The English Language.

A pretty deer is dear to m hare with downy hair: llove a hart with all my heart,

But barely bear a bear. T is plain that no one takes a plane To have a pair of pairs;

A rake, though, often takes a rake To tear away the tares.

All rays raise thyme, time razes all; And, through the whole, hole wears

A writ, in writing "right," may write It "wright," and still be wrong

For "write" and "rite" are neither "right, And don' tto write belong.

Beer often brings a bier to man, Coughing a coffin brings,

And too much ale will make us ail,

As well as other things. The person lies who says he lies

When he is but reclining; And, when consumptive tolks decline,

They all decline declining.

A quail don't quail before a sto A bough will bow before it;

We cannot rein the rain at all-No earthly powers reign o'er it,

The dyer dyes awhile, then dies; To dye he's always trying,

Until apon his dying-bed He thinks no more of dyeing.

A son of Mars mars many a sun;

All deys must have their days,

And every knight should pray each night To Him who weighs his ways. Tis meet that man should mete out

To teed mistortune's son;

The fair should fare on love alone, Else one cannot be won.

A lass, alas ! is something false; Of faults a maid is made;

Her waist is but a barren wa

Though stayed, she is not staid.

The springs spring forth in spring, and shoot Shoot forward one and all;

Though summer kills the flowers, it leaves The leaves to fall in fall.

- I would a story here comme
- But you might find it stale;

So let's suppose that we have reached The tail end of our tale.

TOO SUSCEPTIBLE.

I am German by birth, but was left an orphan at an early age and sent to St. Petersburg to be "raised" by two old maiden aunts, who regarded me with curiosity and dislike, as if "a bounding human boy "were an odd and rather disagreeable animal; but they tolerated me after a while, and did their beat for me.

I felt that I was intended for something better than to be a clerk in a jew-elry store I used to feel the stir of young ambition in my heart whenever passed the "Ecole des Pages" in the Sadovoic-that great gilt structure, so imposing, yet of the color of half-baked

But I determined to rise, and, even in

gingerbread. But I determined to rise, and, even in the ignoble sphere in which I found my-self, I soon made my way, and was at last cofindential clerk in Carnreis & Shoveloff, the greatest house in their line in St. Petersburg. Old Carnreis had been a diamond-dealer in Frankfort, and had experience. Shoveloff was a Russian, and had put in a large capital; but we have nothing to do with them. I found myself at twenty-three in the above-mentioned prosperous situation, and, moreover, engaged to a very pretty girl—an heiress. I had therefore some reason to congratulate myself on a cer-tain December night when, after taking leave of Lisa, I was walking rapidly home under the sparkling deep blue sky, well wrapped in furs, and quite warmed by my own thoughts. We were so near the wedding now there was scarcely a chance of faiure. To be sure old Schroeder, a fat, tallowy-looking man in the candle trade, had never regarded me with favor. His Lisa, he thought, should have

looking man in the candle trade, had never regarded me with favor. His Lisa, he thought, should have done much better than to throw herself away on a fellow who had nothing ex-cept a salary. But the young girl was his only child, and had at last won her way with him. So it came to pass I had the prospect before me of being a rich man; and I thought of that perhaps nore than I did of the young girl who was giving me her heart's purest and best affections. So you will say I deserve all that followed; and perhaps I do, but that is poor comfort.

ries, in a frenzy of poetical composition that very moment, and seemed quite obvious of the presence that illumined the place.

the place. How insanely glad I felt that it was my lot to show the jewels, watching all the time the changing expression of the lovely eyes and the glitter of the golden

The lady wanted the best—of course st e did; nothing but regal jewels be-fitted her royal style of beauty. I showed her all, with a fierce wonder at my heart whether she were choosing for her bridal, whether she were merely ex-fining previous to some gallant young officer or grand noble driving up and finishing the bargain, as his wedding gift to his bride. There was a superb necklace upon which she had fixed her attention for some time.

some time.

