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The King of Spain's New Love.

The Viennese Christina was coy, and tossed her head impudently when the Spanish made it proposed to her. This piqued Alfonso, who soon became an ardent suitor, left off sighing over the likeness of the departed Queen, and dwelt with complacency on pleasing souvenirs of the Archduchess, who had been a gay and *espiegle* playmate of his own when he was a student at the Theresa College in Vienna. Christina, who was a year his junior, was at that time a high-spirited and very frolicsome little damsel. The once ran a race with him in some imperial park. The mon- arch in bud was on a bicycle, and the young Archduchess on a fleet pony, who, though the velocipede had the wind with it, came in first at the goal.

The young idea shoots early in sons and daughters of royal and imperial houses. Christina, in playing the Num- ber Nip with the exiled son of Isabella, and romping with him and tormenting him in various ways, fell in love with him. It is courtier-like now to speak of her childish attachment to the King who did not till the last six months require it. When Alfonso was restored to the throne of his mother, the Archduchess was glad to learn that his most influential and paternal advisers, the Duc de Sesto among the number, opined she would make an ideal Queen Consort. She dis- covered that the Spanish costume suited her exactly, and had several sets of photos done in which she was represent- ed wearing it. On Mercedes being pre- ferred to her, Christina of Hapsburg was dreadfully nettled. To show that she resented with proper spirit the indignity, she declared, when Alfonso proposed for her, that she would not consent to marry him until she had further opportunities of meeting him and seeing him, and in- sisted that she should assume the atti- tude of a humble suppliant for the fair hand which he might have taken, but did not. "If he wants to win me," said the Archduchess, "let him come and woo me. It is his place to court me and not mine to go and pick up the handkerchief which he condescends to throw down." Alfonso, who is brimful of chivalrous de- votion to the fair sex, did not think the worse of the Archduchess for the airs she took with his matrimonial agents at Vienna. He handsomely accepted the conditions imposed, and sent word that were he only to win the Archduchess by penetrating into the wilds of Central Asia he would gladly undertake a jour- ney there. I believe it was his intention to go all the way to Vienna to make her by word of mouth an offer, and that he would have this autumn proceeded there if the life of the Infanta Pilar had not been suddenly cut short. The La Granja accident happened so unfortunately for the King that the scandal-mongers to affirm that design had a predominant part in it I could not blame them. It mollis- fied the vexed Archduchess, and afforded her a plausible excuse for relenting. She has been brought by it to travel more than half the way to Madrid to meet her royal suitor, whose depressed appear- ance, with his arm in a sling, excited her interest led her to treat unpleasant by- gones as soot.

And now about the personal appear- ance of Christina of Austria, who would show a polite spirit in dropping that name of, in Spain, evil augury, and tak- ing some other. The Archduchess is tall, slender and harmoniously formed. Her air is aristocratic. She rides and dances admirably, and is passionately fond of horses and brisk exercise. With- out being intellectual she is clever. It is her settled intention to be mistress at the Palacis Real. Her wilfulness is tempered with good nature and a dispo- sition to become easily repentant. In her skin, hair and eyes she is a Haps- burg. The rest of the physiognomy is Hungarian, and reminds those like Mme. Von Langsdorff, who knew the *creme* of Viennese society, of the Sandor family. If Christina's laugh were not pleasant and as warble with exquisite feeling a sentimental lied or provoke laughter by her droll rendering of a comic song. It will be very nice for Don Alfonso to have a queenly wife with a gypsy and a *gar- connet* side to her laughter.

The future Queen will be introduced to the Madrilenos on a high holiday. Al- fonso was advised to tie the nuptial knot at Barcelona, which did not witness his demonstrations of eternal grief for poor Mercedes. Christina wishes the cere- mony to take place with the utmost pomp at Madrid, and she is to be gratified. Ac- cording to present arrangements she is to be married on November 1st, or All Soul's Day. The wedding dinner will be eaten on the vigil of All Soul's day, consecrated in Roman Catholic States to those who have died within and without the pale of the salvation. While the har- monies of bridal music will be lingering in the air the bells of the churches will begin to clang out their night-long dirge.

