#### THE ROYAL BALL.

Magnificent Affair at Marl borough House.

NOVELTIES IN LADIES COSTUMES. A London cablegram of last (Thursday) night's date says: While the Queen is Oabinet making at Oaborne, several mem. bers of the retiring Cabinet are enjoying themselves at a ball at Marlborough House. To this the Queen contributed her "wea ther," which favors an immense crowd. Queen's weather, with bright moonlight, also favors the royal garden, which is lit up in a fairy-like manner with miniature lamps of many shapes and all hues, that really rival the moonbeams. These lamps sparkle among the trees, shrubs and flowers like rubies. Ourpets cover all the alleyways and paths, transforming

the garden into an open-air drawing-room. Nearly a thousand guests have entered the house, either from the entrance in Pall Mall or from the park. Marlborough House is a large square massion of red brick, almost as uppretentious as the old Now York Hotel at Washington Place. The guests began to arrive at 10 o'clock. The ladies enter through porches to their toilet rooms on the same floor, where abound maids, pincushions, needlebooks and towder puffs. A few gentlemen bring overcoats. All wear levee dress, but the cloak rooms are crowded. As they arrive from these preparatory chambers the guests are passed on toward a large square hall, where their Royal Highnesses receive them. At midnight the outside throngs had

disappeared, but many of the masses seated in the park continued to enjoy the delight-ful music for the "classes" that in the still night could be heard as far as Buck-ingham Palace on one side and the long line of clubs on the other side.

#### THE COSTUMES.

Airy dresses of tulle, principally, of course, white, and of that favorite material point d'esprit, predominated for debutantes and maidens. Matrons who read the Orawford case affect to night brocades in Crawford case affect to hight brockdes in the Pompadour pattern, or orepe de Coine, or out orystals, glittering like precious stones, or—not to forget—mother of pearl embroidery. All the dresses after mid-night more or less showed evidences of the crush inside the ball-room or within the garden. The refreshment tent was wealthy in ices, out of compliment to the mercury, of acurse. The toilet of the Princess of Wales, as the hosters, was the first object of every one's notice. She is wearing a very lovely dress of pale ciel blue Lyons velvet, an over jupon of blue satin velled in creps, embroidered in pearls, and caught in the drapery with pale blue ostrioh feathers, the bodice pas lier, with embroidered creps and tufts of feathers; diamonds and pearl ornaments. The somewhat current unpleasant gossip that she purposely unbe-comingly arrays her daughter Louise was palpably contradicted to night, for the latter's dress was remarkable for its ex-quisite shade-just the color of a blush rose-the petticost tulle, several, one over the other, over a faille Francaise, looped with bouquets of pink flowers shading from blush to almost scarlet. The bodies, of satin broche, had a trimming of thile and a bruquet de corsage of flowers. The Princess Mary of Teck presented a re-markable trilet, which, while it might be brute. admired for its beauty, was just the color to make the wearer's figure sppear larger than its wont. It was a shaded gray vel vet and satin broade, in paler gray ver-med with flounces of flue old point lace, looped with scarlet poppies of silk and plush, with the foliage shaded green.

#### SPECIMEN TOILETS,

To differentiate the other gorgeous toilet: would consume too much space in a cable despatch, but there may be mentioned for its beauty a dress worn by a lady of the French embassy. It was a white silver of silk, petticoat in white silver tulls, with draperies over faille looped with white estrich sigrettes; coreage of white and silver blocade, trimmed to correspond. Also a dress of mauve velvet and tulle, covered in with silver drops, looped with bouquets of mauve, lilac and pluk roses; bodice of mauve velvet, trimmed to match. The noticeable Anercan ladies were Mrs. and Mrs. White, wife of the Score-

# THE YORK HERALD.

RICHMOND HILLTHURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1886.

VOL XXVIII AN UNNATURAL MOTHER.

# Fiendish Conduct of a Detroit Woman

to Her Boy, A last (Wednesday) night's Detroit despatch says: Col. U. T. Hudson is a well-known ontizen of Detroit, employed as entry clerk at the Detroit Custom House, Judge Hannen Charges Clearly Against and living with his wife in good style at 140 Locust street. A sensation was oreated to day by a neighbor named Mrs. J. J English filing a petition in the Propate Court for the appointment of C. M eays: Sir Charies Dike arrived early, some time before Su James Haunen, and Stocking as guardian of Clarence, the 5 year old son of Celonel and Mrs. Hudson, took a seat at the solicitors' table. He on the ground that Mrs. Hudson was an unfit person to have the custody of the child, having brutally ill-treated him. Mr. showed no signs of the anxiety which must Stocking is the agent of the Humane Society here and the action was taken on

