A Lieutenant of the U.S. Navy Organizing an Expedition.

A Washington despatch says: Lieut. A. Mason Shufeldt, of the Navy, who has recently returned from China, is now here arranging for obtaining a year's leave of absence to go abroad, and will leave very soon, probably at the end of August, for Europe enroute to Zanzibar to organize and lead an expedition in search of Henry M. Stanley. Lieut. Shufeldt is a son of Rear Admiral Robert W. Shufeldt, who made the treaty with the King of Corea, and is of the same spirit of restless love of travel and exploration that has characterized his father. After accompanying his father in the cruise around the world at the time the Corean treaty was made, Lieut. Shufeldt obtained leave and went to Madagascar. which he thoroughly explored for the first time. His operations in that neighborhood took him to the Zanzibar coast also, when he became familiar with the language of the people of that part of Africa. In his researches there he was materially aided by Sir Henry Kirk, the British Consul-General on that coast, who is himself a well-known African explorer, having been a member of Stanley's expedition at the time the American found and brought back tidings of Dr. Livingstone. Sir Henry and Lieut. Shufeldt are firm friends, and the latter will proceed first to enlist Sir Henry's aid in organizing the proposed expedition. It will be necessary for Lieut. Shufeldt to be at Zanzibar in the first half of November, for during the latter part of that month the trading caravans that have come down from the in-terior to dispose of their skins, gold dust and ivory in exchange for goods are getting ready for their return journeys. The caravans that reach the coast go only to the western boundary of their own country and there turn over a share of goods to other cara-vans that have brought products across their own country, and these transfer again to tribes still further in the interior. By taking advantage of this annual trading custom Lieut. Shufeldt hopes to be enabled to make his hazardous journey at very much less expense than other such expedi-tions have done, and will utilize the return of the caravans next summer to enable him to return safely to the coast.

Shufeldt is just 34 years of age. He is tall and wiry like his father, and is possessed of an iron constitution. He proposes to bear some part of the expense himself, but a portion will be contributed by persons interested in the results to be obtained, and Shufeldt will utilize his experience in book form.

WARNED IN A TRANCE.

Singular Story of the Mysterious Cure of an Unknown Disease.

A Findlay, O., despatch says: In Marion township, this county, a young daughter of Henry Searloss, a prominent farmer, had been ill for several weeks with a disease of which none knew the origin, and which completely bafiled the skill of the attending physicians. Her malady was such that the body would at intervals grow as cold as death and be covered with green spots. On last Monday she lost consciousness, and for 36 hours was in a trance, the warmth of her body being the only indication of life. Tuesday night she was aroused from her slumber, and told a strange story of what had occurred to her during her period of unconsciousness, in which she said a man appeared to her, and with a buggy wheel showed her how her injuries came about; after which he brought a sheet, a bucket and three bottles containing wine, whiskey and alcohol, and explained how these might be used to effect a cure. If they were not used he warned her that at 7 o'clock on the morning of the next day she would begin failing, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon death's approach would be realized, and at 9 o'clock the next morning she would be dead. The family physician laughed at the whole thing and bade the parents pay no heed to the spirit injunction, which advice was followed, and at once the predictions of the vision before to some two and the civil rollowed, and at once the predictions of the vision began to come true, and the girl grew rapidly worse. The family, thoroughly alarmed, hastened to apply the treatment prescribed in the trance, and an immediate change for the better made itself apparent, followed by a steady improvement. Yesterday Miss Searfoss was able to be up and around, and is now as well as correct the Wells family living, and out of consideration for hor the trustees refused to prosecute French. When his shortage was discovered he was allowed to resign and go West.

A BRIGAND ROMANCE.

A Balkan Chief Cantures a Pretty Girl and Has a Mock Marriage.

A London cable says: A large portion of Turkey and the Balkan States is infested with brigands, and their number is rapidly growing. These outlaws, taking advantage of the absence of railway and telegraphic communication, become bolder daily, and the consternation of the better class of that many of them are leaving their homes. and taking refuge in the large towns. Recently a band of brigands invaded a small Roumelian town, and captured the daughter of a peasant, a young girl famed in that locality f r her beauty. The chief of the band, wishing to make the girl his wife had a mock marriage ceremony per-He then sent a messenger to the village authorities informing them of the marriage and demanding that it be formally registered upon their books, a proceeding that would render the ceremony valid. The authorities refused to comply with the demand and the chief sent the messenger back with his ultimatum, which was that he would sack the village if his demands were not immediately acceded to. officials are now endeavoring to gain time by parleying with the chief, hoping meanwhile to be able to recover the girl by

