*Continued From First Page.*

"Well, the pair of them marched off to the bush, where the wounded lioness was now roaring double tides, and the whole three of them began to snarl and grumble away together there. Presently, however, the lioness ceased roaring and the two lions came out again, the black maned one first—to prospect, I suppose—and walked to where the carcass of the ox lay and sniffed at it.

"'Oh, what a shot!' whispered Harry, who was trembling with excitement.

"'Yes,' I said, 'but don't fire; they might all of them come for us.'

"Harry said nothing, but whether it was from the natural willfulness of youth, or because he was thrown off his balance by excitement, or from sheer recklessness, I am sure I cannot tell you, never having been able to get a satisfactory explanation from him; but at any rate the fact remains, he, without a word of warning, entirely disregarding my exhortations, lifted up his Westley Richards and fired at the black maned lion; and, what is more, hit it slightly on the flank.

"Next second there was a most awful roar from the injured brute. He glared around him and roared with pain, for he was sadly stung; and then, before I could make up my mind what to do, the great black maned brute, evidently ignorant of the cause of his pain, sprang right at the throat of his companion, to whom he evidently attributed his misfortune. It was a curious sight to see the evident astonishment of the other lion at this most unprovoked assault. Over he rolled with an angry roar, and on to him sprang the black maned demon, and commenced to worry him. This finally awoke the yellow maned lion to a sense of the situation, and I am bound to say that he rose to the occasion in a most effective manner. Somehow or other he got to his feet, and roaring and smarting frightfully closed with his mighty foe. And then ensued a scene that absolutely baffles description. You know what a shocking thing it is to see two large dogs fighting with abandonment. Well, a whole hundred of dogs could not have looked half so terrible as those two great brutes as they rolled and roared and rent in their rage. It was an awful and a wonderful thing to see the great cats tearing at each other with all the fierce energy of their savage strength, and making the night hideous with their heartsharking noise. And the fight was a grand one, too. For some minutes it was impossible to say which was getting the best of it, but at last I saw that the black maned lion, though he was slightly the bigger, was failing. I am inclined to think that the wound in his flank crippled him. Anyway, he began to get the worst of it, which served him right, as he was the aggressor. Still I could not help feeling sorry for him, for he had fought a gallant fight, when his antagonist finally got him by the throat, and, struggle and strike out as he would, began to shake the life out of him. Over and over they rolled together, an awe inspiring spectacle, but the yellow boy would not lose his hold, and at length poor black mane grew faint, his breath came in great snores and seemed to rattle in his nostrils, then he opened his huge mouth, gave the ghost of a roar, quivered and was dead.

"Then he was quite sure that the victory was his, the yellow maned lion loosed his grip and sniffed at his fallen foe. Then he licked the dead lion's eye, and next, with his fore feet resting on the carcass, sent up his own chant of victory, that went rolling and pealing down the dark ways of the night in all the gathered majesty of sound. And at this point I interfered. Taking a careful sight at the center of his body, in order to give the largest possible margin for error, I fired, and sent a .570 express bullet right through him, and down he dropped dead upon his mighty foe.

"At that, fairly satisfied with our performances, we slept peacefully till dawn, leaving Pharaoh to keep watch in case any more lions should take it into their heads to come our way.

"When the sun was fairly up we arose, and very cautiously proceeded—at least Pharaoh and I did, for I would not allow Larry to come—to see if we could see anything of the wounded lioness. She had ceased roaring immediately on the arrival of the reinforcements, and had not made a sound since; from which we concluded that she was probably dead. I was armed with my express, and Pharaoh, in whose hands a rifle was indeed a dangerous weapon—to his companions—had an axe. On our way we stopped to look at the two dead lions. They were magnificent animals, both of them, but their pelts were entirely spoiled by the terrible mauling they had given to each other, which was a sad pity.

"In another minute we were following the blood spoor of the wounded lioness into the bush, where she had taken refuge. This, I need hardly say, we did with the utmost caution; indeed, I for one, did not at all like the job, and was only consoled by the reflection that it was necessary, and that the bush was not thick. Well, we stood there, keeping as far from the trees as possible, and poking and peering about, but no lioness could we see.

"'She must have gone away somewhere to die, Pharaoh,' I said in Zulu.

"'Yes, Inkoos' (chief), he answered, 'she has certainly gone away.'