have possessed hm. He chatted easily with some of the officials for a few moments, appearing almost gay in his indifference. Then seeing the man whom the advice of the society. The story of the lad's ill-treatment as told, is a narrative of fiendish brutality that would be he had to terribly wronged take a seat within two feet of him, he shifted his of fiendish brutality that would be incredible if not proved by the testi-mony of several witnesses, includ-ing Col. Hudson himself. It appears that Hudson, while opposed to his wife's conduct, has been powerless to prevent it. quarters with unruffled countenance to a seat in front of the Queen's proctor. There, dressed with scrupulous care in a tight-fitting frock cost, grey trouvers and a red fitting frock cost, grey trouvers and a red necktie tied in a sailors knot, his robust but still shapely frame showed to advan-tage. His well trimmed heard helped to set off his fuely out though pailid features. No sign of the tarrible agony of the previous day. It is alleged that one of her favorite modes of punishment was to double him up with

his head between his legs, tie him in that position, place him in the bath tub, and then turn the water on him. If he kicked day, when Mr. Matthews characterized his behavior as belonging to the nature of beaste rather than to that of men, was noticeable. Two dark rings under the eyes indicated that the night had not been or squirmed she would take him out and beat him until his back was black and blue. Another method of punishment, the domestic says, was to tie his hands behind his head, and place him in the dark cellar where she would keep him in the dark centar, where she would keep him for hours at a time. If the boy told Mr. Hadson when he came home what had occurred, Mrs. Hud-son would give him a worse punishment the next dark

SIR WALTER PHILLIM RE'S SPEECH.

Sir Charles.

DILKE'S LATEST DENIAL.

SIB CHARLES DILKE S COOLNESS.

the next day. The boy was on several different conscious made to stand in the corner of the room with his face pushed up Judge Hannen entered the court punctually at half past 10, howing and smiller, tually at half past 10, howing and smiling. He then carefully gashered up his papers, and nodded to the counsel to proceed with their arguments. Sir Walter Phillimore arose, and howing to the court, resumed his address, which was interrupted by the adjournment of the court yesterday. His soft, velvety voice and gentlemanly tone was in forcible contrast to the blunt and wignous utbrance of M. Mattheway as he against the wall for hours at a time. Mrs. Hudson would sit where she could see bim, and every once in a while would call out "Push barder; I can tell when you are not pressing hard," and the suffering child would pueb so hard that his nose would be almost flat tened out. Another method of torture was to make the boy bite his own tongue, and vigorous utterance of Mr. Matthews as he poured out sentence after sentence wish oily volubility to show how impossible it was for Sir Charles Dike to commit the Mrs. Hudson would compel him to do this uatil his tongue would swell up to double its natural size. It is alleged that at an was for bir Charles Dink bin. Was it frasible, acts obarged against him. Was it frasible, be asked, that a loose and abandoned worman such as "Fanny" was reputed to be, would wait for hours without company in Sir Charles Dilke's bedroom for Sir other time Mits Hudson put the boy's plate on the flor, and made him get down on his hauds and knees at d eat from it like a dog He said, "Mamma, can't I take some of it in my fingers?" "No," she replied, "eat it like a dog. You're no better than a dog, you little Charles' return? Was it a reasonable supposition that Fanny would come and go incersinally, visiting Sir Charles' chambers at all sorts of hours, with-out the knowledge of a single servant in Col Hudson says he attributes his wife's conduct to pure devilishness, although there is, he says, insanity in the family. Mrs. Hudson is now visiting relatives in Chicago, the child is with her, and Mr. Stocking the house ? Was it reasonable to suppose that Mrs. Crawford, whose degradation she herself had so fi ppantly admitted, could add to her depravity or still further degrade will go after him as soon as confirmed as guardian. Hudson and Stocking both de-

berself by sharing the same bed with Fanny and Sir Charles Diske-or with any one else, for that matter? Sir Walter chought is would be impossible. The failure to produce Fanny in court, he said, was not due to the Queen's Proctor, who

CRUELTY ON THE DIGH SEAS. had used every effort to scoure her attend-Terrible Treatment of a Ship's Crew by ance. Sir Charles Dilke and his solicitor had also been auxious to obtain her presence as a witness, but their efforts had been without avail. The effort of this A New Bedford (Conn.) despatch says : A terrible story of ciuelty, murder and mu-ticy on board the bai que Petrel, from this atstement was noticeable in the broad smiles which were visible in all parts of the port, comes from Auckiand, where the cap tain and others are under arrest. The crew court room, even the jury being impressed with the disphancus nature of the asser-tion. Sir Walter then attempted an exdid not get sufficient food and were sub-jected to all kinds of cruelties. The cooper planation of the absence of the now notorious Fauny by suggesting that doubt-

ass her desire, now that she was married

THE VISIT TO MRS. DILKE.

