A despatch from Benavista says: The schooper Advance, with no fish, arrived from the banks. She presents a pitiable appearance, having lost her bowsprit, jib-boom and cutwater. In fact, everything forward of the bulkbeads has been carried away. The disaster occurred by a collision with a Fronch banker. The Frenchmen barbarously treated the crew of the Advance. Instead of rendering or even offering assistance the Frenchmen flung at the Newfoundlanders iron belaying pins and everything else capable of being used by them as missiles.

A wreck has been discovered at Lawn Point. It is the brig Louis, from Granville, France, bound to St. Pierre. All the crew are supposed to be lost. Parts of the vessel's boats were found in the cove near vessel's boats were found in the cove near the wreck. Her mastheads are just out of water and close to the cliff. Some of the clothing belonging to one of the crew has been found tied with a man's belt to the top of the mast. No bodies have yet been seen. It is supposed that the men must have been on the masts. It is vessel sinking. have been on the masts, the vessel sinking too suddenly for them to launch and man the boats. The Newfoundland schooner Margaret M. became a total wreck yester-day near Little Lorraine. She was from St. John's, Newfoundland, bound to Sydney. At the time it was very foggy, with heavy sea.

TO BOOM DETROIT.

The C. P. R's. New Railway Scheme in the United States.

A Detreit despatch says: A railway project, startling for its magnitude, and yet one which has been for some time tentertained by its projectors, has been put upon its feet by the Wabash management. To-day surveyors have started on the pro-liminary survey of a new route, straight west from Montpelier, O., to Chicago, which will make the shortest line from Detroit to the metropolis of the west. Ample funds have been secured to construct the new road, which will reach a maximum cost of \$2,500,000. When the road is completed it will belong to the Ample lunds have been secured to construct the new road, which will reach a maximum cost of \$2,500,000. When the road is completed it will belong to the Wabash Railroad, although it is thought the Canadian Pacific is one of the backers of the great project. This route lies nearly in a bcc line from Montpelier, through Northern Ohio and Northern Indiana, until Lake Michigan is approached, when it deflects northerly to reach Chicago. The in a bcc line from Montpelier, through Northern Ohio and Northern Indiana, until Lake Michigan is approached, when it deflects northerly to reach Chicago. The Wabash is built to Montpelier from Detroit. Montpelier is a station on the Butler Road, as the Detroit connection of the Wabash is called. When completed, the new road will extend 150 miles from Montpelier and make a continuous line of 272 miles from Detroit. The line of the Michigan Central measures 285 miles,

A THRILLING EXPERIENCE.

Narrow Escape of a Philadelphia Man from

Death in the Niagara. A Niagara Falls despatch says : Another life came near being added yesterday to the already long list of Niagara's victims. Joseph R. Wilson, an Englishman, now residing in Charymont, Philadelphia, and stopping with his wife at the Prospect House, took a carriage yesterday morning for a drive to the whirlpool. As they were walking along the edge of the pool Mr Louis Sinclair, of Daydann, Netheral Gardens, South Hampstead, England passed them, left the path and scrambled over some rocks below the pathway. He was so ambitious to obtain an unobstructed view that he jumped on a large rock a few feet cut in the river, not aware of the treacherous nature of the current. He had no sooner gained his position than the up about him and had risen above his knees, threatening to sweep him away. The situation was terrible. poor man was spell-bound. Mr. Wilson rushed to the rescue. He pulled off his overcoat, twisted it and threw one end to Sinolair, who caught it and was pulled The excitement was so great that congratulations were not thought of. Mr Sinclair returned to his hotel, changed his clothes and called on Mr. Wilson at the Prospect House to sincerely thank him for terrible moment could imagine his feelings He never expected to see his wife and three children again. Mrs. Wilson is ill from the

A New York Central Freight House and Contents Destroyed.

An Albany despatch of last night says One of the quickest, hottest and most exciting fires of recent years occurred here to night in the burning of one of the New York Central freight houses near the river About 7.15 people all over the city heard. deep, dull booming report, and almost instantly a great cloud of thick black smoke flame and sparks shot a hundred feet into given on the whistles of all the steamboats nd locomotives within sight, and within two minutes the bells were calling the fire department to the scene. The burning building was the middle one of three and was of wood. The other two are new brick structures and were only scorched. the fire started is a mystery; but the blaze is generally attributed to some form of spontaneous combustion. When first discovered it was a small blaze, but before the alarm could be given the fire reached the oil barrels and the explosion occurred. Within three minutes the building was mass of roaring fire. It is impossible to get any accurate idea of the loss. No one can tell to-night what consignments there were in the bouse, but they are roughly

estimated at \$100,000.

