

THE FUTURE.

A figure wanders through my dream,
And wears a veil upon its face,
Still bending to my breast it seems.

Of toiling through the troubled years,
The rapture of that smile can teach
More than a century of tears.

How sure, how calm the picture seems!
How near it comes, behold, possessed!
It is not only in my dreams.

We look into the heart of flowers
And wonder whence that bloom can rise;
The secret hope of human hands,

We know the lesson; but a cry,
Bitter and vast, is in our ears,
Our life of fruitless misery.

TAKEN BY STORM.

"Mademoiselle, we are obliged to
ask your hospitality. Believe me,
we will encroach upon it as little as possible."

The speaker, a young Prussian
officer in full uniform, bent low before
the beautiful girl whom he addressed.

But Marie Moreau saw neither the
courtly grace or manner, nor noted
the young, handsome face and form.

"Sir," she said, her lips curling
with undisguised scorn as she spoke,
"we are women, and defenseless."

"We are women, and defenseless,"
it fits you well that you should make
a pretense of asking through courtesy

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my men from the house, but it is
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moment on the threshold of the outside
door, and glanced up and down
the street, filled with soldiers.

"You are in authority in this house,
sir, over all its inmates?" she questioned.
"If we are your prisoners, let us know it,
We can then enforce your wishes."

"You do me injustice, mademoiselle!"
he replied in a low, thrilling tone.
"I beg you for your own sake, not for mine,
not to venture out this morning."

"Your prayers and commands are
all one to me, sir," she retorted.
The next minute she had gained the
street, far forgotten, in her indignant anger.

"She started to return, when coming
immediately toward her, extending
from the curb to the wall, was a line
of Prussian soldiers, arm linked in arm,
their steps unsteady from liquor,
and their voices raised in laughter
and song."

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my presence. I will go away and
leave you."

"And he turned his head that she
might not see the moisture in his eyes.
But softly she stole to his side,
and kneeling down she nestled her head
on his arm."

"If I stay, Hugh, then will you go?"
"My love—my darling! do you
mock me? Oh, this is cruel!"

"Nay, Hugh; I am like my own
poor Paris," she replied. "The siege
has been a long one, but she and I, I
fear, alike have been taken by
Storm."

The Extinction of Large Animals.

In an interesting article on this
subject in a French journal, M.
Vignes shows that those species
which exceeded their fellows in height
and bulk are more than ever at the
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THE WISE BEELS.

MILLIE C. POMEROY.

On a sunny Sabbath morning
Fourth two messengers were sped.
That the bells be set a-ringing,
One to say, in chime and singing:

By mischance the stupid servants
Went not whither they were bade,
But each where his own bent led;
One said, "Ring the bells right glad."

So it chanced that, at the bridal,
All turned pale to hear the bell;
While the glad music was chiming
'Mid the dirge discordant fell.

TRICKS OF THE TRADE.

Secrets of the Mysteries Revealed—Information
for Consumers.

It is perhaps not known to the
general reader, that some of the finest
scents and flavors are derived from
what is called impurities, decaying
and refuse matter of various kinds.

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cheap wines, such as most Americans
buy. Some of the temperance
societies might find the returns they
are after by satisfying public curiosity
about what wines are made of.

AMERICAN MANNERS.

As Seen Through English Eyes—Impressions,
of Archibald Forbes, the London Times
Correspondent.

A reporter of the New York
Tribune recently called on Archibald
Forbes, the famous war correspondent
of the London Times, who gives the
following spicy account of the gentle-
man's opinion of our people in general:

"What do I think of America?" he
said, in answer to a question, "I
think you have a country and a people
to be admired—to use the mildest term.
I have been very agreeably disap-
pointed. In our profession, we are
accustomed to study human nature,
and while I have been in this country
I have seen a side of character which
I never saw before, and which, I must
say, I never expected to see. The
English have the idea that the Ameri-
can people are a race of ill-mannered,
bad-tempered people. But they never
were more mistaken in their lives.
There are no bad manners in this
country. What has been mistaken for
bad manners is the abruptness. One
says to a ticket-agent: "Can you
sell me a ticket to such a place?" He
replies: "Two-fifty," and hands one
out to you. You instantly think:
Well, you are an ill-tempered fellow
not to answer my question, but on
reflection you become satisfied that it
is the most practical way of doing
business. You ask a man to move a
little. He does not hear you, and he
says: "Ay," instead of "Beg your pardon,
sir." But as soon as he catches your
meaning he is all politeness, and takes
an interest in your welfare."

"Then, do you consider the Ameri-
cans a sympathetic people?"
"Not sympathetic, but human. I
missed a train out West. The brutes
in England would have laughed at me
and said, 'You'll be in time for the
next one.' But what did they say
out West, 'Oh, that is too bad,' and
immediately helped me to get out of
the difficulty as much as was in their
power. I have met no brutes in this
country. At first I thought the hotel
clerk was one. He will answer your
questions in a mechanical sort of way,
and throw a key at you, as much as
to say, 'What the devil do you want,
anyway.' But experience has taught me
a lesson, and I now think the hotel
clerk is the traveling man's best friend.
His manners are abrupt because the
public doesn't want two words when
one will suffice. But if you want to
find out anything, or to have anything
done, you go to the same clerk whom
you have thought churlish, and he does
it for you readily and satisfactorily."

