The Tahappy Rarl who Won Sympulic

A Colorado, Texas, despatch rays: The Earl of Aylesford was liked and pitied here at this centre of the cattlemen. He was generally admired for his splendid physioal appearance, and it was usual to speak of him as the "finest animal in Texas." He seemed to be full of good nature, with out choice as to his companions, deeply intimate with none, but un free and easy terms with all. In business transactions he lacked sense. He put up \$10,000 earnest money for the purchase of a bunch of cattle some time ago without the slight-est pro-pect of being able to complete the purchase, and the consequence was that he lost his money. He won sympathy by this transaction, because the generous cowmen thought that he was too severely treated. thought that he was too severely treated. He owned a small lot of cattle near Big Springs, and lived upon his ranch in a miserable little pine house. He was a surprising consumer of whiskey and brandy, and when he began to drink he lost all regard for money. His spress were never marked by woney. His sprees were never marked by violence, and he was always cared for by his more sober acquaintalces. He dropped into the Texas style gracefully, and went about in a finuel shirt, top boots, hig spurs, leather leggings, sombrero and slicker. He was fond of hunting Mexican quail, prairie chicken and autelope, and eagerly shot all the wolves he could get within range of Very little was known. within range of. Very little was known here of his domestic trouble. He dropped his tit e, so that many did not know that he possessed one. He was called Aylesford He had a merry laugh and was recognized as a jolly fellow at the bar. There was something pathetic about his life here when be was sober. He would ride for hours and hours over the prairies all alone, and at night would walk about on his ranch looking up at the sky, as though in a reverse, unbroken have by the nowl of the coyote. He was restless, and seemed to love as well as to hate Eughout to become a cattle king, seeing the growth of the business all around him, but did not seem to be able to control any large sum of money at one time. When he went to England last over numbers, and the only question of year he said he was going to sacrifice his income for years for an advance large. The Guards will certainly not be as much enough to enable him to go into the cattle business as he desired. The cowboys were much attached to Aylesford. They never but was other than, as they express it, "a dellow who tackled civilization and got floored." They can be trusted to look after his interests until some one comes to relieve them. His property here is not large, and he had not had it long enough to begin to draw revenue from it. It will take some time . c : et the necessary papers here, authorizing; he sale of it rauon. In the is expected to be able to handle the Monasmeantime tre calves belonging to him will be branded with his brand at the next round up, and the beef cattle will be shipped out in the spring for the account of his estate. The general comment upon his death is brief. It is. "Poor Ayles-

#### ANDTHER WAR BROKENOUT. Celambia in the Throes of Revolution-A Battle Fought.

A Pausma despatch save: An alarming

condition of affairs prevails throughout the Republic. A general conflict is immi-nent. Civil war is under way in Cundina-marca, Bayaca, Santander, and Magdalena, and it seems is about to break out in Cauca In Panama more trouble may occur, but there will be little b'oodshed. Heavy fighting has already taken place in the interior. The Radical party has detached a fraction of Conservatives, and united they are endeavo ing to turn out the Liberal Governments in the different States which are the strongest supporters of the Government of President Muniz. If unsuccessful they will unite with the States they hold in an effort to overthrow the general Govern-ment. Severe skirmishes have occurred in Santander and Boysea. A cablegram this morning says a battle has occurred at Tunja, in Boyaca, in which the Federals were defeated. The Commander in Chief, Gen. Montirfar, and another general were as the rebets are in strong force. They were reported to be surrounded by three thousand men. On December 9th President Muniz issued a decree raising the strength of the army to 8 000 and on the 18 h he becoming known signed the glub the name. of the army to 8 000 and on the 18 h he

The opinion of the I-thmus is that the Nicaraguan Congress will not ratify the treaty with the United States, even should approved by the United States

Salvation Army Officers "Farewelled" at a Mass Meeting in London.

A last (Wednesday) night's London cable Exeter Halt presented a scene of extraordinary religious enthusiasm, the occasion being a farewell meeting to thirty chicers, chicily women, who are shortly to take their departure for America. New aland and India. These men and women, some of the latter young, but most of them on the shady side of five-and-twenty, are going to act as recruiting sergeants of the Salvation Army. Gen. Booth, tall, thin, sallow, full bearded and long haired occupied the chair. His son stood behind bim, and with them on the platform were about a hundred efficers of both sexes. For the most part they were typical enthubeen Roundheads with Cromwell and witchhunters with Cotton Mather, but amongst them were faces cunning and shifty. Booth's remarks were received with great enthusiasm Referring to a celebrated cricketer, who recently became a convert, he said he was going to send him to India "to guard the palvation wickets against the switt bowling of the devil." He also announced that he had under organization au army corps in every British village, who will barrack in vehicular caravans and be guarded at night by sentries. The hall was

