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SELECTING HEIFERS

The Five Cardinal Features of a Good and Profitable Milch Cow.

When the burning passion to become a famous and money-making dairyman first takes possession of a man, he puts the whole strength of his mind to the task of overcoming the hard places that a little contemplation teaches him are to be found in each department of the occupation.

It will not take him long to learn that the first requisite of a profitable dairy is a good herd of cows. He will not read far either in books on dairying or in the current papers of the agricultural press before he comes across this statement that not more than half the cows in the dairy herds of the country pay for their keep, and that the good cows carry the poor ones, to the great loss of their owners. He rapidly solves this problem in his own mind by determining not to have any but good cows in his herd. Now his trouble begins. How is he to get up a herd of first-class, good, profitable cows. If he happens to have plenty of money he is almost certain to fall into the very common error of thinking he can buy them. Certainly this can be done, but it would be a long list that contained the names of all the men who have sunk fortunes in carrying out this plain proposition. The trouble is that cows possess such infinite varieties of form and character. Some are neither physically or mentally adapted to the dairy, while others possess characteristics that are absolutely startling in their capacity for dairy work, while the intermediate space is filled with every variety of cow, having good and bad qualities inextricably mixed.

In view of these difficulties, the best we can do is to set before the mind the ideal animal and then educate ourselves to the work of securing what we consider the best. To do this there should be no cast-iron rules, but breed and buy as opportunity presents itself. To become educated in selecting the best dairy cows, we naturally look to the books on dairying and the agricultural papers. With a single pen they describe the ideal cow beautifully balanced, beginning with a fine bony head, incurving horns, a slender neck, thin withers, and, spreading as you proceed, she has a capacious barrel, high, broad hips; a long, thin tail, square udder and a Flanderine escutcheon. Now go into the hard-working herd of some successful dairyman and ask him to point you out his best paying animals, and the chances are that he will not exhibit a single ideal cow, simply because the act of milk-giving is not, so far as we know, directly connected with or in any great degree dependent upon any external feature of the cow, if we except the size and shape of the udder. Like the trotters, they go in all forms, while the fashionable ideal may fail to raise her own calf.

For many years the writer made a close study of the outward form and the mental characteristics of the best cows, paying every regard to popular notions with a view to duplicating the best animals by selecting the most promising heifers to be found. Our success was quite equal to that of the average dairyman, but faith in the ideal forms and outward signs of inward excellence was badly shaken. In order to supplement experience with that of the best judges, we attended many of the sales of blooded dairy cattle of late years, and consulted the herdsmen who have brought herds up to national reputations for excellence of product, and find the following points make up the sum of a good heifer: (1) Large teats. (2) Teats set wide apart. (3) Open twist with rudamentary udder showing well from the rear. (4) Deep in the flank. (5) Slender neck. These are the cardinal features that have been found by practical men to lead most directly to a correct judgment in selecting young heifers.

The slim neck is generally indicative of non-fattening tendency. With these characteristics a heifer is not certain to turn out a good one, but you have this assurance, that she has every requisite of a good cow, and if she fails it is no fault of yours, while many heifers prove absolutely that they possessed the capacity for making the milk, but that misfortune of small teats, narrow quarters, or delicate constitution, forbids their ever becoming profitable cows. Nothing has been said about pedigree in choosing young heifers, but we merely call attention to those outward signs that apply to all breeds, whether of blue blood or the daughters of nobody in particular.—*American Dairyman.*

CHEERFUL HOMES.

Retreats Garnished with Grace and Sweetened with Love and Smiles.

A single bitter word may disquiet an entire family for a whole day. One surly glance casts a gloom over the household, while a smile, like a gleam of sunshine, may light up the darkest and weariest hours. Like unexpected flowers which spring up along our path full of freshness, fragrance and beauty, so the kind words and gentle acts, and sweet dispositions make glad the home where peace and blessing dwell. No matter how humble the abode, if it be thus garnished with grace and sweetened with kindness and smiles, the heart will turn longingly toward it from all the tumults of the world; and home, if it be ever so homely, will be the dearest spot under the circuit of the sun.

And the influence of home perpetuate themselves. The gentle grace of the mother lives in her daughters long after her head is pillowed in the dust of death, and fatherly kindness finds its echo in the nobility and courtesy of sons who come to wear his mantel and to fill his place; while, on the other hand, from an unhappy, misgoverned and disordered home go forth persons who shall make other homes miserable, and perpetuate the sourness and sadness, the contentions, the strifes, the railings, which have made their own early lives so wretched and distorted.