"I must own to a weakness for dia-monds," she said, with a winning laugh, raising her eyes from the jewels and resting them on mine in a lingering ray, that set all my pulses madly beat-

way, that set all my pulses madly beat-ing. "I do not wonder at it, madam," I said, with an imbecile smile. "The glittering stones must suit you well. They must borrow light from you, though they cannot add to the-" "Here I stopped short. I felt a hot flush rising to my face. What' was I making fullsome compliments to a woman I had never seen before-a cus-tomer merely? I wondered she did not scathe me with a glance like heat lightning. I was relieved to hear her laugh.

laugh. "You should praise your jewels, not your customers," she said, lightly, and it seemed to me her eyes looked kindly into mine, as if she read my heart. And what right had I to care for her

And what here a sub-glances? I thought of Lisa with a tinge of re-proach. Bah! I said the next moment. proach. Bah! I said the next moment because I am to be married must I never feel that a woman is beautifu

never feel that a woman is beautiful again? I can admire her as a piece of statuary or a picture. "Yes, I may say I have a passion for the splendid stones," she went on, gayly, "though they are so cold and white and hard—so soulless, as one might say. My husband indulges me." Ah, ye gods, her husband! "He has promised me anything I choose for the anniversary of our wed-ding. Fancy, it is the first, you see. Perhaps when we have passed several of these milestones he will not be so complacent." complacent.

"I should think time would only in-"I should think time would only in-crease his rapture." I stammered. "Oh, you are very gallant !" with a charming gesture. "You should be a "On, you ate response of You should be a coarrier; but I must not allow you to say such things to me. Ten thousand rubles—with the earrings? Ah, it is a great price, but I think he will not

'He should not !" I said, emphati-

"He should not " I said, emphati-cally. "No?" with a playful look; " but he must see them first. He is so busy I can never have his company. His position is so confining you know. But of course you do not know."

She took out a card from a silver filagree case. "MADAME PIERRE BERNHOFF."

"MADAME PIERRE BEINHOFF." Who had not heard of Doctor Pierre Bernhoff and his celebrated institution for the insane? So skillful, so success-ful was his system that patients came from far and near—or, rather, I should not say these patients came; they were always brought. But a man who had made such a reputation must be old, I thought, and I cast^{*}a glance that was half-niv on the

cast^a a glance that was half-pity on the blooming woman who had, perhaps, sacrificed herself for a home, position and wealth.

saurificed herself for a home, position and wealth. "I suppose that young man is sane?" she asked, with a glance at Alexis, who was in the throes of composition, and rolling his eyes in an imbecile manner. "Oh, yes-as sane as poets usually are," I answered, with a laugh. "Then I suppose you can leave the place with him while you bring this lovely set to show my husband? My carriage is at the door." There was no trouble about that. Al-though Alexis was in the clouds, he was very wide-awake when a customer en-tered, if he was in charge; otherwise, he laid down all responsibility. We drove through the Nerskoi-that corridor of palaces and churches-past the splendid Alexandra theater and the Place Michel, with its English square, so refreshingly green in summer. "Ab here was eare!" she gried as the

"Ah, here we are!" she cried, as the carriage stopped before a great, gloomy-looking building. "I am sorry to have given you so much trouble." The next moment she had opened the door of a room at one side of the hall. "If you will step in here a moment I will go and see where my husband is. I cannot always send a servant after him. because there are times when he must not be interrupted. I think he is in his office. Where are the jewels?" I had held the case in my hand till this moment hali.

I look at him in a puzzled way, and he "Where is the lady?" I ask, some

"The lady? Oh, your wife thought it would be pleasanter for her not to see you again just at present. After a few days, when you are at home and calmer."

"Calmer." "Calmer! What the deuce do you mean?" I asked, turning fiercely on

"There, there. Not the least use in that; all in good time. She will come, never fear; I have seldom seen a more charming and affectionate creature. 'I cannot part with him," she said; 'it wrings my heart." "See here. I can't for the life of me

See here, I can't for the life of me "See here, I can't for the life of me make out what you mean. Let me see the doctor—Doctor Pierre Bernhoff." "The fat man shrugged his shoulders. "Well, I am Doctor Pierre Bernhoff." "Where is your wife?" He regarded me as one does a trouble-some child, then lifted his eyes with a lock above.

look above. 'In heaven."

