THE CZAR'S DOMINIONS.

A Correspondent Shows What Country Life in Russia Really Is.

The remark that "he who knows only St. Petersburg and Moscow has not seen Russia" was accentuated in my experience, when, on my way to Central Asia, I accepted an invitation to a nobleman's sest in the Russian interior, says a correspondent of the London Times. Previous journeys to the extremities of the empire had brought me in contact with diverse races along the high roads, but I was anxious to see what the peasant was like, not when shouting "Long life to the Czar" under the walls of the Kremlin, but when buried at home out of reach of steamer and railway whistle and miles away from a post road, a telegraph station or a post-office. With interest, therefore, after driving over dusty roads the whole of a summer night I found myself in the early morning approaching my destination. "You must not expect to find anything peculiarly Russian about the house," my friends hid said, "for it is a new structure, of E izabethan architecture." And so from the curside it was. One might have fancied it a Kentish mansion, purchased for £50,000, and set down in the middle of a Russian estate. The interior of the house was somewhat more adapted to Muscovite ideas in that the rooms orened one into the other, and the sleeping apartments of the family could be cut off from the rest. The materials for the house had been obtained for the most part on the *p t. The bricks were burnt on the estate, and the handsome carving and wainscoti g of the hall were of indigenous timber. Some of the ornamentation, however, was from abroad. The panels on the drawing-room walls were filled with immense Italian paintings, and the room of my hostess was bung with large photographs of the masterpieces of In keeping with this was the intellectual

culture of the family. English was spoken by parents and children all day long, and French, German and Russian when required. In the morning we read, wrote and took horse exercise, and in the evering were enlivened with classical music, after which it was but a step out of the drawingroom doors on to the spacious terrace to look in the gloaming over one of those vast Russian plains, which can hardly be called beautiful, but which are striking to an Englishman by reason of their vastness and unlikeness to anything he sees at home. The mansion was built on a hill at the foot of which a river meandered, containing trout and perch; and intervening were terraced lawns and grounds, covered in their seasons with homely buttercups and daisies, as well as forget-me-nots, wild roses and hies of the valley. The grounds were planted, not, indeed, with conifersfor there are none on the estate—but with tall poplars and sturdy oaks up to two feet in diameter, clusters of pliant willows and graceful birch, together with lime, beech and elm. These trees are a refuge for the ouckoo, thrush and nightingale, while a little further off in the forests are to be found, among birds, rooks and crows, ravens, hawks and eagles, and among animals, herce, foxes and wolves. But it was not the mantion that interested me so much as its surroundings. The estate consisted of about 25,000 acres, of which one-fifth is forest and one-twentieth parture, the soil varying between good black earth, loam, sand, loam and sand with clay beneath, and in some parts of all clay. It furnishes no building stone, but plenty of alabaster, which remains, however, unworked. Growing wild were to be found horseradish, raspberries, strawberries, black currents and fruit called rebina; while on and ropes. The houses were furnished only scantily. Twenty in the home village might cach perhaps possess a bed, but not one of them a bed and bedetead, too. It was common however, for a family three or four sheep; a good specimen of the last weinging forty pounds to fifty pounds, and its wool seiting from 411. to 51. per pound. The food of the peanants was extremely simple, consisting of rye bread and stohee, or soup of cabbage and with hempseed oil; mushrooms, curds and onions. For drink they consumed kvas, small beer made from rye bread, and here and there toa, though this latter has not become general among them. Beef was a delicacy and cost 21. per pound, mutton 11d. and pork 21d. Chickens sold from $2\frac{1}{2}$ d, to 4d, each, ducks from 5d., geese for 20d., while extravagant persons feasted on turkeys at 2s. each. The clothing of the peasantry was in keeping with their food. A man's summer suit consists of a cotton shirt, a pair of linen trousers and shoes of lime-tree bark, the last costing 5d. per pair. If a peasant aspires to high boots they cost him from 12s. to 14s., and he pays about the same price for his homespun kaltan, while in winter his sheepskin shouba or coat may cost him from 16s. to 30s. -dearer, I may remark, than I paid at

A New Metal.

Khiva, where common shoubs could be had

A New York scientist claims to have Giscovered along the Lehigh Valley a hitherto unknown metal which will some day supplant nickel in general use. He wa making an experiment with an explosive substance mixed with pulveriz d furnace slag, which on being heated caused an explosion to take place. Upon examining he found that a chemical process had taken place by which an apparently valuable but hitherto unknown metal had been eliminated from the slag. It was silvery white in color, of fine, smooth texture, and susceptible of a brilliant polish that no exposure will tarnish. It was found to be malleable duotile and of great tensoity, showing a tensile resistance of 140,000 to the square inch. Further experiments confirmed the results of the first trial, and a company has now been organized for the purpose of "working" the large slag banks along the Lehigh Valley for the

What Helped Him Out.

