THE FARM.

Soiling Hogs.

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bigrowing tendency to give hege feed than formerly. We have the because the hege will root up nere or less. Ringing is considprentive, although it is not always besides it is some trouble to to my nothing of the cruelty of which violates the nature of the depriving it of the privilege of inone of its strongest instincts, which in construction of its enout was

heads hegs are kept in the pen, or wide range, is no reason why heald not have plenty of green feed be thrown to them. Peas and th early, make an excellent soiling hogs, and are of the right kind to mucle and premote growth. Corn of grown may follow these But de it in or plant it thickly," as exchange recommends. You I the substance in the stalks that can into them, and the most is chtained Not only more nutriment, but about weight of feed, can be ebtained in ay as by drilling or in planting thickdrilled in, the kernels should be net closer than three or four inches n row, with the rows three and a half feet apart. The cern should reach It stage before being fed to the hoge, then has accumulated all the gums, and starches fer the production of a gep of grain.

succession of creps, or planting at bent dates in patches corresponding to amber of hegs to be fed, they may be ha full supply of green corn from siddle of July or 1st of August until tomes. The same is true of peas and and it would work excellently well to the two crops-cern and peas and that they may be fed tegether, meal of the one and then of the other. would make a better balanced ration sive the hegs a greater variety, which relish, as well as the human animal, redingly well. And in conjunction with we would not omit a patch of clover to and thrown to them if they cannot slowed to help themselver. Should it gen that any of the patches are larger needed to feed the swine the fedder aid be relished by other animals; or, if greeded at all for soiling, they could be mitted to ripen, or to be out green and and, as might be the most preferred. himers must study economy in heg-raiswand everything else and look for their

Timely Suggestions.

r of green toed.

of raising pork than by making free

at much more durable for pests than the bdy of the tree. He had tried setting mits erect and inverted, but could find no difference in their durability. Pests were fund to last longer when set in clay soil esten compactly about them to prevent the passage of water, and to keep them in uniform state of moisture. In gravelly will, which permit them to become often mer-toaked and again seon dry, they did set last leng.

The best thing to eil leather and keep it seft is neats-foot eil. This is made from the legs and feet of beef cattle. A great many people use caster oil but some contend it rets the leather. Animal oils are the safest. A harness well offed will outlut ten not cared for. It must not be fergetten that when leather is dry it will crack and dees not have nearly so much strength. Mr. I. K. Felch gives a formula for a thicken food which he says will give a peund extra in 12 weeks, er a 20 per cent. gain to the egg basket. Twenty pounds of com, 15 pounds of oats, 10 pounds of barley, 10 rounds of wheat bran, to be ground fine and well mixed.

When the fresh meadows have been mewn the ditches in them should be cleaned out and the material taken out should be deposited where it can remain until another nummer. It needs the frests of one winter and the sun of one summer to fit it for use a an absorbent and to free it from the acid it centains when taken out, but after that acid is destroyed this material makes a good absorbent. Se also dees dry earth from the readside, and so de street sweepings, if one lives near enough to the city to obtain them cheap'y. Perhaps they are the best for the purpose, as they centain considerable fertilking property themselves.

If this month should preve dry it will be necessary to see that the cattle a.e an abundant supply of fresh and pure water in the yards and pastures, and perhaps make up for the scarcity of grass in the pasture by a little extra feed after they are brought in at night. It is much cheaper to keep them in good condition and maintain a full supply of milk at all times than to allew milk preduct or weight to tall off and then attempt to restore it again.

Alfred N. Marcus, a Besten diamond merchant, lost a package of diamends worth \$5,000 in the Tremont House on July 2. The Rev. O. W. Scott, of Greenwich, R. I., found the gems, and was, as he says, "se dumfounded that he kept them three days." Then he determined to find the owner, but, fearful of being arrested for theft, advertised under a false name. Mr. Marcus went to Greenwich, but of course was not able to find a man bearing the name given. Then he went to the newspaper officer, get the manuscript of the advertisement, compared it with the handwriting in the Tremont Hense register, and decided that it was written by Mr. Scott. He communicated with the clergyman, who at ence went to Beston with the diamends and turned them ever to Mr. Marcus. Mr. Marcus gave the minister and his wife each a silver watch and \$100.

