the Clipper Mills and Stuart Point, where the road crosses a deep ravine, the trees are sawed off on a level with the surrounding hills and the timbers and ties laid

on the stumps.

In the centre of the ravine mentioned two huge redwood trees, standing side by side, form a substantial support. These giants have been lopped off seventy-five feet above the bed of the This natural tree bridge is creek. This natural tree bridge is considered one of the wonders of the Golden State, and for safety and secure ity far exceeds a bridge framed in the most scientific manner. - Ex.

Taz light in sleeping-rooms should never fall directly on the eyes, nor should the rooms be either too dark or

Our Fashion Letter

The signs of Spring proclaim themselves on every side, and in no direction are they more pronounced than in the Spring toilets. Among these, plaids find a prominent place, they are indeed the "Lions" of the season, not only in wool goods but in beautiful

failles, and even in richer silks. Sleeves of different material from the body of the garment will still be worn, but not of velvet. They appear in plaids, pekins and in delicate embroideries. Corsages remain invisibly closed a style, which is very pretty and effective, as it affords so many varied ways of draping. A few gathers at the waist line, firmly held, give an appearance

of slenderness and grace to the form. With lighter materials it will be very difficult to wear, gracefully, the cling ing costumes, which met with so much favor in the winter. But there will be nothing found more elegant than these costumes, the drapery raised slightly over the lower skirt, showing on its edge trimming of an original design. In every day costumes the shades are neutral, sufficiently clear, but in the scale of grays, beiges and mastics. Stripes are employed with good effect; for example, a costume of brown and apricot-colored silk has the skirt in the back, and on the sides, draped to resemble reed pipes, the front is on the bias with a long redingote tab on the left side, the corsage is draped and crossed and the sleeves cut on the bias are very high and long. This is a very original use of pekin, which we shall se repeated very often during the season, we shall also see innumerable yokes with invisible fastenings; sometimes they are of material different from that more difficult regulating, but the main of the dress, but, if the dress is trimmed reason for the faulty rate is to be found with embroidery the yoke should be made of the same embroidery. Our can hardly believe how many embroideries of all sorts, and passementeries of all styles are employed. They are used for yokes, sleeves, epaulettes, tronts of

vests, cuffs, belts etc. It seems almost unnecessary to speak of the charming forms of out-side garments for this season. Cloaks designed for traveling or carriage wear are very long. For street we ir, we have coquett ish little mantles displaying the entire dress skirt, or jackets of elegant designs and light ornamentation of silk. Jackets remain in undisturbed possession of the field. Still, even here there is evidence of a desire for a little more variety. Thus, one jacket has a short embroid ered vest in the front, while from the hips back there are long coat tails hanging half-way down the skirt, slashed at the middle.

For the promenade, black stockings or those with stripes and plaids are worn and shoes with patent leather

Hats are either very large or very small, some have an extent of brim that can scarcely enter a carriage door, while others are so small and close as to add scarcely anything to the size of the wearer's head. They are made of fancy straw or pleated lace.

Nothing is more charming than those transparent hats under which the hair, lightly frizzed, shows like a vaporous The capotes are veritable noth ings, often without crowns, permitting the hair to be seen; a small hat for the demi-sesson has a crown of gold passementerie or embroidery, around which is draped a turban of the crepe de Chine that is so becoming to the face, of silkmuslin, or Malines tulle, the whole light enough to be carried away by a puff of wind.

There seems to be no longer a fixed rule, or arbitrary fashion, for dressing the hair; each one is at liberty to arrange her coiffure according to her countenance. This certainly is a step in the right direction, for many a pretty face has been rendered positively uzly by a foolish acherence to the so called fashionable style of dressing the hair. Smooth bands of hair are coming in again, but this style is not be coming to all, and care should be taken not to adopt it, unless it harmonizes well with all the features. Ladies usually wear a pin with jeweled head or an ancient poignard with a fine blade of gold, in their back har in order to keep the bonnet in place; young girls, however, wear simply a beautiful pin of gold or tortoise shell. Yet we see jewels in profusion, some entirely turned from their original functions, scattered confusedly in the hair, a fashion of which the least that can be said is, -it is very FELICE LESLIE. questionable.

Nature as an Amateur Photographer.

A curious piece of marble was lately found in New Mexico on a river near the Guadaloupe range of mountains. It is a slab of Mexican marble about two feet long and a foot wide, and on its surface is pictured a beautiful mountain landscape, said to be an exact re-production of the scenery on the side of the valley opposite where the quarry is located. The picture would apparently seem to be tue result of a singular arrangement of the veinings and mot-tlings of the marble; but the fact that the scene represents the river and cliffs adjacent, with their most remarkable features accurately reproduced, leads those who have seen the stone to infer that the picture was photographed upon the marble when it was in a plastic condition, by the action of the sun's rays. But Nature seems to be more skilled in photography than we are. and successful piece of original engineering and building that is not to be found in the books. In the upper part of the country named, near the coast, may be seen an actual read-bed in the When the sun shines on the marble, the

> -The new trotting association at St. Paul, Minn., has completed its organization and filed its charter. To disanguish it clearly from the senior association it is called the Minnesota Driving Club. The executive committee proposes to build at once a \$25,000 club-house

-Domestic, bay borse, by Volunteer, dam Godiva, by Godfrey's Patchen, died at Washingtonville, N. Y., several weeks age, bot the fact was not announced. Mr. Goldsmith had great hope that he would reco er and be a good horse again, but fate was too

HORSE NOTES.