There is always money enough at Mad- rid for amusement and fine displays of chivalrous gallantry. Alfonso has magnificently ordered the rooms which were prepared for Mercedes in his differ- ent palaces to be newly furnished for his consort that is to be. She will have the satisfaction of knowing that there is not in her apartments a single object to re- mind the King of her interesting prede- cessor. I dare say the creditors of Spain will learn to laugh on the wrong side of their mouths at this cruel decision, which, it appears, has enhanced the pop- ularity of the King. His subjects say of it: "What a true Spaniard it proves him to be. Ours is still a country worthy of the 'Cid.'"—*London Truth, August 26th.*

The Races of Cyprus.

The two races that inhabit the country are very distinct types. The Turks are tall, well built men, generally spared and active. The great characteristic that dis- tinguishes them from the Greeks is their proud bearing. They all have a certain reserved expression on their faces, evi- dently thinking well of themselves. They are not at all fanatical about their relig- ion, and although good Moslems, they do not share in the sterner precepts of the law of Mahomed. They work better than the Greeks, are more inclined to take an interest in what is being done, but are also more independent and less submis- sive under reproof. It is rare to find the turks inhospitable; they are generally very obliging at first. For instance, I have been told at a village that every- thing would be provided for nothing; that I must accept their politeness, not only in words of politeness, but really intending that I should live on them. After refusing such offers, it is strange to be cheated in the price of barley and chickens; but it is Turkish and Oriental. They generally have receding foreheads, whereas the Greek forehead is straight; the dark Nubians and the semi-Nu- bians have domed foreheads. They pre- fer white and red striped Manchester stuffs for their clothes, whereas the Greeks are almost always dressed in the blue indigo-dyed stuffs of home manu- facture. They are brave, fearing and looking up to no one, making splendid soldiers, and are peaceful, moderately honest and industrious. The Greeks are also fine made men. They have a mild and humble expression of countenance, and are timid. They hide in the villages as a Government official passes through without any real cause. They are very religious, generally going to church evening and keeping a great number of saints' days, and believing every super- stitious story. They are stupid, and are bad workers, shirking as much as they can. They like a shilling a day, but after two or three days they are inclined to strike for three shillings. They are rich enough to lie in the sun and do nothing for a long time, and they object to working when they become such capi- talists. There are bright exceptions to this rule—energetic Greeks, who are bet- ter sometimes than stupid Turks; but the great test of stamina, the keeping at con- tinual steady work, breaks them all down. They are not nearly so intelli- gent or such good workers as the Maron- ites and Druses of the Lebanon. The women of both races are not at all pre- possessing; it is rare to see a face even tolerably good looking, and their figures and voices are very objectionable. The Turkish women veil their faces, which is an advantage. The women do a great deal of manual labor—fetching water, accompanying their lords to the corn; they help in everything except plough- ing and sowing. It is odd to see the parties in the fields reaping, almost al- ways one man to two women, both Greek and Turkish alike. The children are pretty, some with flaxen hair and cherub faces. The Turkish children are not nearly so pretty as the Greek.—*From "Notes of Cyprus," in Blackwood's Maga- zine for August.*

Coaxed Into a Fortune.