Credited by the Boston Globe to "Bucolic Exchange": A great newspaper reader was out hunting recently, and a storm coming up he crept into a hollow log for After the storm abated endeavored to crawl out, but found that the log had swelled so that it was impossible to make his exit. He endeavored to compress himself as much as possible, but with indifferent success. He thought of all finally his mind reverted to the fact that instead of subscribing for his local paper he was in the habit of borrowing it from his neighbor, and thus defrauding the printer. On this he felt so small that he printer. On this he felt so small that slipped out of the log without an effort.

Bass drums are always bald headed.

THE YORK HERALD.

VOL. XXVII.

RICHMOND HILL THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1884.

WHOLE NO 1,374 NO. 23.

ANOTHER FAITH CURE.

Suddenly Restored to Health and

A Sandersville, Ga., despatch says breath, while the sufferer lay almost without respiration. She seemed at length to
fall asleep, and the watchers left the room.
During the whole morning the sufferer,
without the knowledge of her attendants, daughter's sake. It was the fourth hour of her prayer when her attendants had retired. Suddenly she imagined she heard words repeated:

"Arise, thy faith hath made thee whole." Offering up one more fervent prayer, she found that the power of morion had second mate and boateman to help me, returned to her, and the conviction came to her that God had indeed answered her of handouffs. As soon as the irons were prayer. Gatting up, she felt as strong as on the captain ordered us to trice them on the day she was married. Hastily up. When he said to trice them up I dressing, she opened the door into the knew what he meant, though I had never adjoining room, where she appeared before seen it done before. A piece of rathing

for the purpose of praying, at the end of strands out of the rathing stuff and "triced which she was not in the least fatigued, up" so that their feet just touched the

Menmer and Effty-Seven Lives Lost During the Storm on the Coast of Lower California - Many Schooners

with Their Crews also Lost. A San Francisco despatch says: The almost completely. following further particulars of the disastrous storms on the coast of Lower Califormia were learned this morning. news was brought here by the captain of the steamer Newbern, from Guaymas. He says the steamer Estado de Sonora left the cultivated lands wheat was said to Mazztlan on September 29th. The first the cultivated amos wheat was said to thrive, but not barley, and buckwheat, rye, casts, peas, flax and hemp. Beans, too, are grown in gardens, and tobacco. I inquired, of curse, the cost of this produce, and found that on the sport, for the pood of 36 English pruda, wheat and bunkwheat sold for 22; rye, is 81; rad was unable to put back. This supposed short of the pood of 36 English pruday, wheat sold for 22; rye, is 83; rad buckwheat sold for 22; rye, is 83; rad bushed, and hay from 25 to 35 poods of hay an are, and the better sort from 50 to 75 pods, and the first sort from 50 to 75 pods, and the better sort from 50 to 75 pods, and the better sort from 50 to 75 pods, and the better sort from 50 to 75 pods, and the better sort from 50 to 75 pods, and the better sort from 50 to 75 pods, and the better sort from 50 to 75 pods, and the from 25 to 35 poods of hay an are, and the from 25 to 35 poods of hay an are, and the from 25 to 35 poods of hay an are, and the from 25 to 35 poods of hay an are, an thrive, but not barley, and buckwheat, rye, storm broke cut on the following day. It Capt. Charles Wilson, formerly Danish Consul in this city. The second storm held below, and broke his neck. Another began October 7th and lasted three days. It was more violent even than the first.

The only particulars are from Cape St.

Lucas. As reported last night, there was such a tremendous sea running the Newstorn was used to the first the fire escape from the chewing gum factory. Eighteen girls, panic-stricken, came down pell-mell, and when within twenty-five feet of the ground the last eight bern was unable to touch at the Cape. She passed through fields of loose candles, schooler Dora. Out of an end of, a his way to the hospital, but died this aftermall sloop (name unknown) with five souls aboard. Two of them were saved—a to the loss by fire will be \$125,000. young boy, son of M. Greene, manager of Cape St. Lucas, and a sailor. The latter held the boy sixteen hours in his arms in Of nine schooners lost, four were the San Publo, San Pedro, Cisne and Antonio. The names of the five others are

WILD WINNIPEG.

unknown.