"Hardly were the words out of his mouth when I heard a most awful roar, and looking round saw the lioness emerge from the very center of a bush just behind Pharaoh, in which she had been curled up. Up she went on her hind legs, and as she did so I saw that one of her fore paws was broken. Up she went, towering right over Pharaoh's head, as she did so lifting her uninjured paw to strike him down. And then, before I could get my rifle round to do anything to avert the coming catastrophe, the Zulu did a very brave and clever thing. Realizing his own imminent danger, he bounded to one side, and then, swinging the heavy axe round his head, brought it right down on her back, severing the vertebræ and killing her instantaneously. It was wonderful to see her collapse all in a heap like an empty sack.

"'My word, Pharaoh,' I said, 'that was well done, and none too soon.'

"'Yes,' he answered, 'it was a good stroke, Inkoos. Jim-Jim will sleep better now.'

"Then, calling Harry to us, we examined the lioness. She was old, if one might judge from her worn teeth, and not very large, but thickly made, and must have possessed extraordinary vitality to have lived so long, shot as she was; for, in addition to her broken shoulder, my express bullet had blown a great hole in her that one might have put one's fist into.

"Well, that is the story of the death of poor Jim-Jim and how we avenged it, and it is rather interesting in its way, because of the fight between the two lions, of which I never saw the like in all my experience, and I know something of lions and their ways."

"And how did you get back to Pilgrims' Rest?" I asked Hunter Quatermain when he had finished his yarn.

"Ah, we had a nice job with that," he answered. "The second ox died and so did another, and we had to get on as best we could with the three remaining ones harnessed miniature farmin, while we pushed behind. We did about four miles a day, and it took us nearly a month, during the last week of which we pretty well starved."

"I notice," I said, "that most of your trips ended in disaster of some sort or another, and yet you went on making them, which strikes one as a little queer."

"Yes, I dare say; but, then, remember I got my living for many years out of hunting. Besides, half the charm of the thing lay in the dangers and disasters, though they were terrible enough at the time. Another thing is, they were not at all disastrous. Some time, if you like, I will tell you a story of one which was very much the reverse, for I made £4,000 out of it, and saw one of the most extraordinary sights a hunter ever chapped his eyes on; but it's too late now, and, besides, I'm tired of talking about myself. Good night."

**Fair Evidence for Everybody.**

No one can doubt the great merit of Polson's Nervilina, for it has been placed in the market in 10 cent bottles, just to give you the opportunity of testing its wonderful power over all kinds of pain. This is the evidence of its efficiency, for every person can try for themselves. Polson's Nervilina is a positive (it cannot fail) cure for cramps, headache, colds, neuralgia, and the host of pains that flesh is heir to. Good to take, good to rub on. Go to any drug store and buy a 10 cent sample bottle. Large bottles 25 cents.

Messrs. T. D. Sullivan and Wm. O'Brien are to have a public reception in London on Feb. 13.

**Dangerous Counterfeits.**

Counterfeits are always dangerous, more so than they always closely imitate the original in appearance and name. The remarkable success achieved by Nasal Balm as a positive cure for Catarrh and Cold in the Head has induced unprincipled parties to imitate it. The public are cautioned not to be deceived by nostrums imitating Nasal Balm in name and appearance, bearing such names as Nasal Cream, Nasal Balsam, etc. Ask for Nasal Balm and do not take imitation dealers may urge upon you. For sale by all druggists or sent post paid on receipt of price (50c and $1) by addressing Fulford & Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Hungarian Government has borrowed $15,000,000 through the Rothschilds.

**A GREAT SUFFERER.**

That person who is afflicted with rheumatism is a great sufferer and greatly to be pitied if they cannot procure Hagyard's Yellow Oil. This remedy is a certain cure, not only for rheumatism but for all external aches and internal pains.

The largest park, Phœnix Park in Dublin.

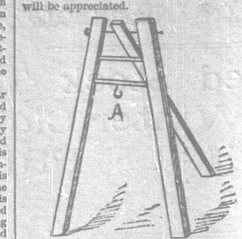
**Will Pain-Killer Cure Cholera Morbus?** Yes, and all similar diseases of the bowels.