THE LAST OF DILKE. court room rendered desirable. practically to disclose the defence before Sir Obarles Dike throughout Sir Walter the evidence in support of the obarges was Pallimore's speech sat complaisant, throwing furtive glances occasionally at the jury, my cause would be, even if it were then staring with stolid face at Mr. Oraw- presented, as I had reason to suppose it

ford, then looking around the court, closely would be, by my own advisers, and I have watching the effect of any points which were made in his favor.

were made in his favor. A few moments made it apparent that the feeling smoog the spectators in the court was that Sir Walter Phillimore's effort was not sufficient to save Sir Charles Dilke. The facts were too many for him. He dealt with many of the important points of the svidence imperfectly and videor of the more against its justice, I can only assure ourt, that I am innocent of the charges brought against me, and respectfully and were made in his favor. International the spectators in the the dealt with many of the important points of the svidence imperfectly and the dealt with many of the important points of the svidence imperfectly and the dealt with many of the important points of the svidence imperfectly and the dealt with many of the important points of the svidence imperfectly and the dealt with many of the important points of the svidence imperfectly and the dealt with many of the important points of the svidence imperfectly and the dealt with many of the important points of the svidence imperfect and the svidence imperf A last (Friday) night's London cable you, and with tight southing sworn in court, that I am innocent of the charges brought against me, and respectfully and gratefully bid you farewell.—I am yours faithfully, CHARLES DILKE." glossed them over. The explanation which he attempted made with telling effect a

still more damnable case against Sir Charles Dilke. The sympathy of the court was evidently with Mr. Crawford, who sat was evidently with Mr. Crawford, who say in sullen patience, almost morose, talking to no one, avoiding the eye of the judge, jury, Dike, the lawyers and specastors alke, awsiting only the moment when the revenge should be complete. Mr. Crawford is a typical Scotchmau. His face is cov-ered with a red beard, dressed in orthodox further pathic features are not remblive fashion, yet his features are not repulsive. JUDGE HANNEN'S CHARGE.

Judge Hannen's re-entry into the court was a signal for an expressive silence. Sir Charles Dilke's uneasiness was then pain-fully manifest. His whole suspence barst from him in large beads of perepira-tion, which came trickling from his brow in constant succession. He almost con-tinually used his handkerchief and endea-vored to assume an indifferent air. He sat Judge Hannen's recentry into the court entirely passed in refreshing sleep. These alone cast a doubt over the picture of perfect contentment which Sir Charles locked as he sat quietly waiting for the decision which wond seal his fate. in full view of the jury during more in a striking in a buddh, but with his tech man apparently of convicting the jury that this was his habit when in an abstracted mood as if in pain. A skiff, hovering nigh with

was his habit when in an abstracted mood aud that it might account for the mutilated diaries prominently referred to in the slow, solemn and measured tones. Every syllable which he uttered was distinct with in the furthest recesses of the man and syllable which he uttered was distinct audible in the furthest recesses of the court. Before three minutes had passed every one knew that Sir Charles Dilke was a ruined gentleman.

#### IN CONCLUSION.

As Sir James Hannen drew near the end of his summing ug, and as the points in the evidence which he put forward for the con-sideration of the jury told more and more against him, Sir Charles Dilke repeatedly turned to his coursel and in aloud voice dis-sented from the views expressed from the bench. The Judge, however, took no notice of these rude interruptions, proceeding as calmly with his charge as though no such person as Sir Charles Dilke were in exist-ence. Mr. Crawford, when he saw that his revenge was certain, leaned his head upon his hands, his elbows resting on the table at which he sat. In this position he quietly awaited the verdict, which, after the charge from the bench, could but be a mere form ality.

THE VERDICT. The jury retired at seven minutes before 3 o'clock and returned at trn minutes past, having been out exactly soventeen minutes. As soon as they had filed into the box a breathless silence again prevailed. "Gen-tlemen, have you agreed upon a verdict?" asked the clerk. "We have," replied the toreman. "We find that the degree zivit formen in the bench, toth but doe a mere toth down quite a distance, and he was "a little light-headed at first, but was all right new." It is thought the leap was the result of a wager of \$100 with some pro-minent sports. He wagered that he good to tave out provide a distance, and he was "a little light-headed at first, but was all right new." It is thought the leap was the result of a wager of \$100 with some pro-minent sports. He wagered that he good to tave out provide a distance, and he was "a little light-headed at first, but was all right new." It is thought the degree for intent sports. He wagered that he good to tave out provide a distance, and he was "a little light-headed at first, but was all right new." It is thought the degree for intent sports. He wagered that he good the box a breathless silence again prevailed. "Gen-the box about 5 feet 6 inches in neight. Broodie is said to have twice jumped asked the ciers. "We have, reprice and from high bridges. His friends sxy his for the dissolution of the marriage ot Donald Crawford was not obtained con-Dinald Crawford was not obtained con-trary to the justice to the case or by reason of material facts not being brought to the koowledge of the court !" Every eye was fixed upon the jary while the foreman read the verdict. Then, without a cheer or the slightest manifestation of feeling, except of relief that the contin the announces that in consequence of an article 889 at last relaxed, spectators locked about them, when to their published in the *Times* of the 19 h inst. astonishment Sir Charles Dilke was nowhere to be seen. Seeing nothing to partment with corruption, Generale world in open court had impelled her to Campbell, Reilly and Alderson, suc-censively obiefs of that department for the hope for from the jury he quietly edged towards the door, and when the foreman uttered the words "Was not obtained "Sir ession to her husband had never mentioned past twelve years, demanded an inquiry before a competent tribunal, and that Mr. Campbell Bannerman, War Secretary, re-Charles passed out of court a ruined and disgraced man. He appeared flushed and excited, but still making a her ic effort to fused to grant it, because the charges vague and were not supported by any state retain his composure.

