

MOTHER.

Mother, a name so dear on earth,
Because in Heaven it had its birth.
Mother, a song, a sweet refrain,
Each beating heart holds close the name.
In Greenland's icy mountain home,
As dear as in the torrid zone,
A Saviour's love within thy heart,
An angel's smile thine to impart.
Thy hand love's stony path unfurls,
Thy gentle foot hath rocked the worlds.
The daughter nestled in love's home,
Still, still, she is her mother's own.
The sorrowing heart still turns to thee,
The prisoner in thy arms is free.
The sailor sees his mother's mien,
And heaven is mirrored in his dream.
A mother's glance meets soldier's eye,
He can but bravely do or die.
A mother's kiss on field of death,
Brings back, restores the parting breath.
The life of life we bravely bear,
Because a mother's love is there.
Thus God's best gift to us is given,
A mother's love links earth to heaven.
Good Housekeeping.

DECORATIVE DRAWERIES.

There is so much good sense and good taste in an article on this subject by Mrs. M. E. Kenney in *Good Housekeeping* that we quote many paragraphs from it:

"There never was an age when greater facilities were offered, and better opportunities given for home decoration; and nowadays a woman of the most moderate means can make her little home a marvel of daintiness and beauty, if she has but taste, and a willingness to make the best of the means at her command.

"For those to whom money is no object there are magnificent brocades, hangings that are Oriental in their gorgeousness as well as costliness, and silken curtains of every hue. It merely amounts to a choice among an embarrassment of riches, but it is not for these that I write. It is for those who must needs study the possibilities of art and utility in each dollar, and who eagerly watch for helpful suggestions and hints which will be of use to them in transforming common materials by the alchemy of woman's wit into things of beauty. In these days of art needlework a very inexpensive material can be transformed into an artistic drape by the work of a deft needle-woman, and will rival in attractiveness the more pretentious hangings, besides having the added charms of an individuality of their own, gained by the personal touches of the designer.

A portiere, which is very inexpensive, and requires but little work, yet is effective, and gives a cheery look to a hall or sitting-room, can be made of the simplest materials, a heavy Turkey-red twill, which has sufficient body not to be flimsy nor to degenerate into 'stringiness.'

A wide conventional design which will give the best effect for the least work should be selected, and worked in black rope silk, or linen floss, with a long, outline stitch about half a yard from the bottom of the curtain. The design should be fully three-quarters of a yard wide, if possible, and will be far more effective if it has large figures which will not require much work. A band of black silesia or saten, nine inches in width should be stitched at the bottom of the curtain, and another band just above the embroidery. If it is desired a third band may be put near the top of the curtain. For the small amount of labor and expense involved, this curtain makes a generous return, and the red and black gives it a Turkish effect that is decidedly artistic.

Blue denim deserves the palm as the most useful of all inexpensive draperies. A good quality can be purchased for 15 cents a yard, its wearing qualities are inexhaustible, and under the deft fingers of the art needle-woman it can be made into a veritable thing of beauty.

A cheap and most luxuriously comfortable divan can be made at an almost nominal cost. If you are fortunate enough to have a husband or son who has a taste for carpentering, and if you have the springs and mattress of a cot bed, which you may have relegated to the attic, they indeed you can evolve your divan with as little cost as if you had waded a magic wand.

Have a low pine box made and mounted on casters (the size, of course, must be determined by your springs, if you have them on hand, otherwise you can be more capricious in your taste), then put your springs and mattress in this box and upholster it with canton flannel, or heavy, unbleached muslin. Take a strip of blue denim the length of your couch and outline upon it in white linen floss a straggling conventional design, and then border it with a flounce of denim, much like an old-fashioned bed valance, which shall just touch the floor. If you are disposed to be lavish of your needle-work it will, of course, be prettier for sharing the decoration of the top. Then make four cushions of generous proportions, the full width of the denim, and as round and plump as if they were overflowing with a desire to comfort weary heads and limbs. They should be stuffed with hair, but let me whisper a very homely substitute, if hair should be too expensive or your purse—excuse me, of which almost every housekeeper can easily procure all she wants, if she has it not on hand. These cushions should be embroidered to match the top of the divan, and may either be perfectly square, or may have their corners tied up in the present style. Two should be put at the back, and one at each end of your divan, and when this is done you may feel that you have a couch as ample and luxurious if not quite as magnificent as the divans upon which the Eastern hours dream. It will win the popularity of the whole family and whether at the end of your hall or in a corner of your sitting-room, it will be a Mecca toward which all weary feet will travel.