## FARM AND GARDEN.

### A SELF BRACING PORTABLE FENCE FOR POULTRY YARDS.

**Experiments of Mr. Bonner and Others in Rearing Colts—Final Estimates of the Crops—Pork Packing Statistics. Convenient Appliances for Butchering.**

At this season all information that in any manner relieves the labor involved in butchering is most welcome. Following are suggestions with illustrations of conveniences from The Ohio Farmer that will be appreciated.



TRIPOD FOR HANGING BEEF OR HOG.

The first figure here given represents a tripod for hanging the beef or hog. It is made of ash scantling, 2 1-2x4 inches, and 7 feet long. Two of these are framed together firmly, as here shown, the third being used as a prop and to elevate the carcass after being hooked on to "A" by means of a short chain or rope around the gambrel stick. It is a convenient device, enabling the farmers to hang up a carcass without assistance, and to take it down when cleaned and ready. The tripod can be folded together and put out of the way when not needed.

A CLEANING TABLE.

The second cut shows a cleaning table. It is made with a slightly curved top to prevent the carcass from rolling off. Its construction is easily seen. The slats on it are 1x2 inches, set on edge and firmly spiked down to the two curved end pieces. It is a very convenient table for cleaning hogs before hanging up, and, indeed, for cleaning and washing almost anything.

A vat for scalding can be made of two inch planks. One described is six feet four inches long and two feet deep. One end is made sloping to facilitate the putting in and drawing out of the carcass. Fill this vat within six inches of the top with boiling water, turn the hog in it several times, until the hair slips off easily, when the animal may be drawn out and placed upon the scraping table. In this last operation the tripod shown in the first cut may be used with advantage. Place over the vat, attach the gambrel stick and elevate the carcass as far as needed, then remove the table.

**Treatment of Colts.**

The time to grow a colt and lay the foundations for a superior horse is in the first twelve months of its life. Take care of the weanling and you will have a well developed yearling, and ultimately a horse that is a horse. Progressive breeders no longer allow colts to shift for themselves. They feed the young animals on milk, oats and hay, and follow a system of regular exercise and sufficient shelter. A well known breeder of trotting horses gives his system in Turf, Field and Farm as follows:

The brood mare, after foaling, is fed liberally on grain. When the flies are bad she is sheltered during the heat of the day and is given the range of succulent pastures at night. When the air is chilly she is housed at night and is turned out during the day. Each mare is put in a box at feeding time so that she may enjoy her oats in peace.

The foal will begin eating grain when two weeks old, and if the mother is fed in a quiet place the baby will have more inclination as well as time to nose in the trough itself. At five months old the foal is weaned and it goes for the winter into a sunny and sheltered yard used exclusively for weanlings. At night two colts occupy one box, and during the day the whole band enjoy the bright and bracing weather. Each is fed oats in a separate box and is given plenty of good hay, and gathering in a band for exercise promotes cheerfulness and aids digestion.

Mr. Bonner's experiments with colts at his Tarrytown farm are concluded to in the journal quoted from. Majolica, the first foal of Startle and Jessie Kirk, was raised in the old fashioned way. He was allowed to shift as a youngster pretty much for himself, and in the belief that the freezing process was beneficial he was given every opportunity to shiver on the bleak hillsides. As a weanling and a yearling his growth was stunted, and the result was that he grew up into a pocket edition of a trotter. He stands but a shade over fifteen hands. An entirely different plan was followed with Westchester, the brother of Majolica. The dam was fed on grain, and the suckling munched oats with her. As a weanling the colt was sheltered and given oats and bran, and as a yearling he weighed more than his sire. He is now a rangy and powerful horse of 16.1. There is, in the face of many practical tests, no room for argument as to the best method of maturing yearlings.

**Crops of 1887.**

The statistician of the department of agriculture, at Washington, gives the following estimates of acreage, product and value of corn, wheat and oats for the country: The area of corn harvested, excluding abandoned or worthless acreage, is 72,000,000 acres in round numbers; product, 1,456,000,000 bushels; value, $646,000,000. Area in wheat, 37,400,000 acres; product, 456,000,000 bushels; value, $300,000,000. Area in oats, nearly 30,000,000 acres; product, 659,000,000 bushels; value, $200,000,000. The reports of winter wheat do not show much decrease of area. In Texas there is a considerable increase, and slight increase in some other states. The average decline appears to be between 1 and 2 per cent. In Kentucky the average is 97; Ohio, 99; Michigan, 98; Indiana, 100; Illinois, 98; Missouri, 99; Kansas, 98. Condition is affected somewhat by the dryness of the seed bed in the district that suffered from drought, delaying seeding, germination and growth. The late rains greatly improved the situation. The average condition is 95, ranging in the principal states from 90 to 98. The condition of winter rye coincides very closely with that of wheat.