Toward the cheerful home the children gather "as clouds, and as doves to their windows," while from the home which is the abode of discontent and strife and trouble, they fly forth as vultures to rend their prey.—*Farmers' Home.*

—Rev. Mr. Jones a missionary from China, in an address delivered in the Pilgrim Congregational Church, Harlem, N. Y., on the Chinese question said: "The Chinamen returning from California are even worse than any class in China. It is no uncommon thing for the missionaries to be cursed in English by Chinamen, and even little children follow their example. I hope that no more Chinamen will come to America, as they learn all the vices here. An exception is seen, however, in the cases of those boys who have been gathered into Christian Sunday-schools, and their influence for good is untold."

DAINTY MILLINERY.

The Reign of Birds' Wings Succeeded by a Passion for Ribbons.

Flowers are so clearly in ascendancy that some of the milliners even make no use of feathers, unless ordered. The bow of beautifully fabricated ribbon has also a grand reign. It is seen in every relation to the other garnitures, as well as forming the exclusive ornamentation. In the latter case two colors of ribbon are most frequently used. Thus a turban-shaped hat, in fancy black straw, has for its trimming ribbons in citron, green and pistachio, brought from beneath the rim at one side and drawn in pleated lengths to the top, the arrangement being completed by upright and lateral bows of pliant effect.

An English walking hat in fancy blue straw shows a trimming of navy blue crape folded around the crown, with loops of fancy edged navy blue ribbon carried high in front, and starting from beneath a horizontal bow of lemon-colored ribbon, with ends falling on the brim, which latter is turned up on the left side and faced with blue velvet.

A rough-and-ready black hat, having the brim faced with yellow Tuscan braid, is ornamented in front with long, vertically placed bows of black ribbon with leghorn colored edges, and of leghorn colored satin striped gauze ribbon, the different ribbons forming two distinct series of bows.

Another type is a fancy straw bonnet of fawn or ecru tint, trimmed with embroidered dull rose-hued ribbon in bows, starting from the crown and covering the top. Tied among the ribbons of the left side (and being erectly upheld as if carried in the hand) is a bouquet of violets, lilies of the valley and moss rosebuds, the design of the ribbon also showing these flowers. The strings are formed by narrow, deep cardinal velvet ribbon with purled edges, starting from the crown and crossing in the back of the bonnet. A fancy straw of similar color, having the front faced with a mat of pearls, is adorned with high bows of ecru and of shrimp pink ribbon.

Among more novel styles is a bonnet of black point d'esprit net, with soft crown, the brim being edged with jet. On the top is laid a cluster of pale pink roses, over which is an umbrella formed of point d'esprit lace.

A hat of jet net work had the adornment of a fan of jet black at the back. Above are faint yellow roses tied with jet black velvet ribbon and veiled by a fall of Chintilly lace, the edge of the bonnet being finished by a double row of large cut jet beads.

An amber bonnet in very open net is trimmed with bows of golden brown velvet ribbon and coral pink ribbon with fancy edge, the front being encircled by a close, full wreath of velvet calceolarias.

A pretty little French bonnet is in pale blue crape shirred on a foundation with a coronet of jet leaves and at the top a knot of velvet with blue ribbon bows. Among dainty evening bonnets is one of embroidered lisse showing beneath it a triple row of pearls surrounding the edge. Three yellow roses at the top are held by soft loops of pale blue gros grain ribbon, a series of ends being caught backward in waves upon the crown. A narrow ribbon of olive velvet, with purled edge is passed around the bonnet between the crown and slightly lifted brim, the strings being also extended around the edge of the crown on which their upper ends are crossed in loops, and fastened both here and on the sides by pins with shell heads.

One of the handsome large hats is a brown Gainsborough, trimmed with fisherman's net and owl's wings, with intermingling bows of brown gros-grain picot ribbon. The brim, turned high on the left side, shows a facing of brown velvet.

Old-fashioned ribbons are revived to hold rivalry with very beautiful new fabrications of the class in many varieties. Those with pompon and other fancy edges are most favored. Yellow and green are not supreme colors, but hold a fair and desirable place. The latter is seen in innumerable shades of mosses and bulrushes, and the eucalyptus is another fancy of the season. The effect of whatever may be chosen is chiefly due to arrangement. All the difference between art and ignorance is illustrated in the manner of tying a bow, and even more certainly than the fact of a man at a dinner party being proved a barbarian or a person of refinement by placing his fork on the plate with the prongs pointing upward or downward. The latter circumstances might be traced to introspection, which is inconceivable as connected with ribbons.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The Latest Mesmeric Craze.