If you want a more pretentious covering, nothing could be prettier than one of those old curtains which you can purchase at such bargains because they are single. One of these rich draperies can be artistically thrown over your couch so as to conceal the frame-work and under upholstery, and yet give an air of careless arrangement to the whole. If such a curtain should be used, the cushions should be made of some richer material that would better correspond with it than blue denim.

Pretty and simple portieres can be

made of denim, either embroidered in outline or painted. One of the most effective curtains I ever saw was one of blue denim hung in a bed-room to curtain off a large closet. A large branch of oranges, thrown carelessly across it, with one limb of the branch extending downward, was a very striking and unique decoration. The dull blue of the denim made an effective background upon which the golden balls were painted, and the material was heavy enough to be a pleasant substance upon which to paint. Window and mantel lambrequins were also made of denim, and decorated in the same manner, and the young girl whose skillful fingers had evolved all this beauty from such simple materials, assured me it had taken very little artistic knowledge to do the painting, and that almost any one who had any ideas concerning the use of a brush could succeed equally well. The design had been purchased, a perforated paper pattern, and stamped, and a little ingenuity in diversifying the pattern by stamping different parts of it had given the effect of several original designs.

Brown denim is quite as useful as the blue, and can be very successfully used as portieres. If the light side is used for the ground, a band of the dark side can be put on with a heavy couched line of silk or wool, to give it a finish. If you are skilled in handling a brush, you can be your own designer, and have an exceedingly pretty curtain. Taking real autumn leaves, touched with fall fires for your models, you can scatter them over the portiere as carelessly and irregularly as possible, and paint them in the natural colors, or they may be cut out of velvet, plush or satin, and fastened on with a heavy outline stitch. Among the leaves, work lines in gold thread four or five inches long, in groups of three and five, about an inch apart. A band of rich, chestnut-brown plush is not out of place upon this plainer material, or the band of darker denim may have a design worked upon it, either in outline or partial embroidery, with good effect. The double-faced Canton flannel in a shade that would contrast well with the denim could also be used for bands.

A simple decoration, but one which is effective, is formed by cutting discs and crescents from a dark brown Canton flannel or plush, and couching them down with a rich shade of silk, edged with a thread of gold. The bands in this case should be made of the same material and color as the discs, and the lines of gold, for which directions have been given, should be interspersed among these figures.

Bolting sheeting is another desirable fabric for drapery, although more expensive than the denim or Canton flannel. At first it was only made in cream white, but now it can be obtained in almost any color, and is used for many purposes for which it was undesirable when it could only be obtained in white. It is heavy enough to fall in graceful folds when used as a portiere, and is often used for other decorative purposes, such as table-cloths or lambrequins, where a material is desired upon which embroidery can be expended with satisfactory results.

The heavy linen floss, which comes in every shade, or rope silk, are more effective than filo-floss silk or crevel upon Bolting sheeting. Where it is desired to finish the article with a fringe, a very pretty one can be made by knotting lengths of the floss around the edge of the sheeting, the same colors used in the decoration being preferable.

[Our own word of warning is that in all these things it is important that there should be no unnecessary work undertaken. A broad design is far more effective than a finer one and involves less labor of fine stitches and multitudines of them. The value of Time must not be forgotten.—Ed. W. I. W.]

ONE OF NATURE'S REMEDIES.

Pine Apple Juice is Said to be a Specific for Diphtheria.

It is said that nature has her own remedy for every ill to which flesh is heir. Some of her remedies have not yet been discovered and some that have been found out have not become generally known. Medical science has long sought for a sovereign remedy for the scourge of childhood, diphtheria, yet the colored people of Louisiana, and perhaps of other localities in the South, have for years known and used a cure which is remarkable for its simplicity. It is nothing more nor less than the pure juice of the pine apple.