Engene C. Mosely, a currier, woed and married a girl of 16 with and by her parents' consent, while not many equares away lived his wife and three children. Mosely was first married in Philadelphia in October, 1878. He brought his here and lived very happily until he married Florence Riley, who is petite and very pretty. The girl fell desperately in love with the currier, and the latter played his cards so well that he succeeded in imposing on the old folks. After finishing his day' work he would go to his home, eat his supper, kiss his wife and children and then go to court the girl. April 17th was the day fixed for the wedding, On April 16th, the day previous, he sent his wife and children to Philadelphia, promising that he would follow on June 1st. The second marriage took place at the appointed time, and the bigimist lived a double life until July 2nd, when his mother-in-law number two came across some letters from wife number one, which he had left in his coat pocket. When Mosely returned in the evening he saw that the jig was up and skipped. Two days later the girl wife followed. Since then the pair were not heard from until vesterday afternoon, when Mosely ventured to return here from New York. The police had been watching for him, and at once took him in custody. Mosely has been committed.— Baltimore cor. New York Sun.

The King of Denmark will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of his reign on Nov. 15th next. Recently he learned that a subscription was being promoted among all classes of Danes to present him a magnificent jubilee gift in the shape of a country seat in Jutland. He has written a letter in which he states that when he looks upon the existing economical conditions of Denmark and sees the hard struggle for existence which his people are carrying on he feels obliged in conscience to refuse to accept any gift so costly.

THE YORK HERALD.

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RICHMOND HILL THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1888.

WHOLE NO 1,568 NO. 9.

LUNATICS LET LOOSE.

crowded Into One Cell Four Madmen Try to Kill One Another.

The insane department of the jail was a perfect bedlam yesterday for a few moments, and the madmen confined there shrieked and gibbered like frightened monkeys. They startled the attendants with cries of "murder" and all was in the utmost confusion. Two of the crazy men were rolling each other over the floor and they were covered with blood. The only cason they did not murder each other was because they had no weapons. It all happoned because four patients were placed in one cell for lack of room. They got along very well together until Edgar Simpson began to make one of his stump speeches. He has the idea that he is a great stump-speaker and that he must denounce every person he meets as a politician who is inimical to the interests of the people. He delights in "waving the bloody shirt," and pegan a vigorous tirade against the southern confederacy and all who were in its service. This was more than the military spirit of "Gen. Stonewall Jackson" could brook. He is a lunatic who claims to be the great general himself and he was ready to resent the personal insult given by Simpson. He waxed hotter and hotter, and when a colored patient and Charles Hobonreyser were introduced into the cell he was in a dangerous frame of mind. He made a rush for the stump-speaker and the two were soon pounding each other until their noses were fountains of blood The colored lunatic became very excited and pushed Hobenreyser into a corner and held him there and butted him with his head. The noise caused all the other lunatics to become frantic and their shouts drowned the din of the combatants. Attendants, with great difficulty, separated the men and placed them in different cells. -Chicago Times.

WELLS COLLEGE SCANDAL.

Professor Charged with Defrauding the

College Out of \$20,000. An Auburn, N. Y., despatch says: The destruction of the main building of Wells College at Aurora last week turned public opinion towards that institution, and a disssion of its history and future prospects followed. This sudden interest has revealed the fact that Prof. Edward L. French, the out of \$20,000, and that the college had secured a judgment against him for that amount. The judgment was filed in the office of the County Clerk in this city on June 9th last. The judgment has been considered in the transfer. The secured a judgment has been discovered in the transfer. The officers of the company were unable to night to give a list of the lost. June 9th last. The judgment has been returned unsatisfied. As Registrar French had the handling of all moneys received from the pupils in payment of tuition fees, it was his duty to deposit all receipts in the bank to the credit of the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees. For several years, it is said, French had appropriated \$500 or \$600 each year of this money to his own use. He had no difficulty in deceiving President Frisbee and the Board of Trustees, as there was no record kept of money received from the pupils. About a year ago French resigned and went West. In a short time be came back and again resumed his duties at the college. His dishenesty was accidentally discovered about six months ago by President Frisbee. French's wife is the only representative of the Wells family living, and out of consideration for her the

HANGED TO AN APPLE TREE. Mr. Silvs, of Morgan Park, Chicago, Runs

Across a Suicide. "There were plenty of other apple trees in the neighborhood," said C. P. Silva, indignantly, to an evening News reporter

to day, " and I don't think it was right in him to come and hang himself in my door Mr. Silva was speaking of the suicide a German gardener, who used to work for him on his place in Morgan Park. The only name Mr. Silva knew him by was Adam, and that he once lived in Engle-

wood; that he was presumably an unmarried man, and that he drank a good

deal, are all the items in his past career known to Mr. Silva. He had gone back and forth from his house to the chicken-coop several times during the morning without noticing the corpse under the apple tree, and it was not until Mr. Silva started for the train that he looked back and saw a man apparently kneeling under a tree. He turned and found it was Adam, with a clothes-line around his neck, and fastened to a limb of and the clenched hands almost touching the round. He had probably hanged himself luring the night, as the body was cold and

igid.—Chicago News. THE END OF THE CHAPTER.