Cellars and cuffs are new worn very limp by some of our very best people.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

The recent opening of the Chimiai and Indian Exhibition is made the ectable by the London Times of an Interesting account of the growth of the celenial empire of Great Britain, The following is the substance of the article :- This unparalleled empire began heeltatingly some 300 years age, with a precarious feeting on an area of 40,000 quare miles, amid a population of savages ; it culminated to-day with an area of 9 000 000 square miles and a population, including feudatories, of semething like 270, 000 000, one-seventh of the land surface of the globe and one sixth of its inhabitants, and that excluding the mether country. Let us endeavor briefly to recall the growth of this world-wide empire.

ENGLAND HERSELF OBIGINALLY A COLONY. We need not begin our story with the remarkable celenization enterprises of Picenicians, Greeks and Romans, nor need we even eccupy space with contrasting the mediæval trading stations established by Venice in the Mediterranean and its fi hoots, with the colonies of the last 400 years. England itself was for three centuries a Roman colony, and an important and stirring one, having, however, more analogy with India than with Canada or Australia. English Britain, if we may use the term, began as a colony, but a colony of the true Eaglish type; the emigrants who came with Hengist and Horsa from the Elbe and the Weser came to find a new home and remain in it. With mere or less indiscriminate slaughter of the aberigines, a method which has been only too faithfully fellowed by their successors, they cleared the country and built their homestead and founded their cities. For more than a thousand years did these Teuton colonists go on developing the resources of their island home, receiving fresh and vigerous additions, always of essentially the same stock, before they began to look out westwards and southwards for fresh islands and other continents to harry and to settle and to neurish pewerful states.

TARDY BEGINNINGS OF CONQUEST.

The Portuguese and Spaniards, and even the French, were in the field long before England. Spain had a settlement in Deminica as early as 1493, and Vaco de Gama reached India in 1483. Within very few years India and South America had their Portuguese and Spanish vicereys. In 1534 Jacques Cartier made his famous veyage up the country in the name of the French severeign. True, Cabot discovered Newfound. land and the main land of North America in 1497, but he, like other early western navigators, simply regarded the new world | of Cyprus in 1878 as a barrier on the way to India. It was not in reduced cost rather than in high. this latter land of fabulous riches that was rices, and there is no cheaper or better | the goal of the infant naval enterprise of England for many years after Cabot's discovery. The Portuguese menopolized the reutes by the southern seas, and England had not yet a navy to cope with its rival. The first effective English settlement on Arba Campbell, according to experiments | the island cannot be dated earlier than morted in the nusbandman, finds that | 1623, long before which Virginia had been not the cheapest feed for cattle in winter | planted and Jamestown founded. True, in wheat straw, wheat bran, and cetten-seed | 1580 the British flag was planted in the West India island of Tebage, but that is-G. S. McCann stated to the Farmer's land was not effectively eccupied by Engthat he found the limbs of the white | land till 1703. Meantime, some roving Englishmen had in 1605 planted a cre s in Barbades inscribed "James, king of England and of this island," though there was no actual settlement till 1624 Barbades is one of the two or three British West India islands that never changed hands. After all, hewever, Bermuda may fairly claim to be considered the earliest of existing English colenies, and it was colenized both from Virginia and England shortly after 1609 But later during the seventeenth century the grewth of our colonial possessions was slow, if we except the New England Sates and the settlements on the east American coast to the south. Leaving these last out of view, as they no longer belong to us, our colonies at the close of the century were few and scattered compared with the enermous territories which Pertugal and Spain, France and Helland, were endeavering to drain of their wealth.

