

"I don't think; whe med have any fenguing a little," but you will not allow the processing a friend to depth remotivement to say withing a little, "but you will not allow the processing a friend to depth remotivement to say within a part of the processing a friend to depth remotivement to say whether the processing a friend to depth remotive the processing a friend to depth remotive the processing a friend to depth remotive the process and th

his chair, while he sat down beside me, and began asking all manner of questions about old foes and friends.

Not that Tom Prior ever had many foes. He was one of those kindly, sweet-tempered fellows who get loved even by men who laugh at them; and his wife, sm over her roses at us, said I needn't think that she considered herself in the least as a stranger, and she knew all about me and else who had ever been at college

turn up. However, just then Tom appeared to catch sight of some one at a window, for he shouted out, "Hi, Cecily! peared to catch sight of some one at a window, for he shouted out, "Hi, Cecily! Tea! Here's a visitor!" in a voice which might have been heard at the other end of the town. There was no reply audible. but the call proved efficacious; for in little more than five minutes a tidy little maid brought us out a tray which she deposited on a tiny round table; and immediately afterwards a young lady came out, slipped quietly into a chair behind it, and proceeded to dispense tea and bread and butter with sufficient celerity and absence of fuss showed some surprise, for he added:

"I suppose you think it rather an odd to show, first, that she was used to the duty; and, secondly, that she thought more of those about her than of drawing attention to herself—a sufficiently rare

"Yes, Mr. Gurney, I was." Her face had grown harder, and her manner sud-denly brusque—almost, if I might say so, defiant, Mrs. Prior, leaning back in her "Yes, Mr. Gurney, I was." Her face had grown harder, and her manner suddenly brusque—almost, if I might say so, defiant, Mrs. Prior, leaning back in her bath-chair a few steps off, heard the question and answer, and bent forward, an anyions look on her rele centle feat."

"None in particular; except that, with an invalid wife and a smallish income, anyions look on her rele centle feat."

"I don't think you need have any fear of that," she said courteously; and then, her face flushing a little, "but you will not be showing it to me for the first time.

"I had forgotten that I am expecting a friend to-day from town to stay with me; and unless I may bring him with me.—."

anxious look on her pale, gentle face.

"Mr. Gurney," she said, pleasantly, since; and that now he's been made pro-"Mr. Gurney," she said, pleasantly,
"you are giving all your conversation to
Cecil. Come and talk to me a little. I

a stranger, and she knew all about me and everyone else who had ever been at college with her Tom; and had grown familiar with us from the first month of her married life. Presently, however, she began to fidget a little, and said:

"Tom, dear, where's Cecil? Mr. Gurney would like some tea."

"Tom, after two or three helpless glances round, answered:

"You are giving an your cenversation to concept, and is happen than ever."

"Curious dispensation of Providence who had had a disappointment in early life, and had laken life with the bitter rind on ever since; but I didn't mind him, being perfectly aware that, in spite of his severs, he had a one time lived hardly and fared plainly to keep two young stepsisters at an expensive school, and at another had sacrificed a Continental tour to save an old contege, and as I don't may life, and h

her tremble suddenly, and the colour rush into her face, making a dull red spot in either cheek. She slipped out into the garden almost immediately afterwards by the open French window, and did not return again. We could see her tall figure in its black dress passing to and fro between the upright stems and purple and soarlet blossoms of the dahlias. The low rays of the sun lit up the under side of the leaves, turning them into transparent golden flakes, and rested on her little shining head, as she went backwards and forwards, never once glancing at the house. We did not stay very long after she was gone.

girl I know of."

"So he is, so he is," replied the deacon.
"Can't say a word agin him. Know him from a boy. Can't forbid him the house, or any of that sort of nonsense; but, then, he can't have Irene Wyer."

"I don't see how you'll help it, deacon. You're only her guardian, and she is about

of age."
"Not for a year yet—that's how the will reads—and she's in my own house, you know. I guess I can fix some things, 'specially if you'll turn in and help me. You're a lawyer, Joe Gaines, but you're a young one yet, and I'll give you the fattest fee you ever dreamed of if you'll only hitch teams with me, and see that Bob Humphrey don't get the upper hand."
"Well, if that's what you're after, so it's

packages, bore Scott Filsey to the door of his father's home.

In the instant the little verandah was full of those who awaited him; but when the deacon's tall, sun-burned and bushy-bearded son sprang out upon the grass, he turned his back to the verandah for a moment, while he aided the movements of a graceful, well-flavoured, dark-featured young lady, who followed him, and whom, in the first warmth of his "welcomehome." he introduced as "my wife, my Lucia."

