TIMELY ANNIVERSARIES.

Some Current Selections From History's Broad Page.

May 12.

1824—George Chapman, poet, dramatist and friend of Shakespeare, died in London; born 1557.
1880—Robert Charles Winthrop of Massachusetts, ex-speaker of congress, born at Boston; died 1894.
1886—George W. Childs of the Philadelphia Ledger born in Baltimore; died 1894.
1845—Professor August William von Schlegel, German scholar and critic, died; born 1767. In his early manhood and prime Schlegel was devoted to literature and the fine arts. He lectured on Shakespeare and translated 17 of his plays. From 1819 to the end of his life he filled the chair of history at the University of Bonn.
1864—General James Ewell Brown Stuart ("Jeb"), the noted Confederate cavalryman, died of a wound received on the 11th in the action at Yellow Tavern.
1884—Charles O'Connor, noted American lawyer, died in Nantucket, Mass.; born in New York city 1804.
1890—General S. C. Armstrong, principal of the Hampton (Va.) Indian school, died at Hampton; born 1839.
1894—Sewell E. Jewell, a noted abolitionist, died in Haverhill, Mass.; born 1809.

May 13.

MARIA THERESA

1568—Decisive defeat of Mary Stuart's army at Murray.
1815—Johann Van Olden Barneveldt, eminent and liberal Dutch statesman, died; born 1549.
1717—The Empress Maria Theresa of Austria born; died 1780.
1846—The United States declared war against Mexico. The war message of President Polk declared that "war existed by the act of Mexico." The act consisted of armed attacks upon United States troops posted in observation upon soil in dispute.
1865—Last battle of the civil war.
1890—Judge Amasa Junius Parker, American lawyer and compiler, died in Albany; born in Connecticut in 1807.
1894—Talmage's new tabernacle and Hotel Regent adjoining burned in Brooklyn.

May 14.

1265—Alighieri Dante, poet, born in Florence; died in Ravenna 1321.
1686—Gabriel Daniel Fahrenheit born; died 1735. Fahrenheit was a distinguished physicist and mechanician. He perfected in 1720 the thermometer which since that date has been in general use in the United States, Holland and Great Britain.
1771—Robert Owen, philanthropist and social reformer, born in Wales; died there 1858.
1796—Dr. Edward Jenner finished his experiment, proving the power of vaccination.
1830—Henry Grattan, Irish statesman, orator and patriot, died in London; born in Dublin July 3, 1746.
1884—A. C. Hunt, ex-governor of Colorado, died at Tenallytown, near Washington. Louis Clovis Bonaparte, grand nephew of Napoleon, died in London; born 1859. Professor Henry Morley, English lecturer and writer, died in London; born 1822.

May 15.

EDMUND KEAN.

1749—Ephraim Chambers, founder of the famous encyclopedia, died in London. Ephraim Chambers had no connection with the Scotch authors and publishers, the brothers William and Robert. His encyclopedia, compiled while serving an apprenticeship, ran through several editions and became the basis for Rees' cyclopedia.
1773—Alban Butler, author of the "Lives of the Saints," died.
1833—Edmund Kean, the great tragedian, died; born 1787.
1847—Daniel O'Connell, Irish orator and patriot, died at Genoa; born 1775.
1885—Frederick John Fargus (Hugh Conway), author of "Called Back," died at Mentone, France.
1890—Oliver Bell Bunce, well known American author and editor, died in New York; born 1798.
1892—A deluge along the lower Missouri and the greater part of the Mississippi.

May 16.

1164—Eloise, famous French abbess, early lover of Abelard and subject of many romances, died; born about 1101.
1781—Colonel John Buttrick, commander of the Americans at the Concord fight, died, aged 60.
1861—William Henry Seward, statesman, born in Florida, Orange county, N. Y.; died in Albany, 1872.
1860—The famous Republican convention met in Chicago. The Democratic convention had already met in Charleston and separated over the slavery question. The Republican aspirants for the role of standard bearer were Lincoln, Seward and Chase.
1894—Rev. Dr. Edward Bright, editor The Examiner, died in New York city; born 1805.

