#### Right of Sanctuary.

record was that of Inez de Castro—"the Queen crowned atter death"—who was murdered in the 14th century by three assassins. The lady was the wife of a Portuguese Crown Prince, and she was murdered by order of the King—her fauner in-law. The Prince never spoke to his father again, and when the old man died the remains of Inez were lifted from the grave, placed on a magnificent throne, and crowned Queen of Portugal. The clergy, the nobility, and the people did homage to the corpse, and kissed the bones of her hands. There sat the dead Queen, with her yellow hair hanging like a veil round her ghastly form. One fleshless hand held the sceptre, and the other the orb of royalty.

### The Electric Reader.

An English correspondent writes: We are now in familiar enjoyment of the "electric reader" on the district railway. It is a neat and handy device, the utility of which can be forcibly appreciated at the present time. At each passenger's shoulder is a small electric light, so artfully approach that it will aware only the next arranged that it will serve only the person who calls it into being. This is done by dropping a penny in the slot, when forthwith the clear white radiance bursts forth, and gives the traveller fifteen minutes' light. A quarter of an hour is perhaps, the average length of a journey on the "District," but if more light is wanted, it is only necessary to range the penny to

ago in that city. A young Jewers from Kieff was visiting her triends in the Polish capital, who gave a ball in honor of their handsome young kinswoman. The latter purchased for the occasion a pair of long Danka gloves. Whilst dancing, the young lady felt a severe pain in her left wrist, which became suddenly inflamed and swollen. It appears that whilst making her toilette ahe had slightly pricked her wrist with a pin. A medical examination showed that the young lady was suffering from carbunde and blood-poisoning contracted from the glove, which the doctors declared to have been made from the skin of an animal suffering from carbunde or anthrax. Not withstanding the various means adopted by the doctors to save their unfortunate patient, she died within forty-eight hours in great she died within forty-eight hours in grea agony. The fatal gloves were purchased in a fashionable Warsaw shop.

# Her Bank Was Her Bustle.

Her Bank Was Her Bustle.

One day lately an elderly lady residing in Kenosha, Wis., suddenly dropped dead from some heart trouble. She was supposed to be very poor, having worked hard all her life. The undertaker was summoned to the residence to prepare the body for burial, and while removing the clothing it was noticed that the bustle was rather heavy; in fact, it was so weighty as to attract attention. It was ripped open, and the spectators were thunderstruck to find secreted therein over \$1,800 in bank notes. The old lady instead of spending her money had hearded every cent and saved the above amount, which she preferred to carry around with her rather than entrust it to the banks.

The Scotch cattle breeders are in high feather this year. There were sold at public sales in Scotland, 1836 cattle at an average of \$108 per head. Of 'these 713 were Short-horns averaging \$117.50, and 1173 Aberdeen-Angus averaging a little over \$103. The Short-horns and Aberdeen-Angus have their ups and downs on their own native heath with regard to prices. Last year the Shrot-horns were ahead about \$8 80 each. In 1887 the Short-horns were nearly \$20 ahead, while in 1886 the Aberdeen-Angus were ahead about \$15, and in 1885 they were nearly even.

#### AGRICULTURAL.

#### Money in Butter.

Right of Sanctuary.

Sanctuary was a place of refuge and of late for offenders of various kinds. All churches and churchyards were, down to the time of Ronry VIII., invested with this property of the possible stay is anomaly the control of the property of the search port assigned him by the coroner. During his journey to the sea coast the claimant of sanctuary privileges was guarantsed mumnity from molestation as he tradged onward cross in hand. It seems odd that no further back in the "nisty past" than 1624 the twenty-first year of the reign of Jamas I, murde-cere, highwaymen, and all villains of that claims had but to do their devilery in the vicinity of some church and encape into the gines of worship in order to be one produced and the property of the season of Ciutton and the control of the control o

### Early Potatoes.

It is an item to have at least a few early potatoes, and it will pay to take a little pains to secure them. One of the first items pains to secure them. One of the first items to secure is good seed, not only an early variety but a good quality. Potatoes, like all other seed, will run out, unless good over is taken in the selection. And the quality has considerable influence in securing a supply early. It is best to secure the seed in good season, so that when the time comes for planting the seed there need be no delay.

delay.