Maggie Filsey hugged her and kissed her, and so did Irene Wyer, and so, in a moment more, did old Mrs. Pilsey, and the deacon was too wise a man to seem altogether astonished, while Joe Gaines and Bob Humphrey were fairly boisterous. In fact, Scott Pilsey's California bride was so overcome by the warmth of her greeting, that the poor young thing forgot her pride and burst into tears. In half a minute after there wasn't a lady visible, and then Bob and Joe knew enough to leave the deacon and his son to themselves. The two young men walked off arm in arm, but they were back again before the day was over.

The deacon's face was a trifle serious.

walked off arm in arm, but they were back again before the day was over.

The deacon's face was a trifle serious, but not exactly cloudy, and before long he managed to get Joe Gaines off by himself for a bit of private conversation.

"And so, Joe," he said, "you and the rest knew all about this matter of Scott's same time ago?" some time ago?"
"Well, yes; Irene told me in confidence, and then when they wrote and told Scott

and then when they wrote and told Scott how matters were here, he wrote to congratulate us, and begged us not to spoil his surprise to you. We couldn't tell after all that, you know."

"Ahem! well—no—I can't say; but p'raps not. I can't be mad with Scott, for she's brought him a big ranche and a mine; but what am I to do with you now? I like Bob Humphrey first-rate—I allers did like Bob—and now it can't be Scott, I don't see as I ort to interfere. You've arned your fee, and I'll pay it; but, then, you see, there ain't no more use—"
"Oh! no: not a bit' interpurated Ice."

there ain't no more use—"
"Oh! no; not a bit," interrupted Joe.
"Bob is a good fellow, and he and Maggie are just suited. Irene and I think that Maggie couldn't have made a better match, and we think Scott's done splendidly well."
"Irene and you?" exclaimed the dea-

con."

"Yes, of course. I've explained to Irene that I can't afford to lose my fee. I told her so at the beginning, and she said I must earn it. 'Seems to me I've done that; but I'll let you up."

"Done it!" exclaimed the deacon. "Well, yes, Joe; on the whole, I should rather be inclined to say I guess I have! Yes—You and Irene!"

The Value of Wealth in Politics.

(From the London Spectator.) And see that Bob Humphrey don't get the upper hand. The anget he young Feers who will probably and to the front, as the older men drop off, all right, and square, I'd as leave earn a fee one way as another. What's your programme?

"Well, you know there's nigh onto third there is the Earl of Rosebery. A Radical, though not of a very Red colour, active to feveralmens, and a coming to Irene Wyer, in the row might, and I've took the best kind of keer of it. It's been a mighty sight of the took in the best kind of keer of it. It's been a mighty sight of the took in the best kind of keer of it. It's been a mighty sight of the took the best kind of keer of it. It's been a mighty sight of the took the best kind of keer of it. It's been a mighty sight of the took the best kind of keer of it. It's been a mighty sight of the took the best kind of keer of it. It's been a mighty sight of the took the best kind of keer of it. It's been a mighty sight of the took the best kind of keer of it. It's been a mighty sight of the took the best kind of keer of it. It's been a mighty sight of the took the best kind of keer of it. It's been a mighty sight of the took the best kind of keer of it. It's been a mighty sight of the took the best kind of keer of it. It's been a mighty sight of the took the best kind of the took th Among the young Peers who will probably

want to be led, and to be guided, and to be got out of scrapes, not to be entertained. We should doubt very greatly if Sir Robert Peel's chronic ungeniality ever lost him a division, or if Lord Melbourne's fine gaiety ever got him one, and utterly disbelieve that Lord Palmerston's dictatorship was even strengthened by the hospitalities of Cambridge House. The nation never went there. As for the direct power of money, it is nil. No wealth would purchase a dozen votes, while the employment of wealth for any such purpose would be in fact, to be attempted. Something of the kind is popularly supposed, probably without reason, to have been tried by Partiliamentary agents during the railway mania; but times have changed, and if they had not, a party leader wants votes given outside a committee room. There is, we suppose, lingering somewhere in the country, a certain admiration for magnific enee, and especially magnificence which has great wealth as well as great rank may retain a great political position all the more of the Park again at 72nd street, and the more common Victorias and phaetons, while many horseback riders were also to be seen. Leaving the Park at 125th street we drove up St. Nicholas avenue (the continuation of Seventh avenue), a fine, broad, macadamized road where fast driving generally prevails, then through 152nd street to the new Boulevard. This was formerly the old Bloomingdale road, and having been straightened, widened, finely paved and ornamented with shade trees and a strip of lawn running through the centre, it remains to us now as one of the monuments of the Tweed regime. It is quite close to the Hudson, and charming water glimpses are obtained now and then through the trees.

has been long sustained; and a man who has great wealth as well as great rank may retain a great political position all the more easily for them, but they will not win or help to win the position of themselves. The Duke of Westminster will never be Premier merely because he is Duke of Westminster.