Albert E. Krahe, Arrested in Montreal for

Forgery, Pleads Guilty and is Sentenced. Albert E. Krahe, who forged a cheque for 2,900 on his employers, Mesers. Kilsch & Co., of New York, and who, it will be remembered, was captured in this city reremembered, was captured in this city recently with his pretty young wife, and
went back voluntarily to New York with
the detectives, pleaded guilty on Wodnesday before Judge Martine, of New York,
and asked for mercy. Judge Martine said
that for the sake of the young man's wife
and mother, who were in court, he would
give him a change to reform and sentenced vive him a chance to reform, and sentenced him to the Elmira Reformatory. It will be remembered that Krahe confessed his rime while in Montreal and also stated that his infatuation for his young wife, whom he wished to load with handsome presents, had led him to make out a cheque n the firm of which he was cashier, of \$2,900 instead of \$900 with which to pay the employees .- Montreal Gazette.

Numerous complaints reach the police nere from the Eastern Townships and from farmers in the vicinity of this city about Yankee swindlers, who, if the report be true, have at least fleeced thirty or forty tillers of the soil out of a good portion of sell to the farmers reapers and mowing machines and other farm implements on the instalment plan. Part of the money the farmer pays down, and for a part of it he gives a note, which the Yankee copies, forges the signature and returns on the day when the note is due with the cleverly forged note the father of the girl." Young American and receives his money from the unsusdays later the pecting farmer. Three genuine note is presented to the farmer for collection. The swindler had had the genuine note discounted and of course the farmer has no means but to pay the amount.

A detective was engaged this morning by one of the victims .- Montreal Star.

DANISH STEAMERS COLLIDE.

Over One Hundred Persons Sent to the Bottom.

CONDUCT OF THE CRAZED PASSENGERS.

Arrival of the Steamer Thingvalla at Halifax.

A last (Thursday) night's New York despatch says: The steamship Wieland, Capt. Albers, from Hamburg Aug. 5th, via Havre Aug. 7th, with merchandise and 113 cabin and 455 steerage passengers, reports that on Aug. 14th, thirty miles south of Sable Island, at noon, she saw the Danish steamer Thingvalla, Copenhagen for New York, with signals of distress. The Thing-valla had collided on the 14th, at 4 a m., with the steamer Geiser, of the same line, from New York August 11th, for Copenhagen. The Geiser sank in about five minutes. Fourteen passengers and seventeen of the crew, among them Capt. Moller, are saved. Seventy-two passengers and thirty-three of the crew were lost. The steamer Wieland brought 455 passengers from the Thingvalla and those saved from the Geiser to New York. The Thing valla will endeavor to reach Halifax. Th Wieland is at Hoboken.

OCCURRED IN A FOG. The Geiser left this port on August 11th bound for Stettin. The Thingvalla was on her way to this city, and was advertised to leave here on August 25th. A very heavy sea and a dense fog were experienced through the night and early morning of August 14th. It is said an object could not be distinguished 50 feet away. The Thingvalla struck the Geiser on the starboard side amidships about 4 o'clock in the morning. The ships then parted and within five minutes the Geiser sank. The crew of the Thingvalla did all they could to save the Geiser's crew and passengers while still in doubt whether the Thingvalla was not dangerously disabled, but owing to the heavy sea only 31 were saved. No other vessel was near at the time. The Wieland, on her way to this port, was 100 miles away. At 11.30 o'clock on the morning of the 14th the Wieland was sighted. Signals registrar and instructor in physical and natural science, has defrauded the college passengers began. The sea was heavy, but no mishap occurred a independent of the college had no mishap occurred in the transfer. The

Capt. A. Albers, of the Wieland, tells the following story: At 1 o'clock on the morning of the 14th we passed some wreckage floating in the sea, and suspected that an accident had happened near us. A little later we sailed through a sea of oil, and sighted a broken boat of the Geiser's. About 11.30 we sighted a steamer to the northward about eight miles off, and sceing she had a flag of distress up we randown to her. It proved to be the Thingvalla. Captain Lamb, of that vessel, cam to us in a small boat and begged us to take off his passengers and those he had saved off his passengers and those he had saved from the Geiser. He said his own vessel was so badly injured he expected her to sink at any moment. Her forward com-partment had been carried away from halfway above the deck to below the water line I sent the boats and the Thingvalla lowered two boats, and in five hours we had the saved passengers and crew of the Geiser on The sea was very rough, and the work or transferring the passengers was very difficult. The immense hole in the Thingvalla's bow was patched up as well as pessible, and she started for Halifax. The collision, so far as known, was caused by the fog. The chief officer of each vessel was on deck at the time of the

