LATE CABLE NEWS.

A last (Friday) night's London cable says: Although no further news has arrived either from Russia or from the field of expected hostilities in Afghanistan there is a general feeling that the situation has somewhat improved. This feeling se me to be mainly due to the reaction ir m the sudden stimuli s given to the wai fever by Mr Gladstone's \$55 000 000 demand made las: Tuesday evening, and as day after day passes without the declaration of war, which has sever I times been predicted as imminent, people begin to realize that the situation of er all differs v. ry little from that of a week age, when peace seemed very probable. Baron de Staal had another long interview with Earl Granville to-day, and it is said on excellent authority that the Russian ambassador

talked very soothingly.

The Duchees of Edinburgh, daughter of the late Czar, is greatly distressed at the strained relations between Russia and England. She will reside at Cobourg in the event of war.

The Armstrong works, at Newcastle, having received an order from Russia for a large quantity of war material, have declined to fill it.

Mr. Gladstone will be a ked in the Commons on Monday whether he is willing or not to submit the Angle-Russian dispute to President Cleveland for arbitration

In the Commons this afternoon Ma Labouchere and Mr. R chard asked whether the Government before deciding to go to war with Russia would seek the offices of a friendly power to obtain a peaceable settle-ment? Mr. Gladstone replied that never during the present correspondence with Russia, or the discussion of the serious questious at present before Parliament, had the Government said anything to the prejudice of the idea advanced by the questioner. As, however, every answer made by the Government in the Commons was announced to Russia, the Government convenient to make declarations through

Parliament.
A St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs that Russia has declared Mr. Glad-stone's statement in the House of Commons, in asking for a vote of credit has compromised negotiations between England and Russia, and imperilled their success. It is reported the Russian troops are advancing upon Tirpul.

The whole Russian press is clamoring for the seizure of Herat by Russia. Naval officers who have been retired on half pay have been ordered upon the active

The Russian port of Vladivostock, in the s a of Japan, has been closed by the sinking

"THUMBS UP."

Whiskey Men Get the Better of the

Police. Kingston despatch says a letter has been received here from Michipicoten, Lake Superior, which says that whiskey, which is not allowed to be sold there, sells for \$20 a gallon, and continues: "At this season of the year a great many men come to the lake shore to go east by the first boat.

These men have lots of money. Last night the police got wind of the arrival of a dog train with whickey from the Sault. A couple of Indians brought the information. Chief of Police J. O Connell and Policeman D. McLellan started out to intercept the paddlers. The police had a dog train of four dogs and a tobog. gan. Through carele-sness on their part the police allowed themselves to be surprised, and the first warning they had was two of Colt's six shocters staring them in the face, and the usual order given in this part of the country, "thumbs up," uttered by the whiskey men. O'Connell was completely taken by surprice, but although owning up that they had the drop on them," he would not hold up his hands. McLellan made a move, en he got a shot in the top of his head that completely stunned him. The two whiskey men then pounced on O Connell, beating him on the head with their revolvers. The whiskey men took the weapors from the police and also took the dogs and toboggan, leaving the police nearly dead. the police have had an awful time getting home. The place where the fight happened and the snow for yards around was covered in three places, and McLellan has the furrow of a bullet for three inches on the crown of his head. This afternoon one of the gang was arrested with the whiskey, toboggans, etc , in his possession. The other is yet at large, but the colice are after

A BELFAST WELCOME

To the Prince and Princess of Wales A last (Thursday) night's Dublin cable says: Notwithstanding the early hour at which the Royal visitors started for the North this morning there was a large turn-out all along the route from the Vice Regal lodge in Phoenix Park to Amiens street terminus of the Dablin, Drogheda & Belfast Railway, and the crowd was very enthusiastic. The engine was handsomely decorated, and the special train made good time. At all the stations, where the train stopped long enough to permit it, addresse were presented and replies made, and everywhere, even from the cottages along the line, there were signs of welcome, in the shape of banners and arches and mottoes. Arrived in Belfast the Royal couple were met by the Mayor, the members of the corporation and an immense crowd of citizens. The route from the station to Ulster Hall was packed with people, the houses were gay with flags. the windows were crowded with ladies and the streets were spanned by arches. greatest enthusiasm prevailed. The cheering was incessant, and the Prince and Princess had, perhaps, never a more hearty and spontaneous welcome anywhere than North. Arrived at U:ster Hall, the various public bodies of the city presented addresses and the Prince made feeling replies. Throughout the whole reception there was not a single discordant element. The Prince and Princess embarked in the evening on the royal yacht Osborne for Carrickfergus Roads, where the yacht will

be moored for the night. The Onion Incident.