The City in Possession of a Mob-General Miller, Who is Hanged and

A last (Friday) night's Winnipeg des-patch says: There was a great demonstration to-night against Attorney-General Miller, on account of the flogging of the prisoner McCormack yesterday. Some 3,000 people assembled in front of the Queen's Hotel, where Miller was burned and hanged in effigy. The crowd then started for his residence, armed with a cato nine-tails, which they intended to are to him if found. He was in hiding, how-ever, and the mob went to the Parliament Building, where they called Mr. Norquay the fund for future explorations. Mr. Lowell out and asked him to dismiss Miller. He also made a brief address in his pleasantest promised to answer within two days, and said the answer would be satisfactory to them. It is supposed that he will let the monuments and so-called works of art and a detachment of the 90th Rifles were was very glad that Boston was to share in on hand, but the crowd was orderly and the possession of the heautiful objects needed no repression. No such indignation which Petrie's skill and labor had resoued has ever been seen in Winnipeg before last from among the relics of the Pharaohs.

The Drowned Voyageur.

has been thrown over the party of Canadian voyageurs by the sad death of Louis and made strong but fruitless efforts to reach the shore. Life buoys were thrown to him, but none came within his reach. He struggled for a few seconds, when, with a despairing shrick, he suddenly threw up his arms and was carried down the stream and dashed against the rocks. His body was not recovered. The deceased was Camphnawaga Indian, 28 years of age, and been engaged by Lord Melgund at

Rev. Dr. King has returned to Manitoba.

Caughnawaga.

CRUELTY AT SEA.

Brutal Treatment of His Crew by Captain-Evidence of Cruelty Given

by the Mate. A Montreal despatch says: Mason D. Fifteen years ago A. J. Jernigan, of this Cogswell, mate of the barque Alpheus county, married Miss Fannie Thompson, Marshall, confirmed in his evidence yesterone of the most beautiful belles that ever reigned in Georgian society. For a couple made in court of the gross cruelty and of years Mr. and Mrs. Jernigan were leaders in social circles, but after the tirth captain. The following is the chief part of of a daughter the mother found herself the evidence given by the mate: At half-completely paralyzed, and for years her condition has been such that not only was half-past one I told the boatswain to turn was paralyzed so that she could not speak, and she had to be fed on liquid food. A few weeks ago Mrs. Jernigan was given up I don't know how the men felt, but had for dead. The watchers stood around her I been one of the mon I would have conbed momentarily expecting the expiring sidered the men's statement a fair one. I lay, not as they supposed in a stup r, but of the study o was called, and he said that they had been given their soup and meat that day, but that they had eaten all their bread the night before. I was then ordered to put them in irons. Not a man refused, and I ber husband and friends as though risen stuff, rope about as thick as a pencil, and from the grave. from the grave.

"Fear not," she said.

"God has reto put it around their iron, but the capto put it around their thumbs. I said tain said to put it on their thumbs. I said thanked God for what had occurred. That that the rope was too thick, and the captain afternoon she walked half a mile to church told me to unlay it. We took three of the which she was not in the least latigued. The incident excited the whole county and bundreds have been calling on her, all of whom she assures that her cure has come from God.

A CREATE STORED.

A RECEMBER STORED.

A RECEMBER STORED.

A RECEMBER STORED.

A STORED. plaints to make here in court. I have been at sea for eight years.

There is more evidence to come, but what has been produced already agrees

FATAL FIRE IN CHICAGO.

Brave Man Saves Many Lives and Loses His Own-Panic-Stricken

A last (Wednesday) night's Chicago despatch says: The large building at the corner of La Salle and Michigan streets, thrilling scene, meanwhile, took place at jumped to the pavement, falling in a confused heap. Three were painfully out and bruised. Later.—Carr, whose neck was believed to be part of the cargo of the schooner Dora. Out of all the small not broken, as at first supposed, revived on

EXCAVATING ZOAN.

Lecture by Mr. Petrie, the Egyptian Archæologist-Interesting Relics From

A London cable says: United States Minister Lowell was present yesterday at the lecture before the Royal Institution by Mr. Petrie, the Egyptian archaeologist, upon his recent explorations at the site of Zoan. Mr. Petrie gave some highly interesting details of his excavations among the ruins of this vanished city of the Nile delta, the antiquity of which is conclusively shown by Josephus and many Biblical writers, while its ancient aplendor has been proven by Mariette and other modern explorers. Mr. Petrie has obtained a splendid collection of Egyptian autiquities expedition. At the close of Mr. Petrie's lecture, Mr. Lowell was elected Vice-President of the Board of Trustees in charge of vein. He said that personally he would be inclined to bury deep underground many of The city and Provincial police which are now cumbering the earth, but he

DARWIN'S DOCTRINE.