# BELLIGERENT ACTRESSES.

Melen Blithe and Her Leading Lady

Have a Lively Squabble. A despatch from Denver says: Helen Blythe is star in a dramatic company playing here. Dona Modix , ex-wife of W. B. Daniels, of Denver, is her leading lady. Last night the money was refunded to the audience, and it was said that Miss Blythe was indisposed. It has transpired that on Monday night Modixa, who is well known here, received an ovation, and Blythe assisted her to carry her flowers off the Modixa walked off the stage and stopped Blythe, telling her not to interfere thereafter. Blythe defended herself and a fierce hair-pulling ensued. Blythe refused to finish the play as long as "that nasty thing" was on the stage, but she was in duced to go on. All day yesterday th manager tried to arrange matters, but at engagement is declared at an end

Hon. William Parsons, now lecturing i America, says that until the marriage of the present Queen, no English nobleman travelled on a railway in England. sent his baggage by rail, but travelled by coach, so that he might not meet tradesmen on the same level. A nobleman was ravelling on a train which met with an few will be seen for some years to come. accident. As soon as he recovered from the shock he inquired: "Where is my was cut in two," was the reply. "Will you be kind enough to present they are in unlimited numbers in find in which part of him he has got my all the wooded parts of the country and luggage keys so that I can get my smelling. are being snared by Indians at the rate of salte?" my lord directed.

thousands a day.—Battleford Herald.

# THE YORK HERALD.

VOL. XXVII.

RICHMOND HILL THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1885.

WHOLE NO 1,385 NO. 34.

THE NILE EXPEDITION.

The Precarious Position of the British Forces—Desperate Fighting Feared— Discipline Expected to Overcome

superior Force. A Cairo cable says: If General Wolselsy Kita, twenty-four miles from Metamneh. This place, in the opinion of military critice, would be favorable or the enemy to make their attack. The Mahdi has five Gatting guns, twenty cannons, some 300 skilled arullerymen, and from 20,000 to 30,000 tribesmen. These latter are armed for the most part with spears, but they have also a considerable number of rifles. The Araba will likely pursue their usual tactics of attacking, in a simultaneous rush, two open a line of retreat. General Stewart is confident of the superiority of discipline at home on those "ships of the desert" as they would be astride of their own chargers. But while confident of success, both officers and men are fully alive to the fact that the fighting will be terrible. The Arabs are brave and they sire, who are near Hamdah, though they are numerically his superiors. But after the Monassirs he will probably encounter Osman Digma, who is a brave and wily officer, and is generally believed to be the military head of the rebellion. Osman has to be crushed, for his success would be fraught with the most disastrous consequences. Should O man win he would immediately make a flank movement on Korti, take the town, out the wires, seize the supplies and follow Gen. Wolseley. This is the situation-one of great gravity and peril-and news is being waited for with feverish anxiety.

# A PECULIAR PENALTY.

The Tar and Feather Temperance Moctety.

On the night of December 31st, 1883, three young men sat around a tavern fice in Georgetown, a little village about ten miles from Norwich, Conn. The three were intoxicated and were watching the old year out. As the clock struck 12 one of the young men said: Bys, the new year is here; now let's swear off and form a temperance society." The others, in a spirit of fun, agreed. The articles of анностаtion were then and there drawn up. They were similar to the rules of other temperance organizations, with one exception. The clause containing the tladge had the following penalty attached: "Aud becoming known gained the club the name of "The Tar and Feather Temperance Sociaty." Meetings of the society of three were frequently held. Gradually applica tion for mambership began to pour in before six months had passed the society numbered thirty members. The year o abstinence expired on Tuesday night, and a grand ball was given, to which a large number of the best people of the place were invited. The hell was filled. At midnight the President aunounced that the pledge had expired. By an unanimous vote the pleage was renewed for another year, and some twenty new names were added to the roll. The peculiar penalty proves an attractive advertisement, and the matter is the talk of the neighborhood. Nearly every resident wears the society's badge. badge is blue ribbon, with a lamp of tar filled with chicken feathers attached. Norfolk (Conn ) Correspondence St. Louis

