The Rose of Ayr.

BY AUGUSTA A. L. MAGRA.

gelimbs high on the castle walls, The Flower of the Highlands, the Lody May, And the winsome bitter Bitter and the state of the st

Blad sougs are echoed far down in the glen, From a home girt with peace and love: No heart is so sair 'und the clan's brave men As bers on the brazeside above. One bride wore grand jewels around her brow, One only her shining brown hall: Yet the chieftain's wite in the castle now Well may envy the Rose of Ayr.

The sweetest violet grows in the dell And the wild rose best loved of old: Braw biooming heather, the bonnie bluebell Cause less sorrow than gear and gold! Though wide are the lands of the Lady May, And the red deer roam proudly there, Her happiest hours are whiled away In the home of the Rose of Ayr.

The wee dusky birds that range the green

A better a out with rarest of all: The kernistic the rarest of all: better a cot with the lead and good Fhan to pine in a gilded hall. or ione hearts soon weary of pomp and state, lice bring little but cark and care: ore wise than the Flower of the Highland's To win that of the Rose of Ayr.

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. This primitive method of transportation seemed then to be the only one practicable, as the drifting snow filled the ravines level with the prairie, and made it dangerous if not impossible to drive horses across the country. The carrier's duties were both irksome and perilous. He was paid one hundred dollars for a single trip between Fort Totten and Fort Stevenson, a distance of only a hundred and fifty miles, but even at these figures there were few bids for the contract, and a Mr. Brown kept it, almost or quite without competition, for several years.

He was supposed to make the trip once a fortnight; but severe weather sometimes hindered him for five or six weeks t gether.

This lack of communication with the oatside world was perhaps the worst hardship that frontier recruits had to andergo. In the Autumn of 1870, for instance, a rumor somehow reached us at Fort Stevenson that Chicago was burned. Some of our number were natives of that city, and their eagerness for news may be imagined. But just then a storm blockaded the mail, and it was not till late in January, 1871, that we received the first newspaper account of the catastrophe.

in such a state of affairs the mailcatrier naturally came to be a decidedly important personage. Shut in as we were during the long Winter months, when the mercury froze in the bulb and we could venture out only for wood and water, we were thankful for anything to break the monotony of garrison life. A straggling Indian, a lucky hunter, a quarrel in the quarters-any incident, however slight, furnished matter for a week's conversation. But the mail-carrier! He was the topic of topics. When he arrived or went away the most taciturn man in the garrison found his tongue. Besides the infrequency of his appearance, every one his trips was more or less dangerous. Once the Indians attacked him, set fire to his wagon, and burned up a part of the mail. In Summer there was the risk of the burning prairie; in Wister the greater risk of blizzards. The movements of such a man take on a kind of romantic interest, and to us hey were a perfect godsend, as we needed scarcely anything else so much as something to think of and talk about. It is hard to see how we should ever have whiled away time, but for Mr. Brown and his eighteen dogs.

thief and a brawler, but withal large and powerful. He was no doubt heartily sick of the journey, the unusual length of which he could see no reason for. When his master spoke to him, he seemed on the point of starting homeward by himself. The fort was the place for him in such weather as this, however, Mr. Brown might choose to go driving over the prairie day after

day, for no purpose that any dog could appreciate. He obeyed the word of command, however, and stood still while the harness 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 asleep. It was about noon when the sentry

in the watch-tower at Fort Stevenson cried out, "Sergeant of the guard, post number one." The sergeant hastened up into the

tower to see what could be the matter. "Something is coming over the hills to the northwest!" said the sentry. The sergeant raised his field-glass and exclaimed: "Why, it's a dog drawing a sledge!" At that moment the drummer was in

the guard-room to sound the dinner call. This he did, and then flew to the quarters to spread the exciting news. A dog hitched to a sledge was approaching the fort from the northwest.

The cookhouses were emptied in a moment, and the men, donning overcoats and shoes, hurried to the northwest corner of the fort. What could the strange sight mean? No trail approached the fort from that quarter. Every one was mystified. Meanwhile the sledge drew nearer

and nearer, and by and by it became apparent that the dog was heading for mail-dogs' corral. The crowd pushed that way, and awaited his coming up. And somebody should:

"Why, it's old Spot!" How could that be? Spot, as we all

knew, had gone to Totten on the trip before the last, and Totten was due east from us.