The soil should be well drained; if not The soil should be well drained; if not under-drained, good surface drainage should be provided. While potatoes require considerable moisture, yet in a sold wet soil they will make a very poor growth; hence it is best to see that good drainage is provided. A rich loamy soil that can be readily worked into a good tilth is best.

One item is: Secure a quick growth; and a good supply of available plant-food is necessary.

# Onions From Sets.

Now the feed of the cows from which we

Now the feed of the cows from which we obtain the manure is largely nitrogenous being bran, shorts and ground cookle from the flour mills. In growing a crop requiring so much nitrogen as does the onion, the manure from the cows fed as above stated has always given good result. We use at the rate of 75 tons per acre.

We prefer to plow in the fall if convenient, if not, as soon as possible in the spring. In spreading, the manure should be well broken up. We sometimes do this with a harrow and roller, going over several times if necessary, so that when plowed and harrowed the manure will be in fine particles and well mixed up with the soil. The land being plowed, harrowed and planked down, we mark with a twelve-inch marker and stick the sets three inches apart and down a little beneath the surface. After planting we tread the rows with our feet, heel to toe, right on top of the sets; the pressure firms the sets and breaks up any little clods of soil that other without disturbing any of the sets if the work thus far has been done as before advisers the whole patch, which can easily be done without disturbing any of the sets if the work thus far has been done as before advisers the work thus far has been done as before advisers and any as a subject on the credit buyer knows nothing about. Let this be the year is which all who read this, if not already pying cash, may begin at once, and I am striff you stick to it you will set the close of the year than if you have two or three big bill staring you in the fast. If you have no bank well recoted we apply a top dressing of dry

wood ashes or of wood ashes and bones, the ashes and bones having been previously packed in barrers and sufficiently moistened with water to reduce the bones to small particles as fine as if ground. The rains will leach the ashes and let loose such an amount of plant food from the manure that the crop will now be seen to grow exceedingly rapid. Wheelhoeing and weeding will now be in order until such time as the crop is large enough to market.—[J.-S. Gray before Minnesota Horticultural Society.

### The Value of Merino Sheep.

Mr. Beecher of Livonia, N. Y., speaking before a farmers, institute, said: The development of the Merino sheep for the last half century has been wonderful, from the barefaced, bow-legged, thinly-covered four-pound-fiseced sheep to the magnificent specimens of the present day, with their dense fiseces of large weight

mens of the present day, with their dense fleeces of large weight.

The way to look at this subject is to divest ourselves of all prejudice and old notiona. The Merino has stood the test of ages, and it is the cosmopolitan sheep. They are the poor man's friend and the dependence of the ranch man. Now, on our high-priced land, keeping sheep for wool will not pay. We must combine the As a wool-producer they are without a peer. There is a growing demand for mutton. The Merino ewes are valuable to use for crossing to increase the size of carcass. By so doing we improve the tendency to early maturity, the taking on of fat, and the quality of the meat. A cross of Down and Merino makes the best lambs, as the fat and lean is more thoroughly interminingled than with either breed alone. In all breeds the sires should be of the purest attainable blood.

We must unite the industry of lamb, mutton and wool. Minchigantly, and the grant of the purest attainable blood.

mingled than with either breed alone. In all breeds the sires should be of the purest attainable blood.

We must unte the industry of lamb, mutton and wool. Mingling blood makes better growth and more cervain results, as it gives more vigor. The Merino ewes will eat less and clip more wool than the larger sheep. To get these results we must maintain the supremacy of the Merino blood. They must be our foundation. To keep up the standard of the Merinos, there must be a selection of the finest wooled rams, with the heaviest fleeces; otherwise our noble flocks of ewes will deteriorate. I believe the Merino, taking all things into account, will in the end be placed on the market cheaper than any other herd, and bring more profit to the producer. A matured Merino will respond to breading as well as any other breed, and lay on fatin as large a per cent., according to feed, as any other sheep, and bring as high a price in market per pound, In a recent experiment at the Michigan Agricultural College, the average half-blood Lincoln consumed 154 lts. of food consumed. An average half-blooded Shropshire consumed 133 lbs. of food in same time, and gained 21 lbs.; ratio, 1 to 6 3 lbs. A full-blooded Merino consumed 125 lbs. feed in same time, and gained 22 lbs.; ratio, 1 to 5.74 lbs. The Merino is the most comprehensive and yaried in its sphere of usefulness.