#### Prices of Live Stock in England Long Ago.

In King Tua's laws, which were made betwixt 712 and 727 (A.D.), over 1,150 years ago, it is said that a ewe with her lamb is worth 1s., till thirteen nights after Easter. About the year 986, a palfrey was sold at 101. In the Senatur Consulta de Monticolie, in the time of King Ethelred, about the year 1000, if a horse be lost the compensation must be 30 %; a mure or colt a year old, 20 a; a mule or young ass 12; an ox 30 pence; a cow, 24 pence; a swine, 8 ponce; a sheep, 14; a goat, 11 pence (acte that this is Saxon money, 5 pence to the shilling, and 48 shillings to the pence to the shiring, and we shirings to the pound). In 1302, in Loudon, the price of a bull was 7. and 41.; a cow, fig.; a "fat mutton," 1s.; a ewe sheep, 81.; a capon, 21.; a cock or hen, 111. In 1314, according to Stow, the prices fixed by Parliament were: A stalled or corn fed ox, £1 44.; a grass fed ex, 16 ..; a fat stalled cow, 12 .. ordinary cow, 104.; a fat mutton, unshorn (corn-fed). 1s. 31.; a fat goose in the city, 31., but everywhere else, 211.; a fat capon in the city, 211., elsewhere, 11.; two chickens in the city, 11d., elsewhere, 1d.; in the city 3, elsewhere 4 pigeons for 1d. in the ony 20, olsewhere 24 eggs for 1d. In 1553, fat oxen were sold for 264. 81. : fat wethers, 3s. 41.; fat calves for the like rvice; a fat lamb for 121. The butchers of London sold penny pieces of beef for the relief of the poor. Every piece 2½ and sometimes 3 lbs. for a penny, and 13 and sometimes 14 of these pieces for 121.; mutton 81, the quarter, and the own of beef

The woods scuth of the river are overrun with rabbits -- Portage la Prairie Tribune It is a curious, and so far as we know an unexplained fact, that rabbits are periodically (about once in seven years) affected with a disease that nearly exterminates them. For years past they have been in-oreasing in numbers until they threatened to become a nuisance, but those killed recently bear evidence of the return of this disease, and if it is as fatal as usual very The glands in the throat swell just as they do amongst men in cases of "mumps," and few seem to survive an attack,

Rabbits in the Northwest.

### A CAGED EDITOR.

Mr. Edmund Yntes Enjoying the Sweets A Dark Mystery Solved After Seventeen

of Prison Life-Four Months for Libel-His Jail Reception. lady of very high rank and noble birth with a young peor, whose marriage was one of affection, but whose wife has, unfortunately, fallen into a delicate state of health. The lapse of time, however, and the mysterious sadness of Mr. Bagwell put this theory at rest. Finally the rumor got out that a waggoner, who knew Mary by sight, on his return one day from Atlanta, who is only one or two and twenty, who is only one or two and twenty, is a fair rider, and the gentleman a master of hounds." The Earl of Lonsdale assumed that this paragraph referred to him and instituted proceedings for libel against the editor of the World. The paragraph had neither been written nor instigated by Mr. Yates, but had been contributed by Lady Stradbroke, a relative of Londale, who, for several years, had been a paid contributor to the journal. The case was tried before to the journal. The case was tried before Lord Chief Justice Coleridge in May, 1883 and on April 2nd, 1884, Mr. Yates was conon Tuesday, Mr. Charles Russell appearing 'He is looking for bis obild," and would for Mr. Yates, while Lord Lonedale was represented by Sir Henry James, the Attorney-General, and to-day at 2 o'clock Ryght Hon. Sir Wm. Brett, Master of the which two little boys had made. On the Rolls, delivered the judgment of the court,

lismissing the appeal. Mr. Yates is now comfortably lodged in as a first-class misdemeanant and can have all the comforts within the prison walls that he chooses to pay for. Your correspondent called at the prison to night and after sending in his card was ushered into the corridor where Mr. Yates was holding his reception. The place was full of visitors, and Mr. Yates was kept busy in explaining the beauties and comforts of his new abode. He called the occasion a house, warming and the property of the property of the man in middle life.

Then prose the question, and then two, and one of them picked up a peculiar piece of jewellery. The increase in picked up a peculiar piece of jewellery. The ind was reported abroad, and intense excitement prevailed. A party of men organized, and with the coroner and physical piece of jewellery. tains a well equipped sideboard and a small collection of books, which, Mr. Yates explained, would be augmented to morrow, or as soon as he had time to send a list to his other residence in Hyde Park gats. In answer to an expression of concolence by possession of Mary. Still, there was no cause why her bidy should have been to concolence by possession of mary should have been concolence by possession of mary. Still, there was no cause why her bidy should have been concolence by the market of the ma answer to an expression of confedence by possession of Mary. Still, where was no your correspondent, Mr. Yates said sheerily: "No, you should congratulate found in such a place as this, and there me. Don't you see, I escape the gloomiest part of the year in London, and I will a long-hushed up tale furnished the explanation. emerge with the butterflies. Besides, I have lots of literary work on hand, which requires absolute isolation to perform properly. Here I expect to get time and repose for that work which I haven't been

