formed, nitting into a pair of magnificent shoulders. He has a splendid middle piece and back, with incomparable limbs and feet. He is someshat light in roar, perhaps defectively so. One of his knees is said from an "old wound received in the service," and in clearing hurdles is com-selled to leap much higher than he did before he and the knee injured. This game log wholly mits him for a steepleohese course, as he can-100 make the short turns and angular curves so common to them.

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Two years ago he came to this point, was en pred in a hurdle race, mile heats, threw the first stay, and won hands down. Our home people av that his handlers made a good thing out of it a handsome speculation, and burnt them severe-

y. He won here again last year. He had not been forgotten by the frequenters of turf cirits about Saratoga this reason, and they expected him to win in the first race in which he speared, and backed him accordingly. These backers were doomed to disappointment, and they lost their investments. He came out again and was backed at long odds by a few to beat Waller a mile and a quarter. He failed again, water a title and a quater. He will be as old as as this backers lost again. He will be as old as as this backers before he is able to beat Waller at this distance over hurdles, with Meany on Waler, He came out on the day last mentioned, at no sort of argument could induce his former sckers, but now incredulous and digusted riends, to believe he could beat the second-rate field named above. His controllers played the bid game of throwing the first heat away, and ook the other two with perfect case. He was unished very severely, it is true, but he needs his, as he is as game as a pitted cook, he can be elied upon in any emergency.

There was no little gossip about this race. The boys laughed, and declared that the "man from saliston' had gone to aleep, and permitted the time-eyed gray to alip in on him again. It is to that there had been a gentle decline in the the weights, and those who lost charged openly but the horse had been pulled in the first two was to get into the good graces of the "Ballston

I called upon Mr. William Carson, the survimr of the firm of Fisher & Carson, and who now gens Kelso, to learn what he had to say about is horse, and the charges made about him and liking, the jockey. I found him quiet and all-possessed, a man in the prime of life, full dedmiration for the thoroughbred horse, and as devoted to the chase, turf, and all outdoor and field sports, as a well-developed initial taste, thoroughly cultivated, can make a min of hardy, wirey frame, and bold undanned corrage. He gave me a short history of Kelso, noted his stall with me, and when I incidentally motioned the fact that there was a pretty strong public sentiment here that Kelso had been pulled is his first two races this season, Mr. Carson was amoved to attach little importance to it. He issued attentively to all I said, did not permit esk to change, a muscle to move, or nerve to trick. The fact is, I could not see that the mormation had the slightest effect upon him. hnen we were about to separate, no turned

me and said, in s clear, calm voice : "I can't understand why the people should this my horse has been pulled in any of his need here. The fact is, if the purpose had been oles, he did not need pulling in either of the need. He needs driving to keep from losing. In the race won by him he had to be whipped for are-quarters of a mile in the second heat to rin. The question then is not whether he was plied, but was he ridden out to win? On that pint I have this to say, when I reached here sy horse was not fit to run. In his first race I an him for condition. I told McBride that this us what I was after, and also told him that if befound after he got into the race that he could un to do it, but that I did not want Kelso inded to secomplish the result. The same inkructions were given him in all three of the weight, and an improvement in condition in elast over the first two races, and less real

Upon examining Kelso two days after the race found that he had been fearfully punished. you I'll freeze to de tail gate ob de wagon—hit's ong gashes were cut beneath and around the safer.'

Germantown; Comfort and Haines, of the Philadolphian, and Law and Braithwaite, of the Mer-This is an exceedingly strong team, and in all probability will give the visitors some tough work.

At San Francisco a twenty-two drafted from the local clubs will meet the Australian eleven, and in anticipation the following gentlemen have been ordered into practice : Messrs. Brown. Purdy, Scott, Sanderson, Aitken, Webster, Foulkes, Wetham, Blakely, Strethen Brandou, Shroot, Blackledge, Powell, Verdon, Cross, Walker, Cox, Warren, Malone, Somerville, Walker, Kilgour, J. E. Bell, and J. A. Know, This list embraces all the players of any note throughout a wide district.