"The remedy is not mine," said a gentleman when interviewed, "it has been used by the negroes in the swamps down South for years. One of my children was down with diphtheria and was in a critical condition. An old colored man who heard of the case asked if I had tried pineapple juice. We tried it and the child got well. I have known it tried in hundreds of cases. I have told my friends about it whenever I have heard of a case, and never know it to fail. You get a ripe pineapple, squeeze out the juice and let the patient swallow it. The juice is so corrosive a nature that it will cut out the diphtheritic mucus, and if you will take the juice before it is ripe and give the juice to a person whose throat is well it makes the mucus membranes of the throat sore."—*Chicago Tribune.*

A Plant Without Stalk or Leaf.

There is a very big flower with a queer name, *Rafflesia arnoldii*; but the oddest thing about it is that it has neither stalk nor leaf. I don't mean a dead flower with the stalk and leaves plucked away, but a living and growing flower. The one I heard of measured three feet across, weighed ten pounds, and could hold about two gallons of water. It was found in the East Indian island of Sumatra, but I'm told that others of the same family have been seen in South America.

These curious flowers grow upon the roots of other plants, seeming to sit on the roots, and spreading up like heads of cabbages.

It was at the house of a well-known doctor of divinity, and the little toddling girl, who did not like to see her aunt trim a lighted kerosene lamp, had some honesty by a somewhat modified theory of predestination. "Take care, take care! or we'll get blowed up into the sky, and then God'll say, 'Girls, what are you in such a hurry for?'"

Rocky Mountain Alum-Roots.

F. W. ANDERSON, MONTANA.

The Saxifrage Family (*Saxifragaceae*) includes several shrubby, as well as herbaceous genera of plants. Of these the Saxifrage proper, the Alum-Roots, *Mitella*, *Tiarella*, and some other low herbaceous perennials, are among the most interesting of our native plants. The flowers are small and inconspicuous, but like the plants, have delicate grace and beauty which give them great value in the wild garden or rockery. The flora of the Rocky Mountain region is peculiarly rich in members of this family. Two of the Rocky Mountain Alum-Roots are illustrated herewith. Figure 1 is the small-leaved Alum-Root (*Heuchera parvifolia*). This is very plentiful along more or less shady, rocky bluffs and ravines. The average size of the dull-green to purplish leaves reduced one-third is shown in the engraving; but, as a rule, their petioles, or foot-stalks, are quite short, so that when the leaves are numerous they form a dense cushion resting upon the ground. This cushion is hard and solid, owing to the aggregated accumulations of dead scapes and leaves which remain year after year beneath the crown of living leaves. The flower-stalks, or scapes, vary from a few inches to nearly two feet in height. The small, greenish, inconspicuous flowers are arranged in a loose racemose panicle. The scapes die after the seeds have been produced, but the leaves survive the coldest weather. The root-stock is rather thick, blackish outside, pink underneath the bark, and white within. It is thoroughly impregnated with an astringent principle.

Heuchera cylindrica, figure 2, is usually much larger and more robust than the preceding, and the leaves are covered by glandular hairs, making them "gummy" to the touch. These leaves are about three inches long and from one and a half to two inches wide with more or less deeply-cut and lobed margins. The flowering scape is rather stout and bears the yellowish to greenish flowers in the form of a cylindrical spike or thyrus. The root-stock is generally large and thick, and the astringent property is developed even more strongly than in *Heuchera parvifolia*. While the latter is more of a foothill and plains plant, the former prefers mountainous districts and is rarely to be met with elsewhere.

These plants have medicinal value that is highly esteemed by settlers. Many astringents are used in medicine with a view to speedily and safely arrest summer complaint at nearly any stage of its development. These western Alum-Roots will not only do this, but cases of chronic diarrhea, of long standing, have been permanently cured by their use. It appears that when the white man first found his way to the Rocky Mountain regions the Indians of those parts knew the value of the plants; and to-day, strange as it may seem to Eastern readers, many an "old-time" hunter and prospector carries a small supply of Alum-Root in his pocket wherever he goes; because he never can tell when he may get into an alkali region in his wanderings, and alkali water acts like "a dose of salts." No particular preparation of the root is necessary for the extraction of the active principle. A small bit, half an inch square, fresh or dried, is put into the mouth, chewed fine and the saliva swallowed. Some boil the root, but the "tea" is "horrible stuff to take," and is only used in bad cases.—*Am. Agriculturist.*

Care of Perennials.