### A Word on Feeding Dairy Cows.

A Word on Feeding Dairy Cows.

For more than twenty years I have practiced feeding but two meals per day and with satisfactory results. Cows can eat in two meals all they need or can digest, and this system relieves the feeder from chore work in the middle of the day. Not all of a meal is given at once, but the animals are given small feedings of a variety of foods for about two hours morning and night, making the interval for remarkication and rest between the meals about eight or nine hours a day and eleven or twelve at night. To make a success of dairy farming keep good dairy stock, raise your own heifers in such number that you can afford to weed out all the inferior ones as fast as their inferiority becomes manifest, dispose of the cream at home or at the factory as seems best in your case; but above all endeavor to make each and every acre of good tillage land owned produce all the good cattle food it is capable of producing; get two crops per year and keep some crop on the land as nearly all the time as possible; look upon the farm as a manufacturing establishment, the success of which depends upon keeping it running up to its full capacity.

maure will aid materially to keep the soil warm. I tried putting the manure on top, after planting the seed, and covering with soil, but I prefer to put the fresh manure in the bottom of the furrow and put a thin layer of soil over this, and planting the seed. Give good cultivation, keeping the soil in a good tilth, so as to induce a quick growth.

It is not necessary to put in ridges if the soil is naturally dry, although more benefit from the sun in warming up can be secured if ridged. Early Sunrise is one of the best early varieties I have ever raised, although there are a number of other early varieties recommended. Early Ohio is a good early variety, but is a little later than Sunrise.—

N. J. S., in "Prairie Farmer."

periments, writes that charcoal, juri and diamonds are alike in some respect in sa fet that more fat may be gotton charcoal than one would suspect, with an of one experiment; from the Poultry W "Four turkeys were confined in another pen and fet on the same article, but with one present the same article, but with the same article, but w periments, writes that charcoal, turkey-fat and diamonds are alike in some respects. It is a fact that more fat may be gotton out of charcoal than one would suspect, without a knowledge of chemistry. Here is an account of one experiment; from the Poultry World:

"Four turkeys were confined in a pen and fed on meal, boiled potatoes and cats. Four others of the same brood were at the same time confined in another pen and fed daily on the same article, but with one pint of very finely paiverized charcoal mixed with their food—mixed meal and boiled potatoes. They had also a plentiful supply of broken charcoal in their pen. The eight were killed on the same day, and there was a difference of one and a half pounds each in favor of the fowls which had been supplied with charcoal, they being much the fatter, and the meat superior in point of tenderness and flavor."

# Farm Fodder.

The Price of Coal in England.

The advance in the price of coal in England has caused not a little trouble to the great railway companies. The London & Northwestern Railroad Company, for example, has paid each month, under contract with large collieries, about \$110,000 for its fuel, buying coal at the rate of 6: per ton. In seeking to renew its contracts it has found that the best price named was 10s. In ten, which will make a difference in the annual outgo from this cause alone of quite \$60,000. Add to this the increased expense from the same cause for other roads and the amount of extra expense foots up to several millions of dollars. If this is the effect on transportation of the recent increase in the price of coal in England, the effect on certain classes of manufacture must be quite as great, if not greater, and with a high cost for materials and fuel, and an increased cost of local transportation, it would not be strange if the English were no longer able to undersell American manufacturers in a number of important industries, especially those connected with iron and steel. The advantage which the English have hitherto possessed has been entirely in the price of their materials, and an increase may hasten the day in which "fair trade" will not be the devised idea it is now. For years much of England's manufacture of noveities, toys and lighter articles has been drifting to Germany and other countries of Europe, where labor is so much cheaper; and if the heavier goods follow the great land of free trade may even be forced to return to first principles and adopt a measure of protection.

### An Incredible Juggling Feat.

An Incredible Juggling Feat.