It is a remarkable fact that only one man of the very first class of fortune has, in our day, been a Premier, the office having fallen generally to men who, in England at all events, and by comparison, must be accounted men of moderate means. It is reflect the mall, save this one, and he was not supposed, as was shown once by an intendent in the Commons, to be as rich as his will proved him to be, and came in no way up to the vulgar English ideal of the magnifico. Earl Grey and Lord Spencer wealthy men, but not remarkable for wealth; and Lord John Russell, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Disraeli were all not so productive a one as it afterwards became, but if he had received no more than his grandfather did, the public, which believed in him as the Rupert of Debate, and not as millionaire, would not have cared lieved in him as the Rupert of Debate, and not as millionaire, would not have cared one straw. We suspect that immense means in themselves rather disqualify men for high office. The millionaires find so many interests in their lives, the pleasant things come to them so easily—though a things come to them so easily-the million a year is no protection against tooth-ache—that they get impatient of the worry, the labour and the stinging pubicity, as of living under a burning-glass, inseparable under our system from great political power. They fall into easy ways and self-willed ways, and neither tend to fit a man for the acquisition or retention of power in a country which is not only free, but governed by deliberation. Above all,

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spangled with golden dandelions, the flow-ering shrubs of all varieties were gay with red, white, and yellow blossoms, only one day more of sunshine was needed to open the lilac buds, which hung in long purple clusters from the trees, while through all the air ran the ineffable thrill of spring. The drives were filled with gay turn-outs—tandems, spike teams

leaving the first third next the flanne plain and fringing out the last third for an edge. This fringe must be headed with a feather stitching of the maroon zephyr—or any other fancy stitch that is preferred The lengthwise threads must then be drawn from the middle third and a strip of the maroon flannel wide enough to fit snugly, drawn in and out through the threads which remain. Other pretty covers are made of burlaps, fringed out at the edge and decorated with a border of feather stitches in two colours, one worked over the other, and with leaf shaped ornaments at the corners, of different colours, worker

AGRICULTURAL

GORDON, April 20th, 18'
DEAR SIR,—Would you kindly informand the public, through the Weekly 1 the legal number of pounds in a bush Timothy seed, as the merchants on Manitoulin Island maintain and give 8 lbs to the bushel, when the weight of grain in Sangster's Arithmallows 60 lbs to a bushel of Timoth red clover seed.

The arithmetic is wrong. There is the second of the was a bushel of Timothy which weigh sixty pounds. The writer was dently thinking of clover. The star ht of a bushel of Timothy in Q and the United States is 45 lbs, in On 48 lbs. At present, of course, Tim like all other seeds is sold by the cer

Mr. Thomas Smyth, of Tormore, offered a \$50 sewing machine as a sp prize for butter at the Peel Agricult Society's fall fair.

WHAT GRASS SEEDS TO SOW Secretary Flint, of the Massachus Board of Agriculture, in his treatise Grasses and Forage Plants, speaks as lows on the selection of grass plant "Now, what I wish to suggest is, to s in the first place, a much greater nur of varieties. That, I think, is one of of varieties. That, I think, is one of great points which we should bear in m for mowing-lots; I would select grathat blossom about the same time. I wow the early grasses by themselves, and late grasses by themselves. The commoustom has been to sow only clover, thy and red-top. Sometimes a farmer sown with them a little orchard grass blossoms three or macks earlier than timothy, and closely selected the selection of the selecti weeks earlier than timothy, and two or three weeks, at least, than timothy, and two or three weeks, at least, est than timothy or red top; so when you sow clover, orchard a timothy and red-top together, orchard grass and clover are read cut before timothy and red-top be headed out at all, to say nothing of being in blossom. And many farmers hesitate before putting in the scyther these grasses are in that condition.
want to wait a little while; and. wait long enough for the red-top Timothy to be ready to cut, the ord grass has become comparatively worth for it has gone to seed, and become as a chestnut rail. I do not believe is any nutriment to be found in it w condition : and, if you should it to the judgment and taste of your they would come to the same conclu-They know what is good for them