The craze of table-turning has absolutely gone out of fashion, and it is quite a long time since we heard of our old friend Planchette. A new thing—much more wonderful than Planchette is now coming into vogue. It consists of a rectangular board, two feet long by eighteen inches wide, on which are placed all the letters of the alphabet. A miniature three-legged table on small rollers is placed on the top of the board. Two persons sit down with their finger tips on the table in the old fashion suitable for table-turning. A question is asked, and the table forthwith moves about, and with its legs pointing to successive letters of the alphabet, spells out the answer. There is something novel about this, though it is not likely to succeed in reviving the excitement which once gathered about moving tables and revolving hats.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The Latest Advertising Dodge.

Another effective advertising scheme has been invented in England. A leading confectioner was ordered to put up 10,000 tin boxes of candy, hermetically sealed with an advertisement of a cheap watch in each box, and in some of the boxes, in addition thereto, a coupon entitling the holder to one of the watches. On the occasion of the Oxford and Cambridge boat race, the 10,000 water-tight boxes were thrown into the river, to be dived and grappled and raked for by anybody who thought it worth while to take so much trouble to get the sweets, and possibly a watch. No little excitement and talk was caused, and the object of the enterprising watch-vender—the getting of much advertising—was fully attained.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—The swell young man of New York is just now possessed with the craze for wearing colored eye-glasses. The fashion, is, like all other idiosyncrasies that effect the vanity of the Gotham dude, English. The glasses are of various colors, red, blue, yellow, and pink, blue predominating. They are pronounced injurious to the eye, often producing inequality of vision, but so long as they are the "style" the optic of the fashionable swell will probably have to suffer.—*N. Y. Mail.*

HOME AND FARM.

—A good finger-nail polish is pure oxide of tin, tinted with carmine, and perfumed to suit. Apply by rubbing on the nail either with a finger or a nail-polisher covered with leather.—*Toledo Blade.*

—Silks and satins should never be brushed across the width, as so doing causes them to fray out, and spoils them for remaking.—*Cincinnati Times.*

—Fanny Field says in the *Prairie Farmer*: Never put lard and sulphur, or any mixture of grease and sulphur, on your turkeys and chickens, or the young of any animal. It is sure death.

—Because you have but a short distance to go is no reason why you should drive faster or put on a heavier load than usual. To go two or three miles at too rapid a rate is much harder upon a horse than it would be to go five times as far if it was properly driven.—*N. Y. Telegram.*

—To give a horse medicine, take a long-necked bottle, raise the horse's head, thrust the bottle into his mouth, and while the liquid is running into the throat rub the nose of the bottle vigorously against the roof of the mouth, pretty well back. This done most horses will swallow nicely.—*Montreal Witness.*

—Good Whitewash: Lime slacked with a solution of salt in water, and then properly thinned with skimmed milk from which all the cream has been taken, makes a permanent whitewash for out-door work, and, it is said, renders the wood incombustible. It is an excellent wash for preserving shingles and for all farm purposes.—*Boston Globe.*

—A good substitute for coffee is chocolate made with three-quarters water and one-quarter milk. Four square inches of Baker's chocolate will make four cups. When the milk and water boil mix in the chocolate, which should be first melted in hot water. Add a little sugar. A few spoonfuls of whipped cream put in just before serving adds to the taste.—*Boston Budget.*

—Speaking of the cultivation of wild fruits which may be done advantageously on small areas of land, a Massachusetts writer says: "While beets, turnips, potatoes and cabbages can be bought in good condition, strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, huckleberries and other small fruits can only be had in full perfection by growing them in the garden. Such being the fact, if our garden is not large enough to produce all these fruits and vegetables, let us buy the former, that we make room in the garden for the latter."—*N. Y. Herald.*

—How to make a cheap and simple gate in a wire-fence is thus described in the Germantown *Telegraph*: "The fence is made as if no gate were thought of, and then the wires are all tightly stapled to the gate posts. After this a light post is placed close to one of the gate posts, and to this every wire is stapled, after which they are clipped between it and the gate-post, and the gate is then ready to swing, the wires being hinges themselves. Only a fastening is required to keep the loose post in place, and a gate is ready for use that will answer very well where it is only occasionally used."