A most remarkable story reaches me from Sutherland, England. At the Overscaig Hotel there a tame raven belonging to the proprietor, Mr. Duncan Mackay, has performed a juggling feat which appears incredible on the face of it, were it not that its owner can produce his own evidence as well as that of the other eye-witnesses. It appears that the bird, which is less than a year old, is, in common with the rest of its kind, a great pilferer. Its repository for stolen goods is a cavity in an old wall, the mouth of which is always ingeniously closed by the bird by bullding it up with little stones immediately after depositing anything inside. In order to display the sagacity and cunning of his pet, Mr. Mackay, in the presence of several spectators, gave it his pocket knife of four blades which were, of course, closed, and which measured about 3½in. in length. Instead of hiding the article in the accustomed way, the raven, either by accident or design, swallowed the knife whilst adjusting it in its bill. Its owner was much concerned, though the onlookers were amused and amazed beyind measure. Mr. Mackay caught the bird for the purpose of confining it in an empty barrel, with the view of ultimately recovering his knife; but the raven resisted with all its might, and in the struggle the knife was, to the asconishment of all present, there and then expelled, having passed completely through the bird.

# The New Extradition Treaty.

The New Extradition Treaty.

A new extradition treaty has been agreed upon by the British Minister at Washington, Sir Julian Panneefote, and U. S. Secretary of State J. G. Blaine. It provides that those already included in the present agreement shall be extraditable:—Manslaughter, counterfeiting of money, embezzlement of money or other valuable articles, fraud by a bailee banker, or agent or officer of similar character, perjury or subornation of perjury rape, abduction, child stealing, kidnapping, burglary, house breaking or shop breaking, piracy, revolt or conspiracy to revolt on shipboard at sea. Political crimes are not extraditable. No person surrendered can be tried for crimes of a political character No person extradited shall be tried for any other crime committed before extradition except the one extradited for until he has light. A quarter of an hour is perhaps, the average length of a journey on the "District," but if more light is wanted, it is only necessary to renew the penny to revive the lamp. It is proposed to try the same appliance on a larger soale on at least one of our principal lines, the Great Eastern, where the wayfarer, according to the project, will have his own particular lamp for reading or what not at a penny the hour.

A fatal Glove.

The "Warsaw Courier" reports a singular fatality which occurred a few days ago in that city. A young Jowes from Kieff was visiting her friends in the Polish capital, who gave a ball in hone of their handsome young kinswoman. The the date at which the convention shall have come into force. Accompanying the treaty is a long letter from Secretary Blaine to the president recommending its ratification, and explaining and calling attention to the great necessity of providing extradition authority for a large number of grimes for which the perpetrators now find easy refuge in Canada and the terrifory of Great Britain generally and the United States.

# A Girl's Toilet Articles.

A Girl's Toilet Articles.

A sensible girl will not keep a lot of cosmetics and drugs on her toilet table, but there are a few articles she should always have in a convenient place. She should have an array of glass-stopped bettles containing alcohol, alum, camphor, borsx, ammonia, and glycerine or vaseline. A little camphor and water may be used as a wash for the mouth and throat if the breath is not sweet. Powdered alum applied to a fever sore will prevent it from becoming very unsightly and noticeable. Insect stings or eruptions on the skin are removed by alcohol. A few grains of alum in tepid water will relieve people whose hands prespire very freely, rendering them unpleasantly moist. A few drops of sulphuric acid in the water are also benefit is for this purpose, and are also desirable for those whose feet prespire freely. We should always recommend care in the use of scented scap; in many cases the perfume is simply a disguise for poor quality. A good glycerine or honey scap is always preferable. Of course one may rely on scented scap from a high-class manufacturer, but it costs more than it is worth. In addition to the scap for washing the hair. Occasionally a little borax or ammonia may be used for this purpose, but it is usually too harsh in its effects.

Velvet sleeves in mutton-leg shape are

Velvet sleeves in mutton-leg shape are added to the wool cloaks for tiny girls, giving them a warm and plotures que appearance.

Gray Astrachan, chinchilla and light beaver are the furs most favored for misses' and children's wear, and they are most apprepriate and becoming.