### A DISCOURSE ON THE OX.

The N. Y. Tribune says: It is an "Old Farwho wrote, for the American mer " Cultivator, this suggestive little lay sermon on Proverbs xiv. 4 "Where no oxen are, the crib is clean, but much increase is by the strongth

On few of the many "run-down" farms do we find any oxen, and, in fact. little stock of any kind. In many towns where, thirty years ago each highway district could muster from thirty to fifty yoke of oxen, now the entire town cannot Here we find the cribs, produce twenty yoke. and, in fact, the whole barn, clean of food for man or beast. The great mistake of abandoning the use of oxen on our rough New-England farms has started a decline, which has finally compelled the owner to keep a less number of other cattle, soon reducing the fertility of his farm to a very low ebb. Substituting horses for oxen has not proved a success; it costs much more to harness horses for farm work than oxen, and more to keep them Horses soon depreciate in value with age, and become a total loss, while the ox may be put to work total loss, while the ox may be put to work lightly at two years of age, and pay his way until he is of mature age, when his carcass is valuable for tood. If properly cared for, the market value of the ox does not depreciate with age, while if any ordinary accident befalls him, he may be converted into beef at once without loss. Far different is the case with the horse for if any accident befalls him he is a dead loss to the owner.

There are still some old-feshioned farmers who have adhered to the old way, and have kept large ox teams. In such places we find, as Solomon says, much increase. Such farms carry large stocks of cattle, and the barns overflow with plenty. If the worn out farms of the east are ever redeemed and made productive, it must are ever redeemed and made productive, it must be through making them carry more stock, and the recuperation must commence by keep-ing oxen. The high-pressure system of the modern Yankee, despising the patient ox for his servant, has run him into a dead calm of stagnant waters, from which our pushing friend cannot emerge without at once reversing his course and coming back to first principles. The goon er the average farmer becomes convinced of this departure from the true path of prosperity, and and again uses oven in the place of horse teams the scooner he will cease to talk of hard times.

#### A WAY PASSEGER.

# (Louisville Courier Journal.)

He was a 'culled tramp,' and approached Captain Jase Philips as the train hauled up at Pewee. 'Is your de captin ob de kears?' Yes,' replied Jase. 'Don't want fo' ter hire any deek hands, duz ye?' 'No! I'm not running a wound after ne got into the race that he could in to do it, but that I did not want Kelso inhards, duz ye? 'No! I'm not running a pred to accomplish the result. The same inhards, duz ye?' 'No! I'm not running a steamboat.' 'Zacily! Mout I ride straddle ob acce. He reported in the first two that he could an' a long ways from home?' 'Get on! All at win, and did not. In the last race, after the should in the said he thought he could. He did spatcher.' Ed. Gilligan pulled cut the throttle in the difference in the horse was a decrease. The difference in the horse was a decrease wide open and the train had not gone more than half a minute before the engine collided with a poren to be indisputable, and are sufficient to depot and said: Boss I didn't ride fur wid you to mine any reasonable man why I did not in the first two races, and why I did so in wanted to ride dar, too. an' dar wan't room to be last."

umbrella; a chance acquaintance, love at first-sight; two loving hearts; the consent of the father, a wholesale grocer, to be asked, appointment for interview at counting-room. Charlie not only asked for daughter, but confessed that he seemed to be so kind o' contented in it, he was a dreading gambler. The old fellow look. like, that I sort of never took it off n him. ed astonished, but gave no answer. The only encouragement he received was a request to the man. Farmer John chewed a wheat come again in three weeks, and in the meantime not to speak or write to his sweatheart. Charlie went away with his heart nearly down to his boots, but at the appointed time was on han I again. Mr. D. rather gruffly told him to take a seat, and said "I have written to your native town, and find that you have told me the truth regarding your family; but, sir, my daughter shall never marry a gambler, patiently a professional." Charlie pondayed a family a professional." larly a professional." Charlie pondered a few minutes, and then looking up said, "I will quit gambling it I can find something to do." "Well, come up to my house to night. Nettie will be glad to see you, and we'll see what can be done." Nettro will be The sequel was that Charlie became an assistant book-keeper in the counting room, and at the end of the year, during which he never gambled, was given a third interest in the establishment, and allowed to marry the dear girl Moral not obvious, but probably this: Collegians should study book-keeping before they learn to play faro.