HINTS ON WASHING.

Combining the Cleansing Process With the Preservation of the Goods Washed.

Washing is so common a thing that one might readily suppose every housewife familiar with the mysteries of it. And so they frequently are, so far, at least, as enables them to make things look clean, but how few can combine this cleansing process with the preservation of the articles which are washed.

Almost invariably the same system is used in washing articles of every description. I have been told by a gentleman who has had much experience in hiring help for the laundry in hotels, that it is exceedingly difficult to get good laundresses even there, where there is not so great a variety of washing to be done as in private families. In washing plain, white clothes a few general rules will suffice. First, never put your clothes to soak the night before washday, unless you use warm water and soap them well. It is not necessary to soak them at all. For washing, prepare a tub of warm water with a little soda, which is not at all injurious to the clothes if used in reasonably small quantities. If there are spots on any article, wet them first in cold water, then take each article separately and put it into the warm water, soaping well all the parts that are much soiled. When your tub is well filled push the clothes back and add hot water, but be careful not to put it on the clothes, or you will be likely to scald the dirt into them. Wash them twice before boiling, and rinse thoroughly after. The washerwoman of Belgium and Holland, so proverbially effective in their work, use borax instead of soda; it saves soap, softens the hardest water, and does not in the least injure the texture of the linen. Colored muslins or lawns must be washed one by one in cold water. If they are very dirty, above all, be careful not to use the smallest particle of soda. The best soap for articles of this material is the common yellow. A small piece of alum should be boiled in the water in which the lather is made. The soap should not be allowed to remain any time in the linen, but the articles washed should be rinsed immediately after washing, and hung out to dry. Leave all the articles beside the tub, washing each separately. They must be ironed as soon as they dry, and not allowed to remain damp over night nor sprinkled. Do not iron with hot irons. Pink and green tints may withstand the washing, but will be likely to change color as soon as a hot iron is put on them.—*Baptist Weekly.*

Beauty and Marriage.

He who marries beauty—unattended, even though it is—through pure love, marries not more wisely than he who marries through motives mercenary. The last gets at least something of real substance, while the first closes with an ignis-fatuus which soon vanishes, and yet, unlike its prototype, leaves a train of evils in its wake. I repeat, beauty is ever selfish, vain, cold and exacting, hard to win, and when won, owing to its estimation of self, hard to satisfy and keep. The beautiful forever look back upon their past triumphs, forever puff up their souls on past flattery, and ever consider their fortune beneath their desert. Especially should the poor—regardless of sex—be warned against marrying beauty. Wealth may with more impunity wed beauty, inasmuch as it can sometimes satisfy its demands; the poor may as well commit suicide at once.—*Rev. F. E. Valetta, in St. Louis Magazine*

A SHREWD DARKY.

The Way by Which He Defrauded an Impatient Legal Light.

Mose Peterson is an old negro with a waddling hip and a pair of lips, which, if thick lips, as Dumas said, denote frankness, place Mose among the frankest of men. Mose came to the city several days ago and, seeking a lawyer who had been recommended to him as one of the ablest of the guild, said:

"Doan charge nuthin much fur talkin' ter er man does yer?"

"Yes."

"Wh'y, I'se allus heard dat talkin' is cheap."

"It is not here."

"Talkin' ain't cheap heah?"

"That's what I said."

"Dat's whut I 'lowed. Wouldn't gin me er bout five minits o' yer mighty precious time would yer?"

"Yes, for five dollars."

"Charge er dollar er minit, eh?"

"Just about."

"Come down ter seventy-fi' cents."

"I won't do it, and more than that, I want you to state your business or get out of here."

"Wants me ter state my bus'ness ur git outen heah."

"That's exactly what I said."

"Zackly whut yer said."

The lawyer is naturally an impatient man, and under other conditions would have ejected old Mose, but as he had made up his mind to become a candidate for office, he choked down his rising resentment and suffered the old negro to remain determined, however, to compel him to come to the point.

"I am extremely busy, Mr.—"

"Peterson, Hon. Mr. Peterson," Mose suggested.

"Well, Hon. Mr. Peterson, I am extremely busy, and I hope you will at once come to the point."

"Whut yer gwine charge me fur er little advice, jes er little, bout dis much," measuring on his finger.

"I told you five dollars."

"Jes fur dis little bit?"

"Yes."

"Dat's too much. Say four dollars."

"Well, four, then."