"Have you noticed any peculiar
American habits?"
"I cannot recall any except per-
haps, the habit Americans have of
clearing their throats. Canadians are
also peculiar. They never shut a
door. I asked a boy in a hotel what a
door was for, and he replied, 'To go
in by.' But speaking of Canadians
reminds me of my trip to Canada. It
was one continual supper and speech-
making. I could not get away. The
Canadians are genial, gentlemanly
men; men of sterling character, who
I believe mean well. But they are
insufferably slow. They admire
Americans, and when an American
happens among them they receive
him with open arms—can not do too
much for him. But when they cross
the border they are dignity personified
and keep the Americans at the elbow
joint, as if every man they met
wanted to rob them."

"Have you discovered any swin-
dle?"
"Not by any means. In not a
single instance has there been any
attempt to get the better of me. You
pay so much per day at the hotel, or
so much for this or that, the price of
which can always be ascertained. I
do not see as there is any chance for
a man who has his wits about him to
be swindled. There are no porters or
servants to ask you for attendance
fees. If you give the man a quarter
for carrying your baggage, it is your
own affair entirely. There is no
question but what America is a very
great country, and I mean to come
back to it."

The New Arctic Expedition.

The New York Herald says that
Commander Cheyne of the British
royal navy, has offered Lieutenant
Schwatka a position in the Arctic
expedition to sail from England next
June. He expects also the co-opera-
tion of Lieut. Heogord of the royal
Danish navy, who will accompany it
in the interests of Denmark. In En-
gland the proposal meets with some
popular favor, and it is intended that
it shall be conducted under private
auspices, and untrammelled by govern-
ment orders. It is proposed, should
the sum of £30,000 be secured, to send
a vessel to St. Patrick's bay, where the
Alert of Nares' expedition, wintered,
and from there survey the prospect of
polar sledging by means of balloons,
and, if favorable circumstances are
found to exist, it is intended to attempt
the journey with the assistance of bal-
loons. Otherwise, the vessel will
return down Smith sound and enter
Wilton channel by way Lancaster
sound, passing up with the current
that is believed to flow toward the
north and east, to possible winter quar-
ters in latitude eighty-four degrees
north. From here polar explorations
will be conducted by means of sledges
and balloons, and upon being released
from ice in the following summer, the
vessel will pursue her course toward
the northeast, passing as near the pole
as possible, and probably pass the
second winter near latitude eighty-
four degrees north, upon a meridian
further to the east and about due north
of Greenland. The following summer,
upon breaking out from her winter
quarters, she will continue her home-
ward voyage to England, passing down
the southerly current between Green-
land and Spitzbergen. The plan
seems to be an excellent one, provided,
in the first place, Commander Cheyne
can succeed in placing his vessel at
eighty degrees north, by way of Well-
ington channel. But one vessel has
ever yet reached St. Patrick's bay,
and none whatever has reached even
latitude seventy-eight degrees north
by way of Wellington channel.

CINCINNATI is making great
preparations for the next re-union of
the army officers of the Tennessee, which
will be held in that city April
9 and 7.

WE TWO.

MAUD MEHRETH.

Beside a babbling mountain-stream,
Where softly alders quiver—
Where eddying bubbles glisten and gleam
Downward toward the river—

Two fair-haired children traced the mead
Of butter-cup and clover;
Or rode, on Fanny's winged steeds,
The purple hill-tops over.

Two children roamed the shady dells,
By fancy blithe or sober,
From May's first blossoms on the hills
Till crimson lipped October.

They watch the waxen May-Flowers creep
From russet covers under;
And whispered low of fancies deep,
With nods, and smiles, and wonder.

Till Time the gray-beard—fairy he,
Unfairly-like his doing—
Had touched the maiden's merry glee
With his resistless wooing;

While Life his heavy hands put forth,
And chained the childish ardor
To days and deeds of use and worth,
Beneath his strong reuder.

The joyous ways they wandered down:
Life's sunny, spring-time weather;
Then parted in the rose-hedged lawn,
To walk no more together.

For one, the roar of Ocean's surf—
For one, the vales are blooming;
One sings the weary dirge of Earth—
And one its songs is humming.

I only know o'er both alike
The sun of morning shineth;
That eager eyes look low 'neath the light
When the day-time declineth.

FARM AND HOME.

Domestic Matters.

GREASE FROM SILK.—To remove
grease-spots from silk dresses, rib-
bons, etc., rub softly with pieces of
freshly cut, stale bread—each piece
absorbs a part of the grease until all
is extracted.

HOME-MADE LEMON EXTRACT.—To
three ounces of the thin yellow peel,
allow one pint of good alcohol. Keep
in a bottle tightly corked. Shake
frequently every day for a week, then
strain the liquid from the peel and it
is ready for use.