May 17.

H. W. HERBERT.

1749—Dr. Edward Jenner, discoverer of vaccination, born; died 1823.
1829—John Jay, statesman, died in Westchester county, N. Y.; born in New York city 1745.
1833—Talleyrand, famous French diplomat and minister to Bonaparte, died in Paris; born 1754. There were many Talleyrands, and the chief of them had many handles to his name, as Charles Maurice de and Prince of Benevento, but was very well identified in his day and will be in history by the simple name Talleyrand; he it was who declared that "Language is given to a man to conceal his thoughts;" Napoleon was too rapid for him and he too firm for Napoleon, so they parted company in 1809, and he labored for the restoration of Louis XVIII; while laboring for the republican cause in 1793 he went to England and was ordered out of the country; proscribed by Robespierre, he found an asylum in America and wrote a famous memoir on America's commercial relations.
1858—Henry William Herbert (Frank Forrester), novelist, died in New York; born in London 1807.
1889—A Texan cyclone swept across five states in the Mississippi valley with great destruction.
1894—Storms destroyed property valued at $1,000,000 in Ohio, Michigan and states westward.

May 18.

1673—James Marquette, missionary and explorer, died near Marquette river, Michigan; born in France 1637. Marquette was one of the first Europeans certainly known to have discovered and explored the Mississippi river. In 1673 he conducted an exploring party from Quebec and entered the great river at the mouth of the Wisconsin. Pursuing the voyage in canoes as far as the mouth of the Arkansas, or the thirty-fourth parallel, the explorers found the lower Mississippi infested by bands of armed savages and returned north. Marquette wrote a narrative of his travels, which is one of the most interesting documents of the period. He spent his last days as a missionary among the Miami Indians.
1804—Napoleon Bonaparte was declared emperor of France.
1864—Nathaniel Hawthorne, author, died in Plymouth, N. H.; born 1804.
1882—Sir Henry Cole, English critic and editor, patron of educational art, died at South Kensington, England; born 1808.
1883—Cyclones devastated large districts in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois and Missouri; hundreds of people killed and injured.
1894—Fierce storm on Lake Michigan, followed by numerous wrecks and heavy loss of life among sailors.

May 19.

PUTNAM.

1536—Queen Anne Boleyn beheaded in the Tower green; birth date unknown.
1762—Johann Gottlieb Fichte, German philosopher, born; died 1814. Next to Kant comes Fichte, ahead of Schilling and Hegel in the order of German moral philosophers. He was a friend and disciple of Kant. His fame as a critic procured for him a call to the chair of philosophy at Jena, but a charge of heresy brought against him caused him to resign. He believed that God was not a personality, but a law or a system of supreme laws. He was an ardent German patriot and in his life illustrated his philosophy.
1780—"Dark day" in New England; darkness commenced at 11 a. m. and covered the country from New York city to Maine; in Massachusetts and portions of New Hampshire artificial lights were required.
1790—General Israel Putnam, Revolutionary soldier, died in Brooklyn, Conn.; born 1718.
1795—Josiah Bartlett, "signer," member of the convention of 1787 and governor of New Hampshire, died; born 1729.
1894—Andrew J. Graham, author of the Graham system of shorthand, died at Orange, N. J.; born 1830.

May 20.

1506—Christopher Columbus died.
1834—Lafayette died in Paris; born 1757. The devotion and zeal of Lafayette may be said to have decided the fate of the revolutionists. He offered his brilliant services to the struggling patriots before France recognized the republic. After shedding blood for the cause he returned to France and brought out troops and material. The moral support of Lafayette and his countrymen heartened the Americans quite as effectually as their bayonets and munitions strengthened the armies. Both were needed.
1847—Mary Lamb, sister of Charles Lamb, died in London; born 1765.
1865—Prince Michael Gortchakof, an able Russian general, commander in the Crimea and late governor of Poland, died; born 1796.
1890—Extraordinary rain over all the Atlantic states, especially from the Hudson to the Potomac.
1892—Heavy floods in the western rivers; 25 lives lost in the Arkansas near Little Rock.
1894—Edmund Yates, London journalist and author, died in London; born 1831.