AN OFFICER'S ACCOUNT. Third Officer Peterson told much the The fog was very dense. Through the night rain had fallen at intervals. The first wo knew of the Geiser's approach was when she appeared on the starboard side, right upon us. The Geiser was struck opposite the engine-rooms amidship. The leiser being heavily loaded was low in the water, so that the Thingvalla carried away her own compartment. The upper part of her bow ran over the decks of the Geiser. The Geiser's deck-houses were carried away and the state-rooms smashed in and the occupants killed. He first heard a bell ring in the Geiser's engine-room, but could not tell what the order was. He was or deck at the time. He then heard the bell again, this time to back, and the steamer had commenced to reverse when the Thingvalla struck her. The Geiser's whistle was blowing at the time. One of the Geiser's passengers was picked up with

broken leg As soon as the Wieland arrived in the lower bay Capt. Moller, of the Geiser, left the steamer on a revenue cutter. He went to the office of the company, where he was closeted a few moments with the agents. He only left word that the accident was due to the weather and went away without stating where he was going. The rescued crew of the Geiser were taken to the Hotel Denmark on the arrival of

Climate and Peculiarities of Our Pacific

(Correspondence Montreal Witness.)

At Valdey Island, south of Seymou Narrows, it rains frequently; north of that it rains generally; in Alaska it rains always, so people say. But we could not afford to lose the clouds on the mountains, and the grandeur of the humid sunsets beggars description.

At Victoria, whose twelve thousand

people are buried in profound repose, are all the sweet flowers and old-time institutions of the mother country. There are hansom cabs, a few bad smells, graduated society, and ivy and daisies, a trees, oaks, elders, sweet clover and h broom and bracken. Its thick green grass and all the little nameless weeds familiar to English eyes, bring back to English people a thousand reminiscences and ten-der thoughts. There is dreamy quiet in Victoria. Sybarite villas and cottage their savings. It appears that these men gardens, delicious air, cheap fruit and fev nosquitoes. It is a place to dwell in;

> Young Frenchman-" Ah, oui. Eet ee fix by custom in Parce, when a young man -"It isn't so in this country. Here you must not only be able to support the girl but very often the rest of the family into bargain. Eay, what's the fare to Paris?"

Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher will be the guest this summer of the founder of Sage College at Illinois. BOYS ON THE FARM.

Agricultural Education in the Common Schools.

THE TEXT BOOK REQUIRED.

Mr. Thomas Shaw on the Great Want of

MINISTER DRURY'S SENSIBLE IDEAS. The twenty-eighth convention of the Ontario Teachers' Association was con-cluded yesterday afternoon at the Normal School, Toronto. The President, Mr. J. H. Smith, occupied the chair.

Smith, occupied the chair.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, R. McQueen, Kirkwall; Recording Secretary, R. W. Doan, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, D. H. Hunter, Woodstock; Treasurer, W.

J. Hendry, Mimico.

The President introduced to the conven tion Mr. Thomas Shaw, Secretary of the Central Farmers' Union, who read a paper on "Agriculture in Our Rural Schools." on "Agriculture in Our Rural Schools.

After complaining that agriculture was not taught in the public schools, Mr. Shaw went on to speak of the coming text-book on the subject, dealing closely with what it should contain. The following are the prominent thoughts advanced in the paper: The reasons why agriculture has not re-ceived more attention at the hands of our

educational authorities are not far to seek

It has been sought by those who need it most—the farmers. Hitherto they have been so largely absorbed with the work of removing physical obstructions on their farms, and gotting bread and butter for their families, that they have not given due attention to the nature of the mental food they should get at the school. They have not clamored for the introduction of is that the flower of rural communities are surroundings. drafted away into the cities, that in the governing voice of the country the farmer gets a place amongst the thirty rather than the first three, and that in the social scale he is pressed tightly against the wall. We are without a text book. Why? Book-making is a good deal of a trade. It is largely governed by the law of supply and demand. Now that farmers elemor for it, is will come. The old national series of school books come from Britain. A book come from Britain or any country but Canada. The soil of Canada forbids it, the climate of Canada forbids it, and the honor of Canada forbids it. It must be written by a Canadian. The reasons why the study of agriculture should be introduced into are farmers. I believe they own more than two-thirds of its property, and they furnish more than two-thirds of the brains that