Had Lord Dufferin been at Cork with the Prince and Princess of Wales their reception would probably have been less hostile, for, despite his present position as a servant of the British Government, the Viceroy's name is still held in honor in South Munster on account of his gallant efforts to relieve the famine-stricken population of Skibbereen during the great crisis of 1846, when he was only 20 years of age. The incident of the onion flung at th Royal carriage recalls the ready jest which an English member of Parliament pacified some rather too free and independent electors who were pelting him with turnips: Genylemen, I do not in the least dispute your right to throw turnips at me but, if you have no objection, I would wish to have them boiled first." Equally happy was Lord Kimberley's answer to a bully who approached him at the head of a gang would "sooner vote for the devil than for him." "I have not the slightest doubt of it, my good fellow," replied his lordship, "but in the event of your friend not coming forward may I count upon your

There are 623,325 Odd-fellows in Great Britain, a gain of 38,377 during last year, The number of deaths in 1884 was 7,078.

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RICHMOND HILL THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1885.

WHOLE NO 1,398 NO. 48,

VICEROY OF IRELAND.

The Duties, Patronage and Privileges of

The Lord Lieutenant is charged with a certain, but not very large, amount of patronage, says the "Fortnightly Review." since the introduction of open competition there is little civil service patronage, a few heads or chiefships of departments and a few secretaryships alone remaining. The Lord Lieutenant nominally, but in reality the sovereign on the advice of the Prime Minister, appoints the judges. In a similar in his hearing such old-time sayings as minister, appoints the judges. In a similar way he appoints the Lord Lieutenants of c unties in Ireland—he actually appoints County Court judges, officers of the police and constabulary forces in Ireland, also and constantiary forces in Ireland, also in Derenam township, Oxford country, the step-industry magistrates, and in the boroughs ordinary or unpaid magistrates. He also appoints, or, as it is called, "pricks," the high sheriffs of Judge Clement has given leave to the counties from the lists submitted to him by the judges of assizes. He has a few legal appointments, such as crown solici-tors, clerks of the crown or peace, and also some unpaid and honorary appointments to certain public boards. There is, it will be observed, no patronage of a character different from patronage in England, certainly none necessitating a Lord-Lieutenant for its exercise. That portion which he exercises as Duputy of the Crown should be resumed by the Crown; as regards the rest other arrangements could easily be made. The principal departments under the control and management of the Lord-Lieutenant are the prisons department, the fisheries, the lunatic asylums and the Registrar General. Each and all of them are analogous to the similar departments in England and, so far as they are concerned, there is no necessity for the vice-royalty. The Lord-Lieutenact, as the

representative of the Government, is also nominally concerned with the sys-tem of national education in the country, but as the exposition or defence in Parliament of the Government policy fulls upon the Chief Secretary, the latter is really the principal person. far, then, nothing points to any necessity for the Irish Vice-royalty. There is one function or privilege of the Crown which has been delegated to the Viceroy, the exercise of which has of late subjected the Lord Lieutenant to much unjust contumely the privilege of pardoning offenders or mitigating their sentences. In Great Britain the Secretary of State for the Home Department is the responsible adviser of the Crown in these matters, and as an illustration of the absurdity of any distinction in this respect between the two countries it may be mentioned that if an Irish convict is transferred to an English convict prison, as is frequently done, the power to pardon him ceases to rest with the Vicercy and reverts to the Crown, acting through its Secretay of State in England. The most important of the Vicercy's duties I have kept for the last, namely, the preservation of peace and order in Ireland. It is only too evident to any one who really knows anything about Ireland that if the dead weight of the British Government were taken off Ireland the two factions in it would be at each frequent party demonstrations on the one hand and agrarian crime and disturbance on the other, the Executive Government of gold or silver detted tulle or muslin, to has to exercise vigilance and to act with energy. The whole of the Royal Irish Constabulary Force is directly under control of the Lord Lieutenant, and also the Dublin Metropolitan Police. Should group of velvet and satin loops.

The etamine fabrics are the no they are always in combination has also at his control a large number, over seventy, of stipendiary magistrates, who are sent here and there, as occasion may require, to aid in the preserva-tion of the peace. Furthermore, the Lord Lieutenant has usually had certain special powers given him by Parliament for the maintenance of law and order. The exercise of these powers rests with him exclusively, and he is responsible for their use. At the present mement he has extra powers under the Constabulary Acts, enabling him to quarter extra police in counties and charge part of their cost; under the Arms Act, enabling him to restrict the importation or possession or use of firearms; and under the prevention of Crimes Act,

enabling him to prohibit public meetings, and when needed to impose other restrictions on the liberty of the individual. THE STILLWELL TRAGEDY.

Not Enough Jurymen in St. Thomas to Try the Case.

A last (Thursday) night's St. Thomas despatch says: At the Assizes this morning Ransom Forbes and Sarah Jane Stillwell were placed in the dock, Forbes being charged with murdering Louis Napoleon She looked thin and pale, and was a composed appearance, and pleaded not guilty in a distinct tone. Forbes seemed cool and indifferent, and pleaded not guilty in a firm voice.