# The Price of Coal in England. | Bad for the Machine Politicians.

The Australian system of voting is not mak-The Australian system of voting is not making an unopposed triumphal march through the land of the "stars and stripes." Its hampering restrictions and provisions are an offence to the machine politician. The Democratic papers especially, are loud in its condemnation, the New York "Sun" designating it, the "disfranchising" Australian system. A partial explanation of this vigorous onslaught is no doubt to be found in the fact that it worked to their disadvantage in Boston a couple of weeks ago, when a orous onslaught is no doubt to be found in the fact that it worked to their disadvantage in Boston a couple of weeks ago, when a municipal administration, Republican in all its branches was installed for 1890, and the Democratic majority of 10,000, laboriously built up since 1873 was knocked over by a single stroke. Exasperated by this reverse the "Sun," and other Democratic journals have declared war to the knife with the offensive interloper and destroyer of their security and peace. It is denounced as "the most complete thing to defraud the laboring men of their votes that ever was invented." Under the caption "The proposed emasculation of the suffrage," the provisions of the system are ridiculed and the attempt is made to establish the position that open voting is quite as well calculated to secure the honest expression of the popular will as secret voting. Speaking of the "bogus ballot reformers" the "Sun" says: "Their idea is, that if a voter can only be shielded from scrutiny he will cast a pure, patriotic, disinterested, and intelligent vote; and that, if the composition of his ballot be known, he will cast a corrupt, is judicious, or sordid vote, imperilling the inetitutions of the Government. This is a new phase of the Ballot question, and from shear novelty has attracted many who are affected by anything out of the ordinary, without so much as inquiring whether it be desirable or not."

In opposition to this view the "Sun" con-

the ballot question, and from shear novelty has attracted many who are affected by anything out of the ordinary, without so much as inquiring whether it be desirable or not."

In opposition to this view the "Sun" contends that it is not necessary to take such precautions in order to secure an honest and candid expression of opinion, and that such "herse-stall" voting is degrading in its tendency. It paints a glowing picture of the open and courageous way in which the voters declare themselves in connection with their Presidential elections. "In a busy Presidential contest we are accustomed to witness the spectacle of thousands of carnest, honest, and enthusiastic men rallying to the call of their respective parties, marching by thousands in the streets with emblems which attest their sentiments. Pablic meetings, held in city, town, or cross roads, gather hundreds of citizens to great their political leaders and favorites, and to testify to the strength of their political convictions and their party faith. At ordinary meeting places, in club, on street corners, in social gatherings, and in family and friendly reunions, the cit'zms are never reluctant to speak with courage and candor respecting sentiments they feel, and concerning the candidates they feel, and concerning the candidates they favor or oppose." Now all these general statements as to the enthusiastic rallying of partizans at the call of their party leaders may be granted readily enough, but when the "Sun" seeks to predence the impression that at least 95 per cent of the American electorate are in the habit of voting uninfluenced by fear or favor, there are many who are ready to put in a gentle demurrer. If the relation of each man to every other man was one of independence, so that no matter what others might be disposed to do they could not injure the honest voter, in person, property or reputation, such candor at the polls might be admitted; but when we find employees depending on employers, and unsorupulous employers holding up the prospect of dis confidence in his honesty or courage, while condence in his honesty or courage, while it may pass as genuine with some, will hardly deceive those who have watched the party machine. These will have more than a suspicion that the true inwardness of all this opposition to the secret vote is to be found in the circumstance that by it the professional politician is in large measure deprived of his power, and his avocation seriously threatened.

# Dom Pedro and Bashey Park.

Dom Pedro and Bushey Park.

London World: The announcement in the papers that Bushey Park "has been placed at the disposal of the emperor and empress of Brazil by the queen" is unfounded. Bushey has for many years been leat by the queen to the duo de Nemours, father of the Queen to the duo de Nemours, father of the Queen to the duo de Nemours, father of the Queen to the place being occupied by the emperor and empress if they wished to visit England. This is following the precedent of 1848, when King Leopold obtained the queen's permission to lend Claremont to the Orleans family, and they continued to reside there in spite of Lord Palmerston's desperate efforts to eject them. L.rd Palmerston's hatred of Louis Philippe was quite a craze, and the singularly ungracious manner in which he opposed his residence at Claremont was the beginning of his alienation from the courtand from Lord John Russell, which ended in the catastrophe of his abrupt dismissal from the foreign office in December, 1851.

So Near And Yet So Far. Reginald-"Your eyes are just like two

Reginald—"X our eyes are just have two stars, darling!"
Penelope—"How can yeu say so? You know I am near-sighted in one and far sight-ed in the other,"
"Reginald—"That's it. They are near and yet so far, you know."

# A Friend's Suggestion.

Ipperty (with forehead bandaged)—"Oh, Impson, my head, my head !"
Jimpson—"Oat again last night, eh?"
Ipperty—"Yes. But don't tease me. My brain is on fire. What'll I do, what ll I brain do ?" Jimpson-"Blow it out, you minny."