People Who Exist on Pills. Recent investigation has shown that the people of Great Britain swallow over 5,500,000 pills daily, or one pill a week for every person in the population. consumption for one year would weigh 178 tons, and would fill 36 freight cars, which it would take two powerful locomotives to pull. Placed in a row the pills would reach 6,500 miles, or from Liverpool to New York and back again.

Francis James, who was killed by wounded elephant in the Gaboon country was a most adventurous traveler in the Dark Continent. He was only 38 and conducted all his expeditions at his own

expense. -A sick cat is not even up to the

THE YORK HIRALD.

VOL XIII

RECHMOND HELL THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1890

WHOLE NO 1,656. NO 5

INDIFFERENCE CONDEMNED

Stanley Doesn't Like the Way England

Deals with African Questions. A London cable says: Mr. Stanley made some trenchant remarks on England and Germany in Africa last night at the ban-quet tendered him by the London Chamber of Commerce. Speaking of his travels, he remarked that in 1870 it was reported that Or. Livingstone was lost, and the New York Herald sent the speaker to find him. He (Stanley) did so, and returned to Zanzibar and England. What was done? They said he was an imposter, sensationalist and forger, but time disproved these accusa-tions, and Livingstone's last journals proved that he (Stanley) had done what he had said, but because he was a mere jour-nalist and a penny-a-liner it was supposed that all penny a liners were sensationalists. In 1874 he was sent back again to Africa. Stanley then described his travels, and pointed out that although so much had been done by English travellers to open the dark cone by English travellers to open the dark regions of Africa yet this country failed to take advantage of their discoveries. In a bantering manner Stanley spoke of the great interest the Germans had manifested in the flora and fauna of Africa, whilst on the part of this country there was an indifference as to what actually was countring.

was occurring. A number of his friends, however, had come together to try and do something in regions which they had said should be the English part or a portion of the British possessions some time. They had raised a capital of half a million, but what was the consequence? Instead of being permitted to make a road which, without deviating to the right or to the without deviating to the right or to the left, should go straight to the promised land, they were compelled to squander some thousands of pounds in fighting the Government. If it were merely a question of rivalry between the English and German company he should not mind; but when the Government backed up the German company it was not a fair fight. German company it was not a fair fight, and that capital which would have made the railway right up to Victoria Nyanza would be wasted, instead of people, in two years' time, being able to take tickets to Victoria Nyanza, (Laughter). For the money there would be nothing to show except a bushel of treaties; but to the ber and ponder over the suggestions in

UP IN A BALLOON.

what he had said.

Tests of the Spencer Military Air Ship in London, England.

A London cable says: During the past week the Spencer war balloon made several ascents from the grounds of the Royal Michigan Central measures 285 muse, leaving a distance of thirteen miles in favor of the new route in point of length. This great work, when finished, will bring a large extent of territory in Indiana tributary to Detroit in the way of trade, and also add a small fraction of Ohio.

week the Spencer war bandon made several ascents from the grounds of the Royal was easier with the Royal was correspondent to the Royal will bring a large extent of territory in Indiana tributary exhibition at Chelsea. On each of these occusions the company included your correspondent, and his experiences 6,000 feet in the clouds have attracted great attention. Yesterday the famous balloon made another ascent, and again your cor-respondent had a seat in the basket. When the balloon started out a high wind was blowing, and after traveling several miles the whole concern became unmanageable and was finally driven against a stupendous tree at Henley on the Thames, where the ballcon was torn to pieces, and the occu-pants narrowly escaped sudden death. They had to slide down the trail rope at a distance of 80 feet from the ground, after having been knocked and tossed about in

Damage Caused by a Cloudburst.

A Cleveland despatch says: A rain storm, much in the nature of a cloudburst. over north-western Pennsylvania yesterday, doing much damage to property. At Corry, the streets were converted into with fright. They were almost unconrivers, in some places two feet deep, tearing trollable. They thought that their versel up sewers and washing out the roads. The railroad yards were completely inundated, Capt. Elliott to clear away the boats. To the floods washing some of the side tracks. At one time the water between the Wells-Fargo and American Express effice and First avenue was six feet deep, flooding both offices and the large platform on both sides of the Union depot, the water reaching the west of the city sustained serious damage. The valley from Corry to Irvinton, a dis

A Springfield, O., despatch says: William H. Dunster, a resident of Russia for thirty years, and present American Vice-Consul-General at St. Petersburg, is in the city. He takes a decided issue with George Kennan, whom he calls a sensationalist given to exaggeration. He said yesterday : 'I beard Kennan recently in his lecture or the Siberian exiles. Some of his portraits thrown on canvas were of women who had plotted against the Government, and who were exiled in consequence. He made no mention of the fact that they were Anar-chists. Kennan is utterly wrong in his chists. Kennan is utterly wrong in his search light shone upon it, which added attempt to influence the American mind by to its glistening grandeur. We saw it just exaggerating the evils and criticizing the methods of the Russian Government for its protection. Why, he has got Americans been the consequences. As it was, we were nervous about going to St. Petersburg or only going at half speed, which enabled us travelling through Russia. St. Petersburg to stop our headway before we crashed is a safe, admirably-governed city."