**Digging Ditches in Winter.**

There are many places where ditches can be dug in winter, even in the northern states, provided one makes the necessary preparation before the land is frozen too hard to plow. Joseph Harris' plan, as told in American Garden, is to first stake out the place where the ditch is to be, say from A to B:

F.....E
A.....B
C.....D

Then take a right hand plow and strike out a furrow from C to D; turn haw and plow out a furrow from B to F, and keep plowing till there is a wide "dead furrow" in the center of the proposed ditch A, B. The more you plow the better, not merely because the earth can be more cheaply moved with the plow than with the spade, but because the plowing is necessary to stir up and loosen the soil and thus prevent freezing. A soil repeatedly plowed till it is loose and mellow, a foot deep, will stand exposure to zero weather for several days without freezing more than an inch and a half or two inches deep, and this crust, with loose soil beneath, can be broken with a spade.

But it must be understood that the plowing should be well done and the land left in mellow condition. The bottom of the dead furrow should especially be well broken up by the plow. The deeper and the more repeatedly it is plowed the less danger will there be of the work being stopped by frost. In sections where there is much snow, the dead furrow, or the space plowed out for the ditch, will be likely to be filled up with snow, and this will keep out the frost. All that will be necessary in digging the ditch will be to shovel out the snow, and underneath the loose mellow, plowed earth will be found nearly or entirely free from frost.

**The Number of Hogs Packed.**

This season, during November and December, says Cincinnati Price Current, the total number of hogs packed at leading points, was 3,885,000, against 4,175,000 during the same period in 1886. This is a falling off of 340,000 head. The weights sold average less than last season. At Kansas City this shortage has amounted to twenty pounds per head, and at Cincinnati twenty pounds. At Chicago the difference has been less, and at Iowa and Nebraska points, the average of weights is nearly the same. It is also stated that there is a reduction in the proportion of dressed to live weight. The above makes it appear that the pork product of the season suffers three reductions—number of hogs, weight and percentage of meat. There has been no falling off in the pounds of pork exported as compared with last season.

**Protecting Half Hardy Plants.**

Many half hardy plants, which are left in the ground and are destroyed by the severity of our winters, might be saved by covering the plant with a fairly deep coating of ashes, which may be raked over the soil and dug in when spring comes.

Wood ashes also form an excellent manure for the plants, and spread over lawns produce beneficial effects. In dressing a lawn with ashes it is best done when wet weather is likely to follow. After being spread on the lawn ought to be rolled. The result will be a strong, close growth of fresh grass for the ensuing season.

**Mules on the Farm.**

The mule is a despised animal only in the eyes of those who know little about it. If treated kindly mules are not dangerous animals to handle. They are sagacious brutes, and if abused by their drivers are quite likely to return the abuse by kick. Mules need not be so highly fed as horses; in fact, they will not eat grain to a great extent when put before them. They will leave it and not long after will be found patiently pawing and nipping a thistle. To get good sized, active mules breed a large, well made mare with neat limbs to a good sized Spanish jack. If you do not wish to have a lazy mule take care that the mare be lively and active. Mules are less subject to disease than horses, and their term of work averages twice as long. For cultivating crops mules are superior to horses, as they walk Indian fashion, one foot directly in front of the other.

**A Desirable Fence for Poultry Yards.**

W. N. Merwin, Vineland, N. J., described in a recent issue of The World the portable worm fence here illustrated. As this is both cheap, durable and effective, it is here reproduced for our readers.

A PORTABLE FENCE FOR POULTRY.

A wire fence is considered to be the cheapest and best for yarding poultry. The fowls do not attempt to fly over it, because they cannot see the "top rail." Even the leghorn is modest in her attempts to scale the wire.

The above sketch represents a worm fence made in sections of about ten feet in length and four feet in height, with posts at each end of every section, which may be two inches square. A bottom board six inches wide is to be nailed to these two inch end pieces, and a two inch strip to be nailed in the middle of each section (as is shown in the cut) to secure strength and position to each section.

