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Lines to a Picture.

Clear as a limpied lakelet's breast,
Kissed by the pale moon beam—
Now in motion and now at rest,
A spirit of sweetest dream—
She—with the wavy, shadowy hair,
And eyes of a phanton blue,
She is far too spiritu elle to mate,
With a creature of clay like you.
No taint of an earthly beauty dwells,
On that form so pure and pale;
And I seem t think of a funeral knell,
In place of a bridal veil.

—*Written for the Transcript.*

THE DAUGHTER OF A KING.

BY A. H. O.

The golden sheen of Eng'and's autumnal beauty lay fair and radient over the ancient palace of Whitehall. It was in 1553, when Mary had followed her brother, the good young King Edward, ta a throne from which death had early snatched him. And now the palace was a royal prison for her other sister, the Princess Elizabeth.

Morning at Whitehall. The few ladies whom they had spared to attend upon the princess, were clustered around her, trying with woman's wit to amuse the royal prisoner. It was a thankless office, for Elizabeth loved not the society of her own sex. She had far rather have been surrounded by those whose courtly grace and winning flattery would have penetrated to that vulnerable part of her heart which her future courtiers knew so well how to find.

For several hours she had been restless and uneasy. In vain had her attendants brought the lute and given her the sweetest music of the period, much of which was composed for and dedicated to the princess herself. These tender love songs written by the true- hearted poet who loved Elisabeth's mother, the ill-starred Anne Boleyn; and as the young princess caught the mellow strains, she felt that she would give worlds to inspire such loving words.

Pensively she hung her head, dwelling upon those rich melodies, and mingling with them the remembrance of episodes of her earlier life, when it was said her passionate nature had nearly betrayed her into imprudences which sully alike the characters of queen or peasant maiden. A true daughter of Henry VIII. and no less a true one of Annie Boleyn, it was not to be wandered at if she were possessed of strong passions. At length she roused herself from the fit of mournful recollection into which she had fallen, and assumed a gayer mood. She even trolled forth a lively ditty; but when it was ended, she said:

It is hard for a caged bird to sing, my damsels, and besides, my royal sister might deem it heresy, shoul dany one resort to her gracious majesty that her captive dared open her mouth save for an Ave Maria.'

'My gracious princess, for heaven's sake, hush! The verywalls may whisper to the queen that you make light of her.'

'God's death; and so I do, Alicia! Am I not the true queen, and was not her birth attainted? Did not my royal father decide that I was the true heir to the crown? There is not a shadow of common right in her retaining a throne to which her claim was long ago set aside as illegal.'

The princess had wrought herself up to such a pitch of indignation that she did not hear a loud knocking at the door of her apartment. Her ladies heard it, however, and quaked with fear when they remembered how fatal might be the consequences of her rashness in uttering such words. Nor was their alarm allayed when on opening the door a troop of Elizabeth's bitterest enemies appeared, among whom were Gardiner, Paget, Howard and Sussex.

The haughty look had not faded from the lip of the princess nor was the entrance of the prelate and noblemen calculated to calm down the angry feelings which she had been indulging toward Mary. She remembered, however, in season to prevent anything serious, that, as prisoner, she had better refrain from [illegible] displeasure. Resuming a [illegible] she asked to what event [illegible] so sudden and unexpected a visit.

Gardiner, although evidently much embarrassed, replied, hesitatingly, that he had a warrant from the queen to commit her highness to the Tower.

The severity, real or assumed, was [illegible] The veins in her forehead seemed [illegible] to bursting, and her hands were [illegible] until the sharp nails entered her [illegible] The long, golden ringlets were [illegible] back and displayed the broad open [illegible] in its full neight and breadth. It [illegible] not her next words to show that she was the daughter of Henry VIII.

'This is noble, this is brave of you, my lord prelate, and you, gentlemen of the court of England! Marry, how ye are growing wanton with your prosperity and power, when ye can take a king's daughter to the Tower without sign of guilt upon her part.'

