

The Rose of Ayv.

BY AUGUSTA A. L. MAJOR.

The - climb high on the castle walls,
out gowns bloom bright in the glen,
And achy hearts of are in stately halls.

OLD SPOT.

BY THORPE GREENLEAF.

As late as 1871 the United States mail
was carried by dogs during the winter
season, over a considerable part of the
Northwest.

It was about noon when the sentry
in the watch-tower at Fort Stevenson
cried out, "Sergeant of the guard, post
number one."

Slowly and painfully the dog drew
near, and then the wondering soldiers
saw that a buffalo robe was on the
sledge, and under the robe something
that looked like a human form.

Some one lifted the robe, and dis-
closed Mr. Brown's face.
"Who is he, old Spot?"

When he arrived or went away the
most taciturn man in the garrison
found his tongue. Besides the in-
frequency of his appearance, every one
of his trips was more or less dangerous.

Spot was the last of six dogs; a
rough-haired, wolfish-looking, surly
creature, with a bad reputation as a

thief and a brawler, but with large
and powerful. He was no doubt heart-
ily sick of the journey, the unusual
length of which he could see no reason
for.

He obeyed the word of command,
however, and stood still while the har-
ness was put upon him. He must draw
the sledge alone after this. The carrier
threw off the mail-bags, took his place
upon the empty sledge, wrapped the
buffalo robe about him, threw himself
upon his back, and told Spot to go on.

Spot went on, and having no longer
either hand or voice to guide him, took
his own course. Fatigued and half
frozen, Mr. Brown very soon fell
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Artificial Light.

BY J. V. HAY.

Away back in, let us say, the stone
age, it must have been dreadfully dull
after sunset. To be sure, most people
went to bed at dark in those days, there
were no books to read, visits to make,
or places of amusements to attend, but
all the same, there must have been oc-
casions when a man felt like sitting up
after dark. If he did, he sat by a camp-
fire, that scorched his face and blistered
his eyes, or else illuminated the dark-
ness by the light of a torch—a smoky,
bad-smelling torch. Any one who has
hunted by torch-light knows what an
apology for a light it is.

Who pre-historic man discovered
that oil would burn, and, by means of
wick, a light could be had, he must
have thought the perfection of light
was attained. Yet what a wretched
light it was! Put a lamp-wick in a cup
of lard oil, set fire to one end, and note
the result.

Then came candles—invented some
time in the first centuries of our era—
by which a great step in advance. A
candle really gives a very soft and
pleasing light, and if it were not for
the expense and trouble, they might be
in general use now. Then came closed
lamps, with tubes through which the
wicks were conveyed to the oil reservoirs.

The use of whale oil originated with
the Norwegians, and as early as 1680,
the Dutch had 200 vessels in the busi-
ness of catching whales. As late as
1858, the American had 600 vessels en-
gaged in the fishery.

Gas then began to effectually displace
whale oil. In 1807 a number of London
streets were lighted with gas, and about
ten years later (1816) it was intro-
duced into this country, but for some
years it made slow progress in public
favor. The first really successful plant
was erected in Boston, in 1822.

In 1708, a Frenchman discovered the
process by which water gas was made.
In 1875, Professor Lowe established the
first works in the United States.

Natural gas has been known and ex-
tensively used in China and other parts
of Asia for many centuries, and history
tells us of a natural gas well in France
in the time of Julius Caesar. It was
first discovered in the United States,
near Pittsburgh, about fifty years ago,
but it is only of late years that it has
been extensively used.

Petroleum has been known since the
dawn of history. For a number of
years it was known to the Indians
and early settlers as Seneca oil, and
used as a medicine, chiefly as a liniment.

The first systematic boring for petro-
leum began about 1857 to 1859, and in
a few years the product increased enor-
mously. At present the yearly output is
between twenty and thirty million of
barrels, and new fields are constantly
being opened. Russia has a great oil
field in Trans-Caucasia, near Baku.

The latest illuminant, probably destined
to displace all others, is the electric
light. It is no new thing, having
been known to scientists for a century
or more, but it has only come into gen-
eral use within the last twenty-five
years.