The worming of the fence will take up but little more room, and is self bracing. The wind cannot get hold of the wires to move it.

The sections are fastened together top and bottom with hooks and staples. This fence is portable, and can be moved very readily at any time. No stakes in the ground are necessary.

**Agricultural News.**

Farmers' clubs in New York state can have their name enrolled at the general experiment station free of charge.

All the bench and poultry exhibits collected at Columbus, O., for the annual show of the Ohio Fanciers' association were destroyed by fire.

Potatoes are arriving in large quantities in the port of New York from Scotland.

According to a recent estimate, about one-fourth of the cranberry area of the United States is in New Jersey. After New Jersey, Wisconsin and Massachusetts claim the largest areas devoted to the growing of this fruit.

## FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

**The Victims Number Sixteen, Several of Whom Cannot Recover.**

TROY, N.Y., Jan. 23.—A terrible railway accident occurred this afternoon on the Salem branch of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad, from the results of which four men will probably die. Many others are seriously injured. The accident occurred on a curve about a mile west of Baxterville between Shushan and Salem. The train was forty-five minutes late leaving Salem, and an attempt was being made to make up some of this before reaching Eagle Bridge, where it connected for Troy.

As the train rounded the curve, the coach, which was next to the last car of the train, left the track and bumped over the ties for about eight feet before leaving the track altogether. This it did in a wild series of somersaults, turning over at least three times before reaching the bottom. The car behind followed and the scene was one of horror, in which the frightful cries of the injured were mingled with the crashing of glass and timbers.

In the car first mentioned were seated about sixteen passengers. When the plunge occurred they were all injured. David Owens, of Western Union lineman, was fatally injured; the recovery of Conductor Chas. Frost is impossible, and Clark Rice of Cambridge, N.Y., Clarence Stoddard of Granville, and Martin H. Stevens of Shushan, are seriously and perhaps fatally injured. John H. Shields, Miss Annie Shields, Nellie Tierney and several others whose names were not ascertained, are serious y cut and bruised.

**Censure for President Cleveland.**

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23.—The Methodist preachers to-day adopted, 19 to 10, the resolution censuring President Cleveland for sending a copy of the constitution to the Pope.

## TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, Jan. 23.

The local stock market this morning was generally stronger, and fairly active, with sales of 228 shares.

On St. Lawrence markets to-day, 200 bushels of barley were sold at 74c to 82c a bushel; 200 of wheat at 81c to 83c for fall, 70c to 82c for spring, and 73c to 74c for goose, and two loads of oats at 47c and 48c. The buyers bid 48c for a load for which the owner said he had been offered 50c outside. He was allowed to drive it off unsold. Peas were not offered. During the season just passed not ten loads have been sold, and old buyers remember the days when each of them on St. Lawrence market in the season bought enough to stock a warehouse. In general lines this morning Monday's dulness prevailed, and there was little change in prices.

The following were the ruling prices: Beef, hindquarters, per lb, 5c to 7c; beef, forequarters, per lb, 3c to 4½c; mutton, per carcass, 6c to 7c; lamb, per carcass, 7c to 10c; veal, 7c to 9c; pork, $6.80 to $7.10; chickens, per pair, 50c to 65c; ducks, per pair, 70c to 85c; geese, per lb, 9c to 10c; turkeys, per lb, 10c to 12c; wheat, fall, per bush, 81c to 83c; wheat, spring, per bush, 78c to 82c; wheat, goose, per bush, 73c to 74c; barley, 74½c to 82½c; oats, per bush, 47c to 50c; peas, per bush, 68c to 69½c; timothy, $13 to $14; clover, $11 to $12; straw, $9 to $10; butter, pound rolls, 24c to 25c; butter, tub, 19c to 22c; cheese, per lb, 12c to 15c.

**Mothers!** If your daughters are in ill health, or troubled with a paleness that seems incurable, or if they suffer from general debility, nervousness, languor, weakness, or loss of appetite, procure at once a bottle of Johnson's Tonic Bitters, and you will not regret the outlay. The Tonic and generally strengthening effect of this medicine is truly marvellous. 50cts. and $1 per bottle, at Secord's Drug store.