Sussex explained that it was the queen's command, for which they were in no way accountable; and added a reproof for the bitterness with which she assailed them for simply obeying their royal mistress. It was with added bitterness that he went on;

'For Gardiner, no man herself dare not address [illegible] you have done, and we will [illegible] bear it even from a princess of the [illegible] We have a care, madam, [illegible] servants of the crown with the consideration that belongs to your dignity and to theirs.'

His assured and confident address brought Elizabeth to a sense of her danger in thus giving way to the passion that possessed her; and she listened more patiently to the words of Paget and Howard, who informed her that she was suspected of conniving at the treachery of Wyat.

'I do not doubt that your highness will be able to endure the investigation which, after all, is but a mere formality. Her majesty, is, of course, well convinced of her sister's loyalty and affection—'

But he had not gone a step too far. The lion nature of King Henry again predominated in his daughter, and she threw a glance full of ire upon the speaker.

'It is well! I am ready now, God's death, it would irk me to live in the same world with such traitors to honor as they whom I see before me. Let the measure of infamy he full. The same block at which my unhappy mother suffered, after being hunted down by court wolves, will serve for her daughter. I scorn you all. Ye are false, all of ye, and none falser than you who wear the holy robes, and disgrace them, too.'

This was addressed to Gardiner, who turned pale with rage, and commanded her to prepare instantly for her journey, muttering inarticulately some sentence which 'woman's tongue' was alone distinguishable.

Elizabeth, however, was speedy in her preparations. Two of her ladies only were admitted to attend her, and with this scanty retinne for a royal princess, she went on board the queen's barge. Stately as a queen, Elizabeth took her seat beneath the gold and crimson awning, while Gardiner and the lords [illegible] heirs opposite. All was silent, as if some criminal was going to his death. instead of a young and lovely princess going at the command of a queenly sister to test the loyalty of her cause. As the courtiers looked at her and marked the deep crimson spot which outraged dignity had painted upon her cheek, they felt almost ashamed that they had been chosen to imprison a girl of twenty years on a charge of treason and conspiracy.

There were those on the bank of the river that saw her whom they fondly hoped to hail as their future queen, thus spirited away by the grim adherents of her who was already called Bloody Mary, although the word was spoken in hushed whispers. Already there was a dull murmur from their lips, Elizabeth caught the faint sound, and bowed her head with a graceful recognition of the faces of friends whom she saw there. That recognition at such a moment. How it rivited their hearts to her, and how it increased their hatred of her who occupied the throne which they knew their favorite would grace so well. It was an earnest of that devoted affection that followed the maiden Queen to the latest hour of her reign, that involved so many inconsistencies of character, and was proof against them all.

When she raised her head, the sun was setting, but the whole broad West was one blaze of golden glory. The prela te's eyes were directed to the same object. To both a prophetic voice seemed to whisper. To the ambitious man the fading orb said, 'Thou, too, shalt sink as I sink.' To Elizabeth the radiant scene brought a different tale of future power and eminence, and a voice breathed in her ear, 'This fair England shall yet be swayed by King Henry's daughter.' No wonder that the light came to her eye, and that the heavy burden was raised from a heart that believed the prophecy.

In another moment her light foot was upon the platform of the Traitor's Gate. She looked up at the gloomy pile that threw its dark shadow over her crimsoned cheek. It paled not. The omen had done its work, and the royal heart of Elizabeth did not quail, even when she entered the place that had been the sepulchre of so many hopes; but in the hour of future greatness that moment was remembered. Did not the shadows of Norfolk, of Northumberland, of the well beloved Essex, and of the young and lovely Scottish Queen arise to strike home to her heart the remembrance of her own hour of peril?

Five years after this night, Mary, sick, perhaps of her bloody career, lonely and desolate, though a wife and queen, disappointed in the dearest hopes of women, ill and suffering, laid down in the grave her cruel heart and crimson hand. And she that was carried beneath that golden sunset, a prisoner, was proclaimed all over that fair domain, its queen, the rightful sovereign of England and Scotland, bought by the death of the two Marys, and of Ireland, to which she bore no sovereign's love. Alas that human greatness must always spring from open graves! Yet, at the last, the death of one victim of her love and cruelty opened her own grave.