All well-regulated gardens have more or less of those reliable, ever-useful, and beautiful plants, the perennials. Before the ground can be worked they require looking after. One of the first things to be done is to see that they are well watered, or prepared as early as possible for transplanting to more convenient or congenial situations. Last year's seedlings must be put out in suitable locations, or if to remain where they were planted, they must be thinned out to avoid crowding. A safe rule for bushy plants is to leave spaces equal to their own width when full-grown. The free-growing, taller plants form a different background for more delicate plants of low habit. Many plants require to be divided, and as this sometimes puts them back it is well to have a reserve on hand, leaving one lot undisturbed each year.

Many florists claim that plants do not do so well after forming very large clumps; others insist that they only require judicious and additional fertilizers and to have the ground about their roots thoroughly worked. One of the mistakes of the amateur is working the ground too much, especially closely about the roots. Many plants require absolute coaxing; and as this is not sufficiently well understood by the inexperienced, it is much the best way to let well-enough alone, and not disturb the plants until they show the first signs of decline, when they may have the tops cut away, or may be taken up and divided. Filix, columbine, polyanthus, bell-flowers, and plants of this class may remain undisturbed for a number of seasons.

Examine the pansy bed carefully, cut out all weak, puny stalks, and remove roots where they appear crowded. Pansies will not do well if too much crowded. If it is desired to keep varieties separate, they should have been marked when first in bloom, and removed in autumn. Unless, however, the seeds are to be saved, it is quite as well to allow all colors to remain in one bed, as there are few more beautiful sights than a mass of these flowers.

The hardy Japanese iris and the hydrangeas are admirable for massing and for boundaries. The blossoms are delicately shaded, and the plants are strong growers and very ornamental. If not already inmates of the garden, the above varieties should be planted. Small plants of almost all perennials may be bought for from ten to twenty cents each, and will be found much more satisfactory as a start than the slower way of growing from seed. After the plants are blooming, more may be added if they please the grower's fancy. There are as many different tastes to please in flowers as in dry goods, and while one may greatly admire a certain sort, it may have no interest for another. It is therefore a waste of time and money to sow the

seeds of novelties in perennials and wait for their development, when they may not prove satisfactory. They occupy space in the garden which is needed for other things, and give no end of vexation when at last they prove to be varieties of plants which were long ago discarded. This is not uncommon, considering that very many catalogues give only the botanical or florist's names to the plants, which is often confusing and misleading.—*Family Magazine.*

Col. Ingersoll's "Immeasurable Confusions."

In many things which Col. Ingersoll says it seems to me that he entirely misunderstands and mistakes the standpoint of Christians. His paper seems to me to be full—if he will pardon the expression—of immeasurable confusions. He speaks with broad contempt of beliefs which are to me, as to thousands—may, to millions—of mankind, dearer than mortal life; yet we reply to him without anger or denunciation, desiring only to indicate why his writings and speeches will leave Christianity exactly where they found it. The truths which made their way through the civilized world in spite of frantic opposition—the truths which prevailed over Judaism with its fifteen hundred years of gorgeous worship and solemn memories—the truths against which a splendid civilization in all the plenitude of its imperial power arrayed itself in vain, are not likely to be shaken, now that they have been so long, and so passionately, and so beneficially accepted by all that which history reveals as greatest and noblest in the intellect and character of our race. The faith whose fundamental doctrines have seen generations of opponents sink into oblivion has nothing to fear from rhetorical assault. It threw and conquered not only in spite of thirty legions, but also in spite of all that the flashing wit of Lucian, or the haughty mysticism of Porphyry, or the battering eloquence and keen criticism of Celsus could do against it. Hobbes, Spinoza, Bayle, Lord Herbert of Cherbury, the keen sarcasm of Voltaire, the powerful style of Diderot, the English Deists, the French Encyclopedists, the corrosive analysis of the school of Tubingen, the microscopic skepticism of Strauss, the perfumed dreams of Renan—what have they effected? Count over our great statesmen, our great writers, our great travellers, even our great scientists, and the infidels among them can be reckoned on the fingers. *Securus judicat orbis terrarum.* The argumentative position of Christianity is stronger at this moment than it ever was. All that Col. Ingersoll has said or can say against it has been said better and said before, and has not produced the slightest appreciable effect upon the judgment of mankind.—*Archdeacon Farrar in North American Review for May.*

Educating the Baby.