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. A rush was made for the sledge. As the men crowded about it, old Spot stopped and looked up into their faces. Some one lifted the robe, and dis-

closed Mr. Brown's face. "He is alive," said the post surgeon;

"he is alive, but badly frozen. Eager hands lifted him and carried him into the hospital, where he was put into a bath-tub; and in a short time his piercing screams testified to the effifrost." Before very long the surgeon Seld in Trans-Caucasia, near Baku. prononneed him out of danger. Then

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 occasions when a man felt like sitting up after dark. If he did, he sat by a campfire, that scorched his face and blistered his eyes, or else illumined the darkness 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.

When 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 eraand they really were a great step in advance. A wax candle gives a very soft and pleasing light, and if it were not for the expense and trouble, they less you make it for yourself. Your might be in general use now. Then flour will come next; then your beef. came closed lamps, with tubes through | mutton, turkeys, chickens, lamb, and which the wicks were conveyed to the veal, unless, as I say, you make them. oil reservoirs.

the Norwegians, and as early as 1680, the Dutch had 200 vessels in the business of catching whales. As late as piece of fresh pork from a pig which he 1858, the Americans had 600 vessels engaged 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 introduced into this country, but for other meats-all together will cost you some years it made slow progress in about one-half of what you spend for eat-public favor. The first really success- ing and drinking. The other half will be ful 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 extensively used in China and other parts of Asia for many centuries, and history ells us of a natural gas well in France in the time of Julius Cæsar. It was fish two per cent of your yearly exfirst discovered in the United States pense, for oysters two more, and for near Pittsburgh, about fifty years ago, but it is only of late years that it has been extensively used.

dawn of history. For a number of old list I let people spend four per cent years it was known to the Indians on potatoes. They are a poor com-and early settlers as Seneca oil, and used as a medicine, chiefly as a lini-If you like them, of course you had ment.

The first systematic boring for petroeum began about 1857 to 1859, and in a few years the product increased enor- it on fresh vegetables, and then most of mously. At present the yearly output the hundred and seven articles will is between twenty and thirty million of come in. You will want mace sometimes; barrels, and new fields are constantly you will have to give John two cents cacy of this method of "drawing the being opened. Russia has a great oil to buy some yeast with; you will want

The latest illuminant, probably destined to displace all others, is the elec- hope there will be no need of porter or tric light. It is no new thing, having wine; but perhaps Joan's back will been known to scientists for a century ache, or perhaps the doctor will think or more, but it has only come into gen- Leander should have a glass of wine to ersl use within the last twenty-five help his digestion. I hope you will not spend much on cream-of-tartar or on Of the minor illuminants we have had in the course of the last century, alcohol, naptha, benzine, camphene and gasoline may be mentioned. Alcohol lamps are used now in some trades, and gasoline is largely used by people who care more for a bright light up briefly than their personal safety. The others are now rarely used as illuminants, be- that there may be a certain surprise ing highly inflammable, and conseabout the table quently dangerous. - Exchange.

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 which you may find it convenient to

keep in mind.

First, as you and I live, every grown member of your family consumes about one barrel of flour a year. Second, the cord bread which is made from wheat flour is as convenient a form of nourishment as you can well give the people who depend 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 annimal food. The reason why you do not feed them wholly on vegetables is that we cannot spend so much time in digesting or ruminating 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-I reservoirs. The use of whale oil originated with any fresh pork. If you have an old

lover in the country who wants to show his admiration for you by sending you a 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 ing and drinking. The other half will be divided among tea and coffee, milk, and sugar. Recollect that milk is generally 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 peo ple from eating what they like. I used to say that you might count for your eggs perhaps four per cent. Eggs are sometimes cheap food and sometimes dear; this depends on the accident of Petroleum has been known since the the market. I remember that in my

> better have them, but they should not be made a principal article of diet.

Now, for what is left, you must spend vinegar, pepper, and mustard. Sometimes you will order in a lobster.

Our Fashlon Letter.

As the season advances, the Louis XIII. Corsages and the Louis XIII.and oysters on the shell and coming out XIV. jackets, which I mentioned very with candied orange and black coffee. recently as very becoming and stylish, But, whichever scale you take, there grow rapidly in favor. Many costumes are certain fixed principles involved, are seen in wool or soft silks, with these jackets in velvet and with embroidered sleeves. These embroideries are exquisite, being formed of silk soutache, mixed with fine gold and silver

> There has also made its appearance the Louis XV. knot, which is highly adapted to adorn rich fabrics. It 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 are using it in a very pretty and effective manner.

> Light bures, which are so suitable for straight skirts, continue to be the favorites in woolen fabrics. Many these have small checks enof closed by cross stripes in bright shades. Another pretty labric 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, street costume consists of 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 passementeric 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 Eiffel-red squares on wool with plain red or gray cloth. The skirt fist, 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 plaided goods. The same material is used for the sleeves, while the shoulder puffs are of the plain material. French grays, especially pale grays, are much worn but more for afternoon dresses. They combine well with other colors and are very pretty when trimmed with gold or silver galloon.