Forty-five years had she queened it over England, whose throne she has ascended at 25. Loving and beloved, for she had bestowed her affections upon more than one, and had been sought by many, she had refused to ally herself with any one. The last love, Essex, received from her a ring, with the solemn pledge that, into whatever disgrace he might fall, if he would send her the ring she would hear and answer his petition.

After his trial and condemnation to death, the thought occurred to him that he would try the effect of the ring. He intrusted it, however, to a faithless hand, and Elizabeth, who, day after day, had watched and waited for the looked appeal, distressed and indignant at the failure to secure her sympathy and pardon, signed the death warrant.

How that woman's stern soul melted when the terrible deed was done! If oceans of tearswould have availed, she would shed them all, to have revived the silenced pulse to a heart that had perhaps ever loved her, aged and faded as she was. Alas! Elizabeth had asked and hoped too much from the human hearts around her. She felt now how bitter was age and decay, and would have given her throne for one loving word from any being on earth.

And, failing this, the poor old queen, stung into madness by the treachery and deception which had been shown her, lay down upon her cushions, refusing even the comfort of a bed, and breathed out a life at once so grand and so solitary. To her had never been granted that beautiful solace of saying: 'I dwell among my own kindred.' All her life long she was a desolate woman. Let us hope that, at that bar where human imperfections are righteously judged, the recording angel will have blotted out the dismal transcript of her vanity, her weakness and her cruelty, and present only the page that tells of her many virtues.

ORIGIN OF THE NAMES OF THE STATES.

Apropos of the centenary of the United States, the Journal des Debats gives the origin of the names borne by the several States of the Union. The State of Maine derived its name from the province of Maine in France; and was so called in remembrance of the wife of Charles I, Queen Henrietta Maria, who possessed the memorial rights of that province.—New Hampshire was called after the county of New Hampshire in England. Vermont comes from the French words "vert" and "mont." Massachusetts signifies in the Indian tongue "the land of high hills." Rhode Island was so called because of its resemblance to the Island of Rhodes in the Mediterranean. Connecticut means "long river." New York was so named in honor of the Duke of York, to whom Charles II. conceded the proprietorship of the State. New Jersey derived its appellation from Sir George Carter, who, previously to his residence there, had been Governor of Jersey in the Channel Islands. Pennsylvania was called after William Penn, with the termination added of "Sylvania." Delaware was so named by Lord De la Ware, Governor of Virginia. Maryland received its designation in remembrance of the wife of Charles I, Queen Henrietta Maria.—Virginia it is well known, took its name from Queen Elizabeth. Carolina was so called in honor of Charles I.; Georgia, in honor of George II. Florida signifies the "fete of flowers." Louisiana was also designated in honor of Louis XIV. Mississippi is derived from a word which signifies in one of the Indian dialects, "the father of waters." Arkansas is derived from the Indian word "Kansas," muddy water, and the French "arc." Teunessee is also of Indian origin, and implies "the circuitous river." Ohio means 'the beautiful river." Michigan signifies "fishing net." Indiana means the country of the Indians. Illinois comes from the Indian "illini" (men) and "ois" (tribes). Wisconsin is derived from words of the same language signifying "an impetuous torrent." Missouri means "a muddy river." Iowa, "sleeping waters," and Minnesota, "dark waters."

☞In the neighborhood of Rome is a place called the Three Fountains. Tradition alleges that it is the place where St. Paul was executed and that after his head was detached from his body, the blood gushed thrice from the latter, and that three fountains broke from the spot where it lay. An abbey of French Trappists was consequently established there, but abandoned in 1821 on account of malaria. The late Pope, in 1868, invited a new detachment of Trappists to settle on the spot. They accepted his Holiness's invitation, which probably amounted in their eyes to a command, to come and be killed, and soon found that they inevitably would [illegible] unless they at least passed the [illegible] elsewhere. But in 1870 an American visitor suggested a trial of the eucalyptus globulus, and they at once acted on the suggestion. The trees, of which they have now sixty varieties growing, throve rapidly, and a recent visitor says that while it must be admitted that the brethern are still a pretty seedy looking lot, yet they still exist, and can even live at the abbey throughout the year without suffering from malaria. At this rate another generation may see the Campagna a healthy place of residence.