Of the minor illuminants we have had
in the course of the last century, alcohol,
naphtha, benzine, camphene and gasolene
may be mentioned.

Alcohol lamps are used now in some
trades, and gasolene is largely used by
people who care more for a bright light
than their personal safety. The others
are now rarely used as illuminants, being
highly inflammable, and consequently
dangerous.—Exchange.

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other hand, as I was fed at Delmonico's,
the night I dined with the graduates of
Union College, and have the plates
changed twelve times, beginning with
oysters on the shell and coming out
with candied orange and black coffee.

First, as you and I live, every grown
member of your family consumes about
one barrel of flour a year. Second, the
bread which is made from wheat flour
is as convenient a form of nourishment
as you can well give the people who de-
pend on you; but it is not sufficient alone
for our modern life. You must give to
those whom you love more nitrogen
than they will get in their wheat bread;
that is one reason why you give them
butter, or beef, or mutton, or other ani-
mal food. The reason why you do not
feed them wholly on vegetables is in
digesting or assimilating as the cows do,
and we must have some food which we
can digest more rapidly.

In practice, your butter will be the
largest single expense item in your list
of one hundred and seven articles, un-
less you make it for yourself. Your
flour will come next; then your beef,
mutton, turkeys, chickens, lamb, and
veal, unless, as I say, you make them.

If you take my advice, you will not buy
any fresh pork. If you have an old
lover in the country who wants to show
his admiration for you by sending you a
piece of fresh pork from a pig which he
fed himself and killed himself, I do not
object to your accepting it; but I would
not, if I were you, go to the corner
store and buy it. If you have to buy
your food—your butter, your wheat
flour and bread, your beef, and your
other meats—all together will cost you
about one-half of what you spend for eat-
ing and drinking. The other half will be
divided among tea and coffee, milk,
and sugar. Recollect that milk is gen-
erally cheap food, though not always.

Sugar has lots of nourishment in it,
though you cannot live on sugar, and the
general custom of economizing in the
purchase of sugar is based simply
on the Puritan wish to prevent people
from eating what they like. I used
to say that you might count for your
fish two per cent of your yearly ex-
pense, for oysters two more, and for
eggs perhaps four per cent. Eggs are
sometimes cheap food, and sometimes
dear, depending on the accident of the
market. I remember that in my old
list I let people spend four per cent
on potatoes. They are a poor com-
pound of starch, but people like them.

If you like them, of course you had
better have them, but they should not
be made a principal article of diet.

Now, for what is left, you must spend
it on fresh vegetables, and then most of
the hundred and seven articles will
come in. You will want mace sometimes;
you will have to give John two cents
to buy some yeast with; you will want
ginger, pepper, and mustard. Some-
times you will order in a lobster. I
hope there will be no need of porter or
wine; but perhaps Joan's back will
ache, or perhaps the doctor will think
Leander should have a glass of wine to
help his digestion. I hope you will not
spend much on cream-of-tartar or on
saleratus. But do not hesitate to vary
the diet; indeed, it is in the variety of
diet that you will make your table
attractive and that you will bring about
a good digestion.

And the general rules may be summed
up briefly:
Vary the fare from day to day, so
that there may be a certain surprise
about the table.
Let the table every day be as simple
as possible, so that as little as may be
may be left over.

Take care of fitness of things on the
table,—a cold plate for your butter and
a hot one for your mutton,—so that
what you have may be the best. Coffee
well made costs no more than coffee
badly made; it is worth while, there-
fore, to learn how to make the coffee,
even if you make it yourself.

First, second, third and last, recal-
lect the sauce which Solomon suggests
for a dinner of herbs, and recollect that
the same sauce is necessary at the
grandest feast which you can provide,
even when Frederick's father and moth-
er come to dine with you. A dinner
of herbs with this sauce is better than
the stilled ox without it.