Whatever, then, tends to improve farming should be countenanced by the whole com-

stock the professions. The part they play

n the commonwealth is nearly all in all

wo-thirds' factor, and therefore they are

surely entitled to a two-thirds' considera

tion at the hands of our educational autho

ities. A boy who, to the practical training

ne gets at home, adds sound theoretical in-

struction from a school text-book will beat

the boy at farming who has only the first

There is no doubt in my mind as to the best mode of introducing agriculture into our Common Schools, though I am not so clear as to all that the medium of instruc tion should contain. It should be intro duced through means of a text-book worthy of the name. I do not in the meantim favor the crection of any additional schools of agriculture, but I do favor the wholesale utilizing of the rural schools we have for the higher schools will force itself upon public attention, and these for the being will become nurseries for the Agricul-

Canadian, and I may add that his hands will bear upon him the marks of hard and this bock it will be written in the plainest Anglo-Saxon, its language so simple that a child will understand it, and in so pleasing a manner that both young and bld will love to read it. It will be rather under than over scientific, bearing upon its every page the stamp of the intensely ractical. The strong meat of science rather for maturer minds, though, if ractical. inely minced, some of it is good for children. It is almost impossible to con-vince the average farmer of Ontario that a cattle beast, during the first year of its life, when properly fed, will gain two pounds of flesh per day on a less feed ration as readily as it will gain one pound during the third year of the same. But there will be no difficulty in convincing his boy if taken in time. It is a hopeless endeavor to convince the farm matrons of Ontario that their methods of making butter are defective, but their daughters may be easily convinced if taken young. These truths, simple as they are.

CONTENTS OF THE BOOK.

mean millions to Ontario every year.

especially the crops they are best capable of producing, hence the style of farming to which best adapted; will give the different modes of draining, and the benefits that follow when this is neverther than the effect which education had had follow when this is properly and judi-ciously done; also the modes of tillage most suitable to them, noting in a general way the allowances to be made for the class of farming adopted, whether mixed or special. It will treat of a rotation of crops, having a due regard to variations of soil and subsoil, the disturbing influences of climate, and the resources to which recourse must be had when this rotation is interfered with, through lack or excess of moisture, snow or frost, causing failure to one or a number of crops. The principles that underlie successful farming will be made prominent. Here we refer to adapta-tion of animal and plant life to locality having reference to market facilities a well as to sustaining them in an ever increasing vigor; the proper utilization of labor and labor facilities, and the great wisdom of being forebanded in everything. It will include the wide subject of ferti-lizers, and the deep subject of the principles of feeding animal and plant life. The right treatment of this section will throw irebrands into the scrub stock system, and thin the ranks of land robbers, who are ruining the agriculture of our country, and it will slay the intruding weeds of Canada by the hundreds and the thousands. There

CHAPTER ON WEEDS

will be a

and insects, their habits and the best means of destroying them, with plates of the most dangerous of the intruders. The methods of destroying them must have a due regard to locality, for those almost diametrically opposite succeed best in differ-ent localities sometimes. A goodly section will treat of live stock and products, possibly of their origin, certainly of their utility, characteristics, and a summary of the principles of management.

FARM ARCHITECTURE, with plans and drawings. We have good models of dwellings and outbuildings now have not clamored for the introduction of an agricultural text-book, or it would have come long ago. They have been content with bread when they could have had the butter for the asking. This Province has at least of forestry as treats of windbreaks, many thousands of Common Schools, and and the trees most suitable for reforesting High Schools by the score, and these are this country with the best modes of plantmany thousands of Common Scattons, and the trees most suitable for reforesting High Schools by the score, and these are this country with the best modes of planting them. Horticulture will come in for school virtually where agriculture is taught. Though the Guelph College were brimile varieties of fruits, adaptations and outlines of students, only one farmer in 1,500 could of management, with the principles of successful gardoning. The farmers' garden must go without instruction in what is to be their instruction in what is to be their instruction. There might be room too for the tion at home -a sweeping reflection this on the ignoble content of the farmer. Thus it keeping, and the beautifying of home and

THE FARMERS' DEMAND.

The farmers of this country are soon going to ask that agriculture be taken down from the shelf in our High Schools and given a place among the first three, and when they ask it it is going to be done. But it is infinitely more important to get it first into the common schools, where the masses may be reached. When these get into the fairyland region of agricultural school books come from Britain. A book land the standard to the wants of Canada cannot study they will extend their explorations, come from Britain or any country but which shall soon reach the higher schools, where their hunger must be ministered unto.