May 21.

1691—Cornelius van Tromp, famous Dutch admiral, died. Cornelius was the son of the more celebrated Dutch commander, Marten Harpertzoon. He fought in company with De Ruyter, his father's chief rival and successor, and on the death of De Ruyter became lieutenant admiral general of the United Provinces.
1729—John Law, famous inflation financier, died in Venice; born 1671.
1780—Elizabeth Gurney (Fry), Quaker preacher and prison reformer, born near Norwich, England; died 1845.
1849—Maria Edgeworth, English novelist, died in County Longford, Ireland; born in England 1767.
1879—Famous naval engagement off Iquique, Chile; the Peruvian monitor Huascar sunk the Chilean ironclad Esmeralda.
1894—General Phil Cooke, a distinguished Confederate veteran, died in Atlanta; born 1817.

May 22.

387—Constantine the Great, first nominally Christian emperor of Rome, died; born 274; emperor of the west 312; of whole empire 323; called council of Nice 325.
1611—The first baronets created in England; they paid £1,000 each for their patents. King James I instituted the order of baronets to raise a sum of money for the reduction of the province of Ulster, in Ireland. The degree is next below that of baron, but the holder is a commoner. All baronets have the arms of Ulster superadded to their coat. Originally numbering 200, lapses by death were not filled at first, but the custom soon gave way. Candidates were required to be of gentle blood and able to support the dignity.
1688—Alexander Pope, poet, born in London; died 1744.
1820—Richard Grant White, author and philologist, born in New York city; died there 1885.
1885—Victor Hugo, French poet, dramatist, novelist and patriot, died in Paris; born 1802.

May 23.

JANE PORTER.

1733—James Otis, patriot orator of the Revolution, killed by lightning at Andover, Mass.; born 1725. "Otis was a flame of fire," said Adams, referring to the first speech, in 1761. "With * * * a rapid torrent of impetuous eloquence he hurried away all before him. American independence was then and there born. Every man of an immense and crowded audience appeared to me to go away as I did, ready to take up arms."
1798—Thomas Hood, English humorous poet, born in London; died there 1845.
1810—Sarah Margaret Fuller, author and Marchioness d'Ossoli, born in Chambersport, Mass.; drowned off Long Island 1850.
1824—Ambrose E. Burnside, eminent Union general, born at Liberty, Ind.; died 1881.
1850—Jane Porter, author of "Thaddeus of Warsaw" and other heroic novels, died; born 1776.
1867—Sir Archibald Alison, English historian and essayist, died; born 1793.
1886—Professor Leopold von Ranke, eminent German historian and authority on European politics, died at Berlin; born 1795.

May 24.

1707—Karl von Linne (Linnæus), famous naturalist, born at Rashalt, Sweden; died 1778.
1750—Stephen Girard, eccentric millionaire and philanthropist, born near Bordeaux, France; died in Philadelphia 1831.
1792—George Brydges, Lord Rodney, British naval hero, died.
1795—Silas Wright, governor of and senator from New York, born at Amherst, Mass.; died 1847.
1819—Savannah, the first steamer to cross the Atlantic, left Savannah; reached Liverpool in 25 days. The Savannah was the result of 10 years' experimenting in vessels and machinery for ocean navigation. She proceeded to Russia from England and returned from St. Petersburg to New York in 26 days. Both sails and steam were used.
1879—William Lloyd Garrison, abolitionist and journalist, died in New York; born 1805.
1883—The Brooklyn bridge, the largest suspension bridge in the world, opened to the public.

One estimate places the amount of wheat fed to live stock in the United States from July 1, 1894, to April 1, 1895, at 88,000,000 bushels.

THE BEAN CROP.

How to Grow Marrow Beans on a Large Scale For Market.