## THE WONDERS OF A WELL.

A man named Neff, near Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa., made a remarkable discovery a few days ago. Having gone to his well for a drink, he was surprised that no water was forthcoming, and his cariosity having been excited, he descended the well, to find the bottom out and a cool breeze blowing upward, enough to cause a rustling among the leaves on a tree on the outside. Mr. Neff then adjusted a lantern to a rope one hundred feet long, and let it down the cavern. As the fire had not been extinguished, he concluded that the air was pure. He then secured a rope 800 feet long, and fastened to one end of it a basket containing a lantern, dog and cat, and slowly let them down. Bottom was touched 291 feet, and at the end of six hours the basket and contants were drawn up to the surface. The lantern was still burning, and the animals gave no evidence of suffering except chilliness. The next day the owner of the disappeared well, accompanied by a friend, descended to the bottom, and discovered a cave extending for miles in different directions. mites and stalactities were numerous, and at intervals amali streams of water ran over stoney beds. Many bats finttered through the cavern, and petrifier sea shells abounded. A vein of nickel ore was also discovered, samples of which have been analyzed and found to be superior to the nickel of either Lancaster, Pa., or Germany the only places where the metal is mined.

# TROTTER BRED TO A MUSTANG.

Mr. F. H. Lockman, of Rushford, Minn. last year bred the young trotting stallion Asme (son of William Welch) to a full-bloodago, but know of no instance of its being before successfully. Trotting stallions of questionable ment have at different times been bred to half-bred mustangs, with indifferent results. We shall waten the progress of Mr. Lockman's venture with considerable interest; meanwhile the experiment is worth repeating in other sections. The mustang, proper, is not a cold-blooded horse, for there runs in his veins the blood of the Barb, introduced into Mexico by the Spaniards under Cortes. It is possible also that this blood is cow, throwing it over a fence into a cornfield, mingled with that of the Spanish Jennets, and the negro after the cow. Next day, coming brought to Mexico during the first invasion. Be this as it may, we know that the mustang is both speedy and enduring; he can travel all day without undue fatigue, and is as hardy as a light-wood knot. We look forbose of us so we got off togedder up here in a hardy as a light-wood knot. We look for-co'n field so' to rest. De next time I rides wid ward to the time when the cross of the trotter and the mustang will rank among the best trotters in the country.—Turf.

and inomas; Brewster and Calowell, of the \$500, and had from \$2,000 to \$3,000 in bank. hesitated. Well, pretty good, I guess, he Gormantown: Comfort and Haines of the Phil does it get on?' saked the man; 'who puts its on?' 'Well, I kind of don't know,' said Farmer John; 'fact is, he had the harness on when I get him, an' it fit him so well, an' And how long have you had him, asked straw very meditatively. 'Well,' he said, not to exceed more n two year, mebbe. And the man backed a little turther away. and said he would ' sort of look round a little further before he bought, like.' And Far-mer John never saw him again, not even unto this day.

#### LAYING BACK THE EARS.

The expressive gestures which many animals make with their ears are matters of familiar ob-servation. None of them is more significant than the drawing back and pressure of the ear to the head, which indicates a savage frame of mind, Mr. Darwin, in his recent work on the means of expression in men and animals, gives an ingenius explanation of this movement. observes that it is only found in species which figut with their teeth. All the carnivors do this, and all, so far as he has observed, draw back their ears when feeling savage. This may be continually seen with dogs fighting in earnest or puppies fighting in play. Oats, tigers, leopards, lynxes, show the same peculiarity. It is very noticeable in horses, and the vicious expression it gives to them is unmistakable. But cattle, sheep or goats, though they fight, never use their teeth in fighting, and never draw back their ears when enraged. The elephant, which fights with its tunks, does not retract his ears. out, on the contrary, erects them, when rushing at an enemy. The connection between biting, as a means of warfare, and laying back the ears as a sign of anger, is so uniform, and the exceptions are so lew, that ir. Darwin's explanation of the original of the habit is highly prob-able. He says that animals which fight in this way, try to bite each other's cars; and, reversely, being conscious that the ear is a weak point of attack, lay it back upon the head to keep it out of the way. This habit being deepened into an instinct through many generations, has be-come so associated with the feeling attendant upon warfere, that the cars ere depressed even by an amount of anger too slight to find oth it expression. The opposite movement of picking the cars forward, to express attention, is so nat ural as to need no special explanation. generally accompanied by an elevation and turning of the head.