DEPARTMENTAL REGULATIONS. In the general directions of the departfarmer, whose children almost exclusively to such points as how plants grow, and largely determined by the success attend farms, but less so than to know how ing the operations of the farmers. About to make them profitable. The relation of two thirds of the population of this country agriculture to other pursuits is not of little moment, but the study of it is certainly better adapted to maturer minds. "The effects of climate on the habits of a people might prove a profitable study for pupils in the High School or the Agricultural College, but it is surely more important for young persons to know the effects of climate on the habits of plants by which life is sustained. The poetical selections on rural subjects I would relegate to the farmers' wood fireside, and leave the "Talks on natural history" as part of the Friday afternoon exercise. In the compileour text-book it should never forgotten that the large majority of those who study it will never attend a higher school, and therefore the overwhelming importance of having it filled brim-full of knowledge that is intensely practical.

CONCLUSION. It is quite possible that all the landmarks that fix the limit of its claims upon other classes may not be very easily pointed out. That agriculture has claim upon the favorable consideration of the whole community has already been shown. teaching agriculture. When this is done the want of departmental instruction in so thick with underwood that I frankly confess I can scarcely see the light on the further side. Agriculture in Canada is I do not know who the writer of that text book will be, but I can tell you, as already more than hinted, that he will text book will be will text bext be will text be will text be will text be will text be will te open question. The lawyer of the city might not wish his son to spend time in rill bear upon him the marks of hard and onest manual toil. As to the style of of the school board might choose difference to the school board might be sufficient to the school board might be school be school board might be school be school be school board might be school be school board might be school be scurity that hangs over this part of our subject will be dispelled before the advancing light of the expression of public opin-ion, which will ultimately make known the desire of majorities, as to how far the landmarks that mark the limit of the use of this text-book shall extend. In the liest possible moment, and may it be a worthy forerunner of a magnificent Canadian agricultural literature that is yet Hon, Charles Drury.

was called upon to address the association. vestigation, apparer
He said he had come to the conclusion torior of the house. that there was something wrong in the system of education in looking at the effect

ment in the effect which education had had upon the tastes and inclinations of the young men. He had always locked forward to the time when the farmers of this country would be well educated men in the broadest and most liberal sense. He saw no reason why the farmers should not aim to educate their children, but he had known many instances where, after farmers had had their sons educated in the high schools, they refused to return to the farm. He did not know where the fault lay, but this was a great matter of disappointment in the educational system If the introduction of a text book upon the subject of agriculture would meet the cas it would be a boon to the country. All of the professions were at present over-crowded. Canada could furnish unlimited means for the employment of tens of thousands of our best men in the field of thousands of our best men in the field of agriculture. There was a feeling abroad that for a man to spend his life upon a farm was to "waste his sweetness on the desert air," and that if a man was in possession of sufficient means to spend his life as a gentleman farmer he ceases to be a continuous when he is ablied the state. gentleman when he is obliged to work with gentleman when he is obliged to work with his hands. He had once heard a clergyman say that he had been a farmer, but that he had got above that sort of life. (Laughter.) He was not sure but that the same gentle-man would have been a better farmer than a preacher. Whatever could be done to prepare a better independent. be done to promote a better judgment as to the true dignity of labor, and whatever could be done to educate our young men to believe that there is a field of usefulness for them upon the farm would be a lasting benefit to the community. He trusted that the Minister of Education would at an early day see his way clear to place in the Public Schools of the Province a text-

(Applause.)
Mr. G. W. Ross, M. P., Minister of Education, made a brief address, in which he assured the association that he was always glad to receive their advice. The position of Minister of Education was no without its difficulties. He was proud of the system of education in Ontario, and knew of no better system in the world, though of course it was capable of much improvement. He advised the association to act with caution and prudence (Applause.)
After passing various votes of thanks the

book upon the subject of agriculture

association adjourned sine die.

The Canada Thistle-How to Get Sid of Them.

Almost every one knows something about

this very troublesome seed. I can romem-ber the time when I had never seen one of thom. The I am not engaged in farming at present I will try to tell those who are so engaged and are troubled with this grea post how to get rid of them. Several years ago i sent an article to the Globe on this subject, which I have good reason to know did some good. I shall now, as nearly as I can remember, repeat what I then said. simply related my method and how well it succeeded. I gave two examples. I had one small field in which spring wheat entirely failed and the thistles grow up very thick and rank. I allowed them to get full size and when they were fast beginning to blossom I took a skimmer plough and turned them nearly under and let them lie our rural schools are not far to seek. There reference to the use of the authorized textill they completely retted. Then I bis first its relative importance to the book: "Special attention should be given ploughed the field and sowed it with fall farmer, whose children almost exclusively fill the forms of rural schools. It is to him both meet and drink, and clothing and money. It is the steed he rides from the cradle to the grave, and the funeral car why shouldn't he be taught this from his carliest infancy? We know of no study so well calculated to stimulate the perceptive faculties at a tender age as the study of agriculture. Then there is its relative importance to the whole community.