Now, supposing a man should mak his mind that he will have all the grasses together, as far as practicable, all his late grasses together, then he commence his haying, in some cases, by middle of June; and he will not be any about the condition of his later fields, cause he knows that they will be in ing for a few days longer. He is therefore, hurried. He has greater mand of his labour, and can take it le ly; whereas, if his grasses come into dition about the same time, he knows before he can get through mowing som his grasses will be entirely too ripe to I their nutritive and best condition; so there are some advantages in making addition—sowing the early grasses by the selves and the late grasses by themselves Orchard grass is one of the earliest varie Then we have the June or Kentucky l grass, perennial rye-grass, not quite so as orchard-grass, but considerably es than Timothy, the meadow-fescue, and haps the tall oat grass. With these we sow red and alsike clover advantageou We ought to devote more attention clover than we generally do. I know well that most of our farmers raise it great an extent as is advisable; but, the State over, I do no believe we ful preciate the value of clover, or give suffice attention to it. Clover is a very pecuplant. It is a plant which really fertil plant. It is a plant which really fertil and improves the soil, rather than the verse. You know that if corn, or any of ordinary grops, is allowed to ripen its a it is exhausting to the soil. It takes or great many of the fertilizing elements f the soil to build up its structure; and soil is, of course, exhausted in propo to that extraction. Clover is an excep to other crops in that respect. It not to other crops in that respect. It not a stores up in its roots a large amoun nitrogen, but if it is allowed to stand to cut for hay, and especially if it be allo to ripen its seed, it adds a vast amoun nitrogenous elements to the soil through the falling and the decay of its leaves, is a wonderful exception, in that respect to our cultivated grasses and other or The roots of clover extend down deep you know, and get a considerable nor you know, and get a considerable por of their sustenance from the subsoil. I proportion of their nutriment from atmosphere. These elements are st up, partly in the stalk, partly in root, and, to a much larger ext in the soil itself, while the cl remains in it. A careful investigation shown that an ordinary fair average acr clover roots will contain over fifty por of nitrogen or nitrogenous compounds; the soil itself, after the clover-crop been cut for hay, or allowed to riper seed, is filled with nitrogen and its or pounds to a much greater extent the would be by applying a full and comp dressing of nitrate of soda, or any o nitrogenous manure on the surface in spring. It is a remarkable fact, that clover takes out of the soil as much, haps, of some of the elements of fer as our other crops (more than when other cereals), it leaves in it a much le proportion of nitrogen and nitrogenous ments than any other crop. It is a which a great many observing farmer England and this country have notif that, after a crop of clover, a grain will grow better than it will after any

ABORTION IN CATTLE. Considerable correspondence and dission has appeared in the English pape late on this subject. In the last nur of the Agricultural Gazette at hand, the is a communication from which we the following:

So many curious theories have broached and have from time to time

advocated by speculative individuals, many practical men must feel it difficu eliminate those that are sound from t eliminate those that are sound from that are unsound, for there are many ware most fallacious. There are measures, however, by which abortion produced, but perhaps it may be attribute ergot oftener than to any other, cially in moist seasons.

The cow is more subject to abortion any other animal (three to one it is

The cow is more subject to abortion any other animal (three to one it is posed), so much so on some low-ly marshy farms that the farmers dread return of the season when it is commutiz., August, September, October November. Though its sometimes assing an epidemic form it is by some sidered to be contagious; or, if not tagious, that its rapid increase in hamy be attributed to the sympathetic ture of the animals. Thus every cow is moved that shows any symptoms with farmer apprehends will end in abort I believe in this latter theory, and alvanticipate bad results from the sniffing the healthy animals at the putrial dischemance which precedes and follows the fœtus. the healthy animals at the putters which precedes and follows the fœtus. The putter is a rayagantly high condition may be ano exciting cause, as it tends to inflamma results, but this does not generally a to ordinary dairy cows, where profit is sole aim of the farmer. Hoar frosts be looked on as another farmers' ene and may be treated as another excitance with which the farmer has to cause with which the

In Dorset the appearance of the latter autumn is the signal for giving the dry food in early morning that they not consume the frozen grass. The again, there is the rapid loss of conditions.