A Cairo despatch says: A great gloom The Doctrine of Evolution and the Pres

A Grenville, S.C., despatch says: The Captains. The whale boat, manned by the Captains Synod of South Carolina has Canadians, was worked through the Gamber discussing the Darwinian theory of mel cataracts in fine style, the passage only occupying six minutes. Their success was greeted with hearty cheers from the Columbia Theological Seminary, with the was greeted with hearty cheers from the regulars. Just as the boat got through the rapids, Captaine, while standing up in the it is supposed, to change seats theory of evolution expressing his own boat trying, it is supposed, to change seats with a companion, fell overboard and was belief in it in a modified form, and declar swept away. He was a lusty swimmer, ing it not inconsistent with scriptural teaching. The discussion was warm and spirited, most of the leading divines of the Synod participating. A resolution was adopted by a vote of 50 to 45 declaring that in the judgment of the Synod the teaching of evolution in the theological seminary at Columbia, except in a purely expository manner with no intention of inculcating its truth, is disapproved.

People unaccustomed to the Church of England service have some difficulty in finding the places in the prayer book. While in Ontario and Quebec he collected effort is being made to overcome this between five and six thousand dollars in aid difficulty by having the entire service printed in the order in which it is said.

Scottish Notes.

At Crieff feeing market, on the 7th inst., foremen were engaged at from £28 to £31; second hands at from £24 to £27; orramen, £22 to £24; halfins, £13 to £16; women,

The old regimental colors of the 3rd Battalion Gordon Highlanders were, on the 10th inst., at Aberdeen, presented to the Princess of Wales, on her way south.

At a marriage on the 14th inst., in St Giles' Cathedral, Edinburgh, the Episco-palian service was performed by an Episcopalian clergyman. This is said to be the first occasion on which such a service has been performed in the cathedral.

of worship of the Wellington Street U. P. Church, in the west end of Glasgow, the collection amounted to £12,500, being the largest collection ever made in any church

The International Forestry Exhibition in Edinburgh was closed on Saturday, October 11tb. During the three months in which it was open the exhibition was visited by about helf a million was 11th. by about half a million people.

Lord Rosebery left Edinburgh on the 17th inst. for London. His Lordenip, though still suffering from the effects of the accident which be recently sustained, seemed in good health.

The people of England and Scotland, The people of England and Scotland, says the London Speciator, are multiplying so fast that pessimists may well be excused for feeling some anxiety as to the future. The population of the kingdom, which in 1815 was 15,000,000 is now 36,000,000—that is to say, it has grown more in the last under the says of the says o seventy years than it accreted in all the untold ages of the previous past.

The following rhymed version of the Ter Commandments is said to have been taught in the little school kept by Daniel Simpson at the "Saw pit," near Lanark, about ixty-five years ago:

First—Have thou no other gods but Me;
Second—Unto no image bow the knee.
Third—Take not the name of God in vain;
Fourth—Do not the Sabbath day profano.
Fifth—Honor thy father and mother, too;
Sixth—and see that thou no murder do.
Seventh—From evil keep thou chaste and clean
Eighth—And steal not though thy state be
mean.
Ninth—Of false report bear not the blot;
Tenth—What is thy neighbor's covet not.

A SELLIONATER.

John J. Jacoby, Formerly of Victoria, Lenps From Poverty to Affluence. It now turns out that the fortune left to