TWO HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

At the end of the seventeenth century, be sides Newfoundland and Bermudas, and a few factories on the West African coast and in India, of the present colenial empire we had possession, more or less stable, of Jamaica, Barbados, St. Christepher's Nevis, Turk's island, Antigua, Mentserrat, Anguilla, Virgin island, Bahamas and St. Helena out in the Atlantic. The total area of these did not much exceed 60,000 square miles, for our African and Indian settlements, were little more than stations. Even if we added such parts of Neva Scotia and New Brunswick as were not eccupied by France, the total area could scarcely be more than 80,000 square miles. During the first half of the eignteenth century, if we except the confirmation to Great Britain of the ten North American celenies just mentioned, and one or two of the West India islands already included, the only acquisition of importance as a fereign possession was Gibraltar (1704), and that not as a colony but as a strategical station. A period of comparative quiesence prevailed during these fifty years previous to the outbreak of the great and leng-continued struggle between England and France for supremacy on the seas, if not en land.

THE PERIOD OF THE FRENCH WARS.

During the last ferty years of the eighteenth century, en the ether hand the bread feundations of England's Empire beyond the seas were firmly laid; subsequent operations have mainly been in the way of development and consolidation. The great struggle between England and France fer supremacy beyond Europe may be said to have begun simultaneously in India and Canada. On the latter field it resulted in the capitulation of Quebec in 1759, fellowed four years later by the cession of the whole of Canada; so that England was virtually mistress of the whole of North America. In 1776 the Declaration of Independence was signed, and in 1783 England had to resign herself to the less of by far the most valuable half of her dominions in America. The extent of our loss may be estimated from the fact that our trade with the United States is equal to the total of our celenial trade, leaving India out of account, and amounts to one-third; of our entire fereign commerce. With such a fact before us, can we regard the independence of the states as really a loss after all? In the same year | not care to inquire at this moment. For | together to pay the taxes,

Islands of Daniston, Granada, St. Vincent and Tobage were added to our West India possessions, feliawed in 1797 by the surrender of Trinidad to Abercrombie by the Spaniards. Although Commodore Byron took possession of the Falkland islands in 1765, no effective establishment was formed there til 1833. In 1783-6 British Honduras was acquired by treaties; in 1787 Sierra Leene was ceded by the native chiefs; while in 1788, not quite a century ago, the not very promising foundation of the great Australian group of colenies was laid by the establishment of a small convict station at Betany Bay. Turning to the East we find Malacca captured from the Datch in 1795, though it did not finally become English till 1823. Penag was celenized in 1785, and prevince Wellesley in 1798 Much mere important was the capture of Caylon from the same ence supreme colonial power in 1796 The battle of Piassey was fought in 1757, and within about half a century thereafter, through the genius of Clive and Hastings and Welleeley, English supremacy was virtually established, directly or indirectly, ever a great part of the Indian peninsula. Bangal was ceded in 1765, and Madras conquered in 1792 1800, having between them an area estimated at 290 000 square miles, and a population of 55,000,000.

THE LION'S PAW STILL STRETCHED OUT.

Thus, then, during the latter half of the eighteenth century we had succeeded in rapidly increasing our fereign pessessions by semething like 6 500,000 square miles, reckening the whole of Australia as virtually annexed. During the present century we have been able to increase this area by about onethird, half of it, at least, in India. While, during the last eighty-six years, we have been extending and confirming our held ever India, and while we have acquired one or two really important additions to our celenial pessessions, it will be seen, as we have said, that our chief work has been to develop and consolidate the requisitions of the latter half of the eighteentn century. In 1806 the Dutch were compelled to hand ever to us their pessessions in South Africa, which by the fermation of the Natal celeny in 1838, and other subsequent annexat ous have been extended far beyond their eriginal boundaries. In 1807 we captured the tiny islet of Heligoland, and three years later, 1810, Mauritius capitulated, our pes session of the island being comfirmed by the Treaty of Paris, 1814. A year later, 1815. we acquired the lenian Islands by treaty, enly to give them to Greece some fifty years after, and in the same year we established our naval station in Ascension. We all remember the excitement ever the eccupation

The British North Bornee company was incorporated by royal charter in 1881. We have hardly yet recovered from the excitement of raising the British flag ever Southern New Guinea, the Niger mouths, and Bechuana land in 1883, while at this very mement our seldiers and our civil servants are busy getting into working order the extensive territory of Upper Burmah, pre-