FARM AND GARDEN

Falling Apples Profitably Taken Care of by Hogs and Sheep.

> EXPERIMENTS WITH UNSHOD HOBSES. How to Combat the Ravages of

WHOLE NO 1,462 NO. 10.

the Potato Beetle.

#### A Northwest Pest.

The gophers are said to have caused greater damage to the wheat orop in the Qa'Appelle district than the drouth. Acres A BIG JUNP. A Man Jumps from Brooklyn Bridge for upon acres of wheat are said to have been out down as i out with a knife, and the

à Bet-He is Unburt. A last (Friday) night's New York despatch says: Shortly atter 2 o'clock a lamber waggon was noticed pussing over the bridge with two men ruling on it. Something in the air of one of them attracted the attention of Patrolman Nally, of the bridge squad, and he watched the mature of the bridge squad, and he watched the

Members of the Eimira Farmers' Olub, at a late meeting, asserted that innumer-able tests have shown that posts made of red cedar would last indefinitely, certainly waggon as it went on. When about 100 feet east of the New York tower, and near the 100 years, for posts are Low standing in that valley which have been set and reset many times, covering a period of 80 years or more, and they are still sound. We can. not give experience nearly so long as this, but 30 years ago we took possession of a tarm, largely fenced with red cedar posts, then thought to be old, and these posts appear to be perfectly sound at the present ime Forest Tree Seedlings. Observations have been made at the Obio Agricultural Experiment Station on

horses :

lame since.

the hardiness of young forest tree seed-ings, after severe winters. Seedlings of ings, after severe winters. Seedlings of green ash and yellow locust escaped with-out any loss; I per cent. of scariet maple and black ash was killed; 5 per cent. of red oak, 6 per cent. of white ash and wild cherry, 7 per cent. of maple sugar, 8 pe cent. of catalpa, 20 per cent. of red oak, 38 per cent. of cucumber tree, 50 per cent. J black walnut, 55 per cent. of cheshnut, and 81 per cent. of white oak seedling: were killed by severe winter. There is no doubt that these results would vary with the soil, growth, condition and degree of ripenees of the plants, which would be con-relled by external circumstances in differpier. They arrested the man and took him to the Oak Street Sta-tion. He did not seem to be much injured by his terrible fall, and waked along without assistance, followed by a mob of cheering boys and men. At

the station he was asked his name and said it was Stephen Broeodie. On being asked his residence he began, "85," and stopped then said, "I retuse to give my address." As soon as possible he was stripped of hi-wet clothes and some dry ones given him. He refused to answer any questions. Hbegan to shiver and complained of being cold. He asked for liquor, which was given cold. He saked for hquor, which was given him, and after this several sporting men came in and shook hands with him. To one of them he said: "Didn't I do it nice, though? I said I could do it, and I did." To a question as to how he felt, he said: "Oo, I'm all right." He said he struck the water feet first and he was " a lithle down quite a distance, and he was " a lithle down quite a distance, and he was " a little

inches in height. Brocdie is said to have twice jumped

desperate need of money.

#### ruary, 1885, when it was so icy that a boy could skate all the way with me. I had no BOODLE AND INCOMPETENCY. Serious Charges Made Against the

British War Office. don cable says : The Wa

trouble. I left home at 7 a.m., arrived at Shrawsbury at 3 40 p.m., and my barefooted ing any out worms and wire-worms in the horses did not slip.

wrolled by external circumstances in differ-ent localities and seasons.

Barefooted Horses. Mr. P. H. Fagin, a furniture and piano mover a) Maiden, Mass, writes as follows

concerning his experience with barefooted

"I have driven my three horses (iwo

"I drive on hard, flint roads, and, of

is apt to make a horse stiff and loggy. It is apt to make a horse stiff and loggy. It is very concentrated food, as well as fatten-ing. All dry feed is not the best for the horse's health. It needs a few roots, apples, carrots, potatoes or other succulent food, as a relian and a regulator of the bowels. Nor is all grass good for the horse, if it is to do any work, as most prop's know, we presume. A moderate ration of grass, followed with ary hay, and always accompanied with cats, will do a horse good. The horse, like man and other animal reliables a little good.-National Live St good .- National Lice St. Stock in Orchards. An economical farmer will endeavor