Poor little red morsel of humanity! Innocent and helpless as he is, yet should his training begin almost before we feel sure that we have him.

First of all must we teach Baby to have his food at regular times, in regular quantities and his discharges from the bowels, also with regularity. And never should we allow him to get in the habit of suffering patiently the discomforts of lying in wet clothes. Physicians and nurses are supposed to teach all this to the young mother and doubtless they think they do so, but in too many cases they either fail to give the proper directions, or they give them so vaguely or with so little emphasis that the young mother does not comprehend their importance. Therefore to her we say:

Ask questions, get full and explicit directions—write them down and follow them carefully, watching every change. Then if any doubt arises about the proper course to pursue, ask again. No trouble is too great to train your Baby into habits of health. Habit counts for a great deal in every matter of our lives, and health is very largely dependent upon early habits. All the bodily functions are automatic (otherwise habitual) in their action and in the beginning can be trained to work healthfully or not, almost at the will of mother or nurse. Most mothers are sufficiently anxious about their babies, what is needed is intelligence and an appreciation of the endless importance of apparent trifles.

M. L. E.

Lion.

There is a dog we are acquainted with, Lion by name, who gives daily proof that he knows what is said to him. A lady called the other day. Ding her call Lion came in, lay down on the parlor carpet and shut his eyes. The conversation went on, and the visitor said:

"What a handsome dog you have!"

Lion opened one eye. "Yes," said his mistress, "he is a very good dog, and takes good care of the children."

Lion opened the other eye and waved his tail to and fro along the carpet.

"When the baby goes out he always goes with her, and I feel sure then that no harm can come to her," his mistress went on.

Lion's tail thumped up and down violently on the carpet.

"And he is so gentle to them all, and such a playmate and companion that we would not take a thousand dollars for him."

Lion's tail now went up and down, to and fro and round and round with great glee.

"But, said his mistress, 'Lion has one fault.'"

Total quiet of Lion's tail, together with appearance of great concern on his face.

"He will come in here with dirty feet and lie down on the carpet when I have told him time and again that he mustn't do it."

Lion arose with an air of shame and slunk out of the room, with his tail down.—*Boston Record.*

MISS MARY WAGNER, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, has been appointed and commissioned a deputy factory inspector under the act of May 20, 1880. She is now at work in the bureau of industrial statistics. Here she will obtain a knowledge of her duties, and later she will travel over the State in the discharge of them.

Our Paris Letter.

One cannot imagine anything prettier than the skirts of the present day. After having worn for so long a time skirts of silk trimmed with the same material, some boldly inventive modiste has come to our aid and given us the beautiful surahs, covered almost to the waist with a deep flounce of accordion-pleated crepe lisse. At the top of the hem, which is from three to four inches deep, are placed seven, nine or eleven rows of hairy stars of the same shade as the crepe and the surah; for, let us say it immediately, everything must be of the same color. No common shades, but colors very soft and delicate: Opaline, old rose, white, etc. When white is used the little stars are not considered sufficient, and the bottom of the flounce is embroidered with a delicate design of foliage or cut in very deep points.

All these luxurious skirts are, of course, for carriage or visiting toilettes, the ball or opera, but not for the promenade. Besides these elegant and costly by skirts, there are the little skirts of Introns taffetas which are lined with light flannel and trimmed with a pinked flounce. The practical black surahs are always to be found, but they do not produce that gentle, rustling sound beneath the dress, considered just now so indispensable.

With the warm days, come plastrons or chemisettes made in all styles and of all sorts of material which are placed in the vest, thus doing away with the corset. The most charming of these chemisettes are in fine, colored batiste, held at the waist by a leather belt. The rolling collar is rather large and accompanied by a cravat in silk or muslin with floating ends. Some persons give to these chemisettes a masculine air by making them with a pleated plastron stiffly starched, with a standing collar, and a little knotted cravat. On the front, pretty jeweled buttons and a row of white pique or chambray opened in hawl shape.