# DREADFUL EXPERIENCE.

able to find during all the fuse and bother

Some time since John Lowry, a well-todo sarmer of Centreville, Alameda county, went north to Alaska to investigate some mines in which he had acquired an The inspection resulting satisseconty, he remained there to assist in developing the mines, all the reports received from him for some time being favorable. A schooner was finally fitted out and departed for the North to bring a oad of ore to San Francisco for reduction. since it could be done here cheaper than in Alaska. Mr. Lowry was also expected to return in the vessel. Weeks lengthened into months, bowever, and no tidings were received of the schooner or Lowry and his companions. All hope was finally given up, as it appeared certain the must have been lost on her return trip with all on board, and Lowry's will admitted to probate, his wife and children mourning him as dead. A few days since, however, a sailor visited Mrs. Lowry and told a startling tale. On the Alaskan coast, above Sitka, a wrecked phooner had been discovered, the bodies of four men being found near by. Two others of the crew were discovered wander ing about, crezed from starvation and exposure. The description given of one indi-cates that he may be Mr. Lowry, and his wife, eagerly seizing the idea, is making energetic preparations to have him brought hom, when time and oure may restore his reason. An agent of here will leave on the next steamer to make a thorough investi gation and search .- S. F. Call.

Philosophy on the Bridge. The wind blew strongly across the bridge The black Derby of a large, burly, red-faced man suddenly cleared the iron fence and fell upon the railroad track. The face of the owner grew redder as he leaved over the pickets and saw a train approaching. he never moved a step, alth thoughtless spectators looked on to see him to Letham in 1850 and was ordained minis follow the course of his property in a mad resolution to rescue it. A small boy on the roadway of posite saw bis plight, leaned from his waggon, mounted the fence, packed up the hat and handed it to the owner. The red-faced man said simply, "Thankyou," and resumed his way. "Never go for

a lost bat vourself." he observed to a companion. "During a long experience I have uniformly observed a principle in human nature which invariably leads somebody else to run and pick it up."
"My dear fellow," replied his companion

"the principle is of universal application. The great man is not the one who does things himeslf, but who can make others de

A wedding arranged to take place in Charleston, Md., a few days ago, had to be temporarily postponed, owing to the thef of the marriage license. The intended groom had gone to Northeast, three miles from his home, to get the license and buy some wearing apparel. While returning he was attacked, and not only his money was oleu, but also his wedding outfit, which ne wore, and the marriage hoenee.

The table decorations at an annual din per of Frenchmen in New York were sur

## MARY BAGWELL'S FATE.

One of the unsolved mysteries of Carroll Beasonable Alset (Friday) vight's London cable says:
The celebrated Yates libel suit ended today by the appeal being dismissed and the
editor of the World surrendering himself to
the officers of the law. He has decided to
abandon the proposition of his counsel to
further appeal his case to the House of Lords, and will go to prison and serve his for months. The paragraph which led to ribe suit appeared in the World of January his head silently and sadly whenever her story is in circulation in certain sporting tion to offer. It was supposed by some circles concerning the slopement of a young lady of very high rank and noble birth with his head shows of the wints and head merely gone off on a young peer, whose marriage was one of visit. The large of time had been grathed in every time when eggs are whim. Suddenly she disappeared from the worth the most, when hens want to lay as much or more than they do at any other much or more than they are not allowed to do so by most poultry keepers. Folks think the girl had been crossed in some of lay in winter. There is none; anybody can do it: that is, the hens will lay if you say young peer, whose marriage was one of visit. The large of time however, and the caught a glimpse of such a face, but when-ever those interested investigated the matter the clews proved to be naught. roosts all on one level. The ceiling a variety of kinds on the same land, large

farm of Mr. Bagwell, a little off the main road, there was a shaft over fifty feet deep, leading to an abandoned gold mine. While Mr. Yates is now comfortably lodged in the jail in Holloway road, which is known officially as "Her Majesty's Prison or House of Correction." It is a civil prison and the wardens and attendants are uncommonly civil when their palms are commonly civil when their palms are corossed with silver. Mr. Yates is entered as a first-class misdemeanant and can have all the comforts within the prison walls.

red ribbon was identified by an old lady as one worn by the girl on the day before she nation. It was known to those in the friendship of the family that the girl had formed an attachment for one of her father's ex-slaves. The man was forbidden the house, and so far as the community knew, had left the country, and hopes were entertained that the girl might be weaned from her strange infatuation. To the horror of the family, it was discovered that the girl had passed the period where has above could be hidden.

A Tale of Death and Nuffering in the her shame could be hidden.

Northern Seas.

Almost orazed by grief, her father became moody and morose. He made a visit to Atlanta, and on returning home after dark detected a female figure standing by the deserted mine. Stealthilv creeping up, his blood froze as be beheld his daughter in the embrace of the black Imagination told the rest of the story. In a grapple with the seducer of his shild the scoundrel was hurled into the pit, and his dying groans told the story of coming death. Filled with remorse, shame and renzy, the girl precipitated herself into the

Finding his way home several hours later, Mr. Bagwell bore his secret to him-Fortunately the abandoned mine held its counsel, and it looked as if the old man would carry his horrible secret to the

grave with him. theories thus adduced was the arrest of the aged father for murder. The case hung long in the courts. It was felt he was clearly innocent of murder; that the tragedy occurred about as described, and he was finally acquitted.