Our town readers know Horace Tyler. He has been on the base range ever since the mines were discovered, and his genu- ine manhood is characteristic of the man. In his chosen occupation of team- ster, he has plodded over the dusty high- ways and sandy deserts of eastern Nevada for fifteen years. He came to the coast a mere boy, and, in his independent, stur- dy sort of way, has grappled with for- tune, not as successfully as some, per- haps, as all his years of toil simply re- sulted in the ownership of a team, and his wresting a hard livelihood for incom- sant daily labor. He was as honest as they make 'em, and that trait was his pride. Why he left the old home, "way down in Vermont," is his secret, and he is stubbornly reticent on that point, sim- ply stating that he came way because he "hankered after a life on the plains." Whatever the motive, he betrayed no de- sire to return to his birthplace, despite the fact, now known, that it was a most luxurious one, and that every comfort and pleasure that wealth could command, was his if he would accept. Sunday morning, Mr. O. O. Tyler, a cousin of Horace, arrived from Vermont, charged with a special mission. He sought out his relative and announced to him that he had been sent by Horace's father to persuade his boy—now a bearded man— to come to his home. His parents were waiting, eager to welcome him, and praying that his son might listen to his pleadings. Not only this, but all his riches—a cool $250,000—was at his son's command on his arrival. The latter in- ducement would have been sufficient for an ordinary mortal, but it did not influence Horace a par- ticle. On the contrary, he was obdu- rate, refused to go, and, despite his con- sin's entreaties, which lasted from the time that the train arrived Sunday until it departed yesterday morning, he persisted in his determination, and bade the em- bassador good-by at the train, still firm in his resolve. He came back to town, curried his horses and fed them, greased his wagon, and then, falling in with some friends, related the incident to them and how cruel he was acting in withholding from his aged father the comfort that his son's presence would be to his fast de- clining years, Horace weakened; he couldn't stand the upbraiding of his as- sociates, and as a consequence Eureka loses a good citizen. His cousin was tel- egraphed to at Elko, and instructed to await Horace's arrival. Yesterday he sold his team and paid up every cent that he owed, and this morning departed on horseback for Elko, where he will join his relative and proceed on his journey eastward. Think of it! A man who was fond in the degenerate days, an ec- centric individual that had to be coaxed or driven into the possession of $250,- 000.—*Eureka (Nev.) Leader.*

Whom Victoria Has Outlived.

The interesting sketch of the "History of my Parrot, which Doctor Wilks con- tributes to the current number of the *Journal*, of Memphis licenses a passing notice. The comparative study of the facts of the intercommunication among men and among animals becomes passing notice. The comparative study of the facts of the intercommunication among men and among animals becomes more and more interesting as we learn the admission that animals possess language; and the mechanism and appara- tus for articulate speech in those animals which possess it do not differ from those of a man. A bird learns to speak by imi- tation, through the organs of hearing, and in a manner never similar to that in which children learn words and sen- tences, and the bird speaks on special occasions in consequence of some asso- ciation or suggestion, "the usual pro- vocative for set speeches at all periods of human life." A new expression, after having been repeatedly uttered before the parrot, is practiced by it spontane- ously, indefatigably working at the nov- elty itself. At first it is only able to get out the first word or two, then more and more, until it has the power of utter- ing the whole. In just the same way a child will learn a French sentence. A sentence is soon lost by the parrot if not frequently uttered, and the last words are lost first; the first words—those most read- ily acquired—are last lost. Speech of the bird on any given occasion is due to sug- gestion—the presence of the person or object with which the words were first associated. Of this Dr. Wilks gives several striking instances of "half past two" whenever the coachman comes for orders, "go to sleep" when approached after dark, "give me a bit" when dinner appears, and "cheese" when the cheese is put upon the table, a sound like water being poured out whenever a jug of water is brought in. Thus the bird associates words or sounds with objects, and where the right names have been taught it, the bird is said to know their names; more- the bird invents names, making a partic- ular sound, which had never been taught, whenever nuts were brought to it. With Dr. Wilks conclude by remark- ing that the difference between animals and children is much slighter than is the explanation which, on the assumption of what it will screen the orchard from high winds. A Maine farmer says: "Were I to plant an orchard, and had two loca- tions, one in a valley surrounded by hills except on the south side, and the offer on a high elevation, exposed to high winds, I would choose the latter in pref- erence to the former. The same holds good as regards peach orchards. The great object is to keep back the blooming as long as possible, and this can be best done in northern exposures, without shelter."

The French milliners gave all their low hats a decidedly autumnal aspect on ac- count of the cool weather.

The British Land Question.