Mr. Colin MacDougall, counsel for

Forbes, requested that the prisoners be tried a parately. Mr. Idington, on behalf Crown, refused the request. selecting of the jury then began. Only five jurymen were accepted and sworn when the clerk announced that the panel was run out, there having been but forty-eight jurymen empantelled. The different counsel for the prisoners challenged the balance. This brought the case to an abrupt termination, which was a great disappointment to the large number of witnesses summoned on the case. His Lordship said there would have to be a new jury empanpelled, and adjourned the case until May 18th. The Crown was represented by Mr J. Idington, of Stratford, and C. W. Coul ter, of Cayuga; E. Meredith and Chas. F Clarke for Mrs. Stillwell and Colin Mac-

Is it proper to call a prison window

guilt " frame? A St. Paul papers says: "House stea ing is not uncommon in Dakota. Las week James Caugney, in Aurora county, was absent a few days, and on his return found his house gone. He traced it to another county, and had one James Mc-Guire arrested and fined \$20 and costs."

Twenty four hours after the news of the hattle of Penideh had reached St. Petersbarg, the correspondent of the London Standard telegraphed: The general public Standard telegraphed: The general public even here in the capital has not an inkling of what has happened, and thus the United States alone, requiring over 1,000,000 pounds of leaf. In 1872 not 1,000,000 pounds of leaf. In 1872 not 1,000,000 pounds were used. The vast spectacle of a nation of 90,000,000 of people on the very brink of a calamitous war, and, with the exception of a mere bandful of people, all utterly ignorant of the fact.

POOR "BAGPIPES."

Why DeWitt Charles Clinton Fletcher

Piper Wishes to Change His Name. DeWitt Charles Clinton Fletcher Piper petitioned the City Council for leave to change his hame to Charles Clinton Since the disestablishment of the Irish Fletcher. He says his name is too long for Church there is no ecclesiastical patronage; convenience in correspondence and for transacting business. He has been known as Charles Clinton Fletcher for some time. in Dereham township, Oxford county, Ontario, and his parents' names are Isaac

> petitioner to assume the name of Charles Cliaton Fletcher after May 10th.—Brook lyn Eagle.

> > Spring Fashion Notes

ladies.

The short "Spanish" or "Sultana acket is fashion's latest whim. "Catogan" is the name given in Paris to the newest style of hairdressing for young

The pretty beige and almond tinted dresses are revived, and find as much favor as they met 25 years ago. A dainty little fashion is introduced of

having a card case made to match the calling costume and any lady can easily make one to match any dress she desires. Handkerchiefs are purely ornamental. They are small, with colored borders, deli-

cately embroidered and enriched in one corner with design or monogram. Sashes of watered ribbon, which are eight, twelve and sixteen inches wide, are worn as finishes ir elegant indoor and walking toilets and are especial favorites

with young ladies. The key-note of this season seems to be embroidery. It is used upon everything dresses, bonnets, ribbons, laces, trimmings and fabrics of every description for under and outside wear.

Lawns with small figures are made up with open V-shaped bodices edged with lace and belted with soft silk the color of the figure, or they are finished with Swiss bodices in silk or velvet.

Plain gray-cottons and gray-blue are made up with red to look very pretty for country wear. The red sometimes forms a frilling, over which the contrasting color is out out in points or shell shapes, while upon the bodice it forms a tucked vest.

Chenille trimmings will remain fashion able, and we shall have chenille embroideries, passementeries of chenille and silk, chenille and velvet or beads, among others beads out with facets, which glitter brilities. liantly, and are of all tints and colors. A new braid is of corpery-colored gold

it is narrow and set up on the material in knife-edged patterns which completely cover the surface. It is used for vests and standing "military" collars. It looks exceedingly well upon the light vicuna cloths which are fashionable this spring.

Very pretty fichus are made in soft folds pass round the throat and cross low upon the front of the bodice. The neck is comy under control pleted by a band of velvet edged with and also the standing lace, and the ends with lace and a

The etamine fabrics are the no they are always in combination patterns plain with clustered and shaded stripes of velvet or chemille or figures, not large and usually in soft, dark tints, the striped or figured tint being used for drapery, for panels or fringe and for basque. Etamine is the name for what would have been called canvas grenadine a few years ago.

Hats are steeple crowned, and the scarfs and wings and ornaments which trim them are mounted in such a way as greatly to increase the apparent height. Embroidered lace, embroidered scarfs and embroidered are greatly used, and the latter are twisted and fastened with silver and Rhinestone pins in many novel ways. The pins are much smaller than last year and more like the real patterns in jewellery.

Small-pox by Correspondence.