to surn to good account everything pro-duced on the farm, suffering nothing to run to waste. Whatever cannot be used to advantage as human food may possibly be utilized in feeding some species of domestic animals, and if there are any kinds of most tion the art or simple of vegetation that our animals refuse, it should be used to best advantage as manure. Orchards may be cultivated and cropped for many years after planting, and many advocate their continued cultivation, even through cropping ceases, after they come into bearing. Many of our farmers find a better way, in our opinon in pastur-ing the orobards with swine or sheep, after they arrive at the age when orop-ping is inexpedient. We do not think very highly of the value of the short, weak grass that grows under the shade of apple trees, but whatever of value it contains may as well be worked over in the digestive organs of animals and its nutriment extracted as to rot on the ground. We would pasture the orchard with swine or sheep, not so much because of the grass they would save as for their services in consuming the falling fruit. From soon after the apples begin to develop until they are finally harvested, they are constantly dropping, and most of those that drop contain some insect detrimental to its full development. It is better that those insects should be consumed and digested by some animal with strong digestive organs than that they should be allowed to pass through their various transformations and multiply their species to prey upon the future fruit of the orchard. While these animals will render the orchardist these animals will render the orehardist the greatest service by their work early in the sesson, devouring the small, green fruit, containing the larws of the codlinmoth, preventing its further progres-sion and depositing eggs for the second brood, they receive the greatest benefit themselves from the nearly matured fruit later in the season. At the rates apples have ruled of late years we question whether any better disposition can be made of fallen fruit than to let these animals gather it. If no attempts were made to save for market any but the most perfect fruit that bangs on the tree until fully developed and matured, we are of the opinion that farmers would realize more for their apples than they do now in for their apples than they do now in their attempts to sell all classes. The market would not be over supplied and the fruit offered would be much better. Then, in addition to the nutriment obtained by the animals, and the services rendered by them to the orchardists in check-ing the increase of injurious insects, the manure left by them on the orchard in-creases its productiveness. It is coming to b) pretty well understood that successive seasons' growth of wood and successive crops of fruit cannot be taken from the soil without gradually exhausting it, and then it must be fed, in some way, if ex-pected to continue productive. To add still more to the supply of manure, feed the animals pastured on the orchards liberally with rich foods. Skim milk, cornmeal, wheat middlings, cats, peas and cil meal all afford manures rich in nitrogen and weighing 1,100 pounds each and one 1,300 pounds) since January, 1885, without whoes. The large horse has always been huma since I bounds have phosphates, and all that is not converted into pork, or mutton or wool, will be left on lame since I bought him. fourteen years ago, until I took his shoes (ff. He has not gone the ground in manure. There is little doubt that if orcharding is to continue profitable in this country, it must go hand in hand with stock rearing and feeding, that the manure question must not be disregarded. oourse, on pavements in the city of Boston. My horses travel better than before their shoes were taken off. They are not afraid The pasturing orchards with swine has the effect to maintain their productiveness, and that the fruit is less wormy has been on slipper y pavements, as they were with shoes on. I have no trouble in getting round on any kind of going in the city. "I drove to Shrewebury, thirty five miles from Malden, after two days' rain, in Febattested by many conspicuous cases. It is not mere theory, but theory supported by many examples. Some prefer turning in their swine without rings in their noses

tary of the American Legation

The latter wore a very pale pink crepe, trimmed with bunches of pink roses and moss green ribbons, and diamond orna-ments in her hair. Miss Chamberlain stood for a time in the royal group, wear ing a simple shirt of while tulle, with scarf and sash of pale blue velvet and silk. The bodice, of pale blue Lyons velvet, was trimmed with a scarf. Some silver trimmed with a scarf. Some silver thistles worn by many ladies in the bair were under tood to be quiet Gladetone badges, while some dames of Salisbury inclinations wore, yet not or tentationsly, hair pins headed with a primrose set in pearls.

The music was furnished by the string band of the Royal Artillery. The gentlemen largely preponderated over the ladies, which is not u-ual. After midnight the Prince and Princess mingled with the guests in every part.

## A. T. STEWART'S BONES.

### A Grinning Nkeleton Une: rthed in New

Nork Which May be Mir. A New York despatch says: With a

view of settling the question permanently as to whether a skeleton found last Tuesday at No. 61 Rose street is that of the late A. T. Stewart. Coroner Messemer has issued an order that the bones be taken from their present resting place in the Potter's field and a careful investigation be made. The proba-bility of the bones being those of the late millionaire is strengthened by the statement of the men who exhumed them. There men say that when the skull was taken from the ground, the lower jaw contained a number of teeth that were filled with gold. The gleam of the precious metal was distinctly visible when the dirt W 348 removed. At the morgue it was said that only one tooth remained in the lower jaw, vince will be twenty bushels. and that contained no gold. It is hinted that somebody's cupidity was eroused by the sight of so much gold, and that the teeth were knocked from the iswbones in order to recure it. A searching investiga tion is to be made into these charges. A minute rearch will al o be made for any other identifying clew. Experts say that a body placed two feet under ground, and not inclosed by a coffic or box of any sort, would be (x ofly in the same condition at the expiration of cight years as this skele-ton. It is the belief of the late A. T. Stewart's friends that if his body was buried by the men who stole it, it was divested of all clothing to avoid identification.