The prosperity of every one is largely bound up with that of well to know 'how plants grow and what lad been taken off. I went down one day the farmer. The number of the spokes in they feed upon," and something of this when rain was falling very gently, and every wheel of business, the number of should be embodied in the text-book. Nor wheels and the number of revolutions are largely determined by the success attend farms, but less so than to know how ago, being in the neighborhood, I felt a little curiosity to go and see if the thistle had reapppeared on that land to any ex-tent, and found that very few had made their appearance after the lapse of five years. Now, I think it is quite possible and easy to write prohibition and annihila-tion in regard to the thistle and get rid of them. When they get to the full size and are then ploughed under, I think the crop is equal to a good coat of manure, and as they can be made to pay their way. Let it be this motto of every farmer, "Keep the thistles down and cut." United action is

all important; give them no quarter and triumph is sure.

E. TOPPING. triumph is sure. How Many Stars are There in Sight? The total number of stars one can so will depend very largely upon the clearness of the atmosphere and the keenness of the eye. There are in the whole celestial sphere about 6.000 stars visible to an ordi narily good eyo. Of these, however, we can never see more than a fraction at any one time because a half of the sphere is always below the horizon. If we could so a star in the horizon as easily as in the zenith, a half of the whole number, or about 3,000, would be visible on any clear night. But stars near the horizon are seen through so great a thickness of atmos phore as greatly to obscure their light, and only the brightest ones can there be seen As a result of this obscuration it is not likely that more than 2,000 stars can ever be taken in at a single view by an ordinary eye. About 2,000 other stars are so near the South Pole that they never rise in our latitudes. Hence, out of 6,000 supposed to be visible, only 4,000 ever come within the range of our vision unless we make a jour ney towards the equator .- Century Maga

Snakes Among the Nutmegs. Connecticut snake hunters are astor ished at the great number of rattlesnakes abroad this season. Until a few years ago but since the hill towns began to grow or to brush they have come in. In the bea tiful town of Farmington rattlers are especially plentiful. Ten have been killed in that town since the season opened. other day Jason Peters, of Farmington killed the tenth rattler just as it was ap Mr. Drury, Ministor of Agriculture, who killed the tenth rattler just as it was ap came in while the paper was being read, proaching his doorstep on an errand of in vestigation, apparently, respecting the in-

"We don't want any poetry, young man, produced upon the young men who pass a said the editor; "we have enough on hand step beyond the Public Schools. He to last longer than the paper." "I am not regretted to state that the young men who a poet, sir," replied the young man, in-attended the High Schools, Collegiate dignantly; "I am selling a soap warranted Institutes, and universities seemed to be to remove oil, tar, pitch or stains of any imbued with an idea that labor with the kind from the finest fabrics of the loom It will treat of the soils of Ontarionather formation, composition, and more their formation, composition, and more those who had been looked forward to as said the editor, contribute. The contribute the first and the first an FAMOUS HORSES KILLED.

Some of the Notable Animals Lost in the Corning Smash-Up.

Quite a stir was caused insporting circles by the news of the fatal accident to the valuable horses owned by the firm of Langtry & Gebhard. Ten horses, of the aggregate value of \$100,000, were killed in the collision at Corning. The horses were shipped on Sunday afternoon by the Wellssnipped on Sunday atternoon by the Wells-Fargo express, at the owner's risk, the company being released from all liability. The car was expressly fitted up for their occupancy and was to go directly to Engle-wood, Ill., where the horses were to be given a three days' rest. The horses owned by Mrs. Langtry were St. Saviour, Pauline and two black tanders begge Pauline was and two black tandem horses. Pauline was a French thoroughbred and had been the property of Mrs. Langtry for several years. An oil painting of the intelligent-looking animal is bung conspicuously in the drawing-room of her Twenty-third street home. Orphan Boy, one of those killed, was a trained pole horse and had been seen often at the Newport meets. Mrs. Langtry's at the Newport meets. Mrs. Langury's five-hundred-dollar white English bulldog, together with several young terriers, were also sent with the horses. The bulldog, curiously enough, refused accommodations in the car and insisted on acompanying the fireman in the cab. dog could not be induced to leave his new friend's side and was crushed beneath the engine, while the fireman was frightfully scalded. The trainmen who came into the Eric depot from the west yesterday told Erie depot from the west yesterday told interesting stories of the peculiar actions of the knowing dog and the attention he attracted along the line. When the train was in motion he occupied the fireman's bench and lay with his head on his paws, gazing ahead through the open cab window. Neither the tooting whistle nor the clanging bell disturbed his repose. At tho several stopping stations he jumped down and ran about, but when whistled to before the train started he would leap into the the train started he would leap into the engine and resume his watchful position. The dog was a great pet of Mrs. Langtry.
Mrs. Langtry, Mr. Gebhard and a party
of friends were to leave to-morrow in the
"Lily's" special drawing-room car for her farm in St Helena, Cal., but at a late hour yesterday a telegram from Long Branch was received at the Twenty-third street home directing that the arrangements be delayed. It is thought by friends of Mr. Gebhard that he took the precaution of insuring his horses. The loss of the horses named does not by any means exhaust his stock of racing material. He has several fast ones left, all of which have peen entered in Monmouth Park races this season. Among these may be mentioned the bay filly Sweetheart, by Spendthrift; the black 3-year-old filly Her Lilyship; bay gelding Volunteer, by Mortimer, and a chestnut gelding by Owas.