A curious but important case, in which small-pox infection was conveyed in a letter is recorded by Mr. Karkeek, in his recent report on the sanitary condition of St. Marychurch, England. On March 1st, last year, a case of small-pox was reported to him in the person of a domestic servant, who had seen no one ill or recovering from small-pox, and who had not been out of the Stillwell on the first of January last. Sarah town for months. Moreover, no case Jane Stillwell is charged with being the of the disease had occurred in St. Mary-Jane Stillwell is charged with being the of the disease had occurred in St. Maryinstigator, and procuring Forbes to commit the murder. Mrs. Stillwell was dressed in it was found that the infected person had received letters from her sister, an inmate pervous for a short time, but soon assumed of the West Bromwich Small-pox Hospital, "who had unfortunately sent the germ of the disease in her letter." The case was at once removed to the Torquay Sanitarium, and the only person in the bousehold who became ill was the recipient and reader of system has opened the road to improve the letters.

Old Von Moltke. Count von Moltke is staying at San Remo, on a visit to Dr. Goltz, a well-known German physician. His health has greatly improved since his arrival from Berlin, and he is to remain on the Riviera till the beginning of May. The Count looks very thin and pale; but must be strong for his age, (84), as he takes long walks every day in the clive groves and up the hills, usually accompanied by nephew, Capt. Moltke.—London World.

Henry Sigourney, of a well-known Bos-ton family, has married one of the coryphess in the ballet of a Boston tneatre Sigourney is about 30 years old, and has an come of nearly \$60,000 a year.

In the graduating class of forty homes pathic pupils of the New York medical college a Brahmin, of Bombay, India, received the first honorable mention for excellence in his studies.

Starr Stanley died at Ithaca, N. Y Monday, aged 100 years and 3 months. was born in Dutchess county, Dec. 25th. 1784 For four days previous to his death he refused food, saying he had lived as long as he wanted to. He had never been sick

before during his life. Last year 3,457,309,017 organs and 994,-40,000,000 pounds were used. The vast THE CREAMERY SYSTEM.

and Cheese Association.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Iowa Butter and Cheese Association,must state that I feel very much out of place in addressing this large convention composed of men who know ten times as much about this question as I; men who in his hearing such old-time sayings as of time, and others whose hair has turned "Tom, Tom, the piper's son, style a pig and away he run," and "Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers." He was born in Dereham township, Oxford county, great aim of this association 18, seco

> them into goods. She returned manufac-tured goods, but kept the spoils. She has grown fat upon spoils. She has sucked the very life-blood from the countries that you much information on this subject, but with the hope of bringing forth to your con patronized her, or that were under her consideration some point which has been pre-viously passed unobserved, that I shall trol. She assisted in reducing Italy to poverty and pauperism; India to famine speak to you a few minutes upon the Benefits of Creameries."
>
> First, better butter can be made at a her political policy. America was made a victi m of her greed until the sons of England grew to manhood and broke loose from the apron-strings of their mother country

tion this statement. It is very natural for a farmer to think that his wife can make just as good butter as any man We will admit that perhaps she can make good butter, but is it probable, or even possible, that she can reach a state of perfection as nearly as the cream She may make pretty good butter one day, but perhaps the butter of the next day will not be so good. Seldom is the butter of two days exactly alike. She puts the cream into the churn, and is pretty sure that she will get some butter, because she has performed the same labor many times before and obtained butter; but for her life she is unable to say who ther the butter will be superior or inferior to that of the day before; and it she should not obtain a particle of butter from that cream, she would be utterly unable to explain the reason why—and all because e does not understand the fundamental

It is ad and intermediate butter in the East The "dairying business" requires his ful attention; it receives only one half of it Perfection is reached in neither business they both lose by insufficiency of attention. It is just like trying to kill two birds with one stone and missing both. If his attention is so divided, how is he to make improvement? He does not know of the late im provements. He has not the time to experiment and study, but continues on naking the same kind of inferior butter There are many people in the United States (the number in Iowa, I am happy to plodding along in the same old road—in no better butter to-day than was made tw hundred years ago. But the creamery ment. It employs the chemist to analyz the milk, to ascertain the exact amoun

of butter in a given quantity of milk; and when that quantity is known, every exer tion will be made to procure that amount of butter. The purity and quality of the milk will be tested, and the temperature kept perfect, to secure every particle of butter therein existing. Now let us consider, for a few minutes the benefits to farmers. How can people preserve the vitality of the soil? It is evident that they must put back as much as they take from the soil. If we wish a yard of calico, we must leave, sooner or later, its equivalent in cash, or we can get no more alico. Any retail dealer will tell you that some times without asking. So with the soil: we must restore what is taken away,

export the produce and import fertilizers That is not economy. A man who spoke here yesterday Touched upon the product hay. "The soil is dying out," said he, "We must secure some remedy."
Each of you in this audience knows
That in his mouth the word was closed—
Cows.