A Husband Who Could Shoot.

A Jessup, Ga., despatch says: A tragedy ccurred here at midnight, resulting in the eath of Mrs. B. P. Littlefield and County Surveyor McCall at the hands of the voman's husband. McCall came to Jessup from Brunswick about 10 p.m. and stopped at the Littlefield House. He retired to his room one hour later, but came out, downstairs in his night clothes and asked for Littlefield, whom he could not find. He then went to Mrs. Littlefield's door and spocked. She admitted him. Littlefield was in the front porch watching the pair and rushed through the window into the room and shot his wife just over the eye, killing her instantly. He then shot McCall four times. McCall died at 2.20 p.m.

The Largest Englishman.

Thomas Congley, of Dover, England, is eaid to be the heaviest of her majesty's many subjects. He is an intelligent and make all his money? He's very rich." respectable citizen, 42 years old, having "Oh, he made most of it by 10 per cent." een born (of parents not above the normal size) in 1848. As a baby he was considered

RAN INTO AN ICEBERG.

the Fog.

CAPTAIN ELLIOIT'S COOLNESS.

The new oil-tank steamer Beacon Light and a nerrow escape from sinking after collision with a mammoth iceberg off the Great Banks last Wednesday. A calamity was only averted through the presence of mind of Captain Eliott. When she struck the icy dereliot, tons of ice crashed upon her decks, shattering her starboard bow and starting several plates. The steamer came to anchor off Liberty Island yesterday leaking very fast, and her steam pumps had to be kept in constant motion. A New York World reporter boarded her and Mate Chase gave him an account of

The Beacon Light is a recent addition to the beacon light is a recent addition to the rapidly growing fleet of oil tanks run-ning to this port. She sailed from New-castle seventeen days ago in ballast, carry-ing 2,800 tons of water ballast. She is built to carry 4,000 tons of oil.

The new steamer had an uneventful voyage up to the time she struck the Great Banks. Then she began to encounter dense fogs. On the night of May 13th it became so foggy that Capt. Efflott decided to stay on deck. The steamer was then in latitude 42.55, longisude 48.18, or about 540 miles east of Nova Scotia. At midnight Tuesday both Capt. Elliott and Mate Chase were on the flying bridge trying to peer through the dense fog. The lookout was at his post and the steamer was going along at half speed. The air became somewhat colder, telling Capt. Elliott that he was in the vicinity of

It was just the beginning of the middle watch, or a little after 12 o'clock Wednesday morning, when the lookout shouted:
"There's a light ahead!" Scarcely had

the conces of his words ceased when an appalling sight was disclosed.

"My God!" exclaimed the captain, "there is an iceberg." Straight ahead, less than fifty feet distant, was a towering double-peaked icy monster. The electric search-light on the ship's foremast shone brilliantly on the mammoth and revealed it in all its awful grandeur to Capt. Elliott and his terrified crew.

It was a moment of suspense and anxiety To strike the berg head on meant destruc tion to the Beacon Light. Courageous young Capt. Elliott rose to the emergency and by his calmness saved the ship and the

lives of his crew.
"Helm hard to starboard; reverse en-"Helm hard to starboard; reverse engines and full speed astern!" was the quick command. His promptness averted a calamity. The good ship obeyed her helm, swung to post, but not enough to clear the berg. Her starboard bow caught one of the berg's projections. The shock was something terrific. It seems to shatter the high terrarray mass, of ice all to rices. the big towering mass of ice all to pieces. Its lofty creats, which towered far above the decks of the Beacon Light, showered tone of massive caker upon the ship's decks, crashing in her steel bow and making such a terrible noise that the crow rushed on deck in a frenzy of despair. They thought

it their death knell. it their death knell.

Then the ship keeled away over and fell on her beam ends. This was quiskly followed by a bumping, crashing sound, as though the berg had got undernoath the ship. When the mass of ice fell big cakes sank far down into the sea and then came to the surface again, striking the ship just amidships.

The pounding was done with such force The pounding was done with such force that the cakes of ice which got under the ship fairly lifted the big steel vessel ten feet out of the sea. Then, to make matters worse, there was a sudden confused sound as though the boilers had burst. however, was only the escape of air from some of the tanks.