#### The U. S. Olcomargarine Bill.

A Washington despatch says : The Subate yesterday, after having several times debated the Oleomargarine Bill, flually passed it. after changing the proposed In'a d Revenue tax from 5, cents to 2 cents on the round. The fluar division stood 37 to 24 The penalty clause is as follows: Every person who knowingly cattle. sells or offers f -r sale, or delivers or offer to deliver, any oleomargarine in any other form than in new wooden or paper packages as above described, or who packs in any package any oleomargatine in any manner contrary to law, or who falsely brands any package or affixes a stamp on any package denoting a less amount of tax than that required by law, shall be fined for each offer or nor than \$1 000 and be imprisoned not more than two years. broken.

repeatedly beat n and kicked by the One of the captain and mate. and presumably trying to lead a virtuous amused himself by pulling out a handful of the mau's whiskers. On more than one occasion the cooper was stripped by order life, that the dark stains upon her life should not be paraded before her, and the of the mate, and sailors were compelled to secrete herself. Mrs. Crawford in her conrub his skin off with bricks and sand. One of the noor fellow's less were swollen till it Brixton as the place of Fanny's residence. was fully 18 inches in diameter. When he nor did she say anything about her sending letters to the Reform Club. Thus, if there figally died there was scarcely a sound spot un his body. All the sailors were frequently kicked and beaten by the captain and was conspiracy, she had ample opportunity, as shown by the evidence before the court, officers. One man was pulled about the deck with a rope around his neck. A sailor of adding to the confession. named Lake was forced in the rigging when og sick to stand and fell to the deck. He

ine to give Mrs. Hudson's Obioago ad-

dress until she is served with the process

the Officers.

say that from the outset of the voyage they

of law in the case.

Sir Charles Dilke's visit to Mrs. Ashton has been paraly zed ever since. The captain Diske after the disclosures was, Sir Walter is now in jail at Auckland on a charge of murder. His defence is a general denial, and a charge that some of the men conthought, perfectly natural, considering the fact that Sir Charles was the guardian of her ohildren, and Sir Charles had never spired with the third mate to mutiny. asked to see Mrs. Crawford alone, and the whole story contained in her confession to her husbaud. Sir Walter contended, was the

Latest from the Northwest

invention of Mrs Crawford, de igned to shield Captain Furster and .hrow her A Winning despatch save : Frederick Miller was run over and killed by the locomotive of some cattle care this morning. He ay down on the track and fell asleep when the train came along and ran over him.

Wooden Feed for Cattle.

A Young Woman's Terrible Death.

husband off the right scent. It was impos-wible, he continued, to believe that Mrs. Rogerson wrote the anonymous letters, which were only testified to by an experi The Sun to night publishes the opinion in penmanship. by telegraph of the publishers of the news Matthews here interposed and papers of Manitoba and territories relative pointed out to Sir Walter that Mrs Rogerto crops, also the returns to Ogilvie & Comou's brother had sworn that he believed pany from Winnipeg westward to Brandon the handwriting of the letters to be hers. The condition of the crops may be put down as fair, with the exception of at the Portage THE ANONYM US LETTERS.

Sir Walter accepted Mr. Matthews' corla Prairie cistrict, which is so dfrom Bran don to Moosomin. The reports are invariably good west of Moosomin. In the terri ection, but still held that the letters were witten by Mrs. Crawford herself to furtories generally the crops are a failure. Along the northwestern and southwestern ther the conspiracy, and declared it to be his belief also that Mrs. Crawford, finding it necessary to fix upon some one a partnerbranches encouraging reports are received, save in isolated localities. Barley and oats hip in her guilt, which could no longer be bidden, selected Sir Charles Dike as the most available person, her theory being that are now being harvested, and wheat will be in a week or ten days. Ogilvie & Company believe the average wheat yield .or the Prohe, having been oriminally intimate with her mother, would not enter the witness-A convention is to be held here for the settlement of the vacant lots about the city. box for fear of the disclosures which would inevitably follow. It was important to bear in mind, he said, that all the women men-

tioued in the case, according to Mrs. Craw-ford's story, were miscresses of Sir Charles An Ostawa despatch says: A Garman Dilse, namely: Mis. Rogerson, Fanny, Sarah and the respondent's mother. Was this likely? He thought not. There was named Frederick William Wendenburg, of Bagerz, Prussia, has made application to nothing to prove the fact but the unsup-ported testimony of a self-confessed strumpet, and he would leave it to the Government for a patent for a process of manufacturing cattle feed from sawdust or wood meal and other materials, and also the jury whether they belisved that Sir Charles Dilke had held illicit to have patented the use, application and employment of the same in Canada. He Sir proposes to reduce the wood of beech. relations, not with any of the other men-tioned but with Mrs. Orawford herself. Sir birch, acacia and other trees to a fine pow der or meal, which will be mixed with com Cnarles Dilke had solemply sworn that he mon salt and so lding water. Muriatic acid is then introduced and the whole ad not. Mrs. Orawford had stated in the witness box in a magner denoting entire reduced to a thin pulp. Side and the whole chemicals are to be added and the whole absence of solemnity and manifestly with the object of oriminating one for the sake mass allowed to cool. It is to be after of shielding others, that he had. The wards mixed with bran, bruised grain, or weight of testimony was perhaps against fl ur from oily grains, and after some more Sir Charles Dilke, but the weight of evi dence was overwhelmingly in his favor. Sir Walter received numerous suggeschemicals have been applied the material is kneeded into dough, which oan be pressed nto cakes of any size. When dried, there tions during his speech from Sir Charles cakes, he claims, will be excellent food for Dilke's counsel, Sr Henry James and A torney-General Russell. His ad re s

was ex remely argumentative, but lacking in passion. His style of delivery was not of the convincing sort, his points inspired no enthusiasm, and he resumed his seat A Pierre (Dak) despatch says : Miss L zzie Yates, of Sully county, while out horseback riding to day near Fort Sully, amid silence that was almost painful. AFTER THE SPEECH.

fell from the borse, and, her foot being caught in the stirrup, was dragged five Then there was a slight shuffling of feet. miles. When found her head was beaten into a jelly, and nearly every bone was

ing concection, which the fearful heat of the placed under great disadvantage by having sing fire to the bed.