Whether you be rich or poor, I do
not think you want to be choosy.
Whether you be rich or poor, I do not
think you want to encourage any sys-
tem, which makes it hard for poor peo-
ple to feed well. Hold then to these
general rules: 1. Always buy as large
stores as you can, because then you
buy more cheaply. 2. Be you rich or
poor, pay cash for what you buy, and
do not embarrass yourself or the dealer
by a lot of petty accounts to be paid
at some future time. 3. Be you rich or
poor, recollect that you must have plen-
ty of carbon and nitrogen in you every
day for the day's work. 4. Rich or
poor, do not try to work the brain in
the hour after you have eaten, but give
that hour to the same purpose to which
the ox and the ass and the cow give
most of their time—namely, to the as-
similation of food,—so that the differ-
ent organs of the body may have their
rights and their share. 5. Recollect
that no prices are permanent—that
what is cheap one day may be dear
another, and because your mother used
to economize so on eggs at one season
of the year, do not think you must
economize so at another. Or, again,
because you do not like salt fish, do not
think there is no virtue in eating salt
fish. If you can hold bravely to these
rules for one year, you will hold to
them in substance for the rest of your
life, so largely will they diminish the
annoyances of the duties of a house-
keeper.

The young housekeepers whose for-
tune is so good that they have their
milk, butter, cheese, eggs, pork (fresh
and salt), chickens, ducks, geese, pi-
geons, veal, lamb, mutton, beef, all
without paying for them, well under-
stand that this article is not written for
them. They can spend the time which
it would have cost them in talk-
ing to-day's pleasant reading in the
Chautauquan course of the week.—
American Agriculturist.

TENNISON still occasionally smokes
the pipe, which has always been his
favorite style of using the weed.

Our Fashion Letter.

As the season advances, the Louis
XIII. Corsets and the Louis XIII. and
XIV. jackets, which I mentioned very
recently as very becoming and stylish,
grow rapidly in favor. Many costumes
are seen in wool or soft silks, with
these jackets in velvet and with em-
broidered sleeves. These embroideries
are exquisite, being formed of silk sou-
tache, mixed with fine gold and silver
cord.

There has also made its appearance
the Louis XV. knot, which is highly
adapted to adorn rich fabrics. It is
seen woven in the beautiful lampas, in
all its dimensions and certainly with a
most charming effect. It will be a
favorite ornament of the season, for
already many of the leading modistes
are using it in a very pretty and effec-
tive manner.

Light Bows, which are so suitable for
straight skirts, continue to be the
favorites in woolen fabrics. Many
of these have small checks en-
closed by cross stripes in bright shades.
Another pretty fabric is called "sac a
raisin," that is to say, an etamine, quite
firm, and with large squares formed by
dull satin stripes.

Fashion this season favors, to a large
extent, the combination of plain and
plaided fabrics. A simple, yet very
tasteful, frock costume consists of a
dress of blue and green Scotch plaid,
and a small jacket of dark blue cloth.

The skirt is plain in front and at the
sides, with deep folds in the back; the
front has an apron like tunic trimmed
with fringe. The jacket waist, of blue
cloth, is plain and closes in the centre
of the front, and is trimmed with two
rows of passementerie buttons. The
sleeves are full at the shoulder, and
close at the wrists, where they are closed
by means of buttons. Another elegant
street costume combines gray, white
and Effeel-red squares on wool,
with plain red or gray cloth. The skirt
is of the plaid material and is almost
flat, having folds only in the back. It
is partly covered by revers on the right
and left sides, these revers being made
of the plain material, allowing the plaid
fabric to appear like panels between.

The close fitting waist is of the plain
material with a turned down collar, and
a vest of the plaid goods. The same
material is used for the sleeves, while
the shoulder puffs are of the plain ma-
terial. French grays, especially pale
grays, are much worn but more for af-
ternoon dresses. They combine well
with other colors and are very pretty
when trimmed with gold or silver gal-
loon.

Very pretty visiting dresses are
shown of grey cashmere and bengaline,
trimmed with narrow silver-gimp; also
a reception-dress of grey cashmere or
crepon combined with brocade silk.

A dress made by a prominent Paris
house is of fine mouse-grey cloth, with
trimming of soutache embroidery of a
drinker shade. The silk underskirt is
covered by a front breadth laid in folds
above, and showing below a broad em-
broided border while the deep folds
in the back have only a very plain
border. The jacket, like the waist, is
bordered with embroidery and opens on
a puffed, corded vest with pleated chemise
of silk muslin, which is attached to
the standing collar. The long, em-
broided elbow sleeves are puffed at
the shoulder.