In remarkable contrast with the braver of Capt. Elliott was the conduct of his The firemen and cooks became wild was going to sink. Loudly they cried for allay their fears and keep them quiet th Captain did so, but his coolness and his appeals for them to stand by him at last brought the crew to their senses. After getting the boats loosened and ready for use in case of necessity the crew went to work and began to clear away the ice

which was lying in heaps about the deck Water was found entering several of the tance of twenty miles, is a complete land of tance of twenty miles, is a complete land of water from one to three miles wide. The loss will probably reach over \$100,000. The two by the severe pounding which the ship received from the ice which got under her as a track the berg. After starting the loss will probably reach over \$100,000.
highways in the surrounding country are nearly impassable, and it will be a week she struck the berg. After starting the ship continued her voyage. The following she sighted several very large bergs, but they were not close enough to cause any alarm.

The berg which they collided with was about one hundred feet high and over six hundred feet long. Capt. Elliott savs it was very solid and not in the least honeycombed.

"It was," he said, "the grandest sight l ever beheld to see the big avalanche of ice drifting astern as we grazed it. As it came out of the fog before we could distinctly see it, it looked like a cloud, but when it revealed itself I was almost transfixed with awe and fright. Our electric in time. Had my ship been travelling very rapidly I dread to think what would have

"If the ship had struck the borg head on she would have been shattered to pieces without a doubt. The awful suspense which occurred between the time I sighted the berg and when she struck was some-thing terrible. It is an experience I never want again. Our escape from destruction was almost providential.

The Beacon Light will be put on the dry dock. It is thought that her bottom i damaged very seriously. The Beacon Light registers 2,800 tons. She is 332 feet long, 40 feet wide and 28 feet deep. Her owners are Stuart & Co., Liverpool, oil merchants. She was built by Armstrong & Co., of Newcastle on Tyne.

Talk is Not Expensive. " Doolittle is a very eloquent man. know he stumped the agricultural districts for Harrison and Protection. He did splen

tickled the farmers.' "Yes; I know that. But how did he loans on farm mortgages."

did work in the campaign, and his speeches

small and not over healthy. His present been begun on an invention by which six boys can do the work of 300 girls employed inches, and of legs, 25.—St. Louis Republic at carpet sewing. A carpet manufacturer says work has

A PARISIAN HORROR.

The Beacon Light's Awful Experience in Terrible Crime of a Commercial Traveller-Murders His Mistress.

> A Paris cable says: Paris has been startled by another sensational orime, this time committed in the Hotel des Mathurins et de New Pork, 33 Rue des Mathurins. This is one of the quiet, shady, rather narrow streets that its behind the Boulevard Malesherbes, selected by Gaboriau as the scene of one of his most mysterious crimes. The circumstances attending the latest addition to the criminal annals of the quarter are of a very peculiar character. Since the exhibition a commercial traveller named Blevinski, a middle aged man of Polish extraction, who at one time held a commission in the Russian army and whose mother has been a lady of honor at the cours of the Czar, has been in the habit of putting up at the Hetel des Mathurins several times a month in a front room on the second floor, usually reserved for this valuable client. During each of his stays in Paris M. Blevinski used to receive a visit from a good looking woman, slightly over 30 years of age, who was supposed to be his mistress. It is now known that this visitor was Mme. Jeanne Wolocskoy, wife of an agent de chance. Mme. Wolocskoy lived on the best terms with her husband in comfortable apartwith her husband in comfortable apart-ments in Rue Brochant, and M. Blevinsky was a friend of the family. On Thursday afternoon between 2 and 3 o'clock Mmc. Wolocskoy called for Blevinsky at the hotel and the pair shut themselves up together in the latter's room, and Mme. Wolooskoy was never again seen alive. This morning about half-past ten, Blevinsky was met by a garcon as he was leaving ht. room. "Don't shut the door," said the latter," I am going in to arrange the room." "No, no," cried Blevinsky, "I forbid you to enter," and he slammed the door behind him excitedly. The garcon, surprised at the inexplicable burst of anger, forthwith confided to the landlord that he suspected something was wrong. The landlord and a servant went upstairs together. On entering the landlord's eyes fell upon the half-naked body of Mme wolocskoy lying on the floor beside the bad. A great quantity of blood comed from a bullet wound in her breast above the heart, and had trickled down to the floor. Blevinsky was arrested as he was quietly walking along the Rue Roque Pine. When conducted to the police Listion the prisoner coolly begged the commissary not to fatigue him with questions, as he was wounded.
> "I assure you," he went on, "that I did not kill Jeanne. She committed suicide. Because t could not give her the money she required she shot herself twice with my revolver. I tried to recall her to consciousness, but when I saw that she was dead I wanted to put an end to my own life," and Blevinsky showed the com-missary that part of his ear had been shot away. M. Cazianeuvo, who had, on receiving information of the crime, proceeded to make a brief exemination of the room where it was commbated printed out to the prisoner that all the syldence he had collected pointed to the falsity of his statement. The table had been overthrown and a champagne bottle and glasses were broken. Shrugging his shoulders, Blevinsky replied, "Why should I kill Jeanne? I have known and loved her for seventeen years. You will see from my letters to her