#### A DECLARATION OF INNOCENCE

Your correspondent, who was awaiting the verdict at the door, whi pered to Sir Charles Dike as he passed out, "Sir Charles. I am sorry this has overtaken you. Sir Charles Dilke replied, hurriedly, "So help my God I am innocent," and rapidly passed through the corridor.

#### CUNCLUDING SCENES.

After the verdict was read Mr. Crawmeans of defending her national evision ord's counsel, Mr. Matthews, speedily took High efficials of the department are said advantage of the situation by obtaining an to carry on quite a thriving industry in allowance of costs from the Queen's Proc buying tor, and a pledge from the Judge that the selling them to another as new stores. It ule would be made absolute is a common belief in garrison towns that An extra fee was granted to the jury, and

then the most sensational case of this genby bribery. eration closed.

Instead of passing out through the crowd brougham stood ready to hurry him away from the scene of his disgrace. He was driven rapidly to his home at Chelsea. Mr. Orawford walked through the main hall of the law courts and was loudly beered by the crowd therein assembled When he reached the street the cheering was renewed by the crowd outside.

Captain Forster, for whom Mrs. Craword has in many ways shown so much egard, lost his courage when he saw the urbulent assemblage which awaited his in a private room in one of the courts, from had fallen. It was sixteen feet down to which he did not emerge until his would be coming He turned back and found refuge deep. After falling in, the infant by obance had secured a hold for its tiny tormentors had vanished.

The Queen's Proctor was vigorously bissed.

A solitary sympathizer of the fallen baronet in the crowd outside proposed three cheers for Sir Charles D.lke when the verdict was announced, but no one responded parents were searching for it, and at least to the call.

Lady Dilke were present during the pro-

ceedings to day. Sir Charles Dilke has issued the following address to the Obelsea electors : " Gen

lemen,-You are aware that the intervention of the Queen's proctor in the case of the said divorce was pronounced contrary to the justice of the case, has led to a been come to without my being allowed to cross examine indifferent, but I saw a man leave the bot; I men. Some bolt their food much more or myself; also without my being supadvance the names of witnesses, all of promise temptation in your path which under the order of the court have

heen freely supplied to the other side. The Queen's Proctor, who accepted some of my uggistions for the cross examination, and

tained my position with con-spicuous ability, appearing, how ever, not as my advocate, but as the repre-

frog is full and plump and on a level. They look splendid ; I should like to have you see them. I have driven two winters on ice and snow, I must say, altogether better Their feet suc- tosn when I had them shod. are better for all purposes, and I know they can trot faster, pull as much, go more miles in the same time than they could when shod."

Battling with the Potato Beetle.

A thrifty growth of vine is much protec ment of facts. The Times article referred to declared that the War Department is tion against the ravages of the potato beetle, says the American Cultivator. Other composed of military men without mechanithings being equal the beste will lay her eggs on the weakest, feeblest growing potato hill in the field. Instinct teaches obemical or metaliu/gical knowledge of men who are babies in the hands of subordinates, some of whom are sharener to avoid thrifty vines full of sap and holders in a private gunnery company. If which also hold the due a long time in the England should become involved in a war morning. Heavy dews and rains prevent many potato bugs' eggs from hatching. The to-morrow she would be compelled become a suppliant to Krupp to supply ase of gypsum with Paris green on potatoes has thus a double advantage. The poison destroys the bugs already hatched, and the gypsum makes the vine more thrifty, holds dew on it longer and thus addles many of ondemned stores in one depot and the eggs. Frequent cultivation of the soil is also helpful in keeping the potato bugs in check. The cultivator should be drawn nothing is saleable to the War Office except as closely to the row as possible, no matter if some dirt is thrown on the vines; it will An Indianapolis despatch says : The sinnot hurt the potatoes, and every particle of soil on a bunch of potato-bugs' eggs destroys the vitality of all it touches. In a cold. wet time there is little to fear from the putato bug. The eggs will be addled or the young destroyed as soon as hatched. But one or two days of hot, dry weather will bring the enemy out in force, and prompt appl cation of poison will be needed to save the crop. The larvæ cat most in the heat of the day. The poison should be applied in the morning and as much as possible while the dew is on the leaves, as the

laster will then adhere better. How to Feed a Horse.