Dresses for afternoon receptions,
and informal dinners often have a
Figaro jacket braided with gold or
silver, in Moorish designs. As these
jackets are capable of unlimited decora-
tion they heighten the effect of what
would be otherwise a very plain toilette.

As sleeves are of material different
from that of the corsage, when I say
all—that is slight exaggeration for
there are many who do not favor this
style, and for plain dresses, or those of
last year's design, do not wish to go to
the expense of a pair of elegant sleeves.
I will add, however, that the best
means of freshening a toilette, without
doubt, to replace the sleeves with an-
other pair of the latest style. A dress
of mastic wool of last year's design,
with plain corsage and close sleeves,
was made to do duty for a second sea-
son with very slight alterations. The
skirt and back of the corsage were left
almost without change. On the front
of the corsage was draped a sort of
fichu of madras silk, with large squares
which was held at the waist by a large
buckle. The two ends of the fichu ex-
tended coquetishly below the buckles.

At the opening of the fichu, at the neck
was inserted a piasiron of embroidered
net or passementerie. The sleeves
of the same plaided fabrics, were cut
on the bias high on the shoulders and
finished with deep wrist-bands.

The great variety which characterizes
the present fashions is seen more in
the ornaments and trimmings, than in
the garments themselves. Flat trim-
mings seem to have the preference—
embroideries, laces, passementeries,
galloons, velvet or silk appliques, steel,
pearls, and gold and silver threads.

These trimmings appear not only on
dresses and outside wraps, but are used
on parasols and hats, especially em-
broided tulle, and lace.

What are orchids? A plant whose
home is in the tropical forests, and yet
a plant which is not dependent for its
sustenance upon the earth or water in
their visible forms. It is a curiosity of
the vegetable world, which, perched in
the air, sends out its long, searching
roots and draws its nourishment from
the atmosphere. Ethereal in its nature,
so far as this characteristic is concern-
ed, it is very substantial in the valua-
tion which its owners and raisers place
upon plants of rare varieties. The ex-
perts in this branch of horticulture say
that some fine roots are well worth
\$5,000 each, and some have held as
high figures. Their rarity, the diffi-
culty with which they are propagated,
and the exquisite delicacy, strange forms
and great variety of blossoms are the
reasons given for these extraordinary
values. Before the window of a Tremont
street florist, not far from Park
Street Church recently, a throng was
gathered to look upon a cluster of these
flowers, which just now occupy so high
a place in the popular mind. Strange
in form, of a delicate, pearly, waxy
whiteness, daintily lined with pink or
purple, they presented an unusual
sight even to those unacquainted with
their rarity and their costliness.—Boston
Advertiser.

HORSE NOTES.

—Gorgy has broken down completely,
and it is probable she will never start
again.
—Arab (record 2:15) will be cam-
paigning this year. He is in James
Golden's stable.
—C. M. Smith, of Earlsville, Ill.,
who is well known as a starting judge,
is seriously ill.

—Gorgo has broken down completely,
and it is probable she will never be
trained again.
—Lord Marcus Beresford has re-
signed his position as starter to the
Jockey Club in England.
—The New York Driving Club will
probably offer a \$10,000 guarantee
purse at its fall meeting.

—The thirteen days racing at Eliza-
beth were very profitable, the figures
being close to \$50,000.
—M. M. Morse has been unanimously
re-elected to the office of Secretary of
the National Trotting Association.

—James Elliott, of Philadelphia, has
dropped out of the Island Park Clay
stakes, his horse having gone wrong.
—The Red Wilkes stallion J. R.
Shedd (record 2:19) will be cam-
paigning after a short season in the
stud.

—Francis rode ten winners and
Barnes nine at the Nashville meeting,
these two heading the list of winning
jockeys.
—Lewis F. Allen a well-known,
stock breeder and agriculturist, died at
his home in Buffalo, New York, the
first week in May.

—Bunn, the young jockey who was
ruled off some months since, has been
reinstated, and will probably ride John
Campbell's Beverwyck nag.
—The victories of Eon and King
Idle at Elizabeth were, in a large
measure, due to Hamilton's jockeyship
and vigorous riding at the finish.