Cows.
AIRYING IS THE EASIEST AND MOST ECONOMICAL MEANS OF PRESERVING THE VITALITY OF

We will allow five acres of land for each oow that is placed upon a farm. We will also say that one in the season will make 150 pounds of butter, which is placing it very low. Five acres, according to the statistics of 1880, will produce 38 bushels of corn, 66 bushels of oats and 2.84 tons of hayassuming one agre for corn, two for caus and two for hay—which will weigh 10,752 North Carolina.

pounds, which in that year was estimated

from no extra produce, one calf worth \$10

by exporting the raw material—think of

the value of the spoils. Spoils result from manufacturing. Then, if we wish to secure

eries for assistance. England gained her im-

mense wealth by her manufactures, indusing

other countries to send her the raw materials and allow her to manufacture

and starvation; Egypt felt the influence of

and paddled their own cance. Like Eng

land, the farmers can fertilize the soil o

land, the farmers can fertilize the soil of their farms by keeping large numbers of cows and importing feed, if they can find some State so kind as to sell its produce. Now, let me say that cows must be well fed. In the cow you will find the silver rule and the golden butter. If you do not feed her, she will give you but little milk; but if you feed her well she will do for you all that

feed her well, she will do for you all that

she can. If you have a machine, keep

it well oiled, or it will soon wear out, and you will sell it for old iron; if you have a cow, keep her well fed, or she will soon get

so poor that you will have to sell her for a

canner. Again, consider for one moment

the saving in exporting the butter instead of grain. During the past year there were exported from this station 660,310 pounds of butter. If 10,752 pounds of produce be required to yield 150 pounds of butter, then,

according to the old rule of three-which

I believe, was used a great deal when the

older heads here went to school- 47,331,020

pounds of produce will be required to produce or yield 660,310 pounds of butter. It

this all had to be drawn a distance of six

this all had to be drawn a distance of six miles to the station, the cost of delivering to the depot would be \$2 per ton. The freight from here to Chicago would be \$3 per ton, making a total of \$5 per ton; which,

upon 47 331,020 pounds, would amount to \$168,327.55. The transportation of butter

would cost \$1 per thousand pounds to the

depot, and \$15 per thousand pounds to Nev

started to go down, but, on the contrary, is going the other way. The business is yet

now reached six hundred. It is utterly impossible to fix any future period when its

maximum will be reached. It is moving

successfully baffling each and every atorm and tempest, always avoiding the rocks and

sand bars by the aid of the ever-watchful

and dutiful seamen—the members of this

A PIG'S PREDICAMENT,

Together With the Adventures of a Com-

mercial Traveller.

George B. Macredie, of Kingston, a com

mercial traveller representing a Toronto house, says the Whig, is at his home and

quite ill with a lame back and rheumatic

and has a lively recollection of its effects

On Thursday he was in the sample room in the Queen's Hotel preparing his goods for inspection. The hotel is but a short distance from the river. Looking towards

the door, he noticed that water trickled in

upon the floor. He walked over, lifted the latch, opened the door and was struck

man went down into the water head first

back struck another sample chest

mb. He was through the Belleville flood

our own wealth, we must look to the cream

at \$42. Deducting one-tenth of this weight for the water entering into its composition, Fred. Bloke's Address to the Iowa Butte we have 9 676+ pounds of true soil. Now, if we export this it is gone forever; we can use it no more, and all that we receive for it is \$42. But if we feed this produce to a cow, she will yield 150 pounds of but-ter, which, valued at 28 cents per pound, will amount to \$42 We can also secure,

are old, some of them in years and others in experience; some whose hair has turned white by the silent fall of the snow flake of time, and others whose hair has turned object of this association is to bring the business of butter and cheese making down to a system so perfect in economy that manufacturing and commercial industries will be no longer able to boast of superior systematic principles. In order to accom-plish this purpose, conventions must be held to suggest, discuss, argue and debate new thoughts and ideas beneficial to the advancement of this branch of industry. The benefit the community - the poor as well as the rich, the farmers as well as the creamerymen, of this enterprising State of Iowa—one section of this great and glori-ous country, which in art and industry is surely, steadily, rapidly and inevitably placing itself at the head of the world. It is not with the thought that I can render

oreamery than by an old-fashioned way of churning with a dather. Why? Because a nester system can be reached. I believe system is the greatness of success. Now I presume there are some who will ques

principles. obtain a result, but unless we understand the principles we are not sure that another experiment of the same kind will produce the same result. obtain a desired result, we must understand the principles governing that result and co-operate with those principles. Again, the farmer's wife has not the facilities for butter-making. She has not the nicely prepared cellar—the cemented floor and walls—the vats, the coolers, the butter-workers, and all these apparatus which we find in all the creameries; but, instead she is provided with an uncemented cellar which is occasionally, if not frequently, visited by rats, which are very fond of butter, and especially of cheese. They will molest cream, and it is very annoying to the wife when a rat wades into a pail of ream and is unable to wade out. lifficult, almost impossible, to keep an uncemented cellar free from rats, owing to their natural propensity of burrowing in the earth. The farmer or his wife cannot give the time and study to the art of butter-making that the creameryman can and does give t the business. If the wife makes the butter she must divide her attention between this work and her household affairs. If the farmer makes the butter, he must devote one-half of the day to the cellar and the other half, not to the study of the process of good butter-making, not to the perusal of news-paper and other reports of the price of good, and West, but to the overseeing of the farm work. His help requires his attention and presence; they receive only one half of it.