It is about as difficult, as we understand t, for a man to find out just how to feed a horse to the best advantage, all things con-sidered, as it is to find out how to feed himself. Oats are the natural grain food of the borse. This is the popular verdict. But does the horse not want or need something else? Yes, he wants a reasonable allowance of gool hay, clover or timothy, or the two combined. Oat straw is good when the oats are out before the stalk has lost all its green hue. Wheat would be found a nourishing food for the horse, and not so dear as some would at first think. But it is Photographic Perils. They were sitting together beneath the shade of one of the giants of the forest, ome kind. If oats are crushed, or just coarsely ground, they will prove more nourishing. In E. gland, they are passed between rollers. But if a horse's teeth are oud. it will generally grind its oats pretty however, in this respect, just as there is in rapidly and less masticated than others. But whatever grain you feed, do not let the borse drink immediately after. If you do much of the grain will be washed out of the

stomach without being digested. See that the horie is properly watered a little while before eating its grain. Corn is not the best food for the horse. It is too carbon-

soil. This is much better policy than allow-ing the grass to mature and removing it as hay. The latter practice is hard upon an orchard. But we think we prefer keeping jewels in the noses of the swine and then aupplemeting the food they are able to obtain from grass and fruit, by liberal rations of milk and grain.

and permitting them root over the surface

repeatedly, keeping it mellow and destroy.

#### London Dances,

There has never been a London season with so few dances, gays the Pall Mall Gazette. At homes, with or without music receptions, with drawing room entertain ments, have been plentiful enough, but the old fachioned ball seems to have become a thing of the past. No doubt one explanation has been the want of money. But it is not the only one. A bad and selfish habit has lately grown up in London society of not introducing. It is a very simple way out of what is sometimes a troublesome social embarrassment. Where introducing is the rule, the hosts have a fatiguing night unless the party is very small, and the guests all know each other. It is very much easier to do nothing at all. and let the guests, as Mrs. Proudie says group themselves. But young ladies who want to waltz are not content merely to group themselves. They prefer heing coupled to being grouped, and so another fashion crept in to assist the selfish or negligent or gauche party givers. This was for girls to bring their own partners with them. It succeeded for a time but not entirely. Many old fashioned persons preferred to ask their own guests. They had a kind of feeling that their rooms were not assembly rooms, and that they ought to know the names, or at least, the appearance, of the guests who came to their house. The crush accordingly superseded the ball. Society has become stupid, and unless hostesses will break through a bad habit and attend to their duties we shall soon see danoing, except at public rooms cease to keep its place among English hospitalities.

A Presbyterian Divine on Home Rule

In a recent address Professor Henry Drummond, the well-known Presbyterian divine, said: Lord and Lady Aberdeen have done more for Ireland than all th Acts passed during the century. The Irish have been led by them to feel that they are not connected with England by the iron hand, but by the heart. Home Rule must be given at once. His great difficulty the fear that it would discourage the Protestant religion, especially in Ulster, and lead to the stamping of it out by the Romanistr. He had found that fear to be groundless. It is not true that the Presby terians are up in arms against this Bill. Of the three Presbyterian ministers at Oork, in the heart of the Roman Catholic country, two are warm Home Ralers. One of em, Rev. Matthew Karr, is the Presbyterian minister in Ireland, and has been thirty-eight years in the south. says after his experience he is ready to entrust his civil and religious liberty to the Irish people with the fullest conviction that the trust will be safe in their keeping

-" Yes," said Boss, "I have great respect for the memory of my old friend Jones." Brown-I wasn't aware that Jones was dead, and if I remember rightly you and he have not been on the best of terms for con-how famous political conomist, was burned to repre-death in her house near Berlin, owing to a repre-death in her house near Berlin, owing to a sign of the bast of health in either man or his memory. He knows so many things about me, you know; and, confound him, be never forgets!

flogers between a couple of bricks with which the well had been walled up; and to these it had held, with its head just above water, during the entre time that its o the call. Neither Mrs. Crawford, her sisters, nor quickly resound, and was found to have

sustained no injury, though it was badly chilled by its long stay in the water. Photographic Perils.

Crawford vs. Crawford, on the plea that gazing with rapture on the beautiful moun-\* Why, George, are you so cold and dis-

werdict in which the finding of Justice tab?" she in quired, placing particular Butt has been affirmed. This decision has emphasis on the "distant." "Are you so

or myself; also without my being sup-plied with the particulars or being given in really I don't want to put any bre ab-of-They flash comprised and put up an

Never lend a man money who talks of it Walter Phillimore, who main-as a mere trifle. d my position with con- Mme. Schulze Delitzich, widow of the

as the judge left is court for a few min even not as my advocate, but as the repre-utes for the purpose of imbibing some coo'. Sentative of a public official, were also as the judge left is court for a few min even not as my advocate, but as the repre-utes for the purpose of imbibing some coo'. Sentative of a public official, were also about me, you kn having firs to the bed.

gular escape from death of a child two years and six months old is reported from the country. Yesterday a neighbor passing the farmhouse of Jesse Green neard a child crying and asked the mother if the infant had not wandered away from the bouse.

cal.

She replied that it was in the barn with its father, but her fears being excited she started out to look for it. The cries appeared to come from the woods just opposite, but the ohild could not be seen. The calls of the mother were answered, and after a half hour's search the little one was found in the stock well, into which it

A Child's Miraculous Escape.