the paltry sum of \$3,600,000. The San Francisco Examiner has the following par-

ticulars: The story of the new millionaire's

trading, having brought with him a large stock of the gems. His brother commenced a money-lending business, which was attended with such success that he suon became known as the Rothschild of San Francisco. In 1854 the subject of this article became acquainted with Mrs. Mozulsky, an estimable lady, also a native of Cincinnati, where she was known by her maiden name of Powers. After a few mouths of courtship the pair were made one. Shortly after this Mr. Jacobs and his wife left the without the indulgences of other classes, Pacific Slope, but returning opened a country hotel, in which line of business he ness to see town folk having early vegewas not a success, leaving it a bankrupt. He then, in order to obtain a livelihood for himself and wife, took up the peculiar occupation which he has since followed. His ove for the partner of his life struggle was intense, and his sudden fall from affluence to poverty was a severe blow. He engaged a single appartment in No. 418 Jones street, the changes of spring lamb, fresh fish, and again took up the struggle for bread, boiled chicken, salads, ducks and green a gray haired man. The fight was a hard peas, capons and veal until turkey time one, but he pluckily made a strong effort, despite which he was often compelled to seek his friends to obtain assistance. It has only a bunch of syringes of cinnamon appears from the fact that every item was placed on his book that it was always his intention to make good these loans. Busi- What better right have rich men to sit ness men will recollect his entering their over desserts and choice pears, plums, stores, and the request, always made grapes and apricots, while he must conquielly but earnestly, "Mr. J.—, I am a test himself with a Baldwin apple in midtrifle short. Could you advance me a winter? Why should he not have a trifle? He was always neatly shaven and becoming home with its lawn in front and tastefully clad. On last Thursday he large borders of the richest flowers; his obtained the first information that he was no longer in poverty, but was the heir to hung with woodbine, wild grapes, and roses millions, through a letter from a brother in against the background of orchard and Eugland. Enclosed in the letter was a shade trees, spreading their flanking bank note for £2,000. But the sudden good boughs with good effect, as if it were a cot fortune had come too late to make him happy, the wife for whom he had struggled so hard having died two weeks before choice fruits of the season, strawberries, the season, strawberries, the season, strawberries, the season, strawberries and the season, strawberries and the season, strawberries, the season strawberries and the season strawberries. gied so nard naving died two weeks detore choice truits of the season, strawberries, in his arms. From this blow he has not currents and gooseberries jostling fully recovered. The first action taken by each other in earliest perfection; Mr. Jacobs was to enter a well-known jewellery store, the proprietor of which had purple plums, plenty of black caps to make often loaned him small amounts, and after up for the lost strawberries and grapes as paying the sum he had received, purchased soon as raspberries are over, big blanched a watch and chain and diamond ring valued salads, peas in succession, as well as his at \$460, paying cash. He then proceeded town neighbor, who sells him grecories about the city, repaying small sume, the entire total reaching over \$600. The rela- fine pears, peaches, winter applets and entire total reaching over \$600. The relative from whom Mr. Jacobs has received grapes at Christman as the President of the legacy followed the business of a diative from the legacy followed the business of a diative from the Horticultural Seciety, and why should mond merchant, and the entire \$3,000,000 not his girls have big French roses and tubeis said to be each. He leaves for England roses as well as the solitary dablia and in two weeks. He has already made a China aster which decorate the yard, and donation of \$500 to one of the orphan say-lums, and will, no doubt, present a gift to doesn't he have an herb bed to make hi all of them.

Government Contracts.

The following contracts have been let by the Works Department of the Provincial Government : Additions to the Parliament Buildings. Toronto, in the shape of increasing the accommodation for the caretaker, contract given to A. J. Brown at 3.097; additions to the laundry at the Mercer Reformatory, to George Hillam, Toronto, at \$2,990; alterations to the Asylum for the Insune, London, to Thos. Green & Co., London, at \$1,175; and for the erection of two cottages on the Agricul-tural Farm at Guelph, to Edward Mulraney, of Guelph, at \$2,897. The works will be completed this fall.

The new Chapel of Trinity College, Toronto, cost \$20,000.

THE FARM.

Good Advice and Valuable Information. for the Farmer.

THE FARMER'S GARDEN.

Up with the birds in the early morning— The dew drop glows like a precious gem; Seautiful tints in the skies are dawning, But ske's never a moment to look at them, the men are wanting their broakfast early;

She must not linger, she must not wait; or words that are sharp and looks that are At the opening service of the new place aurly Arc what the men give when the meals are

> h, glorious colors the clouds are turning, If she would but look over hills and tree But here are the dishes, and here is the churr

The day grows hot and her hands grow weary, Oh, for an hour to cool her head,
Oh for an hour to cool her head,
Out with the birds and winds so cheery!
But she must get dinner and make her bread.
The busy men in the hay field working,
If they saw her sitting with idle hand,
Would call her lazy and call it shirking,
And she never could make them understand.