NEW SPELLING.

The following is taken from a very old paper:

80 you be—A tub.
80 ow! pea—A top.
Be 80—Bat.
See 80—Cat.
Pea 80—Pat.
Are 80—Bat.
See O! double you—Cow.
See you be—Cub.
See a be—Cub.
Tea you double tea.—Butt.
Tea a double ell—Ball.

☞A Detroit sign reads, 'Wanted, a young man to drive horses up stairs.'

Lines on the Death of Mrs. M. W., of Galena, by her Friend Mrs. Annie L. Hurlock.

A fond and devoted mother lay dying,
As o're her pillow her husband bent,
And her little children around crying,
To each in turn, her gaze she bent.

To him her counsels she first gave,
That he would shun all wickedness
And try to live a christian life
And meet her in Heaven at last.

Then called she to her little ones,
Each she gave a parting kiss
And pointing to her little sons,
Said "teach them, dear, of Jesus."

Then to her oldest child she said,
Dont forget your mother, dear,
When she is laid beneath the sod
And her counsels no more you hear.

Now, all repeat with me the prayer,
Our Father which art in Heaven,
And as she ceased death entered there,
And the chain on earth was riven.

THE CUBAN WAR.

NINE YEARS CONTEST.

AN HONORABLE PEACE AT LAST.

The long and bloody struggles waged for the independence of Cuba since the autumn of 1868 has come to an end by the surrender of the insurgent forces, induced by concessions on the part of the Spanish government which many are disposed to regard as worth all the efforts made to win them by the Cubans. However, when one reviews the story of the nine years' war, and counts up all the losses sustained by both sides in men and money, besides the enormous damage inflicted on the island by the destruction of property and the suspension of production, the mind is filled with horror at a policy of selfishness which made such sacrifices necessary before the ordinary forms of popular government were conceded to the inhabitants of the devastated island. If Spanish pride is satisfied with the measure of success which has crowned the desperate war of repression waged against the Cubans, Spanish vanity is responsible for all the horrors of that war, because if it is deemed honorable and just to grant the privileges now conceded to Cuba after the struggle it was equally just that they should have been granted in 1868. If this war Spain has won, perhaps, a slight material advantage, but at the expense of a moral loss which she can never hope to recover. Indeed, her hold on the Antilles has been loosened through her own fault, and the near future may wrest from her altogether the fair jewels of her crown in the West Indies. Regarding the condition of Cuba after the war, it must be conceded that if she has failed to attain independence this time she has demonstrated that her people are capable of great and heroic efforts, and the lesson learned in misfortune may prove of incalculable advantage to her when the hour of success arrives. A leap from slavery to liberty must be made through the flames of a fire that purifies the victorious nationality. The conditions under which the Cubans commenced their efforts were unfavorable, inasmuch as they had to deal with the question of slavery as represented by a preponderating section of the population, by the empirical treatment which applied questionable remedies only locally, but left the great area of the evil practically untouched. They had to liberate the slaves without being able to control them in a state of ignorance and freedom, and when their own numbers were reduced in the struggle with the Spanish army their ranks were necessarily recruited from a source which could not possibly add to the moral strength of their cause. Hence even success had its dangers for the thoughtful section of the Cuban patriots, because with it they would find themselves face to face with an element of political force of their own creation, but which they were by no means certain of controlling for the good of their country. Possibly considerations of this kind had weight in the Cuban councils when Spain offered her terms of peace. The self-government which has been conceded must be regarded as for the time being preferable to the state of anarchy that would probably arise when the patriots found themselves in a minority in presence of the emancipated field hands of the sugar plantations. The politics of St. Domingo would be repeated in Cuba and the country liberated from Spain become a prey to dissensions more disastrous to her interests than the overriding tyranny of the hidalgos. To maintain a national independence Cuba must win it after slavery has been abolished on her soil and political sobriety practised under the new forms of her government.

THE WAR IN CUBA.