### THE WOUNDED HEBON.

The Portsmouth (N. H.) Times tells the following story of a wounded bird :- " A gentleman of this city was rowing down through narrows, in a small boat, one evening about two weeks ago, when his attention was attracted to a pair of night herons which were standing upon ed Mexican mustang; the product is a bay a large rock near the water's edge. The discolt, dropped in April last. The colt is charge of a gun by a man concealed among the hardy and thrifty and promises to combine bushes on the river's bank was heard, and the the speed and action of the trotter with the birds took to their wings, uttering ories of distress game and lasting qualities of the mustang. as they flew, When nearly an eighth of a mile years off one of them was seen to falter, and it soon we advocated the experiment some years fell into the river. As his boat drew near, the gentleman perceived that the bird was wounded, and was swimming confidently toward him, as though claiming protection and help. He ex-tended one of his cars, and the bird selzed it with one of his sharp claws and suffered himself to be litted out of the water. Upon examination the man found that the bird's right wing was broken, and that fractured bones were protruding. A linen handkerchief furnished bandages for the bleeding wing, until, upon arriving at Newcastle, the wound was properly dressed by a is willing to work steadily at the employment arreach. We admired the fortitude of his feath-A linen handkerchief furnished bandages ered patient during the painful operation. Por-tions of the bone had to be removed, but the doctor thought it possible for the bird to live, work, or only your spare moments. We have with careful nursing. Our friend brought the agents who are making \$20 per day. All who bird to this city, and under eareful treatment it engage at once can make money fact. At the soon regained its wonted health and strength, present time money cannot be made so easily and was pronounced a 'perfect beauty' by and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothmany ladies who called to see him. The wound ing to try the business. Torms and \$5 outhit healed rapidly, and the heron was allowed to go free. Address at once, H. Hallett & Co., Porting quest of his mate as soon as he could fly."

"Gud Gad, Ealin! dow I -ah - me out's lec-ke the at?" (Good God, Ellen! do I mouth like that?) In the fun and contusion Backus seized his hat and bolted.

nean trowned and shouted out

#### EGGS FOR COLTS.

Mr. Rowe Emery tells, in the Main Farmer, how he raised a premium celt, after weaning time, as follows —"I took him to the stable October 24, 1877, and commenced to give him grain. I gave him one quart per day for the first month. I increased the oats each month so that in March I was giving him eight quarts every day. The third month I commonced to give him six eggs per day, two mixed with each feed. He weighed October 24, 1877, 800 pounds. This morning, June 3, 1878, he weighed 587 pounds, and stands 14 hands high. I took the eggs away from him the first day of April, and commenced to out his cats down the first of May. I am now giving him four quarts of oats per day and all the grass he will eat. I keep him in a room ten foot square, cut his grass for him and give him halter exercise twice a day, and I think he is now growing faster than over before. He has consumed since October 24, 1877, to June 1, 1878, 821 bushels of oats, 45 dozen oggs, 8 bushels of potatoes, and 1,200 pounds of hay.

### LIFE IN THE DISSECTING ROOMS.

Students while dissecting are dressed in long gowns, fastened closely round them to protect their clothing from the juices constantly running from the dead body over the table and the floor. If the room is kept clean and disinfected the odor is comparatively slight; but, as this is not always the case, the stomachs of those not used to this work are frequently completely turned. Smoking pipes, consequently, is a very prevalent cus tom. Cigare are seldem used, as it is not very pleasant to put the hands to the mouth to occasionally reriove it. Many revolting scenes occur in these rooms, capecially on the part of the rough students, but a perfect gentleman can be told wherever he is seen. Very often on a cold winter night, when the students assemble for dissecting, the bodies are so thoroughly frozen as to make it impossible to out them. The classes then take turn swinging the bodies to and fro before a blazing fire until they are thawed and softened enough to be cut. Very often if body is kept there too long, the fat melts and runs into the floor, producing a queer and sickening odor.

Among the entries in the Cambridgeshire Stakes are Start, Ultra, and Brown Prince; Start is also in the Cesarewitch; Start and Ultra are in the Newmarket October Handicap; and Ultra and Brown Prince are in the Great Eastern Railway Handicap.

Edwin Forest, victim of one of the most palpable frauds ever perpetrated on the longsuffering American public, has passed into the hands of Charles S. Green of Babylon, L.I. It is said that \$16,000 was paid for him. This is a good deal of money.

\$77719 not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any