Preventive for Jumping Stock

Animals which will jump over fences are not only a nuisance on their own account but they will often in jumping themselves break the fence or gate, so that the rest of the herd will follow them. If a preventive for this jumping is not known, the animals bave to be kept in a stable, or in a small lot by themselves, with an extra high fence. A simple method of keeping either a horse or cow in any kind of enclosure is to put a common halter on them. Remove the tiestrap to it, and put on in its place a piece of half-inch rope eleven feet long. Three feet for thereabouts, depending some on the size of the animal) from the end attached to the halter tie in firmly a ring; bring the rope between the fore-legs, and up around the body just behind the fore-legs. This will bring the ring that was tied into the rope under the chest, and between the fore-The the loose end into the ring under body. The animal cannot now raise the body. The animal cannot now raise its head high enough to jump, and will be John J. Jacobs, who formerly kept the St. George and St. Nicholas hotels at Victoria, B. C., was not the princely amount of \$63,000,000, as previously stated, but only the paltry sum of \$3,600,000. The San found where it is put, regardless of its jumping proclivities. After a little practice in putting this rigging on, the medium will be struck in not making it too tight so as to frot the animal, nor yet so loose that it can get over the fence.—Breeder's Journal.

then a layer of vegetables (one deep), then a layer of leaves, and so on. To secure the most perfect condition, a cool, even temperature must be preserved, but vegetables keep better at any temperature by this than by any other method. Living From the Garden.

Gardeners, and above all, farmers have no business to live meanly or to think of themselves as obliged to drudge coaselessly ness to see town folk having early vege-tables and berries a month before his tardy supply comes on, to be out of them in dog days before the mercuance and boarding house keepers in the city have before the merchants and chear begun to see the end of fresh things; he has no need to live on doughnuts and boiled dinners the year round, when others try comes again. He ought not to see town homes fragrant with flowers while his wife roses, with a tuft of a paragus, to sweeten the parlor when she thinks to pick them. plain dinner savory, and lavender to sweeten his sheets at night? A poor Eng-lish cottager will have all these by thrift aud contrivance. Why not an American

armer?

An Orange county, New York, farmer keeps pea fowle to destroy potato beetles, claiming that they are very serviceable in that respect.

The healthiest pork cannot be obtained from a clear field of dry corn. The diges-tive organs of the animal so fed are sure to get out of order on so heating a food and thus the whole system becomes tainted

and impure.

There is this element in the stock business, says the Farmers' Review, which does not exist in grain growing. It is that the man who produces a choice or fancy grade of beef is paid according to its merits. The same is true of the raising of horses, wool, period of 1883.

mutton, sheep, and in a less degree of pork while the same holds good in horticultural

A writer to the Indiana Farmer says he cures heaves in horses by withholding hay and substituting green food instead. He then makes a ball, as large as a hulled walnut, of equal parts of balsam of fir and balsam of copaiba, giving the animal one of the balls night and morning. It is three camels and Arab servants and an intervential block his suggested also, that the grain allowed be slightly moistened and seasoned with a

little salt before feeding.

There is an art in raising early pullets, so as to have them begin to lay soon. The object should be to breed from parents that mature early. In selecting a cock and hens from which to breed early pullets, select a cock that throws out his backle and tail feathers early, as this indicates his early maturity. Then mate him with old hens, maturity. Then mate him with old hens, and hatch the pullets as early in the year as possible. Such pullets will begin to lay in October and will then lay all through the winter.

The greatest difficulty with heavy milkers approaching the period of calving is reducing the flow of milk. The Rural World says that with ordinary cows there is no trouble in the matter, because the milk secretions begin to fail as soon as the cow ight kind and of sufficient quantity, there is no necessity for making any special effort; for drying up the cow. The secretion will not be large at all events, but the needed phosphates and nitrogen should be supplied for the building up of the frame of the calf.

To keep cider perfect take a keg and bore holes in the bottom of it; spread a pieceot woollen cloth at the bottom; then fill wth sand closely packed; draw your cider from a barrel just as fast as it will run through the sand; after this, put it in clean barrels which have had a piece of cotton or linen cloth two by seven inches dipped in melted sulphur and burned inside of them, thereby bsorbing the sulphur fumes (this process will also sweeten sour cider); then keep it in a cellar or room where there is no fire and add one-half pound white mustard seed to each barrel.

Stock Journal to be an infallible remedy for chicken cholera: Make a mixture of two cunces each of red pepper, alum, resin and flour of sulphur, and put it in their food in proportions of one tablespoonful to three pints of scalded meal. In severe cases give about one-third of a tablespoonful in a meal pellet once a day to each fowl, putting a small lump of alum in their drinking water. The writer says: "I have tried them under many other circumstances, and I never met truer gentlemen. The English who criticise our country and people do not represent the true English people. the above ingredients with marked success; have cured fowls in the last stages of the disease. I make it a practice now to give my fowls some of it once or twice a week, and there are no symptoms of any disease

There are several reasons why the breaktage to be dreaded by the borses. The occasion will give the farmer a grand opportunity to display his care and intelligence. First, as a very general rule it-must be done when the weather is hot, and sore shoulders will be the result.