KEMMLER MUST DIE.

bore himself calmly, and maintained his assertion that the woman had committed

the Only Question Now is Who WII Execute Him. A Washington despatch says regarding the Kemmler case: I'ne court says it is urged in Kemmler's behalf that the 14th amendment is a prohibition on the State of the imposition of cruel and unusual punishment. The origin of the phrase, the court said, was in the English Act of Settlement of 1688, and meant that barparous methods of punishment should not be inflicted. It meant that a man should not be sentenced to death by torture, but did not mean that the death penalty itself was cruel. The change in form of death was within the legitimate sphere of the legislative power of the State. The Legislature of the State of New York determined that it did not inflict cruel and unusual unishment, and its courts have sustained hat determination. This court cannot see that the prisoner has been deprived of due process of law. In order to reverse the udgment this court would be compelled to old that the Court of Appeals had comnitted an error so gross as to deprive the rigoner of his constitutional rights. The court has no hesitation in saying it cannot do this.

An Albany despatch says: The nex step to be taken in the courts in the temmler case will be the argument of the appeal from the decision of County Judge Coriett, of Cayuga county, denying a write the habeas corpus, asked for on the ground of the unconstitutionality of the power conferred on Warden Durston in the execu tion of oriminals, which power is claimed o be vested in the sheriff of the county wherein the conviction is had. The appea will come up before the General Term at Buffalo June 3rd. This appeal does not affect the death penalty itself, or the crime, or manner of the execution, and it is ex-pected the General Term will dispose of it in time to allow it to be carried to the Court of Appeals at Saratoga June session. Another issue in the case will be the re quest for Judge Wallace to vacate the writ to habcas corpus granted by him at Syracuse, but on the condition that he would revoke the writ in case the United States Supreme Court denied Lawver Sherman's application for a writ of error. returnable before Judge Wallace at Canandaigua June 17th.

The Holy Kiss.

Elder Ludwig, pastor of the Christian ohurch at Whitewater, was observed to kiss one of the lady members of his congregation good bye in the presence of her husband good bye in the presence of her husband on the public street, and the gossiping was severe. On the following Sunday he dis-cussed the subject of kissing in his pulpit, and explained that the kiss given the lady was of friendship, a sort of holy kiss, and that in all his life he had kissed but five women. After the close of his sermon, he ealled for a rising vote of his congregation on the sinfulness of his kissing, and the audience arose en masse and voted him innocent of sinful osculation.—Indianapolis

FARM AND GARDEN.

Should Know.

ENSILAGE FOR FEED.

sparagus Culture-Brood Mares-Geraninm Growing - Fertilizers - Health-giving Sunflowers-A Lice-Killer-Salt for Morses-The Manure Heap-Other

Ensilage on Small Farms. Ensilage would probably be an important article of food on every farm but for the fact that the farmers who own small farms fear the cost of constructing a silo, and labor under the supposition that it is lacking in nutrition. Ensilage is nothing more than green food preserved in a sucou-lent condition by excluding the air (as is done, in a certain degree, with canned goods of all kinds). Ensilage has been preserved in many ways, the farmers of France havng simply buried the material in trenches. In this country, where corn can be grown in every section, it is found more economical to use it for ensilage than any thing else, but clover or any of the grasses may be put in the sile if preferred. A silo may be a pit, a strong bin or any kind of a receptacle that will sustain great pressure and that is air-tight. A barrel in hogshead, the barrel surrounded by earth a nogenead, the barrel surrounded by earth or any material that excludes the air, is one kind of a silo, though a small one, and the corner of the barn or cellar, bexed and made strong and tight, answers the purpose. Or the silo may be a trench in the ground. It is whatever may be used, according to the device of the farmer, providing it answers the purpose intended, whether for preserving large or small quantities of green food. Corn, planted thickly in rows and cultivated until the cars begin to glaze, is used on most farms. It is cut in the fields and the stalks hauled to the barn, where the stalks and ears are passed through a cutter (in the same man-ner as when cutting cured corn fodder), the stalks being out into short lengths, the shorter the better, and then packed closely in the silo. When the silo is full heavy weights are placed on the material, in order to firmly press the ensilage into a solid, compact mass. The weights, which may be of stones, or anything suitable, are laid on boards which cover the ensilage As the contents of the silo begin to settle the weight causes the material on the top to settle down more closely to the lower portions, and all the spaces become filled, until the mass is as compact as if pressed with a mechanical press. Hydraulic presses are sometimes used instead of weights. As ensilage may be grown cheaply it will be found valuable to the farmer in winter, even when he has plenty of hay or grain, as it affords succulent food to stock at a reason of the year when dry food only can be obtained. It promotes the thrift of stock and increases the flow of milk in cows by reason of its succulency, and serves a dictary purpose that renders it all the more important. Where properly constructed siles can be built there will be but few opponents to ensilage In fact, opposition to it seems to have ceased, and it only remains for farmers to give it a trial to be how much I adored her." Blevinsky was taken to the Hotel des Mathurins in the convinced of its advantages. The Culture of Asparagus. course of the afternoon, and was confronted with the corpse of his supposed victim. He