Mr. Healy, the Irish M.P., in the course of his recent speech at Glasgow, attacked Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, and said the right hon, gentleman proposed to rule Ireland by a class of soundrels, thieves, robbers and unspeakable off unders, with whom the commonest Irishman would not walk

Rev. John Hood, Free Courch minister of Dunnichen, died aghis mause, Letham, about six miles from Forfar, on Tuesday week. He had been itl since March last and his duties have been discharged by temporary assistant. Mr. Hood was in his early days a teacher in Dundee, and after wards studied for the ministry. He went

The Dumfries Standard gives a hitherto unpublished jeu d'esprit written by Burns It was received many years ago by an old graft will ever remain a crab, in no way man in Maxwelltown from a shepherd, who resided in Dalswinton, had been intimate with the poet, and was present when the if the operation is reversed, with the sweet verse was written. According to his story, apple grafted on the sour; the individuality while Burns was in the farm of Eilisland. he was in the habit of frequently meeting a blacksmith, known from his residence as Khodes." On one occasion, Burns, growth and so on with many successive called) were together having a friendly "crack" over a bowl of toddy, when the smith challenged the poet to write an epitaph on him. Burns immediately dashed

Beneath these sods lies drunken "Rhodes,"
Wha ne'er was kenned to drink cauld water, Like cack o' mill the whiskey gill Inspired his tongue wi' endless clatter.

The legal profession in the State of New York has increased in the last seven years British American Ranch Company, states at the rate of 17 per cent, whereas the that the sheep recently brought in by his medical has increased at the rate of 3. The company, numbering some 8 000, have all statement is curious, and appears to be done well so far. The recent cold weather lie in the comparison of the two pro- loss being among a few of the late dropped fessions, but in the fact that the numbers lambs. Except with the hospital sheep, it of the lawyers are out of all proportion to the growth of the population. We doubt, any feed beyond what they have rustled however, if they vary much from the pro-portionate increase of wealth.

## FARM AND GARDEN.

Topics that Can be Studied with Profit at the Firevide.

(Compiled by a Practical Agriculturist.

More Eggs in Winter This is the very time when eggs are time, and when they are not allowed to do so by most poultry keepers. Folks think

Mary was forgotten. Five more completed under the roosts every morning, not except fifteen, and most of those who had known ing Sundays. The combs will then redden Lord Chief Justice Coleridge in May, 1883 fifteen, and most of those who had known in Sundays. The combs will then redden moved away, or had their minds engaged than usual. It must not be corn, however, respited pending an appeal upon a point of law. The case was opened before the Court of App all on Monday and continued on Tuesday, Mr. Charles Russell appearing for Mr. Yates, while Lord Lonsdale was "He is looking for his child," and would for Mr. Yates, while Lord Lonsdale was "He is looking for his child," and would for Mr. Yates, while Lord Lonsdale was "He is looking for his child," and would ceiling of rails about six feet above the floor, covering the rails with ealt hay, or control of the playful girl were either dead or had most of those who had known ing Sundays. The combs will then redden up, and eggs will be plenty on less feed than usual. It must not be corn, however, or only a small percentage of it, for the stick, the looker-on would simply remark: arrange a henhouse for winter is to make a ceiling of rails about six feet above the floor, covering the rails with ealt hay, or control of the playful girl were either dead or had noted or had their minds engaged than usual. It must not be corn, however, or only a small percentage of it, for the playful girl were either dead or had moved away, or had their minds engaged than usual. It must not be corn, however, or only a small percentage of it, for the playful girl were either dead or had their minds engaged than usual. It must not be corn, however, or only a small percentage of it, for the playful girl were either dead or had moved away, or had their minds engaged than usual. It must not be corn, however, or only a small percentage of it, for the playful girl were either dead or had moved away, or had their minds engaged than usual. It must not be corn, however, or only a small percentage of it, for the playful girl were either dead or had the playful girl were either dead or had the playful girl were either dead or had the playful girl were either d ever, or only a small percentage of it, for this will make them too fat to lay well if they sleep warm. A capital way to arrange a henhouse for winter is to make a soones swamp hay of any kind. The roots simple matter. There is economy in havshould be about three feet high above the floor, and movable, so that they may be kept perfectly clean. For small flocks of 30 to 50 hens, it is little trouble to take the