look above. "In heaven." "Good gracious! Do you mean to say that I did not drive up here with your wife a half-hour ago, and that she did not show you a case containing ten thousand rubles' worth of diamonds for your decision?" "Ah, diamonds." said he, indulgently. "Yees, yes—so you did. But you must have patience. She's gone now to show them to the Cham of Tartary, whose daughter is to wed to-morrow the Bashi-Bazook of Shiraz, and will wear your jewels on her neck. Ha, ha! Mashouka, you must have help. This is no mild case, as the lady represented." I saw the whole piot at a glance. My imbecile fancy had led me straight into it. I cursed my own folly and began to tell the doctor the truth as rapidly al possible; but I saw it had no effect. s begged him to send at once to Carnrei & Shoveloff's for confirmation. I knew Alexis had not least idea of my where-abouts. The doctor listened patiently, blandly abouts

abouts. The doctor listened patiently, blandly and assented to all. But I felt a horri-ble certainty that he would do nothing. Why should he trouble himself with the

Why should he trouble himself with the vagaries of a lunatic? "If monsieur will be patient, it shall all be done—to-morrow, I dare say." "Good God!" I cried, a sudden horror striking a terror to my heart. "I am to be married to-morrow!" The doctor evidently regarded this as a fresh outburst of insanity. "To be sure, to be sure," he said, soothingly; "but it will all come right. It would have to be put off any way, for Madame Snippski has not finished the wedding dress." the wedding dress." "Oh, for heaven's sake!" I cried, in

"Oh, for heaven's sake!" I cried, in the most abject terror, "do not talk to me in that style, or you will drive me mad in earnest! Can you not see that this woman was an adventuress—that

mad in earliest: Can you not see that this woman was an adventuress—that this is a clever trick to rob us of ten thousand rubles' worth of diamonds?" "It reminds me of the case we had last fall—squint-eyed party—who had been robbed of the Kobinson," mur-mured the doctor to the nurse. And then I lost all command of my-self, and made a mad effort to escape. I flung myself suddenly aguinst the doctor and doubled him up; but he old woman flew on me like a tigress, and fought tooth and nail. She was a powerful creature, as were all the employees of the place; and beneath the vast cush-ions of fat were muscles of steel and a frame of iron. Then she never ceased yelling for help, and, of course, I was overpowered in three moments, while the doctor. recovering from his tempor-ary collapse, glared at me rather vin-dictively, his face the color of resp.

overpowered in three moments, while the doctor. recovering from his tempor-ary collapse, glared at me rather vin-dictively, his face the color of rasp-berry-jam from rage and pain. There was no hope of his listening to anything after that, and I felt that my chance was gone. So I allowed myself to be led to a bare cell and locked in. Then I had a chance for reflection The sun was going down. I knew that I must spend the night there, and per-haps many a night. How was I ever to be found? Carnreis & Shoveloff migh publish the loss of the diamends. There was a slight hope in that; but it would take a day or two to give the matter publicity, and my wedding was to be to-morrow! Then it was more likely they would go to work in a secret way, which is more popular in Russia, and not breathe a word openly of the loss, and what would become of me in the meantime? They might even think I was in league with the handsome ad-venturese, and had gone off with her to enjoy the ill-gotten gains! All these things burned and seethed in my brain, till it seemed as if I, too, must break out into important raving, or blood-curdling oaths, or passionate pravers, such as tre-choed through

All these things oursed and section in my brain, till it seemed as if I, too, must break out into important raving, or blood-curdling oaths, or passionate prayers, such as re-echoed through the longcorridors about me; for I was in that department of the institution marked "Violent," and I could hear all night long the wails—the groans, the gibberings, the mad outbreaks of vio-lence, the sudden shricks and crashes, that seemed to torture the very echoes. Morning at last—through a barred window that "slurred the sunshine half a mile"; yet I knew by even that pale beam that the sun had ris:n upon my wedding day! Lisa was kneeling perhaps at that moment breathing a prayer for our future happiness. She was a pious little thing, I knew. I pic-tured her lifted soft brown eyes, full of tears and hopes; her pretty folded hands. I had never loved her enough, but now—now that she seemed slipping away from me, now that a horrible chance hap severed us—she grew sud-denty dear and precious. "Lisa," I groaned "oh, my darling, pray—pray as you have never done he-tore for my destiny hangs on that prayer !" Oh, how slowly the hours crept on ! The little bar of dusty gold that lay upon the floor of my cell grew broader feebly. It seemed thinner as it broadened. I thought of its fading with horror.