—The crack California colt, Flam-
beau, has been let up in his work, and
the lease of his running qualities for
the season to Senator Hearst has been
declared off.
—The second day's racing at Sacra-
mento have about settled the preten-
sions of Rico to be considered a
Brooklyn or Suburban possibility, as he
was easily beaten by Racine and Piny
at a mile.

—Before L. A. Davis can start a
horse on a national track he will have
to go down in his pocket and pay the
fine of \$1,000 imposed on him in the
Roy Wilkes race at Lexington.

—Terra Cotta's leg having again
filled, he has been thrown out of train-
ing and shipped from Nashville to
Lexington, where he will make a sea-
son in the stud at the farm of Eugene
Leigh.
—Rusina, by Belmont, sire of Nat-
wood, 2:18, out of Miss Russell, dam
of Maud S., 2:03, has foaled at Allen
Farm a chestnut colt by Lancelot,
brother of Prospero, 2:20; Elaine, 2:20;
Dame Trot, 2:21; and Elista, 2:24.

—On Monday, May 6th, at Eliza-
beth, Major J. L. Robertson, of New
York city, purchased of Major Thomas
W. Doswell, of Hanover, Va., the
chestnut colt, 2 years, by King Bolt,
dam Cerise, by imp. Moccasin, for
\$3000.
—Badge made a game struggle
recently to capture the Woodlawn Vase
for his owner, but the weight and the
mud combined to anchor him. As it
was, he ran a capital race, and his
chance for the Brooklyn handicap now
looks better than ever.

—T. M. Berry's Leo Brigol, winner
of the sixth race at Nashville on Friday
May 9th, was entered to be sold for
\$250, and was run up to \$1000, at which
price his owner bid him in. First
money was only worth \$300, and the
advance was \$700.
—Terra Cotta has run his last race.
He is now doing stud duty on the stock
farm of the Chicago Stable, near Lex-
ington, Ky. His stable companion, Eg-
mont, has also retired for good having
been doing stud service for a month or
so on the farm named.

—The New York Jockey Club has
issued a very handsome book pro-
gramme for the spring meeting at Mor-
ris Park, which begins on Friday, May
30, Decoration day, and continues on
Saturday, May 31, June 3, 4, 5, 6, 7,
10, 11, 12, 13 and 14. There are eleven
photographic views of the stands and
track.
—Speaking of the statement that
Emperor of Norfolk was to be brought
East later in the season, Bob Thomas,
his former trainer, said: "I will bet
\$4,000 to \$250 that Emperor of Norfolk
will never win another public race, and
another hundred that he is never
shipped out of California to run in one.

—Homewood Driving Park, which
has been closed for the past two sea-
sons, will reopen again on May 30
(Decoration day), with races for the
2:50 and 2:34 trotting classes and a 2:35
class pacing race, with purses of \$400
for each. July 15 to 18 have been
claimed as dates for a summer trotting
meeting.

—Fred Thomas, an American horse,
won a 3:75-yard trotting race at the
Neully-Levallois meeting last month in
5:14, or at the rate of 2.47 per mile.
Mollie Wilkes won third prize in a two
and a half mile trotting race at the
same meeting, and thereby won \$55.
The first horse a Russian stallion, won
\$230, and the second horse got \$75.
—At the Belle Meade sale the
Dwyer Brothers secured the yearling
brother to Inspector B. and Bella B.,
for \$3000, and paid \$1600 for the
brother to Egmont, John S. Camp-
bell of the Beverwyck Stable, who
once owned Punks, bought her colt by
Iroquois, it being her first foal.
—The Limestone Stock Farm, Ply-
mouth Meeting House, Montgomery
county, has had the following foals
dropped: Chestnut filly out of Govern-
ess by Barto, son of Belmont, dam
Kate, sister to Calmar, record 2:22; bay
colt out of Lizzie C. by Mambrino
Pilot (2:27), dam by Agitator, and
chestnut filly out of Miss Highly by a
son of Mambrino Pilot. All three are
by Higgocetta, full brother to Presto,
record 2:24 at 2 years old.