"Now we'se gettin down close ter de worm rail. Four dollars jes fur dis little advice," again measuring. "Got no pity on er po' man, is yer?"

"Yes."

"Doan peer like it. Say, didn't I heah er white pusson say dat yerse'f wuz er canerdate for office?"

"I don't know whether you did or not."

"But yer is, ain't yer?"

"Well, we'll presume that I am."

"Ah, huh; Oh, yer ken hit it putty nigh every time when yer say dat er white man is er canerdate. Ter tell yer de truf, I has had my eye on yer fur some time."

"You are an old liar, and you know it."

"Cose ef I'se er ole liar I knows it. Would know it ef I wuz er young liar."

"Now here, get down to business or get out. I've got no time to fool away with you."

"How much yer gwine charge me?"

"Oh, confound it, I won't charge you anything if you'll get through as quickly as possible."

"Talkin' now, sho's yer bo'n yer is. Wall, I'll come right down ter de pint. Kain't er man, when he sorter gits in er pinch, make ober what he owns ter his wife?"

"Yes."

"An' will de law perteck him in it?"

"Assuredly. Have you some property that you want to make over?"

"Better lemme state the sarcumstances. Sometime ergo er man come ter me an' axen me whut I would charge him fur ter let my boy do er certain ermount o' work in his cotton fiel' tole him ten dollars; told him furdermo' dat I needed money might'ly an' dat ef he would gin me de money I woul' sen' de boy ober early in de fo' part o' de week. He 'greed ter it, drawed up de papers an' gin me de money. Ez I tells yer I wuz needn' money powerful so I spent de ten dollars. 'Bout dis time I skivered dat I needed de boy at home, when de time come, I didn' sen' him.

"Yes, and what do you propose doing now? Make over your cattle?"

"No, sah, I wants to make dat boy ober to my wife so de man kain't git him. Oh, yer needn't to laugh, fur dat's whut I wants ter do."

"You are foolish. You can't do any thing like that. The boy is already in the sight of the law, as much hers as he is yours."

"No, he ain't."

"Why so?"

"Ca'se his muder was my fust wife. Now, I wants to make him ober ter her so he'll be her son. Den she ken hol' him when de man comes arter him."

"Go on away, you're foolish."

"Wall, tell me whut yer'd do."

"I don't know."

"Doan b'lebe I'll gin de ten dollars back."

"Very well, keep the money."

"Mus' I?"

"Yes, so far as I am concerned."

"Thankee, sah."

"Why do you thank me?"

"Ca'se its yer own oberseer whut made de contrack. Tole yer I'd had my eye on yer," he exclaimed as he clapped his hat on his head. "Good day ter yer. Er, haw, haw."—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

GONE TO THE WOODS.

Cause of the Marked Improvement of a Young Physician's Patient.

Dr. Pillman was young at the business, and was thoroughly convinced that he only needed a chance to startle the world by his ability. He was finally called to attend an old lady who was suffering from all the diseases invented up to date, and who had been given up to die by several physicians.

For two months he spent his time mixing up new compounds for her, and finally she was so far restored that Dr. Pillman was told his services would no longer be needed.

On his farewell visit he commenced fishing for compliments, which is a failure of all physicians.

"Madam," he said, "your recovery is as grateful to me as it could possibly have been to you, as this was my first important case."

"Yes," she replied, "I feel much better than I have for years; but there is one thing peculiar about my recovery."

"What is it?"

"My husband had no faith in you when you commenced, and I have just learned that he emptied all the bottle you sent and filled them with cold tea."

At last account the learned doctor had gone to the woods to hide his shame.—*St. Louis Whip.*

—When Alice, the widow of Jumbo, landed at New York, one of the custom-house officers chalked her trunk to signify that it was passed, and she went to her new residence free from duty.—*N. Y. Mail.*

SISTERLY ADVICE.

Some Well-Known Women's Views on the Marriage Question.

Recently the Brooklyn *Magazine* asked several of the best-known woman writers in America for their views respecting the age when young women should marry. To this important question Louisa M. Alcott replied, "from twenty-three to twenty-five," as before then few girls are ready for the duties of married life, either physically or mentally. She thought, however, that the question "When shall our young men marry?" a still more important one.

Rebecca Harding Davis wrote that she thought the time for a girl to marry is when she meets a man who heartily loves her and whom she heartily loves, if she is old enough to be a helpmate to him and not a dead-weight.