hall door. Think of it—the poor girl that I was to have married is—" He did not even wait to hear me. He

looked alarmed and hurrried out, leav-

He did not even wait to hear me. He looked alarmed and nurried out, leav-ing me to rave alone. In vain. I knew the time was past— the hour was gone. I could picture the surmises and whisperings of the guests, the rage—the livid rage of the father, the mute anguish of my poor little girl. They were disrobing her, perhaps, this very moment, laying aside the pretty dress and filmy veil, to be worn again—ah, when? Did she faint, or ory, or lay there dumb with anguish. I won-dered? Would her heart say a kind word for me when others were traduc-ing me? Oh, pure and trusting heart, I have never valued you aright, and now I am punished for it! After that I grew calmer. There was no more hope, and so the quiet of des-pair came to me, and I sat dumbly watching the fading of the bar of sun-shine til it looked like a faint golden mist, and then went out in darkness. Another night had come, and I slept from sheer exhaustion.

from sheer exhaustion.

I was awakened the next morning by

I was awakened the next morning by a familiar voice. "Hello, old straightjacket, here you are! No end of a row yesterday. Couldn't find a clew to you or the dia-monds, or the lady so 'fair, fair, with golden hair.' A h. my boy, you are too susceptible! But I found the card with her name this morning. You dropped it on the floor, and it got shoved out of sight. I followed it up, and it's all right. The prison-doors unbar. Ri-tu-ri-ru, the captive breaks his chains." The keeper was regarding Alexis with a suspicous air, as if, instead of freeing any one, he fancied he should have another patient. That young gen-tleman always took liberties with me on account of his relationship to Shove-loff, but I never enjoyed them till this

loff, but I never enjoyed them till this morning. I seized his hand as if it had been my dearest friend. I thanked him with effusion.

with effusion. The doctor did not appear. He re-turned my valuables, but kept himself out of the way. Confusion at his mis-take had perhaps overcome him. I reached the store to meet the united

I reached the store to meet the united wrath of the partners. When I in-formed them that the diamonds were gone, I was at once dismissed from their employ. My offense was in permitting the case of jewels to go out of my hands. I had been betrayed into this by the glamour of a pair of bright eyes. If went home disconsolately, enough to find a

home disconsolately enough to find a note in my room from old Schroeder. "Sik-Your infamous conduct de-serves a punishment that my hands are itching to give you, but I cannot leave my poor heartbroken child. I have been to your place of business, and heard the story of your elopment with a vile adventuress, and robbery of your em-ployers' diamonds immensely valuable. I am thankful my child has escaped you. I am thankful my child has escaped you. I thank God your depraved taste made you unfaithful to her, and I know she will see the truth in time. I am going to take her away at once from the place you have made hateful to her. It would be best for you never to cross my path again. ANTON SCHROEDER." So all my plans had toppled down like a child's cardhouse, and I sat despairing among the ruins.

among the ruins.

Children's Teeth.

Heredity makes a great difference with tee'h. Some persons, with no care at all, have perfect and unfailing teeth; those of others decay early, even with the best of care. In the same families, the chilof care. In the same families, the chil-dren who strongly resemble one parent may have excellent teeth, while those that resemble the other parent may have just the reverse. Certain diseases in the parents badly

affect not only the permanent teeth of the children, but even the temporary. The nourishment and health of a child

The nourishment and health of a child during infancy also largely determine the future character of its teeth. The enamel of the first teeth of chil-dren is very thin, and is easily eaten through by acids. These acids are formed in the mouth from the tood that collects there, or are eructated from the stomach. The young teeth are flooded with saliwa. The saliva cannot remain healthy if the teeth are diseased, neither can the teeth long remain sound with sour saliva. sour saliva.