Very pretty visiting dresses are shown of grey cashmere and bengaline, trimmed with narrow silver-gimp; also a reception-dress of grey cashmere or filled, he has been thrown out of traincrepon combined with broche silk. trimming of soutache embroidery of a Leigh. darker shade. The silk underskirt is covered by a front breadth laid in 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 chemito the standing collar. The long, em- York city, purchased of Major Thomas broidered elbow sleeves are puffed at W. Doswell, of Hanover, Va., the the shoulder. and informal dinners often have a \$3000. Figaro jacket braided with gold or silver, in Moorish designs. As these jackets are capable of unlimited decoration they heighten the effect of what would be otherwisen very plain toilette. All 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 tollette is, without doubt, to replace the sleeves with another pair of the latest style. A dress of mastic wool of last year's design, with plain corsage and close sleeves, most without change. On the front of the corsage was draped a sort of fichu of madras silk, with large squares herbs with this sauce is better than the which was held at the waist by a large buckle. The two ends of the fichu extended coquettishly below the buckles. At the opening of the fichu, at the neck was inserted a plastron of embroidered velvet or passementerie. The sleeves,

HORSE NOTES,

-Gorgy has broken down completely, and it is probable she will never start again.

-Arab (record 2.15) will be campligned 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 resigned his position as starter to the Jockey Club in England.

-The New York Driving Club will already many of the leading modistes probably offer a \$10,000 guarantee purse at its fall meeting.

-The thirteen days racing at Elizabeth were very profitable, the figures being close to \$60,000.

-M. M. Morsethas been unanimously re-elected to the office of Secretary of the National Trotting Association.

-James Eliott, of Philadelphia, has dropped out of the Island Park Clay stakes, his horse having gone wrong."

-The Red Wilkes stallion J. R. Shedd (record 2.191) will be campaigned 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 nags.

-The victories of Eon and King Idle at Elizabeth were, in a large is of the plaid material and is almost measure, due to Hamilton's jockeyship and vigorous riding at the fluish.

> -The crack California colt, Flambeau, 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 Sacramento have about settled the pretentions of Rico to be considered a Brooklyn or Suburban possibility, as he was easily beaten by Racine and Pliny at a mile.

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

-Terra Cotta's leg baving again ing and shipped from Nashville to dress made by a prominent Paris Lexington, where he will make a seahouse is of fine mouse-grey cloth, with son in the stud at the farm of Eugene

-Rusina, by Belmont, sire of Nutwood, 2.182, out of Miss Russell, dam above, and showing below a broad em-broidered border while the deep folds of Maud S., 2.082, has foaled at Allen Farm a chestnut colt by Lancelot, brother of Prospero, 2.20; Elaine, 2.20, Dame Trot, 2.21; and Elista. 2.221.

Each trip was made with two sledges and six dogs. One sledge carried the mail; the other the provisions for the two men and the six animals. Of the other twelve dogs, six were always at Fort Stevenson, and six at Fort Totten.

The drivers wore snow-shoes, and with whip and voice urged the teams on at the rate of about thirty miles a day. At night, as there was seldom any timber in which to camp, they commonly bundled up together on the prairie, dogs and men, and slept under the stars. A wild and lonesome life, surely.

During the Winter of 1868-9 mails had been delayed for five weeks, and the commanding officer at Fort Totten became anxious for Mr. Brown to get off, in spite of the weather. None of the half-breeds about the Fort could be persuaded to accompany him, and finally he determined to make the journey alone. It was hard and slow work. driving the two teams; and to make matte s worse, there came on a blizzard of extraordinary length and fury.

e made such progress as he could five days waked up to the fact that he was lost. There were uo landmarks to guide him, but he sett'ed upon what he thought most likely to be the right course, and pushed on for two days last I must have my hair "done up wolonger.

The country was still strange, and the dogs were f-st tiring out. Another day, and one of them died. The provisions were nearly spent, and the dead body was cut up and served out to the other five.

On the next day two more of the dogs died, and their bodies likewise were fed to the survivors, after Mr. Brown himself, had eaten what he could. This was early in the afternoon, and the party floundered on till night. the glare of the sun had made him almost blind, besides torturing him almost to madness.

At sunset the few survivors lay down together upon the buffalo robes, but when Brown awoke in the morning, only one dog was alive. He and his master breakfasted upon one of the lead bodies, and then the man sat lown to consider what to do next.

Benumbed with cold, hopeless, and all but sightless, he roused himself for one last effort. "Spot, old fellow, come here."

nebody asked: "Where's old Spot?"