sit in idleness on the roost for half the day larch is a coniferous tree and a rapid Remedy for Cribbing Horses. The habit of cribbing is considered by the best modern authorities a symptom of indigestion or a diseased condition of the stomach. Horses addicted to this vice are generally thin in tlesh, but this condition is probably the result of the disordered state of the digestive organs rather than to the act of grasping and pressing upon the manger or some other object with the the beauties and comforts of his new abode. He called the occasion abouse-warming, and took his guests in groups of two or three to bis cell, which is fairly furnished, and considered by an old lady as the prevented in a substantial of the muscles which depress the constraint of th the jaw. The habit can be prevented in several ways, but is liable to return again when the preventing conditions are removed. By taking away the manger and feeding from the ground the animal will have nothing to rest his teeth upon, hence as a rule cannot gratify his propensity in this direction, except in some very obstinate cases, when they will seize one of their knees and use that for cribbing purposes.

# Drying Cows.

milkers giving from twelve to sixteen quarts daily does not answer at all lustead of attempting to dry cows giving large quantities of milk, he now finds it better to turn them in a loose box and feed on oat straw. By this means the flow of milk is reduced, and gradually they dry themselves off, without any evil effects following. The practice of suddenly checking the flow of milk of good milkers by the ordinary method has resulted, in his case. in three of his cows slipping their calves within forty-eight hours after the drying process had begun. It has been observed large milkers suddenly, the uterus and breast became inflamed. Dairymen will find it highly important to pay particular is as you have been informed. The boy's attention to their cows, especially those of the Guernsey and Jersey breeds, which are chest. I think the centre of that organ is great milkers.

# Luxuries Unappreciated

A farmer is very apt to regard his bins of ducks, geese and turkeys, his daily gather Still it is with a shudder that the citizens ling of eggs, his nice butter, milk, rich pass the tragic spot, and they pity "Poor duces, as the necessities of life. Bu haif of the world, yes, two thirds, or even al of it not engaged in husbandry, look upon the majority of these things as luxuries. The farmer who grumbles at such a lot in life cannot appreciate a good living. How many thousand villagers are there all over the country who would gladly exchange with him? Farmers, we admit, are often short of money; yet the majority of them have plenty that will bring money, and all who have half the energy and thrift neces-eary to make a living in a village or city have a home well supplied with comforts and live on the fat of the land .- Rocky Mountain Husbandman.

# One of Nature's Marvels

Peter Henderson, in illustrating how little the graft is influenced by the stock, says that if we take a grait from the sourcest orab apple, and insert it in a branch of the sweetest apple tree we can find, the shoot which grows from the crab affected by the sweet apple stock on which it is growing. The result will be the same will not be changed. Or, you may take a young seedling apple tree, graft another into it, and then another into the last grafts, rubbing off all the shoots that start below, the last graft will hold its identity unchanged. Or, you may set a hundred kinds of roses into a burb which has a hundred branches, of all different colors, forms and odors. Each will hold its own character for color, form and fragrance, be it crimson, white, pink or yellow, double or single, or of tea or other odor.

# How Sheep Stand Cold.

ompany, numbering some 8,000, have all accurate. The point of interest does not had apparently no desastrous effect, the only for themselves. They are corralled every night and save this they have not required

much attention .- Calgary (N. W.T.) Herald

Small Orchards. Country Gentleman: "We have often strongly objected to planting orchards so large that they could not receive the best culture and attention. A vast quantity of amall and poor fruit is not so profitable as a smaller amount of the best quality which will sell at high prices. Major Brooks says that one of his neighbors intends to cut down half his big orchard, and bestow all the manure he has to spare on the remainder. To enrich orchards, he advises ploughing under clover and rye, and applying muck, ashes, lime, salt, commer-

cial fertilizers and stable manure. How to Prune.

A correspondent of the Country Gentle-man writes: "Prune for a low and stout growth of tree. Fruit trees should be pruned downward more than upward. Potatoes, cabbage, or low crops requiring manuring, are best for an orchard. Better still if nothing else is grown on the land than the trees. Let the land be kept well will be distributed with some coarse, litter and the mulched with some charse litter, and the and small together, and keep the soil well manured. But spare the axe and save the

Agricultural Brevittes. Hard work pays large dividends on the

It is cruelty to olip borses used in slow Horse-radish demands a deep, mellow

The globules in Jersey milk are exceedingly uniform, thus reudering churning a

roosts down every morning, when the floor is cleaned, and replace them at night. It removes from lazy fowls the temptation to the control of playing around the opening one of the boys is cleaned, and replace them at night. It spruce, white spruce and American largh fell in a little ways, and after getting over removes from lazy fowls the temptation to all make excellent wind-breaks. The

> HIS HEART ON THE REGET SIDE. trange Malformation Discovered in s Vouth 18 Venrs Old.