Four thoroughbred mares in the stall of Lord Falmouth, of England, have thrown twins. This is very remarka ble. Mares scarcely ever have twins; cows frequently Care for the teeth should even precede their appearance by keeping the stom-ach healthy. Subsequent to their ap-pearance the mouth should be carefully To keep seeds from the depredation of mice mix some pieces of camphor with them. Camphor placed in trunks or drawers will prevent mice from doing cleansed after each meal; and once a day should be washed out with a weak solution of borax. As the child grows older he should be trained to do this for himself, the borax water being used just them injury.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

size and flavor. Some of the fruit will be smooth, fair and uninjured, while some will be distorted, scabby and al-most valueless. By removing these knotty specimens, which can never be good for much, the smooth and perfect ones will have a chance to develop themselves, and while the increased size will prevent the number of bushels from being diminished, the improved ap-pearance, as well as the quality, will fully compensate for all the labor be-stowed in thinning. In picking off apples, remove first those that show by the borings at the blossom end that the coddling worm has taken up its abode inside, and then if there are too many still remaining. The Cow Pea. In the Northern and Middle States the cow pea in agriculture is but little known. It has no place among our commonly grown crops, and no ade-quate estimate of its value or utility in Northern husbandry is, therefore, en-tertained. At the South it has been grown for a long time, and there occu-pies about the same relation to the agri-cultural pursuits of the people that pies about the same relation to the agri-cultural pursuits of the people that clover does in the Northern States. There, it is highly esteemed as a fodder erop, and justly so, for it is invaluable in Southern husbandry for forage, for seed, or for a manurial crop. Its value and adaptability in restoring fertility to worn out land have mainly given it the prominence it has achieved, but this does not constitute all the valu-able qualities it possesses. Not long since our Maryland namesake referred to the notable case of the late J. Hew-lett, of Baltimore county, who had made several hundred acres of poor land rich. chiefly by the use of cow peas. That chiefly by the use of cow peas. That gentleman frequently gave the results of his experiments with this vegetable in the columns of our contemporary, which attract much notice. which attract much notice. One of the most important recom-mendations of this crop is its adaptabil-ity to poor or worn-out land. The plants grow well where nearly every-thing else fails, giving either forage or seed in fair quantities, and affording, as we have before indicated, ready means for bringing such land to a fertile con-dition Our purpose however is not

dition. Our purpose, however, is not to detail the methods which have been found the most successful to accomplish

this object, but to refer to the value of this plant as a forage crop. In the older portions of the Northern States, it is well to consider the relative value

other portions of the Northern States, it is well to consider the relative value of all forage plants which are worth cultivating, both as to their feeding qualities and habits of growth. We are pleased to not be that a prominent farm-er in New York tried cow peas for this purpose last season, and his experiment leads him to the confident belief that they will be largely grown at the North as soon as their value has been discov-ered. The seed was sown early in June, in light sandy loam; the season was favorable, and they were cut in Septem-ber. They were eaten greedily by cows, and there was considerable gain in the quantity of milk obtained. Comparative analyses show that they are richer in albuminoids than green corn toder, and while they are not quite equal to red clover, they are well worth cultivating as a change food, for

worth cultivating as a change food, for of these crops we have not enough. They grow very rapidly, making a dense mass of foliage in ninety days, killing

shading the ground from the sun. We shall be pleased to have the views of Southern readers, who have cultivated this crop, upon its usefulness and value,

their methods of cultivation, not only for fodder and for seed, but as the chief recuperative element in the restoration

to fertility of unproductive soils.-

Farm and Garden Notes.

Quicklime is destructive to worms, slugs and the larvæ of injurious in-

In feeding bran to stock we obtain a return almost equal to its cost in the active quality of the manure.

Ten bushels of spent tan bark mixed with two bushels of guano make an ex-cellent compost for potatoes.

Dr. Heath says that tuberculosis or

It is said that newly laid eggs may be kept fresh for two to four months by packing in clean old oats and storing in a temperature of thirty-six to forty de-

Bran or middlings mixed with whey and fed to pigs keeps them in excellent health, and if mixed with a little barey meal makes the sweetest and best of

At a recent farmers' meeting a speaker gave a recipe for making farming pay as follows: "Have but one business,

and get up in the morning and see to it yourself."

consumption in a cow is transmissable to the person who consumes the milk.

Prairie Farmer

lects.

pork.

ows frequently.