"At the corral, most likely," was the reply, and at once all hands made for the corral.

"Noble beast!" exclaimed one young soldier, and all the rest of us echoed the sentiment. As the drummer expressed it, our feelings were "stretch-

ed as tight as a drumhead. In less time than it takes to tell it. the dog was unharnessed, placed upon the sledge, and drawn in triumph to one of the cookhouses. Here he was placed tenderly by the stove, and all manner of viands spread before him. Soldiers are not given to sentimental-

ity, but old Spot might well have thought otherwise as the big, brawny fellows petted him, embraced him, and all but kissed him.

Old Spot was a hero. He had dragged his mas er fifteen miles since morning, and had saved his life! and long may it be before the story is forgotten. -Youth's Companion.

A Hard Experience.

From Frances E. Willard's "Glimpses of Fifty years' we quote the following. No girl went through a harder experience than I, when my free, out-of-door life had to cease, and the long skirts and clubled-up hair spiked with hair pins had to be endured. The half of that down-heariedness has never been to.d and never can be. 1 always believed that if I had been let alone and al-

lowed as a woman, what I had had as a girl, a free life in the country, where a human being might grow, body and soul, as a tree grows, I would have been "ten times more of a person," every way. Mine was a nature hard to tame and I cried long and loud when I found I could never again race and range about with freedom. I had delighted in my short hair and nice round hat, or comfortable "Shaker bonnet," but now I was to be "choked with ribbons" when I went into the open air the rest in the circumstances, but at the end of of my days. Something like the following was the "state of mind" that It revealed to my journal about this time: This is my birthday and the date of my martyrdom. Mother insists that a

> man-fashion." She says she can hardly forgive herself for letting me "run wild" so long. We've had a great time over it all, and here I sit like another Samson "shorn of my strength." That figure won't do, though, for the greatest

trouble with me is that I never shall be shorn again. My "back" hair is twisted up like a corkscrew; I carry eighteen hairpins; my head aches miserably; my feet are entangled in the skirt of my hateful new gown. I can never jump over a fence again, so long Frogress was by this time exceedingly as I live. As for chasing the sheep, slow, Mr. Brown was badly frozen, and down in the shady pasture, it's o t of the glare of the sup had made him al. the question, and to climb to my "Eagle's-nest" seat in the big burr.oak. would ruin this new frock beyond re-

pair. Altogether, I recognize the fact that my occupation's gone."

A new use for skim milk is recommended by some farmer in New England, who suggests that it makes an excellent fertilizer for lawn grass, being

fully as valuable as manure and not so unsightly. The use of skim milk for such a purpose, however, will depend

on its price. On some farms it is con-Spot was the last of the six dogs; a ough-haired, wolfish-looking, surly creature, with a bad reputation as a denied. sidered of but little value. That it is

A D. D.'s Advice to Young Housekeepers.

EDWARD EVERETT HALE.

ousekeeping. It is the daughter who is the mother of the present Emperor of Germany. In this letter he bade her fore, to learn how to make the coffee, calculate in advance, as well as she could, the uses alle would make of half her income. And then he adds these words of wisdom: "Mr. Unexpected will take up the other half."

This remark is painfully, sometimes fatally, true. But there is one branch of family expenses in which Mr. Unexpected need not appear so often. There may come cousins and aunts of a sudden, to stay with you for four or five weeks at a time; then, of course, Mr. Unex-pected brings in his bill for feeding them. But you must not say that it think you want to encourage any sysis he who provoked you into expense when you chose to give a party which you did not plan at the beginning of the year, or when your husband brought home five or six friends to dinner, and you had to send out for some chops or some steak. Such affairs as these are not fairly to be charged to the Unexpected account. For the rest, if you know how many people you have in the house, you can make up your mind quite accurately at how much expense you shall feed them, and you can oring your expenses within those limits. I believe that young people who set ont with a determination to do this, eacape many of the annoyances of life, and, after a dozen years, they like housekeeping and believe in it. On the other hand, those who have not started so, at the end of that time are apt to dislike housekeeping and to try some other experiment.

In the midst of the Civil War, I wrote a little tract on this subject, which I called "What shall we have for dimner?" I have been glad to know since, that it has been of some use to people. Circumstances have changed since then. About the time I wrote that tract I paid a dollar and a half for two pounds of tenderloin beefsteak; I have never done that since, and I hope I shall never have to. I cannot, therefore, cite the war prices of my dinners then as an example of what your dinners may cost you now. But, after twenty-five years more experience, I should like to give young housekeepers a few central statements as to how they shall spend their money for one hundred and seven different articles, which John and Jane, or Darby and Joan, or Frederick and

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

Vary the fare from day to day, so

Let the table every day be as simple as possible, so that as little as may be may be leit over.