injuring him severely. Completely saturated Mr. Macredie rose, waded through the water now waist deep and walked around so that another door could be ot back to his room he found a pig upon got back to his room he found a pig upon the table. It had its head through one of the traveller's best plug hats, while a mantle lay across its back. Help was secured and the animal, loudly squealing, drawn out of the sample roon by the hind legs. A large pertion of Macredie's goods was destroyed, a case of hats completely cebergs twelve feet quare are lying fou blocks from the river bank. or we will not get any more corn. what is the easiest means of accomplishing this purpose? Is it the easiest mode

Lord and Lady Melgund, with their infanlaughter, return to England from Canada London Truth says, at the end of April a early in May. Lady Florence Anson also goes home this season, when her marriage with Mr. Henry Streatfeild, of enadier Guards, A. D. C. to the Governor General of Canada, will take

Robert Walcot, who claimed to have sho Gen. Sir Isaac Brock, the commander of the British forces at the battle of Queens own in the war of 1812, is dead. He wa 103 years old. Walcot during the rebellion showed his sympathy for the South by making and transporting tent poles through the Confederate lines. For this he was deprived of the pension to which he was entitled by his services in the war of 1812. CURRENT TOPICS.

he sat night after night opposite the treasury bench, its occupants reminded him of "a range of extinct volcanoes." In 1885, says the London Telegraph, "the Connever will go off; there is always some dampness or disarrangement of the machinery which prevents an effective attack upon the enemy's position."

and one hog worth \$10, and deducting the interest, at ten per cent. per annum, upon the value of the cow, which we will estimate at \$30, leaves \$17 more for this produce than by exporting the raw material; and, also, you retain as a fertilizer all of the product except 135 pounds of true soil in the 150 pounds of butter, and that required to build up the animal tiseue of the calf and hog; and which fer-tilizer you replace upon the soil and make to reproduce year after year, until it is finally all converted into butter. If we convert the whole 10,752 pounds of produce into that many pounds of butter, and value it at 28 cents a pound, it reaches the sum of \$3,010 56 Think of the amount we lose one unpardonable sin for the Germans.

of Berlin was, at the end of the latter year, 20,064. A fresh census of the German empire will be taken on December 1st next.

THE resources of civilization have been brought into service in the case of Maxwell, the St. Louis murderer, who is on board a steamer bound to New Zealand. A cable message has been sent from St. Louis via England, Portugal, the Mediterranean, Arabia, India, Australia and New Zealand to the Anckland authorities at a cost of about \$3 50 per word, or several hundred dollars altogether, and if it retains any of its original meaning after this trip of 16,000 other; no one took any notice of me or miles through all these strange countries, there is little doubt that Maxwell will be in the lockup within an hour after the ship's arrival at Auckland.

THE annual report of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station urges the preservation and maintenance of forests, and says this concerning woodlands: "Th varieties, and to encourage the valuable sorts to take their place. Stock should not be allowed to run in wood lots for purposes of forage; there should be a careful guard vacant places of such varieties as are most desirable; shoots of inferior varieties should be kept down, and valuable sorts should be trimmed up, so that they may grow tail forming trunk rather than branches."

THE Church of Scotland Disestablish ment Bill, now before the British House of Commons, proposes to disestablish the Church of Sociland on the 1st January, 1887, but its ministers may continue to occupy their manses and glebes till Whitsunday, 1887, and also subsequently on certain conditions. The property of which the church receives the banefit is to be transferred to commissioners, who are to compensate ministers and others and to have the management of churches, except those belonging to borough corporations Ministers are to be compensated by receiving annuities, to be determined by yearly value of their offices and by the age of the holders.