I do, but that is poor comfort. Lisa was a pretty little thing, with hair and eyes like a brown robin, and a winning trusting look that made a man feel like gathering her up in his arms and taking care of her. At the same time she had never stirred the depths of my being, and she was not the least like my ideai. Still I was quite screnely happy the next day as I went about my work, thinking of the future.

thinking of the future. "To-morrow, Conrad, my boy," I said to myself, "you will set your foot on another round of the ladder of for-tune—you will have one of the best and truest of girls for your bride, and a good round sum with her. She is not a dia-mond of the first water, to be sure, but more like a pearl—soft, moonbeamy, and—"

more like a pearl—soft, moonbeamy, and—" At that moment a swish of silken drapery startled me, and tho tap of French heels on the floor. I looked up and beheld such a vision of beauty that I feit like closing my eyes as it too much ight had dazzled me. A lady, young, yet with the ripeness and bloom of ummer, instead of the blush and pro-mise of apring, stood before me. The was dressed in a costly combina-tion of silk and velvet. She wore a sa-ble cloak, and diamond pendants at her ears. But I scarcely saw the jewels, aithough in that line, for looking into a print of golden fringed violet eyes that rested upon me—well. I might say plunged their glances into me—in a strange and heart-fluttering style. To the rest, the lady had waving polden hair, rippling very low down on how a pale, high bred complexion, with a mouth—ah, well, so rare and sweet no words could do it justice! "I would like," she said, in a voice that seemed to melt into the air and make it all resonant with music, "to low at some of your very finest dia-monte."

There was no one in the store that day

There was no one in the store that day but Alexis, a young relative of Shove-loff's who was learning the business. Alexis was a youth with fawn-col-ored hair, white eyelashes and a suety complexion; very absent-minded, and given to writing sonneis to some young Alexandrine that he had met at the Cathedrai of Our Lady of Kasar. He was rolling up a pair of faded eyes, that looked like bolled gooseber-

this moment. "I can show them to him and he will decide in three moments. Between you and me, he knows nothing whatever of diamonds. Of brains—diseased brains—

diamonds. Of brains—diseased brains— he knows considerable, but his ignor-ance on other points is dense." With a gay laugh that seemed to stir up shuddering echoes in the silence, she took the case in her hand and went out, shutting the door behind her. It was a large room, and somewhat vault-like, I thought, in appearance There was a great Russian store of white china in one corner that looked like a sarcophagus of an ecclesiological pat-There was a great Russian store of white china in one corner that looked like a sarcophagus of an ecclesiological pat-tern, with pinnacle and spire. There was a much-glided picture of St. Nicho-has on the wall-that patron saint who is found in every Russian house. I did not find much room for specu-lation in that room, or food for thought. Indeed, I had gotten all through, and was going the rounds again and again rather impatiently. Perhaps the lady had not found the first Doctor, or he might be hesitating about the price. Impossible to look in her face, I thought, and haggle over a few hundred rubles. When one is the fortunate possessor of such a jewel--why, the door is locked I have just turned the knob with the in-tention of looking out to see if my en-chantress is coming. I fall back in con-sternation. What does it mean? Before I have a chance to speculate about its meaning, the door opens and two persons enter. A stout man with the complexion of a kidney potato, and a stiff little aureole of red hair. He wears a green cloth suit with glit but-tons, or which the imperial eagle appreads itself. The other individual is an old woman, with three chins and a anuffy appear-mance. "Alf" said the fat gentleman,

"Ah!" said the fat gentleman,

feebly. It seemed thinner as it broadened. I thought of its fading "Good heavens! Is there no help for it-mone? Must I sit here, the sport of circumstances—an innocent victim, while my poor girl breaks her heart over the strange delay? I grow frantic. I call out. I implore. They the keepers to come to me. I adjure them by the memory of their mothers—of their sweethearts and wives, to listen to me-tobelieve me—to help me. Then I listen with a quick, throbbing heart. Every step in the corridor wakens hope that springs up only to die away. They do not heed me—no one comes! — "On, for the love of God," I cry, "get me out of this! To-day is my wedding day. This is a cruel mistake! I will give you a hundred rubies if you let me out. I will leave you my watch in plotge. You have only to you they and

No charcoal should be used on the teeth, nor any other hard substance, nor should soap in which the soda has not been completely neutralized. Patent tooth-powders should always be avoided

avoided. Ice water is injurious to the teeth, and so is whatever causes in them a sud-den change of temperature; the acids of the mouth readily penetrate the minute, invisible cracks effected in the

enamel. The teeth of the first set should not be extracted too early, as it will en-danger the permanent teeth. If they are decayed they should be filled.— Youth's Companion.