The history of nearly ten years' struggle which commenced at Yara on October 10, 1868, is one of the deepest interest.—The events that immediately preceded the outbreak have a close connection with the condition of politics in the mother country, as Spaniards love to call old Spain. The revolution of 1868 promised great reform on the peninsula, but the Cubans possessed a deep and burnin hatred of Spain, had no faith whatever that the benefits to be enjoyed by the Spaniards would be extended to them. They, the Cubans, knew from experience that, no matter who ruled in Spain, Cuba would continue to be regarded as a conquered dependency, from which the sinews of war or the means for political intrigue would continue to be drawn.—Among the leading spirits in the insurrectionary movement were Carlos Manuel Cespedes, Francisco Aguilera, Manuel, Aguilera, Belisario Alverez, Vicente Garcia, Donato Marmol and Manuel Fernandez, each representing a local revolutionary junta in the Eastern Department of the Island. Early in October it had been determined to begin the war of independence on the 14th, but the action of the Spanish government seems to have forced the insurgents to commence on the 10th by the new historic declaration of principles and the proclamation of the Cuban republic at Yara.—With a few hundred poorly armed followers the brave Cespedes took the field and won his first success in the capture of the town of Bayamo on the 18th, and of the citadel an the 22d A Spanish force of 800 infantry with cavalry sent under the command of Colonel Quiros to relieve Bayamo was entirely defeated by the Cubans.

Meantime Count Valmaseda, the *Seyundo Cabo*, or Deputy Captain General at Havana, was ordered to take the field against the insurgents. He commenced operations by making a final tender of terms to the patriots, but failed ta make any iupression on them by fair promises. He then advanced with a force of about 2,200 men, chiefly made up of volunteers, but counting a few regular troops. He was attacked between Nuevitas and Puerto Principe, and left his dead on the field. He finally reached San Miguel after a harrassing march of five days during which the patriots hung on his flanks and rear, cutting off many of his men. Increasing his force to 4,000 men he reached Bayamo after a series of bloody checks only to find the place burned and abandoned by the Cubans. In other parts of the Eastern Department the progress of the Spanish troops was continually being checked, and Colonel Acosta z Alvear was defeated by the patriots at Las Yaguos with heavy loss. On December 26 General Quesada succeeded in landing a cargo of arms and took command of the insurgent army of Camaguey Lersundi, the Spanish Captain General, made great efforts to [illegible] a peaceful settlement of the [illegible] but failed and retired to Spain, being succeeded by Captain General Dulce. Toward the close of the administration of Lersundi the volunteers in Havana perpetrated a wholesale massacre of innocent persons at the Villanueva Theatre and the Louvre, under the pretence of avenging an insult offered to the Spanish flag. The organization of these corps of resident Spaniards created a condition of affairs that rendered the negotiations between the Spanish authorities and the insurgents wholly fruitless. In February, 1869, Captain General Dulce sent commissioners to the Cubans to open negotiations, offering them everything but independence, but met with no encouragement. Toward the end of the same month a Congress of Representatives of the revolution met at Camaguey, and the first act of the new government then organized was the abolition of slavery. General Ruloff, a Pole, with 7,000 insurgents of the Villas, was successful in several battles with the Spaniards in February, 1869. On April 11 Cespedes was formally elected President of the Cuban Republic, and General Quesada Commander-in-Chief of the army. In the meantime Valmaseda—called the "tiger"—issued a general order that every male over fifteen years of age found in the country away from his home without good reason should be shot, and that every house on which a white flag was not displayed should be burned, and that all women or children found alone on their farms should be removed to Bayamo or Jiguni. In August, 1870, Mr. Fish, the United States Secretary of State, proposed terms for the cession of the island to the Cubans, but the authorities at Madrid declined to consider them. General Caballero de Rodas succeeded Dulce as Captain General, arriving in Cuba in July with reinforcements equal to 30,000 men. De Rodas not proving to be popular with the volunteers of Havanna, he was superseded by Valmaseda in December, 1870. He was succeeded in 1872 by Ceballos, and in 1873 by General Pieltain, who tried to open negotiations with the insurgents on the basis of Cuba remaining a state of the Spanish [illegible] This offer was, however, declined, and the operations of the patriots pushed vigorously westward into the Central Department. In November 1873, Pieltain was superseded by General Jovellar as Captain General, and Cespedes gave way to Cisneros [illegible] President of the Cuban Republic. From [illegible] tober, 1868, to the end of 1873, Spain [illegible] 000 out of the 80- 000 troops she h[illegible]

gave of her losses of resident Spaniards and in the first three years, ending Oct. 1871, over $70,000,000. The destruction of sugar estates and other property continued without interruption during all this time, and fightin[illegible] was of daily occurrence on the lines b[illegible]en the opposing armies.