Mr. Buck, editor of the Spirit of the Times, received a despatch from Mr. Geblard, vestorday, morning, informing him.

hard yesterday morning informing him that he was going to the scene of the accident at once, and asked him to have everything in readiness for the care and comfort of Mr. Aby if it was found possible

to remove him to this city.

Of the horses in Mr. Gebhard's lot the four best known were Eole, Eolist, St. Savior and Palanca.—N. Y. World.

THE LILY AT THE WRECK.

Discourteously Treated by Port Jervis Hoodlums-Mrs. Langtry Washing an Injured Woman's Hair-An Errand of

Fred. Gebhard, his cousin, Frederick Blanc, Mrs. Lily Langtry, her femme chambre, Mr. Gebhard's valet, and the chej chambre, Mr. Gebhard's valet, and the cheq de cuisine of the party, have come and gone, says Wednesday's Port Jervis Gazette. They arrived in the handsome palace coach La Lee, owned by Mrs. Langtry, on Tuesday morning, and although they originally intended to return the same night, they concluded to wait until noon to-day. This was done in order that they might take with them Mr. C. W. Aby, the superintendent of Mr. Gebbard's California superintendent of Mr. Gebhard's California stock farm, who was so badly injured in the wreck at Shohola last Sunday night. Mr. Aby is suffering from a compound fracture of the arm, a severe cut in his wrist, and several bad bruises on his back. He was able to walk to the car, which was switched in front of the Delaware House, and will, no doubt, have a pleasant journey to Jersey City in one of the finest palace cars in the country.

To the discredit of Port Jervis hoodlums. and also some older but equally ignorant people, we must confess that the Langtry party were used most discourteously. Com-ing here on a mission of mercy—to care for their injured employees -they were in truded upon in a most outrageous manner. Their car was switched near the Germanpants hoped to obtain a much-needed night's rest. Instead of that the car was surrounded by a gang of women, men and boys, who insisted on climbing on the platforms, and even went so far as to throw stones and lighted matches through the dition the most vile language was indulged in, until finally the party were compelled to walk down town and take quarters in the Delaware House until their car could be brought down to the centre of the yard where police protection could be obtained.

The goodness of Mrs. Langtry's heart

was exhibited by her travelling so far, un-solicited, and by her subsequent conduct in visiting nearly all the injured. This mornng, hearing that Mrs. Sarah Slater, one o the injured, was hable to lose a portion of her beautiful head of hair, by reason of the scalp wound she received, and which was filled with matted blood, glass, etc., she spent upwards of an hour in washing and combing it out. This was another act of kindness, and one rarely exhibited by women worth \$250,000 in their own right. All who came in contact with Mrs. Langtry acknowledge that she is a most accom plished and courteous lady.

A physician of one of our prominent cities, who had arrived home in the wee, sina' hours of the morning, having been enjoying himself with some convivial friends the night previous, received a rather rgent call from an aristocratic lady before ne had time to recuperate from the effects of his night's lark. Nothing loath, however, he proceeded to obey the summons as best he could in his semi-inebriated condition, and proceeded to the mansion of his new client. Upon his arrival he was ushered into the presence of his new patient, and proceeded to examine her condition in the customary manner of the medical fraternity by taking her pulse. But the task, under the circumstances, was an herculcan one and a sad failure for the physician. He gave up his efforts in despair and departed from the sick chamber in utter disgust and self-mortification, with the remark, "Drunk, by Jingo !" The next day he received a sweetly scented epistle and a cheque for \$25. The writer vas his patient of yesterday, who begged him politely to accept the inclosure as a and say nothing more about the matter.

Sir Charles Synge Christopher Bowen is acknowledged as one of if not the best lawyer among the English Lords Justices. He is a grave, pale and almost melan choly looking man, and his manner is gentle and apparently timid, and has a peculiarly gentle voice. All his utterances have an academic ring about them, which paculiarity he has possessed since he made his first forensic speech. Off the bench he his a rathor shy man. Strangers on meeting him would scarcely credit that he is a great equity judge; indeed, he is generally accredited with being rather "slow" for