How Part of a Native Dwelling Has Been Imported and Put Together in New York.

One of the largest dealers in Japanese goods and bric a brac in New York has fited into the back of his store a real Japanese house in miniature. Only two rooms, however, are represented, corresponding to our reception room and parlor, but these are complete and exact in detail. The house was brought to this country from Japan in sections, and was put together here by a Japanese artisan, after their oustom, without nails, glue forming the necessary substitute. The material for the framework is of Japanese codar and bamboo; a strong. transparent paper forms the little square panes for the window, glass being only used by the lower classes. The mouldings of the rooms are of lacquer of a very artistic and beautiful pattern, and the ceilings

are of bamboo, braided in different and colored in different shades of brown. The floors are especially curious, being made very elastic, a sort of split bamboo or straw forming a padding the squares of matting, which are finished separately with a neat binding. The rooms in a Japanese house are designated by the number of pieces of matting required for each, as the seven, six, or room. The reception room is furnished with a sideboard with a rounded front placed in one corner, on which are richly ornamented tea-caddies, a huge teapot and all the accessories of a hospitable cup of tes, which they offer to all callers : and a very elaborate lacquer and bronze table near by holds a decorative jardiniere. A light sliding-door of paper, gayly painted with Japanese flowers, separates this room from the inner one or parlor. This is the "five matted room," and has on the floor a very curiously wrought artistic bronze box holding the materials for burning the incense. A lacquer reading-desk stands near, on which is a book, a scroll and a pair of exquisite candlesticks. Handsome silk rugs, which serve for chairs, are laid on the floor .- Boston Herald.

-A clever parody on the national anthem appears in the Pall Mall Gazette, which save it is the production of a clergy-The sentiment is in accord with the spirit of the times, and the words are very

> Down with their lofty seats,
> Down with their vain conceits.
> Down with the Lords!
> Confound their false pretence,
> Confound their inpudence,
> Down with the Lords Down with their-arrogant, Reckless, extravagant, Insolent words! Shall they reject the bill? Shall they dissolve at will? Shall they obstruct us still? Down with the Lords!

Commons of England, yet
Shall the proud Lords regret
Their futile aim?
Make, then, your hearts rejoice,
You are the People's choice,
You are the People's voice,
They but a name.

Texas expects to make \$10,000,000 this vear in her cattle business.

Thus far this year 2,932 miles of railway against 4,947 during the corresponding

The English Officer Lately Assassinated by Arabs on the Nile. Your notice of the death of Lieut.-Col.

REMINISCENCES OF COL. STEWART.

Your notice of the death of Lieut.-Oo. Stewart brings to my mind many pleasant things concerning this brave officer, says a letter to the Springfield Republican. About three years ago while passing through Asia Minor I met Col.—then Capt.—Stewart, Vice-Consul to Corea, Turkey. As we were going the same direction we agreed to Vice-Consul to Corea, Turkey. As we were going the same direction we agreed to travel together. I found him a true English gentleman, of high culture, sympathetic and uniformly kind. He was extensively travelled, having seen most of the world, and not yet more than 30 years of age. He had travelled extensively in Europe and Asia and was in Event when death claimed Asia, and was in Egypt when death claimed him early in his promising career. No obstacle turned him from his purpose when once settled upon. At the time he travelled through Persia it was not safe for an officer or tourist, so he travelled as an American missionary. He had already visited China and western Asia, and was anxious to see the intermediate countries. He visited the States—as the English call interpreter. He left his own servants in Aleppo, so that he would be compelled to talk Arabic and so get the language. He acquired a language rapidly. In one year he spoke Turkish like a native; of course, this is wonderful. He was a hard worker and constantly active. He, with a number of other English army officers, was sent to Turkey to help the Turks carry out some reforms which the Sultan had promised England to have carried out. But I very little of his time was required for this purpose. However, I suspect that part of their object in residing in Turkey was to study its strategic points, for whenever I travelled with them they were making observations and noting distances, etc., which I afterward saw at the consulate were being converted into maps. The Sultan made a spasmodic attempt to ameliorate the condition of his subjects. becomes pregnant, but with heavy and Gen. Valentine Baker was appointed, at persistent milkers, if the feed is of the the request of the English Minister at Constantinople, chief of an imperial commis-sion, composed of Lord Pasha, Sulman Pasha, Col. Salvier Bey, and others, to visit all parts of Turkey and make a report to him. Gen. Baker made an elaborate report and the whole thing ended there. Gen. Baker told me that his report would never be read. The whole thing was done to quiet England.