A paper read before the Michigan State Horticultural Society by Charles W. Garfield gives the best practice at the present time for the culture of this table vegetable. The great improvements made by the Argentuil gardeners in Franco, more than twenty years ago, which have been gradually extending since that time. are fully adopted in substance in this essay, tween the plants, both ways, of the French ardeners, a single row, with the plants hree feet apart, extends across the garden. Five feet being allowed on each side, a strip of land ten feet wide is given to the row. A large crop of some other vegetable may occupy a portion of this strip. The plants in a few years will form crowns a foot n diameter, with shoots an inch or more in diameter. This accords with our own experiments. For planting, a wide and deep trench is plowed, so that when covered the crowns of the plants will be six inches pelow the level of the surface. The depth will admit plowing over them in either direction. Clean cultivation is to be given, instead of the commonly recommended application of salt. As the plantation will last half a century, care should be taken that the work be well done at the com-mencement. Mr. Garfield has used the refuse salt from a hide-packing establishment, the large amount of contained animal matter adding to its efficiency-the more the amount of the animal matter and the less of salt, the better. One of the hest fertilizers is barn manure. Two years ars required from the planting to the first moderate picking. A knife should not be collecting the shots, but they should be broken off with the hand Among the enemies of this crop the cutworm is reduced in numbers or stroyed by clean and continuous cultivation in spring, and by autumn plowing.

Value of Good Brood Marcs. Good brood mares are a fortune on the arm. Keep all the good mares and continue to grade up, that each succeeding generation will be better bred and raise better colts. The mares can do the farm work and raise valuable colts, while a geld-ing or a male is a useless expense on a farm When all our farms are stocked with brood nares and greater care given to breeding the better class of horses farming will be more profitable, for there is no product of the farm that sells for better money than good horses, and the brood marcs work for their keep besides.—Western Agriculturist. Cultivating Geraniums.

Geraniums must have any leading shoots out back to make them throw out laterals verbenas should be pinned down until they have covered the bed, and any faded flowers or rusty leaves should be removed. A bed of Verbenas should be kept very free from weeds. Coleus being grown for their color, massiveness and evenness of surface must be aimed at, and any shoots that show a tendency to run beyond the others must be pinched back severely. The more that is pinching a coleus receives the better it will success.

Fertilizers for the Farm.

The value of manure or fertilizers depends not only upon the amount of plant food they contain but also upon the kind may be nearly alike in composition or will end. Like the ripples of water caused vary widely. Every pound of available by a stone, they extend far beyond the plant food in a ton of manure can be sight.

duplicated by the chemist, and in smaller, Sunflowers Healthy.

Points that Every Agriculturist portions of land from which impurities arise will absorb noxious gases, and thereby prove very beneficial to the health of the prove very beneficial to the health of the people about. Besides being useful, those plants are exceedingly ornamental if arranged to from a dense bank. At the rear plant a rew of the "New Primrose" variety, next a row of the ball-shaped kind known as globosus, then a row of the California, and lastly a row of "Miniature"

surflowers. The Rural New Yorker has nover found anything better to kill lice on cattle than tobacco water, to which a little sulphur has been added. Keep the tobacco and sulphur in water near the boiling point for twelve hours, stirring it occasionally. Apply the decoction to the poll of the head, along the top of the neck and spine, on the brisket and under the legs. Of course the animals must be kept in a warm place

Salt for Horses.

when treated in this way.

A piece of rock salt should always be kept in the box of the manger, so that the horse may lick it whenever his appetite prompts him. Salt is as necessary for animals as it is to human beings, and this way of administering it is far preferable to the universal practice of putting a handful once or twice a week in soft feed. In fol-lowing his instincts the horse will take neither too much nor too listle and will get it just when he desires it and needs it

Look after Hoed Crops. No farmor can afford to neglect the

cultivation of his hoed crops. It pays to begin early in the season to do the work thoroughly and to cultivate often. Such a course will cause the plants to grow more rapidly, hasten the maturity of the crop, and caused a marked increase in the yield. It will also destroy the weeds, and thus tend to get the land in good condition for sowing when the hoed crop has been removed. The Manure Heap.

much manure as possible, but he aims to prevent loss of volatile matter in that which he has accumulated. Upon the management of the manure heap depends the profit or loss. To Cool Cream In Churn.