A Woman's Inspiration.

A Woman's Inspiration. Tor of a five-minute call a woman's speech when she gets home. She will gather inspiration for a good hour's been will gather husband --who is so interested, "www.furniture the second time within five spears if I'm not mistaken and here husband --who is so interested in the second time within the second time the second time second the second time second time second the second time second the second time within the second time the second time within the second time second time second the second time s

The larger part of the garden vegeta-bles should be planted in long rows rather than in short, cross rows, and the labor of hoeing will be materially lessened. Onions, beets, radishes, etc., can be best sown in this manner.

As a rule the size of the seed will indicate the depth to plant it, starting at one-half inch with the smallest, such as celery, parsnips, etc., while peas and beans may be put one and a half inches leep.

RICH GRIDDLE-CAKES .- Into twelv RICH GRIDDLE-CAKES.—Into twelve ounces of flour rub one large spoonful of butter, add three eggs, with as much milk as will make the dough the con-sistence of paste. Roll it out thin. Make into cakes, and bake them on a griddle.

CURRANT CAKE .- The whites of six eggs, one cup of sugar, two of flour, half a cup of butter, half a cup of sweet milk, one teaspoon of cream tartar, half a teaspoon of coda, one cup of cur-rants. Rub the butter and sugar to a cream, add the milk, flour and beaten whites a little at a time till all are in. Toward Preserves — Take these

TOMATO PRESERVES. - Take three ounds of round yellow tomatoes and TOMATO PRESERVES. — Take three pounds of round yellow tomatoes and peel them, add three pounds of sugar, and let them stand together until the next day; then drain off the syrup, boil it until the scum ceases to rise, put in the tomatoes and boil them slowly twenty minutes, take them out with a per-forated skimmer and lay them on a dish; boil the syrup until it thickens, adding at the same minute the ju'ce of a large lemon; put the tomatoes into jars and pour the hot syrup over them. Cover at once.

SAGO PUDDING .- One cup of sago, SAGO PUDDING.—One cup of sago, one quart of milk, five eggs, whites and yolks beaten separately; two table-spoons each of melted butter and sugar; soak the sago in enough water to cover it two hours; drain of the water if it is not all absorbed; soak two hours longer in the milk, which should he slightly warmed. When the sago is quite soft, heat the sugar and butter together, add the yolks, milk and sago, and lastly, the whites. Bake in a buttered dish, and eat warm with sweet sauce. Thusang Fruit.

Thinning Fruit. In good bearing season there are but few trees that do not bear too many specimens for their full deve opment in

of civilization, and at the entrance to a region of picturesque lakes, that, with their connecting streams, form a chain almost unbroken, save by rapids and falls, to either the Hudson bay country or the Saguenay, and the little-known territory still to the northward. Long cruises have been made by Americans. The Kleine Fritz (A. H. Siegfried) has followed the course of the Mississippi from the extreme head-waters to Rock Island, Illinois; the Maria Theresa (N. H. Bishop) has Maria Theresa (N. H. Bishop) has cruised by inland waters from Lansing-burg, New York, to the mouth of the Surance river; the Bubble (Charles E. Chase) in 1878 cruised from New York to Quebec by connecting water-ways, thence by portage through the Chaudiere to the headwaters of and down the Connecticut river, to and through Long Island Sound, to New York. Mr. C. H. Farnham has recently completed a Caradian waves on breeing YORK. MIT. C. H. Farnham has recently completed a Canadian voyage embracing the Saguenay, its tributaries, and other watercourses. In 1870 Mr. Frank Zihler made a cruise of about 1,200 miles, from Racine, Wisconsin, to New Orleans. Many less extended cruises have been made. and clubs have been organized in the larger cities.—Harper's Magazine.

has taken up its abode inside, and then if there are too many still remaining, remove the small ones. Every fruit-seller knows that it is the good-sized, fair fruit that is eagerly caught up in market, while it is the small, indiffer-ent, knurly specimens that go begging for a customer. As a rule, we think trees should rarely be allowed to bear so heavily as to need supports to the branches to prevent breaking down. Any tree that is liable to have its branches split down from its load of fruit is carrying more fruit than is well for the tree or good for the fruit.— *Lewiston Journal.*

Canoeing in the United States.