But we hasten to say to our readers that these toilets are suitable only for morning races, traveling, or sojourns at country seats. For the city or the promenades, there are very charming toilets, truly Parisian, and of marked superiority.

Among the pretty robes displayed, by a leading modiste is one remarkable for its simplicity and elegance. It is composed of two shades of peony red with threads of a third shade. The skirt is made very plain. The corsage, which is close fitting, with the long open tabs in mastic surah; the latter open in the back to display the skirt. On the bottom of these tabs, are placed beautiful ornaments of mastic passementerie with fringe.

Passementerie, in the shape of a round yoke, surrounds a little gumpie of pleated mastic crape. The sleeves are close at the wrists and high on the shoulders. The hat to accompany this costume, is in bronze straw; the straight brim is faced with bronze tulle. For trimming a beautiful knot of peony colored velvet and a band of straw colored ribbon. The parasol is of mastic faille bordered and trimmed with fine pleats of crepe lisse.

Embroideries of all sorts are worn in profusion; applications of leather, of velvet, of cloth, etc.; all these cut, embroidered and re-embroidered with silk, with pearls and with metal.

The polonaises have crossed fronts which fall straight from the left side. These crossed tabs are trimmed sometimes with a flounce of crepe lisse or of *Creponne*, of surah or of bengaline, sometimes with a little border of ostrich plumes very glossy and very fine.

Among the other garments, other than the jackets of which we have previously spoken, we have seen one quite new. It is of beautiful embroidery, a sort of passementerie, in shape of a band.

A band of this embroidery forms the short back, which is extended in points along the arms, this forming a sort of sleeve.

Two other bands, arranged in a different manner, form the fronts which fall quite straight. It is a very simple garment but quite charming, and very effective when made of transparent embroidery lined with colored silk.

Language Instruction by Phonograph.

Edison's phonograph has scarcely as yet passed the period of novelty and curiosity; but many practical applications of the instrument have already been suggested, and have in some cases been actually carried out. There is one application, however, that we have so far not mentioned, and that is the instruction in the pronunciation of foreign languages. It is impossible to learn to speak a foreign modern language by self instruction, since the true pronunciation can only be acquired by personal intercourse with one who is a native or equal to one in linguistic perfection. In the future the publishers of the manuals of instruction in foreign languages will find it most likely a paying undertaking to publish a phonographic key of the various exercises; thus enabling the learner to acquire the correct intonation and pronunciation by causing the phonograph to repeat the word or sentence until it has been perfectly imitated by himself. Perhaps this suggestion may be thought to be foreign to the purposes of a pharmaceutical journal. But our profession is so situated in many parts of the country that a knowledge of more than one language is almost a necessity. And while actual instruction by a competent teacher is certainly the best method, the substitution of the phonographic method appears to us to be the next best in choice. We can only throw out the suggestion here, and must leave the practical execution to those who control the phonograph.—*American Druggist.*

Those who have resources within themselves, who can dare to live alone, want friends the least, but at the same time, know how to prize them most.

DR. OLGA NEYMAN, one of the very many bright women in Sorosis, a dentist by profession, hires female assistants, all of them young, pretty and earnest, whose duty it is to stand by the patient and if it is a lady stroke her hand sympathetically. Children are wooed with stories and loved more than a little until the operation is finished.

HORSE NOTES.

Lancelot has been sent to Hartford to be trained for his stake engagements.

Pilot S., by Pilot Medium, resembles Jack, record 2.15, in color and action.

Matthew Riley, of New York, has purchased the br. G. Reference in New York for \$6000.

Proctor Knott and Spokane showed up very poorly in the special race at Latonia, both being very fat.

The breeding of P. F. Gallagher's b. m. Ella B., which is making a clean sweep in the 2.33 class, is unknown.

The shoes worn by beautiful Maud S. cost \$6 a set, and the fleet-footed mare has a new outfit every month.

Huntress' mile and three sixteenths time, 2.02, on Saturday, June 7th, is the fastest ever made over the Latonia track.

The Dwyer Brothers appear to be holding their horses in reserve. They have done very little racing so far this season.

Sainfoin, winner of the rich Derby, and who had previously been sold for nearly \$40,000, cost only 35 guineas as a yearling.