THE VIRGINIUS AFFAIR AND OTHER EVENTS.

The reader will remember [illegible] ite- ment created in the country on the arrival of the news of the capture of the Cuban steamer Virginius off Jamaica, and the subsequent shooting of her passengers and many of her crew at the [illegible] slaughter house in Santiago de Cuba.—Coincident with that massacre [illegible] an attack by the insurgents on Manzanillo and also the battle of La [illegible]ja. The horror manifested in the United States at the massacre of the Virginius crew was taken advantage of by General Quesada to appeal to General Grant for belligerent rights for the insurgents, which, however were not granted. General Burriel, Governor of Santiago de Cuba, who ordered the murder of the unfortunate men of the Virginius, was recalled to Spain, but rewarded there for his butch[illegible] In the latter days of December a battle was fought at Palo Seco. in which the Spaniards were defeated. They sustained another defeat in January, 1874, at Melones, and the insurgents enjoyed a large number of plantations throughout that district. In February the indecisive battle of Maranjo was fought. In June the patriots captured the town of Bayamo, and in July negotiations were reported as being again in progress for a settlement, but came to nothing. From that time until the end of 1874 continuous fighting was kept up. Sixteen serious engagements took place during that time.

As Valmaseda was again made Captain General he offered amnesty in March, 1875, to certain leaders with their followers, but it was rejected, as before, and the war went on with vigor, although the Captain General renewed his offer again and again. Cespedes', death was a tragic ending to a patriotic career. He was succeeded by Palma and Juan B. Sporturno as presidents. The recent surrender of Sporturo marked the dissolution of the Cuban insurgent governments. At the end of 1875 Valmaseda was superseded by Jovellar, who set at once to work in a systematic manner to reconcile the insurgents with the inevitable failure of their cause. In this he has been seconded by General Martinez Campos, who, although nominally in command of the army, took an active part in the negotiations. It is to be feared that the volunteers of Cuba may not immediately accept the peace terms, but the power of the government will undoubtedly be exercised for the preservation of order.

He pressed her to his manly breast.
She seconded the motion;
His lips on hers he fondly pressed,
—There was a slight commotion.

I'll put the question now, said he,
That you and I be married;
He voted "aye," and "aye said she,
—Decided—vote was carried.

BRIEF AFFIDAVIT.

A traveller interogating a backwoodsman received brief but pertinent answers, thus:

"Whose house is this?"
"Mogg's."
"Of what built?"
"Logs."
"And neighbors?"
"Frogs."
"What is the soil?"
"Bogs,"
"The climate?"
"Fogs."
"What do you live on?"
"Hogs."
"How do you catch them?"
"Dogs."

☞A gentleman was called upon to apologize for words uttered when in wine "I beg pardon," said he, "I did not mean to say what I did; but I've had the misfortune to lose some of my front teeth, and words slip out now and then without my knowing it."

☞Fashion journals report the broad gauge garters of the style worn in the time of James I. are coming into vogue —"Madam," said a gentleman to a lady who accidentally dropped one while passing out of a Broadway store, "you 're losing your dog dollar."

☞The experienced editor can always tell at sight the man who comes in with his first attempt at original poetry. He walks on tiptoe, and looks as if he had just passed a counterfeit bill or strangled a baby.

☞What must be the potato bug's opionion of humanity that goes around putting poison on the victuals of human insects.

☞The side door of a bar-room is like a great many people's prayer books—open only on Sunday.