York city, making a total of \$16 per thousand pounds, which, computed upon 660,310 pounds of butter, would amount to \$10,564 96 – a saving of \$157,762 59, which formers have not been along to receive farmers have not been slow to perceive. What is a better business? What is a surer business? Will it go down? Can it Public Schools in Boston discusses the go down? Some newspaper men, who have nothing else to talk of, may say so; but, so far, it has not gone down, or even grammar schools, have been under instruc September. They were selected by the masters from among those 14 years of age or older who had the permission of their parents to take the instruction. "The in its youth; it is growing larger every day. The number of creameries in the State is continually increasing, and has rapidly onward, sailing manfully over the broad ccean of time, bravely meeting and e advocates the making of provisions

THE London Truth thinks that Oneen Victoria has gone to Aix-les-Bains for medical treatment, and that the denial of the Court Circular is proof only of the aversion of the Royal family to be thought ailing. Truth says that the late Duke of Albany was several times on the very brink of the grave when the papers were being instructed to state that he was perfectl well, and the Prince Consort was practicall a dead man when the news of his illner was communicated to the public, for hi case was hopeless before the first bulleting appeared. Anxious inquirers after Roya personages who are indisposed are invaria bly assured that "—— is going on favorably," when the subsequent issue makes it clear that at that very time the to the grave.

by the incoming volume of water. In a moment it was three feet deep in the sample room. Macredie seized three flue raccoon coats and jumped upon one of his sample cases in order to throw them One paper points out beyond the reach of the water. The trunk turned bottom side up, and the commercial creature it is hard to see.

As ur a year ago an English gentleman travelling in Gormany, came across an officer employed in superintending some details of military railroad transport. He had been a captain during the Franco-German war, and had allowed his company to be surprised. After being imprisoned for eighteen months he was placed in the military railroad transport service, and told that he was never to receive promotion. Being surprised by an enemy is the

FROM a return published by the Berlin municipality of the population of the German capital it appears that Berlin had on December 1st, 1880 (the last census day of the German empire), 1,123,608 inhabi tants, including the military. By the end of 1881 the population had risen to 1,156,382 souls; 1882, to 1,192,073; 1883, to 1,226,392; 1884, to 1,263,196. The garrison

fire; seeds should be planted in

THE report of the Superintendent of experiment of manual training for boys. Two hundred boys, from ten different tion in carpentry two hours a week since experiment has already gone far enough to good effect." says the Superintendent, and industrial training for girls as well as for

A DISCUSSION has been lately going on in England with reference to the employment of electric eels for purposes of vivisection vivisectionist protests against experiments upon electric eels, he should abjure eels altogether as an article of food; for eels are usually skinned while they are still alive, or the ground that this culinary process removes the oil with the skin and leaves the flesh white and firm. And the St. James's Gazette says that no virtues have been written down to the eel's credit. It does not care for the suffering of other fish. No eel is ever touched to its heart because a big cod has made a breakfast off of two dozen whiting. Besides, the eel is a canni hal. A big eel in want of a meal always looks out for a little eel. Why anti-vivisectionists should be tender over so unfeeling a Some time ago Prof. Virchow brought

together the results of an inquiry into the relative proportions of the blond-haired dark and mixed types among the school children of the German empire. Since then the inquiry has been extended to Belgium, Austria, and Switzerland, and embraces nearly eleven millionchildren in its scope. In a lecture at the Berlin Academy of Science, Prof. Virohow now shows that more than 50 per cent. of the school mixed type. The distribution of the purely blond type, which contributes something over 23 per cent. and is associated with unmixed Teutonie blood, is rather curious It is highest in Hanover, where it forms 43 per cent. of the population, but it is very nearly as high in the extreme east Prussian and Pomeranian districts, where deprived of the pension to which he was intitled by his services in the war of 1812.

There are 1,500,000 acres of swamps in North Carolina.

Trustant and tradition locate a preponderating Slavic element, and points to the completeness of the gradual industrial conquest of those regions by the Teutonic race.

LORD BEACONSFIELD said in 1873 that, as

o the ordinary grammar school work with

august invalid was going straight and fast

hildren of central Europe belong to the

Happenings.

As I carelessly walked by the sea, one day, I passed by a boatman who quietly lay Upon the warm sand, with his rod by his side, A boat anchored near, on the rippling tide. Why did he lay there, so idle, and wait? Were there no fishes to catch with his bait?

Ah me!

A maiden swung ligher, her hammock, near by:
Her ringlets were golden, her eyes like the sky
A song, like an echoof love, filled the air,
As pure as the moding, as trustful as prayer.
Adown by the sea rocked the boat to and fro:
The waves were sught with the sun's afterglow.

Why sang the maiden so love?

Why sang the maiden so low?

At eve I returned from my walk by the olif; Two lovers I saw as they entered the skiff. The stars were now glutting and dimpling above; The pines were still sighing their vespers of love; The moonbeams were thrusting their darts through the trees

Where the hammock was swinging—now idle and tree.

d free.
Ah me!
Two lovers were gliding on over the ses.

A Lyric of Life.

ADDRESSED TO " DAGONET." Why do we live on God's beautiful earth. That ringeth with music and rapture and mirth, Mid the glory of day, unid the grandeur of night. The centre of all this vast palace of tight? To live is to plead with an eloquent voice Till wastes that are barren with beauty rejoice. With courage undaunted to battle for truth, And leave bright examples behind us for youth.