At Sivas, Asia Minor, Col. Stewart came to reside for a while before leaving Turkey. While there Gen. Baker and the commission came to remain six weeks. Col. Chermside, whose finished diplomacy is doing so much in Egypt, soon arrived at Sivas with his party. He was Lieut. Chermside then, and a splendid gentleman. I was taken sick at Sivas and he insisted on a change, he going with me, attended by his bodyguard, caring for me as a brother. And one of the last acts Col. Stewart did for me was sending me a military guard to escort us from the interior to the Mediterranean Sea. Gen. Valentine Baker, Col. Stewart, Col. Chermside, and other English gentlemen were at my kuonag at breakfast, dinner and at all hours, and I have met people.
Col. Stewart sympathized with the oppressed people of the country, and was

oppressed people of the country, and was always doing something for them. He was often called upon to act as arbitrator between them. They had great faith in him. He was constantly exhorting them to industry and a better life. He rose very rapidly in the army, and would, had he been spared, have been high up, for he was brave and every inch a soldier. When passing through part of a country infested with Circassian robbers—and if anybody has been in their hands he will ever remem-ber of them as a bloodthirsty, cruel race; I fell into their hands, and know how causing a great amount of perspiration.

Again, there is frequently a good deal of dust flying, of which he will inhale more or less. To add to all of this, the ground is often dry and hard, and extremely hard on the horses' shoulders. The dust and sweat will paste and work into the hair, and extremed to clonel immediately placed himself and sweat will paste and work into the hair, and on the defensive, and by his men on the defensive, and by his coolless and skillful defense he kept twelve armed Circassian horsemen. The colonel immediately placed himself and his men on the defensive, and by his coolness and skilful defence he kept the robbers at a respectful distance until they neared a town, when the brigands smilingly withdrew, fully acknowledging their defeat. The last I saw of this modest, courtly, brave gentleman was at Aleppo. I had been in the city a day or two when he sent his servant, saying that he had just heard that I was in town, and would call on me in an hour or two. He felt very badly that I had not come directly to the consulate, and then urged me to make the consulate my He said he was sorry on his own account that I had not come directly to his kuonag, as he would have been glad to have presented me to an English party who had ust come from the desert, and was en route to England. I was sorry, too, not to have met them, for I had heard of this Englishman who yearly visited the desert, making his home with its most powerful chief. He is his blood brother. A few years ago this gentleman, with an escort, visited the desert, and there met this chief. The gen-tleman drew blood from his arm, and the chief drew blood from his, which ceremony man is as safe there as in the streets of Springfield.

I don't know when I was more deeply

affected than when I heard of the death of that sincere, unselfish, noble gentleman, Col. Stewart. Truly, Gordon has lost a true friend and a wise counsellor, and an able soldier, and England a finished diplo mat, as well as one of her most promising military men.

"The extraordinary depression in the price of sugar, 'says the Mark Lane Express, " has again brought to the front the desira-bility of its use for cattle-leeding. In this country the practice of giving animals sugar or molasses with their food was commenced after the abolition of the sugar ducies in 1874, and has since become common enough. On the continent, cattle are fed to an immense extent on the pulp left after it has been pressed in the sugar factories. In this country, most of the utility of beet in feeding is due to the 4 or 5 per cent. of sugar i) contains. Sugar or molasses will induce cattle to eat all sorts of matter which they would otherwise reject, such as indifferent hay, or out straw mixed with roots. Now that sugar can be bought for this purpose at a little over \$\frac{3}{4}\$ per pound in London, and refuse molasses at just over \$\frac{1}{4}\$ per pound, there is no doubt an opening for a great extension in its use for feeding stock of all sorts. This year, with a light hay and root crop, affords just the opportunity for its intro-duction."—New York Commercial Bulletin.

A Wonderful Cat.

Kingston, N. Y., boasts of a wonderful cat. Its owner gives it a high chair at the table. The cat considers that chair its own, and if anybody else attempts to take possession of it at the dinner table he will make a fuss. He seats himself in this chair, cat fashion, and when his owner says grace it is claimed the cat will cross its paws and act in a very serious manner until grace is finished. When the folks at the table begin to eat, if the cat has not been helped, he will immediately make that fact known by putting his paw on the arm of the gentleman of the house. The cat is not satisfied, as a rule, unless he has a little of everything to eat on the table, and will drink coffee out of a saucer.

Sherbrooke Baptist Church is without s