Joseph R. Cox, M. P., was sentenced on Saturday to four months, imprisonment with hard labor.

**Ladies Only.**

The complexion is often rendered unsightly by Pimples, Liver Spots and Yellowness. These it is well known are caused from an inactive Liver and bad blood. Dr. Chase's Liver Cure purifies the blood and whole system. See Receipe Book for toilet receipes, hints and suggestions on how to preserve the complexion. Sold by John Gayfer.

Sir John Pender wants cable rates fixed on the basis of a shilling per word.

If there are any of our subscribers that have not tried Imperial Cream Tartar Baking Powder, we by all means urge them to do so, as it really is the best we ever found, and makes biscuit that are really delicious.

Eighteen French soldiers have been shot for desertion in Tonquin.

**For all Complaints** arising from a disordered state of the stomach, we recommend Campbell's Orthadic Compound.

**Perfection at last** is found in that exquisite Perfume, "Lotus of the Nile."

## INTERESTING ITEMS BY WIRE.

Hamilton Lodge, A.O.U.W., has permanently invested $1500.

There were 1076 buildings erected in Montreal in 1886, valued at $4,735,175.

The eleventh annual conference of "Christians" is now being held at Hamilton.

An analysis of the water at Ottawa has disclosed the presence of diseased germs.

Miss Rymal of Binbrook, aunt of Mr. N. Awrey, M.P.P., fell and broke her arm yesterday.

The Guelph Presbytery has nominated Rev. Dr. Grant as Moderator of the next General Assembly.

Mrs. Kate Switzer of Muirkirk lost a little child in a most painful manner recently. It accidentally fell into a pail of boiling water and was fatally scalded.

There are 1700 justices of the peace in the Province of Quebec, 4000 in the Province of New Brunswick, 4000 in the Province of Nova Scotia and 7000 in Ontario.

In Iowa the worst storm of the season raged all of last night. The thermometer was 27° below zero.

A feud between two families in Chicago culminated last evening in the killing of Peter Hoff and the probable murder of another man.

The stock department of the Chicago Board of Trade will be discontinued Feb. 1.

A St. Paul paper figures the loss of life in last week's blizzard at 235.

Wm. O'Brien, M.P., editor of United Ireland, who has been confined in prison since Oct. 31, was released from Tullamore jail yesterday.

It is probable that the Gurney foundry at Hamilton will resume operations to-day.

Thirteen firemen were so badly frostbitten at Saturday's fire in Montreal as to be incapacitated for duty.

A female child, about a week old, was left on the doorstep of Mr. Edward Young of Hamilton on Saturday evening.

Arthur J. Sherman, aged 35, living twelve miles from Bracebridge, committed suicide on Sunday by blowing out his brains with a revolver.

Mr. Thomas Brennan, a former resident of Merritton, who has been on trial for his life at Pottsville, Pa., has been honorably acquitted.

John Calder, a theological student at Pine Hill College, was fired at three times on Saturday night, one bullet inflicting a flesh wound in his thigh.

S. R. MacLeod, hosiery manufacturer of Glasgow, has failed; liabilities $200,000.

The Empress has summoned Dr. Kopp to Berlin to report on the condition of the Crown Prince.

An attempt was made to kill Louise Michel at Havre Sunday evening. Her condition is serious.

Mr. Cox, M.P., for whom the Irish police have been searching for some time, was arrested in London yesterday.

The Sofia asserts that a band of Montenegrin insurgents is meeting with success in Bulgaria in enlisting Bulgarians.

The movements of Russian troops in Galicia have been suspended, owing to the snow impeding railway traffic.

The Spanish Government has given orders to English houses for camp equipage, hospital and other stores, sufficient for a force of 25,000 men.

The Russian War Minister, fearing disaffection, opposes the advice of Count Tolstoi to enforce a new and stringent police system in the Don Cossack country.

The order issued by the Compagnie General Transatlantique for the discharge of foreign workmen is directed mainly against Italians and Germans, and is due to the fear of a presence of spies.

While Nationalists were celebrating the release of O'Brien at Castle Island, near Tralee, on Sunday, a collision occurred between them and a number of Unionists, and several of the combatants were injured.

Boston harbor is almost entirely frozen over.

M. & E. Solomon, tobacco dealers, New York, assigned yesterday, preference $61,392.

Another blizzard swept the Canadian