IN OUR OWN TIMES

claimed English on the first day of the present year. This last annexation, however, belangs rather to the record of our deminion in India, which has advanced so rapidly that the 200 000 square miles, and the 55,000,000 inhabitants of 1800 have grown to something like 1,500,000 square miles and 280,600,000 of a population. Thus, then, while the beginnings of the greatest colonial empire en record ge back some 300 years, by far the greater pertien of our foreign possessions have been acquired during the last 120 years. The statesmen under whom this great and widely scattered empire was acquired and built up never entertained a doubt as to the necessity of England, if she was to maintain her pesitien among the nations, in taking this method of upholding her naval supremacy, of securing her influence in every quarter of the globe, of finding outlets for her rapidly increasing population, and of keeping all rivals out of the field. Of the nine millions er se of square miles ever which

PRODUCTS OF THE EMPIRE,

our empire beyond the sea extends, seme-

thing like six and a half millions are in the

main perfectly suited for European celeniz

Compare our fereign possessions with these of any other celenial power-France, Spain, Portugal, Helland, and even Germany. Of the pessessions of all these countries, French Algeria and perhaps New Caledonia are the only ones in which acclimation for the European is at all possible. Nearly every product which the earth is capable of yielding we can ebtain in abundance within the berders of our own possessions. At home we still have plenty of ceal and iron; Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India, can send us ample stores of every variety of grain; animal products of all kinds Canada, Australia, and the Cape can supply in abundance ; tea, coffee, sugar, cetton, and ether tropical and subtrepical preducts we can draw from beth the eld and the new world; of gold there is still no lack; the tin mines of Tasmania are already famous, and both copper and tin are prefitable preducts of New South Wales; we have diamend mines in South Africa; the wines of Australia and the Cape figure preminently in the exhibition. Should our manufactures be paralyzed, Canada might supply us with blankets and pianes, New Zealand with tweeds, Victoria with carriages, New South Wales with

shoes, India and Malta with jewelry. The methods by which England has gained for herself this enviable position among the nations of the earth have been essentially the same as those by which our ancesters gained a feeting in our island home. which they have raised to the preud position of a mether of nations. As a matter of fact, keeping India out of view, about one half (3,800,000 square miles) of our celenial possessions have been obtained by legitimate capture or compulsory cession; the other half by settlement or peaceful annexation, Under the former category we may fairly include the greater part of our Indian empire; and of our great colonies, Canada, the Cape, Ceylon, Burmah and British Guinea were obtained in fair fight, On the other hand, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Natal, Newfoundland and New Guinea were simply annexed with or without the express permission of the natives. Whether the methods by which we have acquired our great possessions were legiti-

as Canada became an English pessession the | the present it is enough for us that we have inherited them, and mean to keep them and make the meet of them.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

Changes in Mer People Since Mer Accession -What Does She Think of Them?

The Queen's jubiles year has commenced, and everybedy is writing about the wonderful events of her long reign—the period, rerhaps, in all history most distinctly marked in advance in man's long (first alike to understand and to subdue the oppesing feroes of Nature-and the changes which she has witnessed in the world and at home. That is natural enough; but such writing is only history, and history based on very imperfect materials, and it would be much more interesting to know, if etiquette would permit Her Majesty to tell us frankly what she thought en the subject herself. How does her own reign, as she looks back on it, slightly wearled with years, burdened with experiences, and educated by contact with many first-class minds appear to Queen Victoria? She very likely dees not regard it exactly from the historian's point of view; indeed, she cannot, for she in her own thoughts, must be more of

A PIVOT TO THE HISTORY OF THE EMPIRE than she would seem to any chronicler, however courtly. If the world be on fire, kings think, as private men think when a city burns of what they themselves have lest by the great confisgration. Reigning is a profession like another, the fact that the Aing inherits his place and his duties being one common to him and to great landlords, great bankers, great brewers, and owners of great shops. The Queen as she reflects upon the past, must in the first instance regard it with a professional eye, and from that point of view she must look upon herself as en the whole a successful weman. She has gained much and lest little-nething, indeed, of value. Constitutional revalty has suffered nothing in her hands. She has decidedly raised the character of that branch of the kingly prefession in the world's eyes, has made mankind think it more instead of less beneficial and effective, and has indefinitely increased their readiness to entrust it to wemen's charge. The leng duration of her reign has increased the general sense of the stability of the system, as have also its freedom from great blunders and the general, though net complete, contentment of her subjects.