To live is to rescue the tempted and tried, Iu haunts where the stricken and dissolute hide. The outcast in darkness, the captive in chains, With blood like our own fiswing warm in their

veins.
To live is to gladen some desolate hour,
And succor distress with Hope's life-giving
power,
And, haply, to quicken of virtue the seeds,
Till blossoms of love grow to fruits of good

deeds. To live is to utter in story or song
Thoughts noble and sweet for the hearts of the
throng,
To thrill with the tongue of a seraph divine,
And kindle pure faith at humanity's shrine.
How sweet is the harp that to music can turn
The sighs in sad hearts that most bitterly yearn.
Impassioning souls that have suffered and
striven

With fire that can only be borrowed from heaven!

—Sheldon Chadwick.

Why She Dressed Like a Man.

My thin boots were out in a few days. I forgot to hold up my dress and covered my petticoats with mud. My bonnets were spoiled one after another by the rain. I generally returned from the expeditions I took dirty, weary and cold. Whereas my young men acquaintances, some of whom had been the companions of my childhood in Berri, had none of those inconveniences to submit to. I therefore had a long gray cloth coat made, with a waistcoat and trousers to match. When this costume was completed by a gray felt hat and a loose woollen cravat, no one could have guessed that I was not a young student in my first year. My boots were my particular delight. I should like to have gone to bed with them. On their little iron heels I wandered from one end of Paris to the suspected my disguise.—From George Sand's Autobiography.

Peggy's Ins and Outs.

"Hired girls nowadays are enough to

drive one wild, Mrs. Jones."
"A great many of them are exceedingly trying, Mrs. Brown, that's a fact." "They are sure to be on hand when not wanted and out of reach when you really

need their presence."

"Have you been having an aggravating experience with your new domestic al-"An aggravating experience? That don't

more than half express it. You know what a time I had with Bridget before I was finally compelled to let her go. Her principal failing was impudence—pure and simple. Then I got Peggy. Well, Peggy isn't impudent—oh, no! I've had her now for over a month and I really haven't seen nor over a month and I really haven's seen enough of her to tell you what she is like. If she is needed for anything she is never to be found about the premises. Why, the fact is that girl goes out of the house twenty times when she comes into it once."

Would Take One Chance. A New York State farmer who was in Elmira the other day was asked by a local speculator if he had any hay to sell. "Going to hang right on to my hay," he plied. "If England and Russia fight,

hay will go kiting."
"Got any potatoes?"
"Lots of 'em, but in case of war 'taters will boost right up.
"Any oats?"

"Two hundred bushels, but war means 80 cents a bushel for cats.' How shout nork ?"

"Can't you spare a few turnips?"
"Turnips? Well, in case of war turnips have got to jump, but bein' I want some nails and caliker and tobacker, I'll let you have five bushels and take my

ces on Russia backin' down."-Street News.

Gentlemanly Preliminaries. Sunset Cox has invented a new way of alling a man a liar; he characterizes a false statement as "mischievously unveracious." The usual dialogue which precedes a fight will hereafter be as follows First Gentleman—You, sir, are notoriously addicted to mischievous unverseity. Second Gentleman-And you, sir, are an infamous devotee of the same pernicious

First Gentleman-You're a bellicose exponent of malicious and mischievous unverseity, and have not sufficient physical strength or courage to resent the statement. - Minneapolis Tribune.

Beecharian Philosophy.

"Why should we hold back from death? Why should we mourn for those that are departed? The bud of last autumn is blossoming this spring, and shall the autumn weep because its buds are going to consummation of beauty? The children that you have are not so near you as the children that you had, and that now have you in orystaline memory in the heavens, and they that are going forth out of life are not going forth out of life, but into

The Jolly Cowboys.

A gang consisting of six cowboys boarded the Albert Lea train at Minneapolis the other day for Chicago. Things moved along smoothly until the conductor put his head through the door and yelled;

"Jolly yet?" howled back one of the cowbows. "Waal, I shud say we was; ef yer don't believe it, jest look er that!" And a ball from the cowboy's revolver knocked the ticket punch out of the con ductor's hand .- Peoria Transcript

The Function of Sawdnet.

The value of sawdust is chiefly mechanical when applied to the soil. Thoroughly intermixed by ploughing and harrowing, it Improves heavy land by making it lighter and more friable, and renders worse in dry seasons. But after the saw-dust decays it is useful on all soils, and it gives sandy and gravelly earth more absorbing power. For this reason sawdust from such kinds of woods as rot rapidly is To render heavy soils light, either durable or perishable wood will answer.

Lady Dufferin has made a startling innovation on court customs at Calcutta On her invitation to parties at Government houses appeared a request that those having children would bring them.

Lord Wolseley made a present of six thousand pipes to the British troops at

Dongola. The number of arms-bearing men in Alabama is estimated at 170,000