AGRICU[illegible]

More grass le[illegible] sing of food on [illegible] mottoe now. The [illegible] of our idle [illegible] into [illegible] more live stock [illegible] a step in [illegible] right direc[illegible]

The pr[illegible] part o[illegible] ter is to [illegible] and to keep [illegible] pile growing; [illegible] and to repair [illegible] plow th[illegible]; Fe[illegible] and l[illegible] he fie[illegible] dred [illegible] [illegible] than at [illegible] time. If such work is done [illegible] not have to be done at some [illegible] when other work is pressing.

Locality for Orchards.—In almost all cases it is the universal experience that orchards are more certain to do well where the spot chosen is somewhat higher than the surrounding land. Often enough the fruit will be killed by spring frosts, while those on land fifty feet higher will escape. The cold air always sinks, the higher of course escapes. The trees on the river banks often escape when others are injured, and people think it is the contiguity of the water when it is really the elevation—the cooler air being drawn to the river-bed.

Mistakes in managing horses; even when of an apparently trivial nature, are often the cause of much needless suffering, and even permanent injury. Of these a few that are common are: Bathing the feet of horses to cool them off when heated by hard work; watering them immediately after meals when about to start on a journey, instead of waiting a while, or letting them drink before feeding; giving them, through mistaken kindness, an extra feed before driving them at a rapid pace, and so forcing them to travel on an over-loaded stomach; starting to fair or market at a swinging trot while the animals are fresh and full of feed, instead of letting them settle slowly down to their work, and cruelly omitting to cover them when heated after a rapid drive, and so exposing them to much suffering while the reckless driver is enjoying himself.

Small Fruits in Gardens.—But few people seem to know the value of small fruits to a family, when grown in their own gardens. You commence with strawberries; they continue about a month. You pick, perhaps, from six to twelve quarts a day. You have them on your table as a desert, if you please, at noon, and your tea table is loaded with them at evening and you want but little else than your bread and butter. Your family consume, in one way and another about eight quarts a day, and while they last no medicines for body ailment are required, as a quart of strawberries daily will generally dispel all ordinary diseases that are not settled permanently in the system. After strawberries, raspberries continue about three weeks; then we have blackberries when the climate is not too cold for cultivated varieties; then the currants ripen, which remain until the early grapes mature; and taking the season through, any family with a half acre of land in a garden can grow small fruits that make country life delightful, and at the same time many dollars can be saved in the supply of the table.

Ornament and Utility.—With very little additional cost and trouble, the unsightly structures erected here and there about the home grounds might be converted into ornaments. Especially is this apparent in winter season, when they are not concealed by the foliage of the vines, which cover up their ugliness.

It is, ineed a matter of surprise that so many owners of country homes overlook the beautiful when utility and beauty might just as well be combined. Small out-houses, grape-vine arbors and frequented walks may not only be made beautiful ornaments to the garden, but shady resting-places, where those who so desire, in the heat of the summer day or, even during warm, sunshiny winter weather, may find a pleasant retreat. There are scores of hardy vines that, with a trifle of care, may be made to cover such arbors, rendering them most attractive in themselves, and objects which, together, serve to form the out-door attractions of home. It is, we repeat, a matter of surprise, when we think of these things, that that the grounds about so many country dwellings are, as if from choice, utterly neglected.—*Rural New Yorker.*

The Wings of Fowls that Fly.—The wings of fowls that fly over a common four foot fence (when it is desirable to confine them within limited runs), may be clipped, to prevent this or, a better mode is to strip each of the flight feathers upon one wing to its shaft or quill; say up to within an inch or two of the end. The fine side pluming will grow out again, slowly—but this stripping of one wing will disable the fowls from rising up in the air, in its attempt to mount the fence.

A better plan still, is that which is adopted by several careful breeders of the Leghorns, Hamburgs, and etc., in Massachusetts. And it is is to cover the run entirely, say three from the ground, with common two inch fish twine netting (not wire, which is too expensive for this purpose.)

This twine netting is an arti[illegible] merce, and may be had [illegible] mesh, like the wire [illegible] and twine manuf[illegible] in the Atlanti[illegible] admirable [illegible] durable.

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