For half a century a Queen has ruled successfully over a great people, through a Parliament freely elected by her subjects, and successive Ministers whom they have chosen -that is,

A GREAT FEAT, OUTWEIGHING THE WEIGHTI or the wittiest theoretical indictment of constitutional monarchy. Ner is there any public evidence that the constitutional plan of government, odd and cumbreus as it seems to the philosopher, is drawing to s close. The Queen may see signs of change that her subjects de net, symptoms of growing resistance, evidences of declining respect for the throne, indications that the prope which supported it are becoming unsteady but most observers, we think, would agree in considering the English menarchy safer than in 1837. An abstract liking for Republicanism may have increased, and undoubtedly the desire to keep the threne in the background has developed itself and beceme mere conscious; but the popular dislike of royalty has died away, and with it an antipathy, keenly felt in many quarters down to 1837, for the particular dynasty. The Queen has never been "of Hanover, and has never been considered by her pee ple anything but entirely English; and that has been a cause of pepularity. Her Majesty, looking back on old memories, can hardly think otherwise than that; though it would be mightily interesting to hear her own view of the position of the threne in 1837 and 1886. She may have had direct powers in her earlier life, in the way of patrenage for example, which have slewly slipped away; she may have been less afraid of Parliament when the true people was so completely outside it; and she may feel that the separate velition of her ministers has grown strenger and more enchaining than it was when the sailor-King used te fume and swear. We do not think it has been so, for a certain awe of the Queen has grown upon the men who come much in contact with her : but only Her Majesty can

Zigrag Morality.

tell exactly what of change there has been.

It is of no avail to shake your head, for propose to show you in this brief article, that zigzag merality will apply admirably to the occasional acute curves in the line of conduct of certain individuals inhabiting this mundane sphere.

Many persons of observant habits, must have noticed that there does exist a class of men who possess a double character or the power, when abread, to metamorphese the morality which we have become accustemed at home, to associate with their names. They are much like bats. We sometimes mistake them for what they are not, but what they seem.

Some so-called respectable persons, at home are paragens of all that merits imitation, in a moral sense; but away from home, they present to view a widely different picture. Lock at the moral married man suddenly summened to the city to attend to particular business. Fergetting home restraints and his influence there, he rushes into a " lark" that would shock his trusting wife and tender children could they but see. Of course, he does not neglect his business. It is merely a recreation after business hours, you understand. Then he goes home so refreshed, or, on the other hand, wern out with business cares. Little does his patient wife knew the true cause of that frown on her husband's brow, is due to a loss at a game of pool and not to business perplexities at all.

"What a delightful existence it is, Farmer Rebinson," said his city guest. " out here in the country. How crisp and beautiful the air, and the fragrance of new mown hay pervades all. I should think you would feel like chanting passes of praise to the Creator the year round." "It is sort o' nice, miss, I grant. But I never feel quite so much like thanking Heaven, as I do when mate or illegitimate in every case we de l've scrimmaged about an' get meney enough A Visit to the King of Abvasina.

Capt. Harrison Smith, Paymaster, R. N., as sent by her Majesty's Government to the King of Abyseints to present to him a letter and sweet of honer from her Majesty the Queen, Ou Apell 10, says the Captain, we arrived suddenly in sight of the King's comp and Lake Ashangi. As we neared the camp we ware met by the soldier whom I had sent on. He brought a message from the King. The King requested me to come at ence to him. The soldier added that the King had threatened to punish him should he fail to bring me inte camp that evening; but he begged me to wait a few minutes, till an escert of 200 men should arrive accompany me. The officer commanding the escort informed me that they had been ordered to conduct me directly to the King. I was obliged to change clothes on the read,

unpack the letters from her Majesty and Lord S. and the swerds for the King and his sen. These proceedings entertained the soldiers greatly. The soldiers took up a sort of fermation in the centre of which I and the persons who were instructed to carry the presents rode. Thus we crossed a plain, and then climbed the hill on which the King is building a new palace. There I was the beholden of many hundreds, having dismounted and walked to the door of the cokel reefed building in which his Majosty was seated.