Cancelng in the United States. When John Macgregor, of the Inner Temple, published his entertaining ac-count of the Rob Roy's thousand-mile voyage on the lakes and rivers of Europe, he established canceing as a summer pastime. The idea was not new; it was older than authentic his-tory; but he gave it an overhauling and hrushing up that brought it out in a form that was wonderfully attractive. The Rob Roy was so diminutive that her captain was able to transport her on horseback, but what she accom-plished made her quite as famous as any ship of her majesty's navy. The Eng-

phisned made her quite as famous as any ship of her majesty's navy. The Eng-lish canoe fleet was soon numbered by hundreds. The crank Rob Roy was superseded, as a sailing canoe, by the Nautilus, and many voyages, under an endless variety of conditions, have since been accomplished. Canoe clubs were organized, and in an incredibly brief

organized, and in an incredibly brief time canceing became in Great Britain a national pastime. The introduction of canceing in the

The introduction of canoeing in the United States may be said to have taken place in 1870, when the New York canoe club was founded by William L. Alden. The Indian birch and dug-out, it is the helper to the new rest of the state.

it is true, belong to the canoe group, but they are, at best, rude craft, unit for general cruising, and had long before

general cluising, and non to be valued only as relics of an uncivilized condi-tion. Americans have enthusiastically adopted the pastime, and it is only a question of time when cances will be as

question of time when canoes will be as frequently seen on our bays, lakes, and rivers as sail and row-boats. Besides our long coast-line, we have an immense system of inland waters, a great part of which is as yet unexplored, and cannot for years be explored by any other craft than the light and easily portaged canoe. There is no one of the States in which long cruises may not he made

cance. There is no one of the States in which long cruises may not be made. It has been stated upon authority that summer cruises may be made upon the waters of Wisconsin alone for thirty years without retracting or ex-hausting the territory. In the northern portion of the State there are almost numberless unexplored lakes, some of large size, that are connected by rivers and smaller streams. A cance may, for instance, be launched upon Pewaukee lake, a beautiful sheet of water about

and similer streams. A cance may, for instance, be launched upon Pewaukee iake, a beautiful sheet of water about twenty miles west of Milwaukee, and then follow a winding course through a delightful country, through lake to rivulet, and from rivulet to lake, the iakes varying in length from three to eight miles, and in width from one to four miles. Leaving the lakes, the cance may follow Rock river, and pass-ing many beautiful towns and villages, strike the Mississippi at Rock Island, Illinois. Many of the Western (notably Minnesota and Michigan). Eastern and Middle States offer equally attractive fields for summer cruising. Canada is as yet almost unmapped. Twenty-five miles to the northward of Quebec the exploring canceist is beyond the bounds of civilization, and at the entrance to a region of picturesque lakes, that, with

A Peculiar Fitness for His Work.

A Peculiar Fitness for His Work. Many Australian shepherds are con-vised to describe their peculiarities in an amusing munner. One was a clergy-man. He was idle, sat down and let the sheep wander. Another was an English shepherd. He could not adapt inheelt to the vagrant ways of colonial sheep. Another was a munderer. He drove the sheep too hard. The best of h the exercise of his profession he had been observant, cautions and dexterous, stilling constant note of persons, peculiar-tites and dress. He had had to estimate his object with the least to section the they have the sheep too hard. The best of here value of his viotims, and to obtain his object with the least to secure the prize for his employer. Such is the prize for his employer. Such is the prize for his employer.

Henry Young, of Somerset, Ky., en-tertained the belief that watermelons could not be legal property. Acting on that theory, he did not confine his oper-ations to the fields but opened a loaded freight car and began to help himself. The train hands, when they went to stop the depredation, were met by a brandished knife and the assurance that they would be stabbed if they interfered. Young was fatally hurt before he would Young was fatally hurt before he w give up what he regarded as his ris