David Bonner, of New York, has purchased a 6 year old gelding, by Kentucky Prince, for \$3000 from Charles Backman.

Jack Phillips was overcome by the heat while driving Ella B. in the 2.33 class at Paterson, but recovered and drove the race out.

At Bridgeton, N. J. recently, William McFarland's W. M. beat Ema V., Samuel Richman, Fajah and Phelia Powers, in 2.45, 2.47.

Dwyer's two year olds, notwithstanding the big fancy prices they paid for them as yearlings, have been decided failures thus far this season.

Dessie Wingate, record 2.28, by Onward and Maggie Medium, dam of Irma, record 2.18, will be bred to Lord Wellington, brother to Sunol.

The Kentucky Live Stock Record says that the pacing stallion Brown Hal paced a quarter in 28s. last week. That is at the rate of a mile in 1.52.

Jockey Tom O'Hara, ruled off at Latonia last fall for the aged pulling of Irish Dan, has been reinstated by the Executive Committee of the club.

The brood-mare Mayflower, owned by Colonel Morris, which has been at Riverside Driving Park, Bridgeton, N. J., all winter, was shipped to Atlantic City recently.

Owing to the heavy rains it will be impossible to complete the track at Bradford, Pa., in time for the meeting on June 24 to 27. The races have, therefore, been declared off.

Mr. Scroggan's filly English Lady won the Latonia Oaks in 2.08. She will carry seven pounds less in the Suburban handicap, and will be a dangerous factor in the race.

Miller & Sibley, of Franklin, Pa., are to be congratulated. Their large training stable was burned on June 4, but all of their horses, comprising twenty head, and valued at \$250,000, were saved.

The get of Captain Wedgewood, owned by T. P. Richardson, of Norway, Me., are showing up well this spring and he bids fair to be a successful sire. He was got by Wedgewood, 2.19; dam Capitola, 2.22. He can speed in 2.25 himself.

Edgar C. Long, St. Paul, Minn., has purchased from J. W. Conley, Chicago, Ill., the famous pacing gelding Johnston, bay, record 2.07, by Joe Bassett (son of Billy Bashaw), dam Roulette (dam of Brother Dan, 2.23), by Ned Forrest.

Lewis J. Powers, Treasurer of the National Trotting Association, reports that the receipts of his office from November 1, 1889, to May 1, 1890, were \$4,168.55. The disbursements during the same time were \$9336.22. The total sum in the hands of Treasurer Powers, May 1, was \$19,231.75.

Jay-eye-se has fine length for a horse of his inches, and there is plenty of space between the thighs for active play. He is very wide-gaited behind and close-gaited forward, and thus he gets his amazing stride at the trot. His front feet are not in the way of the hind feet, because he clears them by going outside.

Longshore, the 2-year-old colt, by Longfellow, dam Sealshel, broke a blood vessel recently. Longshore was one of the most promising of the Dwyer Brothers' young horses. They thought so highly of the colt that they gave about the highest price they have paid this season for his yearling brother at the recent Kentucky sales.

Elmer H. Smith, of Salem, N. J., has purchased from D. H. Kelly, of the Thunderbolt track, a half interest in the bay stallion Kelly's Richmond, by Mambrino Patchen, dam Sally Fox, by Davy Crockett. Sally Fox is also the dam of Billy Ackerson, record 2.33, trial 2.23, and Kesler, trial 2.35. Richmond is showing much speed, and will be trained this year.

Although the horses Alcyon and Nelson, with their owners and the driver of the former, stand suspended by a resolution passed of the Congress of the National Trotting Association, the members of the Grand Circuit have determined not to be caught napping by any legal trick; they have therefore, by resolution, barred both horses, owners and driver from participating on any of their tracks during the season of 1890.

There will be no more "tin-up" records. The National Trotting Horse Breeders' Association has taken a step in the right direction and passed resolutions that horses who are out for a race against the watch must all enter a "standard stake," and then trot races, three at a time. The winner of a heat in 2.30 is taken to the stable, and the two remaining horses fight out another heat, and the winner is also retired, and the remaining horse goes his heat alone. These rules apply only to horses who have no record, and are made to keep horses from securing a standard record by performances against the watch.