About to enter I was abruptly stopped, because at the last mement the King had sent for a chair, which had not yet arrived. The chair was brought and placed with its back against the pele which supports the roof in the centre, and exactly facing the King. As usual he was seated on an angerib (a kind of bedstead), supported en either side by a large cushion. On my entering he extended his arm to its full length, and received me in the most cerdial manner with his shamma nearly down to his waist,

At first I thought he was beckening me to a chair, to which his outstretched hand was pointing, but I seen perceived his meaning, and having taken his hand and bowed, I presented her Majesty's letter, enveloped in an imposing embreidered cover which I had brought from Cairo, and which apprepriately had a gold lion resembling the King's seal worked in the centre. Then I laid before the King the sword in its case with the lid opened, and afterward the sword for his son, Ray Aria Telassic. At the conclusion of the brief announcement with which I accompanied each presentation the King bewed and expressed thanks. He then said he had erdered a camp to be prepared for me, and that I must ge and rest. I found a large but very thin tent pitched, and furnished with an angerib covered with a carpet and having the two usual cushions. Other carpats were laid en the ground, and for some time I sat in state till my escert was marched off, and I was left only with the small guard.

In the evening presents of goods, consisting of a cow, bread, ghee, tedge, (liquor made from heney), red pepper, fireweed, and fireplaces, and a speen for my use arrived, and were centinued regularly during my stay.

On April 15 the King came. He wanted to know why duties were imposed. I replied that his merchants had never requested that they (the dutie.) might be remitted. On the 19th I called on the King at 7 A.

M. Talked, and wrete an addition to the letter for the Queen. Then was taken out, and arrayed with a shirt and trousers. I do not nean that at the time I were neither of these useful articles, but these were special garments of honor. I was also presented with a lien's mane, the King's own mare, a horse, a mule, 21 spears, and a shield. At 11 20 we get on the march, and kept till 5 40, when we reached our eld camp near Bebbah.

SHE EXHUMED HER LOVER.

He Comes to Life, but is for a Time Insanc.

Herman Krause and Anna Eeschenbach. each of whom was bornin the little German town of Friederichsaw, on the Rhine about thirty-eight years age, and whose peculiar cutfit and small acquaintance with the English language indicated that they were strangers in America were married the other day, by Mayer Whitney in his office in the City Hall, Breeklyn. The Mayer and Secretary Phillips each kissed the bride and wished the couple all kinds of presperity. It was not until after they had gone that the Mayer learned that the marriage was the climax of a long and remantic attachment. The story is that Herman and Anna when a boy and a girl tegether in the little te 7n en the Rhine, had fallen in love. When the France-German war breke out Herman became a seldier, and Anna, with equal patrictism, accompanied his corps as a nurse in one of the Red Cross hospital wagons. Early in the campaign Herman, with a scere of his comrades, were mown down by a French shell, and being supposed to be dead he was buried with others in a trench. During the night Anna went to the trench and dug up the body of her supposed dead lever. To her surprise he showed signs of life. He was sent to the hespital and he recevered. Anna's grief, however, was intense when she was informed that an injury to his skull was of such a nature that he could never recever his rea-

Years rolled on, Krause remaining in a military heapital and Anna in her native village. Her father had meanwhile come to this country, and nearly two years ago. in despair of ever seeing Krause restered to reasen, she joined him in Brooklyn, Last fall a German physician succeeded in performing an operation on Krause's skull, which brought it back to its nermal condition, and this restored his reason. He then thought of the girl who had fellowed him to the war and saved his life, and he never rested until he found her in this country.

The marriage followed as a matter of course, Mayer Whitney, who believes the story, says it is not more imprebable than other tales of leve and war which he has heard,

A man went into a saleon under the influence of liquer and asked a preminent politician to treat. "You can't be thirsty again; you have just had a drink," said the politician. "Of course (hic) I'm not thirsty." was the indignant response of the suffering drinker. "If I den't drink schepten when I ish thirsty, what 'vantage have I got over a beasht of the field?"