A remarkable case of physical malformation, that must prove very interesting to physicians and physiologists, is attracting attention in the town of Lake, near Chicago. teeth. A horse in which this habit has long existed can readily be recognized by the located in the right side of his chest. The person is George Edwards, 18 years old who lives with his perents at No. 711
Forty-sixth street, near Wallace. The
fact of his heart being on the right side of
his body has been known to his attending physician for seven weeks, but it has been carefully kept from the public until now. Young Edwards is an invalid, suffering from pulmonary consumption. A SINGULAR FREAK OF NATURE

Dr. Chavett, who is attending him, was nate cases, when they will seize one of their knees and use that for cribbing purposes. By nailing a strip of sheep-skin about eight inches in width the entire length of the crib, selecting a skin covered with long wool and sprinkling it freely with cayeune pepper, renewing it occasionally, the worst criber can be persuaded to desist from his habit.—Cultivates When I took the patient to treat nim for consumption I stripped his chest to examine his lungs. In a moment I discovered with the naked eye heart throbbings the necessary inquiry, that the man was 175 years old, and I have not the slightest doubt, nor would any Mr. George Simpson, an English dairy.

man, says he has found, to his cost, that the ordinary practice of drying continuous Practice giving from twelve to evidence of the left. They were as regular and natural as those of any other person's heart. There was no pulsation at the other side of the chest. His pulse was at seventy five, which I regarded as a normal action. The action the least with the action of the lungs but he was suffering with pulmonary disease, resulting from catarrb. No one but himself seems to have ever known where his heart was located; nor did he appear to realize that he was essentially different physically from other persons."

# A MED'CAL EXAMINATION

Dr. Pierpont was also called upon for a statement of the case. He said: "Yes, it an inch and a half to two inches to the right of the sternum. I was loth to believe it. When Dr. Chavett told me about it I grain, root-house stores of vegetables, his nice porkers, and his five flock of chickens, appears like heart beat. But an examination with an instrument satisfied me that the heart was indeed located as Dr Chavett had told me."

# Those who have won their spurs on the

field of oratory are often asked to advise young men auxious to become public John B. Gough, one of the most brilliant examples of the natural orator, has been pressed again and again to reveal the secret of his art. His reply, we believe, is

usually: "Secret | Bless you | I have none to reveal. If a man has anything to say, why let him say it -that's the only way I know to become a speaker.'

Mr. Gough's advice is not unlike that given by Job Walmsley, a Yorkshire tem perance lecturer, noted for his humor and rough eloquence. A young gentleman, ambitious to shine upon the platform, once called upon Job, with the usual question. "Tha wants to be a public speyker, doo tha, lad?" said Job, looking at the young said Job, looking at the young-

ster in a quizzical way. "An' tha thinks awm the chap to put tha up to a wrinkle obout it? Tha's right, I am. "Now, harks that When the rises to mak thy speyob, hit taable an' oppen thy mouth. If nowt comes, tak a sup o' watte an' hi taable again, and oppen thy mouth wider than afoor.

"Then, if nowt comes, tak thysen off and leave public speykin' to such as me."

and the tree from which most of the cam phor of commerce is obtained, seems have been introduced successfully into California, one tree in Sacramento, baving attained a height of thirty fact. The wood every part of which smells strongly of r, is light and durable, not liable to injury from insects, and much favored by abinet makers.

England has sourcely felt as yet "the ion finger" of winter. A correspondent of the London Standard, writing from Lyme Regis, says that in her own and neighbor's garden she gathered within two hours fifty seven different kinds of flowers.

Do not all that you can; spend not all that you have; believe not all that you hear; and tell not all that you know. NO MOURTING AND NO EXTRAVAGANCE.

A Good Man's Sensible View of His Own Death and Funeral.

(Detr it Free Press.)

The following is a copy of a letter that The following is a copy of a letter that was written by the late Augustus Leggett ten years ago and ordered not to be opened until after his death. It was read yesterday at his funeral by the Ray. T. B. To my dear wife and children:

To my dear wife and children:

Holding as I do a strong testimony against the idle and wicked pomp and extravagance of funerals, I beg of you for the sake of example to provide that my funeral shall be of the simplest description: that my coffic shall be plain; that you shall wear no mourning; that my wife shall not follow my remains to the grave, says at her upper request, that my grave, save at her urgent request; that my beadstone shall be small and uncostly; and lastly, that you shall honor my memory, if honor is deserves, by cheerful faces and manners. For what is there to grieve for? That you shall attend as usud your intellectual clubs and friendly gatherings. This I wish to be read aloud at my funeral by whomsoever shall offinate, firstly, that my example may have some weight; secondly, that you may be relieved from the implication of meanness, a want of respect, which Mrs. Grundy would otherwise be so free to attribute to you. Rest assured, a compliance with my request will save others from the additional grief of seeing all their means of support poured into the grave of a departed one.