The farmer's progress may be judged by bis manure heap. The careful and judicious farmer takes advantage of every opportunity, not only to have and save as

The temperature when churning is about sixty-three degrees, though some churn a degree or two higher or lower, according to conditions. To cool the cream in the churn apply ice or cold water on the out-side of the churn, or cool it in can before churning instead of adding cold water to

Hints and Helps. The "points" for a Jersey cow are now merged into one test: How much butter

oan she make. Butter commands a higher price than any other product of cattle used for food purposes in proportion to its bulk. Peonies in large clumps should be divided and new varieties set out as soon as the

weather allows. Do not sow small seeds too deep in the ground. One of the many causes of the failure of carrot and parsnip seeds to push through the ground is that too much earth is placed on them. The lightest of cover-

ing will answer. Never keep a poor milker as long as there is a possibility of getting something better. Is is just as important to replace a poor cow with a better one as it is to get id of a balky horse for one more serviceable.

Sheep are also used as dairy animals in ome countries. The celebrated Rochefort cheese is made from the milk of sheep and in many portions of Canada sheep are regularly milked, and profitably.

Milk from cows that have recently calved is usually ropy, yet it is frequently mixed in the can with the milk of other cows. Ropy milk is not in a proper condition to be used as food. The bronze gobbler should be used for

improving the flock of turkeys. May is an excellent time for hatching young turkeys, as they will thrive better than when hatched earlier. The large Lima bean has been made to

assume the bush habit, and this will greatly aid in the annual production of a larger crop for consumption. Salt is frequently applied to asparagus

beds, but soapsuds are better. Celery is also benefited by liberal applications of soapsuds. Peas and cats are sometimes sown ogether, and cut as green food for the

cows as soon as the seed pous of the peas To make new ropes pliable before using them in the stables boil them and then dry

them in the sun. Early turnips may be planted this month

for table use, but the main crop should be later.

According to America there are eight

Varieties of Kisses.

orts of kisses mentioned in the Bible, Salutation in I. Samuel, xx., 41

Valediction in Ruth, i., 9. Reconciliation in II. Samuel, xiv., 33. Subjection in Psalms, ii., 12. Approbation in Proverbs xxiv . 26. oration in I. Kings, xix., 18. Treachery in Matthew, xxvi., 49. Affection in Genesis, xlv., 15.

Stanley's chosen bride was the subject of the famous painting "Yes or No?" And it happened oddly that he didn't get the "Yes" until his second proposal. -A skirt-lifter for muddy crossings is

-Natty shirt waists will be seen all summer.

—The bridal sleeve is long and puffed at the armhole

—Trinidad pineapples are about twenty four inches around the waist. -A pint of cream poured over a shad

that is baking contributes much to its -Half a dozen ex-tails chopped into inch bits and boiled a couple of hours with carrots, onions and such things as that

make a tasty result. The meaning of the word advertise. " to and quality. Commercial fertilizers contain plant food in a concentrated form, Make known what you have to sell or what while manure contains nearly the same you wish to buy. The benefits are so far-substances in a bulky condition, and they reaching that you cannot tell where they VICTORIA UNIVERSITY.

Valued Gifts to the Institution Announced

At the recent convocation of Vistoria University Chancellor Burwash announced that the following gifts had been made to

1. In the name of Mr. Edward Jackson Sanford, B.A., the foundation of a museum in anthropology. Edward Odium, M.A., has for several years in Japan, and in Australia and the Pacific islands, been engaged in researches in anthropology. He has made extensive and exceedingly valuable collections of articles illustrating the primi-tive life and early civilization of the race in these interesting lands. These he has offered to place at the disposal of his Alma Mater, and to continue his work to make the collection as perfect as possible in illustration of aboriginal American life. The expense of this work Mr. Sanford has undertaken to defray, and by this act erects in his Alma Mater a permanent and most conspiouous and interesting monument of the day of his graduation.
2. In memory of the late Hon. Senator

Macdonald, Mrs. Macdonald continues the Macdonald bursary.

3. Mr. George A. Fox has this year established in the Faculty of Theology a bursary of the value of \$25 a year in New Testa ment exegesis.

The Scotch-Irish Congress.