Madeline Vinton Dahlgren thinks that a young woman of twenty must have seen enough of the social atmosphere in which she lives to be able to discriminate wisely in the choice of a husband.

Lucy Stone does not believe in early marriage, so she put the suitable age at from twenty-five to thirty years. To her mind the divorces which come from want of age and the death rate among children of inexperienced mothers are "danger signals" against early marriages.

Helen Campbell is down on the girl who dreams of lovers from the time she can walk and marries at seventeen. She believes no man is fit to marry before thirty and no woman before twenty-five.

Eunice White Beecher takes issue with nearly all of her literary sisters. She believes that there are many reasons why marriage of girls from eighteen to twenty-one would seem to promise the happiest results. Young people more readily conform their habits to those of each other than when individual habits become fixed by independent lives.

Mary L. Booth avoids figures, but regards immature marriages as a fruitful source of unhappiness. She deems it desirable that young women should have an opportunity to see something of the world and to partake of the amusements of her age before marrying, that she may not afterward be pursued with regret for having been defrauded of the enjoyment of her youth.

Lucy Larcom says the old adage, "Marry in haste and repent at leisure," reserves its keenest barbs for many of those who have embarked early and thoughtlessly upon the voyage matrimonial. She admits that early marriages are sometimes the happiest, and that in delay a young woman may learn to love her self-reliant lot so well that she will not marry at all. But she thinks that early marriages tend to rob women of the most delightful period of their lives—the interval between the experience of a child and that of a wife—the period of beautiful, delightful and gradual development. "Let girls marry young if they will," she says, "but not so young as to lose the sweetness of gazing quietly into life through the fresh dews of 'maiden meditation fancy free.'"

Louise Chandler Moulton thinks that more girls are capable of a wise choice at twenty-five than at twenty, and that nine-tenths of our girls would be happier should they wait until the maturer period. The two happiest marriages she can call to mind were of one wife at twenty-eight, the other at thirty. Country girls and daughters of the wealthy classes may venture into matrimony at early ages with less danger of mistake than the great body of well-to-do and working Americans. To her mind unshared aspirations, unshared tastes, unshared acquisitions are the fatal rocks before early marriages.—*Chicago News.*

INDIAN HISTORY.

An Interesting Chapter from the Annals of the Beaver Tribe.

If we could get at the facts of the history of savage tribes, it would be of interest to compare these with what is related as the fortune of most civilized nations. It is only in tradition that the history of the Indian lives, and only one version of the story is ever heard. Sometimes this is so true to nature that no room for doubt can be found. Such is the following chapter from the annals of the Beaver tribe, which lives on the northern part of the British possessions:

One day a young chief shot his arrow through a dog belonging to another brave. The brave revenged the death of his dog, and instantly a hundred bows were drawn. Ere night had fallen some eighty warriors lay dead around the camp, the pine woods rang with the lamentations of the women, the tribe had lost its bravest men. There was a temporary truce; the friends of the chief whose arrow had killed the dog yet numbered some sixty people; it was agreed that they should separate from the tribe, and seek their fortune in the vast wilderness lying to the south. In the night they began their march; sullenly their brethren saw them depart never to return. They went their way by the shores of the Lesser Slave Lake, toward the great plains which were said to be far southward by the banks of the swift-rolling Saskatchewan. The tribe Beavers never saw again this exiled band, but a hundred years later a Beaver Indian, who followed the fortunes of a white fur-hunter, found himself in one of the forts of the Saskatchewan. Strange Indians were camped about the palisades; they were portions of the great Blackfeet tribe whose hunting-grounds lay south of the Saskatchewan. Among them were a few braves who, when they conversed together, spoke a language different from that of the other Blackfeet; in this language the Beaver Indian recognized his own tongue.—*Youth's Companion.*

An Artistic Modern Mosaic.

There has lately been placed in the American Church in the Via Nazionale, Rome, a mosaic which, according to the unanimous testimony of the Italians themseves, is the most important example of this form of Art that recent times have produced. It has been executed by the Venice and Murano Glass Company from cartoons by Mr. Burne-Jones, and it covers the whole of the roof of the apse, a space of not less than eight hundred square feet. The subject may be briefly described as Christ enthroned in the center of the New Jerusalem, with mysterious angel forms around and about him, and, on either hand, keeping watch over the gates of the heavenly city, the archangels Michael and his peers.—*N. Y. Post.*

—Broom-corn, which a year ago was worth $80 per ton, is now worth anywhere from $100 to $240.

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