-Sheridan will tap the drum at the Memphis meeting.

-Jockey Clayton will ride for W. W. Withers' Brookdale stable. -The Memphis spring meeting will

begin soon, and last ten days. -Jerome Whelpley has Bertha (2.23) and six others at Fleetwood Park. -El Rio Rey's attendants say that

-There is some talk of a match between Cleon, 2.22, and Charley Gibson, 2.214.

it is not true that the colt has turned

-The new Minnesota Trotting Club, of St. Paul, Minn., will build a \$25,000

club house. -We are pleased to state that Mr. James E. Cooper is recovering from his

recent attack of pneumonia. -There are three Derby colts in training at the Louisville track, namely, Prince/Fonso, Grayson and

-Sultana, Mr. August Belmont's famous mare, has foaled a bay filly by St. Blaise, This is a full sister to Padishaw.

Outright.

- There is a great deal of discussion going on as to whether Gorgo will start in the Brooklyn or be reserved for the Suburban. -Clara, the imported broad-mare

which foaled Cartoon and Reclare, re-cently foaled at Endenheim a bay colt by Dry Menopole. -Sam Bryant has hopes that Charotte Cushman, the sister to Proctor Knott, will this year fuifill the promise

of her early 2-year-old form, -The dates of the Grand Circuit meeting of Charter Oak Driving Park. Hartford, will be August 26, 27, 28 and

-The Great American stakes for 1891 is announced by the Brooklyn Jockey Club. It is for 2-year-olds (now yearlings), and will be worth \$20,-

000, the club guaranteeing it. -Charles Littlefield's bay colt Jubal, 4, by Jils Johnson, dam Avoca, was scratched from the Brooklyn handicap recently, and he was delared out of the

Suburban, -There seems to be the greatest unanimity of opinion that Proctor Knott is wonderfully well in the Suburban at 117 pounds; but there is withal a doubt in the minds of many of the talent whether he will stand train-

ing. -The Philadelphia Driving Park should give a day for road-borse trotting, to follow those of the Belmont Driving Club on May 14. May 19 might suit. They could no doubt then get the same class of horses that will

trot at Belmont. -Jockey Barnes, who arrived at New Orleans recently from California, says E. J. Baldwin has twenty-feur horses in training, including the Emperor of Norfolk. The general opinion was that the latter had broken down year before last.

-Reports from Memphis state that prominent of the candidates for the Kentucky Derby, is in great shape, and that on the morning of March 27 he was speeded in company with Pinkie T., covering a mile in 1.43

-With Bradenburgh's b. g. Mc-Leod. Condon's ch. g. Charley Finch, Ward's bay gelding and another not yet named, it should be a good race at Belmont Course on May 14. It would be a still better race, however, with Daniel Strouse's br. g. Hıram Miller in

-James Galway, the owner of the Preakness Stable, who was in such poor health recently that he meditated in selling his racers and going to Germany, is in greatly improved heaith. In fact, he is fully restored to his old vigor.

-Judson H. Clark, Genesee Valley Stock Farm, Elmira, N. Y., has sold to Hazeler Bros., South Dakota, the bay colt Macey Medium, by Macey, dam Alice Medium, 2.291, by Bappy Medium. Mr. Clark has also sold to Will McMacken, of Tennessee, the black colt Elmira boy, by Pocahontas Boy.

-The members of the associations comprising the southeastern circuit should begin now to select their judges in order that they shall have time to post themselves to rules, etc. They should also agree upon some good and reputable man for starting judge-one with all the necessary requirements, who would act throughout the circuit. This would be the fair thing to do.

-At the Elkton Stock Farm, Elkton, Md., the bay mare Myrtle, by Rienzi, dam by Americ n Clay, foaled a bay colt by Merit, a full brother to Maud Messenger (2.161.) April 8th the bay mare Mayore foaled a bay colt by Star Duroc (2.254), Mayore is by Mes-enger Chief, dam by Lyle Wilkes. April 10th, Mare, record 2.42 to pole, by Mappy Medium, dropped a foal to Star Duroc, record 2,25.2

-We are in receipt of a telegram from Colonel R. S. Strader informing us that Percy Talbot, of Lexington, Ky., has purchased from George W. White, of Paris, Ky., the black stallion Clay Wikes He is one of the youngest sons of the famous George. having been foaled in 1880. He is by George Wilkes, dam by American Clay, 2d dam by Cassius M. Clay, 2l. According to this, the statement that John E. Maddon purchased the horse for \$20,000 was incorrect.

-"Associations hang up large purses, horsemen invest large sums of money in trotters, trainers exert all their ingenuity and skill to bring their horses to the post in good form, the public pays admission to witness good sport, properly conducted, and the in-terests of all concerned are in the hands of three men. There is no sight more disgusting to an audience and horsemen than to see a lot of men wandering about in a labyrin h of complex rules, with an utter and absosolute misconception of their imporand significance, and attempting to mete out justice. They flounder about in a maze of perplexities, they make frantic attempts to do the right thing, and in their confusion usually do just the wrong one, while horsemen curse