The Scotch-Irish Society of America, which was organized in May last, will hold which was organized in May last, will hold its second congress at Pittsburg, Penn., from May 29th to June 1st. Among the distinguished speakers who will deliver addresses, are: Gov. Beaver, of Pennsylvania, who will deliver the address of welcome; Secretary Blaine, Hon. W. C. P. Breckenridge, of Kentucky; Rev. Dr. John Hall, of New York; Gov. James E. Campbell, of Ohio; Rev. Dr. J. S. McIntosh, of Philadelphia; Prof. A. L. Perry, of Williams College, Mass.; Rev. Dr. D. C. Kelly, of Tennessee; Prof. H. A. White, of Washington & Lee University, Va.; Hon. W. E. Robinson, of Prof. H. A. White, of Washington & Lee University, Va.; Hon. W. E. Robinson, of Brooklyn, and Hon. John Dalzell, of Penna. Mr. Robert Bonner, of New York, President of the society, will preside. The great auditorium is capable of seating over 5,000 people, and will be magnificently fitted up and decorated. The finest band in the U. S. will furnish the music. Special pains will be taken to show visitors the great manufactories, and other sights of pains will be taken to show visitors the great manufactories and other sights of Pittsburg. The official headquarters will be the well-known and recently refitted Monongahela House. The whole Scotch-Irish race and the local population without regard to race are cordially invited. Mr. A. T. Wood, of Hamilton, Vice-President for Ontario, will leave on Wednesday evening to attend the congress. No partisan or spectarian significance attaches to the ing to attend the congress. No partisan or sectarian significance attaches to the society. Composed of a race which has been conspicuously and thoroughly identified with all that has been most patriotic in our history, it is purely an American institution, and does not purpose concerning itself with foreign affairs. It is designed to cultivate patriotics and is designed to cultivate patriotism and promote fraternal feeling by bringing together representatives of the race from various sections of the country and cele-brating their illustrious achievements in the establishment and maintenance of our free institutions. The spiendid qualities of the race composing it cannot fail to make it one of the greatest social and historical societies of the land.

Blood in the Body.

The amount of blood in the body is one-thirtieth the weight of the body, or five or six quarts, or eleven or twelve pounds. The average man dies when he has lost one-fifth of his blood. The heart with each contraction ejects six ounces of blood from each ventricle, at a pressure in the left ven-tricle of one fourth of an atmosphere. The heart sends all the blood around the body of the average man once every thirty seconds, or in about thirty-five contractions of the organ. A deadly poison injected into the veins kills in fifteen seconds on the average; injected under the skin in about four minutes. A cubic millimeter of blood contains 5,000,000 blood cells in the average man, and about 4,500,000 in the average woman. There are 300 red cells to every one white blood cell. The red cells have an average diameter of 1.3200 of an inch, the white cells of 1.25000 of an inch. The specific gravity of blood is 1.055. The frequency of the pulse in the new born is 150; in infants 1 year old, 110; at 2 years, 95; from 7 to 14, 85; in adult man, 75; woman, The respirations are one-fourth as 80. rapid as the pulse .- St. Louis Republic.

First Glass Factories in America. The first glass factory in what is now the United States was erected in the year 1609 near Jamestown, Va., and the second followed in the same colony twelve years ater. In 1639 some acres of ground were granted to glassmen in Salem, Mass. The first glass factory in Pennsylvania was built near Philadelphia in 1683 under the direction of William Penn, but it did not prove successful. The first west of the Alleghanies was set up by Albert Gallatin and his associates, in 1785, at New Geneva, on the Monongahela river. A small factory was established on the Ohio river, near Pittsburg, in 1790, and another in 1795. The earlier attempt failed, but the last was quite successful. In 1810 there were but twenty-two glass factories, with an output of less than \$1,500,000 annually. At the present time there are hundreds of factories, which yearly put over \$100,000,000 worth of glassware on the market.—St.Louis

How They " Remove " Them. The following table shows the standing of the different countries of the globe to-day on the capital punishment question:

Republic.

russia Musket, knout and gallows
Russia Sword and bowstring
apan The sword
siam Elephants, fire and sword
Guy and Gallows

He Had a Long Memory.

At a recent examination of the divinity students in England, one very dull candi-date was so ignorant that the bishop would only consent to ordain him on condition that he would promise to study Analogy "after ordination. He made the promise and was ordained. He was the guest of the bishop, and so on his deparure next morning the bishop shook him by the hand, saying: "Good-bye, Mr. Brown; don't forget the Butler." "I haven't, my lord," was the unexpected reply; "I have just given him five shillings."—New York

Teacher—And now, children, you have heard the story of Ananias. What lesson should we learn from his fate? Tommy-Never to get caught.

"Crushed at last," oried a big strawberry on Saturday night. It had pas through three church festivals and still retained its whiskers.

During the summer holidays of each year the immensely wealthy Duke of West-minster takes in about \$5,000 in sixpences and shillings, paid by sight-seers for admission to his country seat, Eaton Hall. He gives every penny of it to charitable