The people of Great Britain are in no way of a panic on the subject of Ameri- can competition, and are willing to be- lieve any cock-and-bull story told them in regard to our amazing resources. Thus the London *Times* has been badly hoaxed by a letter sent to it from Chi- cago describing the miraculous growth of that city and the boundless fertile ter- ritory tributary to it. This letter ex- plains that Chicago has 500,000 inhabi- tants; that its population doubles every five years, and that it is the commercial capital of a State which is larger than all England, with ninety percent. of its soil arable, and 1,000,000 square miles un- touched by the plow. A contemporary that is disposed to laugh at the stubborn insularity of the Britishers, says that this Chicago writer "might have doubled his figures without fear of contradiction at the office of the terror-stricken *Times*. He might have said with equal probabil- ity that Chicago doubled fortnightly. He would have been believed (hardly), and her Majesty's ministers would have gone down to the Houses of Parliament prepared to appoint commissions of in- quiry and answer serious questions in the notice paper." Neverthe- less this panic will be likely to result in benefit to Great Britain, for the outcome of it will be a thorough overhauling of the land ques- tion, and probably very important re- forms in the system of rent and land tenure. Mr. John Bright struck the keynote of public opinion on this sub- ject when he said in Parliament that there were other causes besides fertile lands in the United States and cheap transportation on the Atlantic to make the position of the British farmers intol- erable. "There are farmers in America, as you know," he said, "who have no rent, no tithes, no poor-rate. You have all these. Your laws as they now are would make the laborer's condition per- petual. In America, at a post lease ex- pressed it, 'They till the land who own the land they till.' This is the great difference between the land and its culti- vation in America and the land and its cultivation in this country." He sug- gested, without directly saying it, that if a commission which was proposed on the subject did its work it would point out the necessity of relieving the land of rent, and that done, "a time will come when you will have homes of comfort and independence throughout the land of England, which will attest forever the wisdom and blessedness of the new pol- icy you have adopted."

The commission which has been ap- pointed will be forced to deal with the question of whether a reduction of rents is not imperative, and also whether a change is not needed in the tenure of land. The *Times* publishes the balance sheet of a farm of 600 acres of alluvial river loam, of high fertility and in the best condition. For three years the average annual outlay upon this farm has been $17,750, exclusive of the farm- er's family expenses, and the annual in- come only $16,000, thus showing an an- nual deficit of $1700. Of the outlay $750 was for taxes and $7500 for rent. This is too heavy a burden. It is paid by the workers for the support of those who do not work. It is levied upon the wages of the day laborer for the main- tenance of the landed aristocracy and gentry, and the aggregate rent roll of Great Britain to-day for farming lands alone is $350,000,000. The rentals of coal and iron lands and open city lands is fully as great. The Marquis of Bute receives a million and a half every year from rents. The Duke of Westminster, who owns the finest part of the "west end" of London, gets still more. Not one person in a thousand lives in his own fee-simple-house. They pay rent, sometimes as four or five re- moves, but in the end the tribute goes to some surviving heir of a manorial fee, "given" by the King of England to a sub- ject or favorite for some personal favor long since obsolete. The land in Eng- land has seldom been earned or bought by its proprietor, yet he claims and re- ceives all the advantages and increase in value which the toll of others have in- cidently given to his estate. Thus, the merchants and traders of London, by long generations spent in toil, have given value to the estate of the Gros- venors, from which the Duke of West- minster derives his princely fortune; yet, whenever a lease falls in, the Duke raises the rent on those tradesmen and merchants to the utmost farthing that the property will bear, as if they, not he, were the obliged party. This system is too unequal and too burdensome to re- main as it is much longer. This was fully recognized by John Stuart Mill, ten years ago, and he predicted that the next revolution in English social arrange- ments would be attended with a com- plete overthrow of the present land sys- tem.—*Baltimore Sun.*

How to Teach.

Children hunger perpetually for new ideas. They will learn with pleasure from the lips of people what would be drudgery to learn from books; and even if they have the misfor- tune to be deprived of many educational advantages, they will grow up intelligent, if in childhood they hear daily the con- versation of intelligent people. Hence, the importance that the teacher should be an intelligent person. The child comes home and says, "What do you think my teacher told us to-day?" The daily ef- fort of the teacher should be to render himself fresh and bright, to meet with the young minds that form the class; not to think, "How shall I repress and bottle up all the energy?"

GOOSEBERRY JELLY.—Pick the fruit half ripe; put into a dish and place in a kettle of hot water; cover closely and boil until the fruit is tender. Strain the same as currant jelly, and to each pint of juice allow a pound of sugar; boil twenty minutes; turn into jelly cups and set in the sun for several days or until stiff. Protect from insects and dew.

SHELTERED ORCHARDS.—Many writers advise the selection of a sheltered spot for an orchard, and some have even ad- vised the planting of a belt of quick growing forest trees in such a position that it will screen the orchard from high winds.