Accustus W. Leggett.

NINE SCORE YEARS OLD.

n Astounding Story That Lends Soms to Suspect That Adam and Eve May

Dr. Levi E George was interviewed the Dr. Levi E George was interviewed the other day concerning the Moqui Indians of Arizma, whom he recently visited. Said he: "I will describe the particular tribe of the Miquis in which I discovered the most remarkable cases of long life. They are called the Wakoyas and comprise about 150 people, males and females. Of these there are only about apout apout appears. are only about seventy children, about sixty middle aged persons, and the rest include at least fifteen centenarians. They do not intermingle with the roving bands of savages, preferring a fixed habitation in their little village in the valley of the Chausaka River, one of the hundreds of small streams tributary to the Colorado. They dwell in stone houses or huts, engage in and enjoy many of the arts of civilization. They are, nevertheless, very secluded in their little punch-bowl of a valley.

"Our visit to the place was made about six weeks ago. The chief proved to be of an obliging disposition and showed us all about the village. We were followed by a crowd of young Wakoyas, and were precided by the chief, while around us barked and howled a number of dogs, with which the village abounded. After proceeding a grort distance we paused before the door of a low stone hus, covered with a skin roof, the cracks in the walls being filled with brown adobe. Our leader entered without going through the ceremony of knocking. 'Muskee! Muskee!' we heard him shout repeatedly from within. But Muskee was ev dently not at home, and the chief came back with a disappointed look on his dark about twenty yards from his door, and were presented to him in Indian fashion. He appeared to marvel at our unexpected appearance, but his astonishment was nothing compared to ours as we gaz d at his strange and unnatural form. His shoulders and limbs were clothed with deerskin robes, and his face, which seemed to be barren of flash, was covered with dry wrinkled skin; his fingers were extremely long, and his palms and wrists were withered and shrunken, while his whole body, which was much attenuated, was beny over until his back assumed the shape of a half or de. I had never seen such a specimen of agod humanity before."

"D d you discover his ago?" inquired "Our Moqui guide, who spoke English almost perfectly, and whose veracity we had tested on previous occasions, told us, one have after seeing the ancient Wakoya, that such was indeed his age. After looking at us for some few moments, durin which he rested his chin heavily upon the long staff which he clutched with one of his dried up hands, be mumbled words in answer to questions put by the chief and our interpreter, and then ing his head and stretching out his limbs, he shambled off towards his hut at a toler-

ably smart pace for a man 175 years old.

But the greatest surprise was yet to come. We were ushered into a rudely con structed stone building of greater dimensions than those before visited in the village. It was almost dark inside, and the room was ill-amelling and close. our eyes became assustomed to the dim light we saw a skin clad figure kneeling in one corner of the room and engaged in breaking light sticks of wood into small faggots. We were told that it was a woman whom the chief had brought us to see, and that she had not noticed our approach, being blind and deaf. The chief placed his hand on her shoulder, and she slowly turned around. I could not see quite plainly, and was at once struck with a feel ing of repulsiveness almost akin to the horror one feels towards visions seen in a nightmare when her hideous face and blank, sunken eyes met my gaze. was of a greenish-yellow color, and what little there was left of flesh or skin clung to her bones as though stuck there by some adhesive compound. It have a parched dessicated appearance, like the outer flesh of a mummy. The lower jaw, which was devoid of teeth, obtruded considerably beyond the augle of her sharp, hooked nose Her arms appeared to be almost bare of any fleshy tissue, and the skin covering them was dry and burd. She is 182 years old. This places her two years beyond the reputed age of the patri rch Isaac at the time of his death, and she must have first seen the light in 1702, or seventy-four years efore the signing of the Declaration of Independence.' "Did you learn her name?"

"The people of the village call her Watsuma. She has only one living relative, a great grandson, who is 86 years of age "How has the record of her years been

-by punching small round holes in a nece of smoothly-polished horn at the end of each twelve-month. I expressed a desire to see the record of Wateuma's age. At first she was very backward about producing it, but finally directed her young attendant in a slow, hourse speech to go and bring it to her, which was done, and then, without allowing us to cake it from her bony fingers, she held it up for inspection. The 182 holes were counted by our wondering party, and the ancient relic was replaced in its position in an inner recess in the wall of the hovel."-San Francisco

Parties who have returned to the Pacific coast from a tour through the Superstition Mountains, in Arizon's Territory, report the discovery of extensive stone ruins, some of them in almost inaccessible places. The walls look as if they had been battling with the elements for centuries. The prehistoric people of whose existence they are the only remaining evidence must have been nun er ius.

The number of plant spacimens known to botanists has been placed at 100,006, but it seems there are many still unknown.