The importance of the bean crop can hardly be overestimated. As about one-half of the beans grown in the United States are raised in New York state, the following from a western New Yorker and written to American Agriculturist can hardly fail to be of interest. He says: "Bean raising is most successful on a black soil. Before planting, the soil should be thoroughly cultivated. Usually about 1¼ bushels of seed per acre of the best quality, and carefully selected, is planted. Single horse planters are being succeeded by a two horse machine, as the soil does not require marking for their use. Both machines drop seed in drills, generally about 30 inches apart, and the seed four to six inches in the drill. Ten acres of planting is a good average day's work and should begin by June 5 to 20 in this latitude. In some seasons beans will mature when planted later, but the chances are against them.

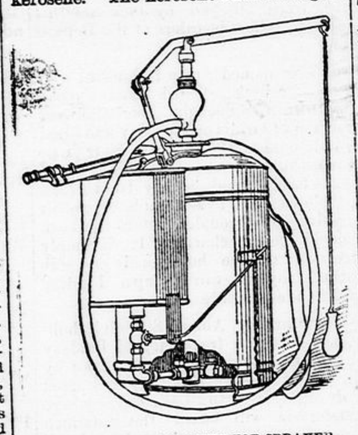
"When the sprouts appear above ground, the cultivator should be started. Cultivate as often as is necessary to keep the soil free from weeds and well stirred, and a thorough hand hoeing once or twice will be beneficial, for in bean raising the better the culture the larger the yield.

"The time for pulling depends on the season, being in New York from Sept. 15 to 25. The time for pulling is when the leaves turn yellow. The several bean pulling machines are all similar in construction, being two horse and having two wheels. The chief difference is in the slant of the knives. Ten acres of beans is an average day's pulling. The machines pull two rows at a time and leave in a single row. Some growers prefer to fork three rows left by the machine into one, while others rake them first with a hay rake and then turn three rows into one. From six to eight days of good drying weather for curing is necessary before being placed in stacks or barns. They are then left to sweat about four weeks before thrashing."

Spraying With Kerosene.

Insect pests which suck their food, such as plant lice and pear psylla, are not affected by poisons applied to the surface of plants. Against these insects kerosene emulsion is commonly used, which kills by contact.

Professor Weed of the Mississippi experiment station gives in a bulletin an illustrated description of a device for mixing kerosene and water without making an emulsion of the former. To the side of an ordinary knapsack sprayer is fastened a square can to hold the kerosene. The kerosene runs through a


KEROSENE ATTACHMENT FOR SPRAYER.

small tube to the bottom of the pump in the larger tank, so that whenever the pump is worked a certain proportion of kerosene runs in with the water and is forced out through the nozzle. Under pressure the water and the oil form a mechanical mixture which kills the insects and does away with the bother of preparing an emulsion. The great point is to regulate the flow of kerosene so as to get an exact proportion in the water. A bent rod connects with the tube under the kerosene can and plays up and down on a notched gauge at the side of the larger tank. By working this up or down the drip from the kerosene can is regulated and the notches determine the exact proportion of oil to water. For example, in spraying for plant lice, we are advised to use one part of kerosene to 20 parts of water. For lice on hogs we would use one part of kerosene to two parts of water and so on.

Growing Tomatoes by the Acre.

There are several ways of growing tomatoes, but a plan which is liked by many and especially when not more than an acre is planted, is as follows, says The New England Homestead;

After plowing the soil thoroughly and then harrowing in a half or whole ton of some good fertilizer, check off the land five by five feet, and at each intersection of the furrows drive down a stout stake 18 inches in the soil, leaving three feet above. In a triangle about this stake set three plants, 12 or 15 inches from the stake. Before the plants fall over encircle them and stake with a broad strong band, drawing the plants in just a little. If the band is placed about 15 inches from the ground it will be sufficient to hold up the fruit from the ground, but if the vines grow very large a second band may be put on later, but one is usually enough. Each hill should yield, at the very lowest, if the land is good, a peck of tomatoes. At five by five feet there will be 1,742 stakes or hills, and with three plants to the hill it will require 5,226 plants per acre. If preferred, two plants may be set to the stake, and the hills reduced to a distance of five by four feet, using 4,356 plants per acre.

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