Take care of fitness of things on the table,-a cold plate for your butter and Prince Albert wrote a very sensible a hot one for your mutton, -so that etter to his daughter when she went to what you have may be the best. Coffee well made costs no more than coffee badly made; it is worth while, there-

> even if you make it yourself. First, second, third and last, recollect the sance which Solomon suggests | was made to do duty for a second seafor a dinner of herbs, and recollect that with very slight alterations. The skirt the same sauce is necessary at the and back of the corsage were left algrandest feast which you can provide. even when Frederick's father and mother come to dine with you. A dinner of stalled ox without it.

Whether you be rich or poor, I do not think you want to be cheated. Whether you be rich or poor, I do not tem, which makes it hard for poor people to feed well. Hold then to these buy more cheaply. 2. Be you risk or poor, pay each for what you buy, and do not embarrass yourself or the dealer by a lot of petty accounts to be paid at 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-

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, keeper.

milk, butter, cheese, eggs, pork (fresh and salt), chickens, duoss, geese, pi-geons, veal, lamb, mutton, beef, all reasons given for these extraordinary without paying for them, well under. values. Before the window of a Tre-stand that this article is not written for mont street florist, not far from Park them. They can spend the time which

prevent scurvy and maintain reasonable the pipe, which has always been his nealth; or you may feed them, on the favorite style of using the weed.

of the same plaided frabrics, were cut on the bias high on the shoulders and general rules: 1. Always buy as large finished with deep wrist-bands. stores as you can, because then you buy more cheaply. 2. Be you rick or the present fashions is seen more in the ornaments and trimmings, than in the garments themselves. Flat trimmings seem to have the preferencesome future time. 3. Be you rich or embroideries, laces, passementeries, poor, recollect that you must have plen- galloons, velvet or silk appliques, steel. ty of carbon and nitrogen in you every pearls, and gold and silver threads. These trimmings appear not only on

on parasols and hats, especially embroidered tulle, and lace. What are Orchids?

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 because you do not like salt fish, do not the atmosphere. Ethereal in its nature, think there is no virtue in enting salt so far as this characteristic is concernfish. If you can hold bravely to these ed, it is very substantial in the valuarules for one year, you will hold to tion which its owners and raisers place them in substance for the rest of your upon plants of rare varieties. The exlife, so largely will they diminish the perts in this branch of horticulture say annoyances of the duties of a house- that some fine roots are well worth \$5,000 each, and some have held at even The young housekeepers whose for- higher figures. Their rarity, the diffitune is so good that they have their culty with which they are props ated, Street Church recently, a throng was its study would have cost them in tak- gathered to look upon a cluster of these. ton Advertiser.

-On Monday, May 5th, at Elizasette of silk muslin, which is attached beth, Major J. L. Robertson, of New he shoulder. Dresses for afternoon receptions, dam Cerise, by imp. Moccasin, for

> -Badge made a game struggle recently to capture the Woo flawn 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 \$300, and was run up to \$1005, at which price his owner bid him in. First money was only worth \$300, and the advance was \$705.

-Terra Cotta has run his last race. He is now doing stud duty on the stock farm of the Chicago Stable, near Lexington, Ky. His stable companion, Egmont, 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 programme for the spring meeting at Morris 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 \$4000 to \$250 that Emperor of Norfolk will never win another public race, and another hundled that he is never shipped out of California to run in one.

-Homewood Driving Park, which dresses and outside wraps, but are used has been closed for the past two seasons, 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 3.73-yard trotting race at the Neuilly-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 house 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 E. for \$3000, and paid \$1500 for the brother to Egmont. John S. Camp-bell, of the Beverwyck Stable, who once owned Punka, bought her colt by Iroquois, it being her first foal.

-The Limestone Stock Farm, Ply--The Limestone Stock Farm, Fly-mouth Meeting House, Montgomery county, has had the following foals droppsd: Chestnut filly out of Govern-ess by Barto, son of Belmont, dam Kate, sister to Calmar, record 2.22; bay or Darby and Joan, or Frederick and Maud, are going to devour as a year goes by. How should I know what their names are? Observe that you may feed your fam-ily, if you choose, on salt pork and hardtack, with such varieties as shall prevent sourvy and maintain reasonable health or you may feed them, on the baseling to day's pleasant reading in the Chautauquan course of the week.— American Agriculturist. TFNN YSON still occasionally smokes the pipe, which has always been his favorite style of using the weed. record 2.254 at 2 years old.

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