KEEPING LEMONS.—Lemons may
be kept fresh for many weeks by
keeping them in a vessel of cold water.
Change the water two or three times
a week and keep in a cool place.
Housekeepers who use many lemons,
will do well to purchase them while
cheap and keep them in this way.

SPONGE CAKE.—Three eggs well
beaten, one and one-half cup of pow-
dered sugar, one cup of flour, one-
half cup of water, two teaspoonfuls
of baking powder. Flavor to taste.

ORANGE CAKE.—Two cups of white
sugar, one small half cup of butter,
five eggs, whites of four only, one-half
cup of cold water, two cups of
flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking
powder, juice and rind of one orange.
Bake in layers. Make a frosting of
the white of an egg, powdered sugar
and juice of an orange.

FISH SAUCE.—One-fourth pound
flour, one and a half pints of milk,
two ounces of butter, salt and pepper
to taste. Cook twenty minutes and
throw in some chopped green parsley
leaves when just done.

APPLE CHARLOTTE.—Mix two
pounds of sour rich apples, one pound
of sugar, juice of three lemons, rind
of one grated. Boil two hours then
turn into a mold till cool. Serve with
plain cream.

WELSH RABBIT.—One-half pound
of old cheese, one-half tea-cup of butter,
two teaspoonfuls good mustard.
Heat in a pan, stir till melted and
mixed well. Spread it thickly over
toasted bread and serve hot.

Agricultural Helps.

One good farmer says that he pur-
chases in the summer his mill feed for
his stock, when it is cheaper than it is
in winter.

ENGLISH farmers are beginning to
find that they must fatten their beef
cattle while the animals are young, if
they would make money.

The meat of turkeys which are kept
supplied with charcoal during the
period of fattening is said to be superi-
or in point of tenderness and flavor.

The early eggs of the season are
more apt to produce strong, vigorous
chickens than those laid later. They
are more apt to hatch cockerels, but
nobody knows why.

Do NOT undertake to keep sheep on
low, undrained land. They will surely
contract disease, and a sick sheep is
about as mean a thing as we know of,
not excepting a sick chicken.

It should never be forgotten that
rich cattle food makes rich manure,
and rich manure feeds crops, while on
the other hand, poor feed means lean
cattle, poor manure and inferior
crops.

To PRESERVE EGGS.—Pack on
end, cover with salt and lime water
and keep in a cool place. Proportions—
a pound of stone lime and a pint of salt
to two gallons of pure water. Be
sure that the eggs are perfectly fresh,
also be careful not to crack the shells.

One of the sources of increase of
wealth to a real farmer should be an
increase in the fertility and product-
ive power of his acres, but instead of
this how often we hear the remark,
"We would give more of such and
such a piece of land if it had never
been plowed." Sometimes this depre-
ciation is so great as to overbalance
the improvements on the farm, and
raw prairie right alongside is chosen
before the farm by a buyer. Farmers
should ponder these things, and begin
to study the wants of the soil as they
study the wants of their stock.

If any farmer who raises spring
wheat has not good, clean seed, now
is the time to be looking it up. There
is more leisure and better chance to
find it now than just at seed time.
It can also be thoroughly cleaned.
No farmer will always have volunteer
weeds and mixed grains. A good
plan to get good seed is to get the
grain dealer to watch the wheat as it
comes on the market, and let him buy
it, as he can generally buy it
cheaper than the farmer can, and in
midwinter it can generally be bought
25 to 30 per cent. cheaper than at seed
time. Get good seed; sow early; and
thresh early; and, as a general thing,
sell early.

A SUCCESSFUL old farmer once said
that "one acre of land well prepared
and cultivated will produce more than
two which receive only the same
amount of labor used on one. One cow,
horse or mule, sheep or hog, well fed
and cared for, is more profitable than
two fed on the amount that will keep
one well. One acre of grass is worth
more than two of cotton where no
grass is raised. The farmer who never

reads the papers, and sneers at books,
farming and improvements, generally
has a leaky roof, broken-down fences,
and complains of bad seasons and poor
crops. The farmer who is above his
business, and intrusts to others to
manage, in due season has no business
to attend to."

HORSES are quite sensitive to chill-
ing draughts of air blowing upon them,
and especially upon their heads; hence,
in construction of stables this should
be born in mind. Many stables have
the horses face an alley, along side of
which are doors, or a large space left
entirely open; in such cases, where-
ever the rear stable door and the one
leading out of the alley are open, the
horses stand in a chilling draught,
from which they can not escape.
Horses, like many people, can stand
much wind in an open field, but will
catch cold when in a draught only a
short time. With proper ventilation,
the doors of the stable should be kept
closed in cold weather that no draughts
may occur.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Ex-Secretary Schurz on the Management of the
Indian Bureau of the Nation.

Ex-Secretary Schurz was dined at
the hands of several hundred citizens
of Boston on March 22. Speeches were
made by President Elliott, of Harvard,
James Freeman Clark, Mr. Schurz
and others