

PEN-PICTURE OF PARNELL

As he Appeared Upon the Witness Stand in London.

T. P. O'CONNOR, M. P., Draws a Graphic Sketch of the Irish Leader's Appearance and Describes Parnell Had Smartened Up, the Outer Man for the Occasion and Was as Imperturbable as Ever.

LONDON, May 1.—I have been for the last two days in the Commission Court listening to the examination of Mr. Parnell. The occasion was intensely interesting and I dare say that the readers will like to have a description of the chief incidents. Parnell is a man whose appearance changes very frequently. There are some who remember him when he looked positively old and shrunken, shabby and slovenly. He is usually very careless as to his clothes. There are those who remember him when he entered the trial court fourteen years ago, and they say that he used to dress as well as the care of a young man of fashion. But he has never been that way since he left off. He had not been in the House of Commons long when he began the policy of observation, and that policy required study by day and stopping up all night, and under the pressure of that terrible work he carelessly had to disappear. I remember once seeing him in London during this period, and I was very much struck by the extraordinary character of his attire. He had a short shooting-jacket made of coarse Irish flannel, and he carried a big black-thorn stick in his hand. He looked for all the world like a young and innocent-looking country boy who had just come into London and who, who would fall an easy victim to the first confidence man that tempted him. This era passed away and he took to the long frock coat which nearly every member of Parliament wears in England. These coats he has ever since worn, and nearly always all they were shabby and even to shabbiness. His hair, too, has come down with those of Mr. Biggar, and he has been in the House of Commons. Of recent years this tendency had become more pronounced, and especially since his illness. Mr. Parnell has taken to an attire that represented the timid anxiety of old age for comfortable as distinguished from neat attire. Especially has this been the case with his resistance, which are of some fluffiness, and his skin of some animal, or have been made of rough brown worsted, and always are two inches too long. When you add to all this the fact that his hair appeared to be cut not more than twice in the course of the twelve months and that accordingly it hung down his back, you will understand that Parnell was a very shabby man—I once heard an American lady declare that he looked like one of the saints of old—was certainly a very different person from the fashionably dressed youth of his early Parliamentary days. The haggard look, the lack-lustre eyes and the yellow and jaundiced complexion, which he often had during the bad days of his illness, joined to all these things, made him of an old man in recent years like a man who had been broken and elderly man.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

As discussed by the Newspapers.

Not For Imperial Federation.

We believe the constitution of Canada to be good, and the material condition of Canadians as a people to be better than that of any other people under the sun. Under these circumstances we believe it wisest to encourage the Canadian sentiment that the imperial sentiment to educate the Canadian people into the belief that they are the architects of their own fortunes, and that they must trust their own destiny rather than serve as a cohort in an imperial legion. They were not vain dreamers who coined the phrase "Canada first." Let us be satisfied that the idea contained in that phrase is impracticable before we give it up. Hamilton Spectator (Tory).

Canadian Fortifications.

Big fortifications are being built on Puzos Sound by the Dominion government. This fact has not escaped the attention of Washington authorities, but the circumstance is not deemed of sufficient importance to have official inquiry made regarding the matter. The answer given by Chanany M. Dewey, to Senator Blair at the railroad inquiry in New York the other day, expressed the general feeling as to our relations with Canada. Mr. Dewey, who is President of the New York Central Railroad, was asked: "Do you think any other country—in Europe, for instance—would permit such fortifications to go up and never ask a question about them?" "No," he replied. "The fact is that in the United States our relations with Canada are not thought to be unfriendly. It seems to be the popular idea that if there were war it would only take a couple of days campaigning to settle it." Providence (R. I.) Visitor.

McCarthy and Charlton.

Now, in regard to the votes in the House of Commons, it is useless to say that they were engineered by the Government. The majority of the votes went against Mr. Charlton, and very largely for the reason that he was acting out of accord with the record of the party on previous rights. The case did not come before Parliament in a shape calculated to merit the support of members outside of the thirteen, who feel that they have immortalized themselves, and that nothing should arise to thwart or overtake them. The great congress of the country, Liberal and Conservative, have held that the act, as it passed the Quebec Legislature, could not be honestly declared unconstitutional, and they voted accordingly. To have consented to Mr. Charlton's eleven hour motion would have been to countenance what the majority of the House, and not the Deputy-speaker, was really responsible for its defeat. As for the Protestant minority of Quebec, it has really not been as much agitated as the Protestant minority of Ontario, and Mr. McCarthy's leadership of the latter is looked upon as a piece of political diplomacy. Certainly the unpopularity of Mr. Charlton, under any circumstances, is one of the curiosities of the age.—Kingston Whip.

Pause and Consider.

Rev. W. T. Herridge, moderator of the Presbytery of Ottawa, has like Rev. Mr. Barclay, moderator of Presbytery of Montreal, put himself on record as opposed to the anti-Jewish agitation being conducted in the Dominion. While no one questions that the ministers and laymen who differ from these gentlemen, on this question are just as honest, in their opinions, the fact that two such prominent clergymen, both held worthy of honor by their fellow-ministers, take such strong ground in opposition to this movement, should lead others to consider with caution the wisdom of the agitation which has already provoked language as dangerous as it is unjustifiable.

Way.

"May, the fairest daughter of Spring, 'with breath all income and with cheek all bloom,' has come again to cheer, to brighten and to bless the weary toilers of earth. It is the month that Catholic devotion has dedicated to the honor of our most stainless of creatures—the Virgin Mother of Jesus. During its joyful presence, flowers fall sweet and fair, will bloom round our Lady's statue and many a fervid prayer will arise to the 'Blessed among women' to implore her intercession before the throne of Mercy. Month of fragrant bloom and tender thought, all hail!"—Buffalo Insignia and Times.

The Ottawa Free Press gives the following list of men whom it declares to be Orangemen, who voted with the government against O'Brien's resolution: Sir John Macdonald, Hon. Mr. Bowell, Hon. Mr. Haggart, Hon. Mr. Foster, and Messrs. Cochrane, McKay, Taylor, Boyle, Dickinson, Ferguson of Leeds, Taylor, Hickey, Madill, Marshall, Manson, Skinnar, Spruille and Ward.

Suggestive Silence.

The Jewish question was not mentioned at the Compton nomination, and the Montreal papers deplored the agitation of it. If this is the feeling in the Protestant and English-speaking sections of Quebec, one may be tempted to ask, what is there in the matter to cause the party of Ontario to get into a flutter over it?—London Advertiser.

Pilgrimages to Motherland.

Parnell is cheerful, coarse and almost brutal—the attitude of a man who knows he is being beaten. "Come, sir." "Give a plain answer, sir, to a plain question." "You know, sir, that is not what I ask." These are specimens of the style of language in which this gentleman indulges. When one reflects that this is the very man who a few weeks ago had to act as a witness for the foulest and falsest charges ever brought before a public man, this coarse and almost brutal attitude is not surprising. Sometimes one of the Irish members of the court might be heard uttering some strong protest, and there was a feeling that Sir Charles Russell or some other of the counsel for Mr. Parnell should have risen and protested.

"He is addressing Parnell" said one of these counsel, "as if he were a recalcitrant bargainer in an ordinary case." And this admirably sums up the manner of the Attorney-General. The counsel for Mr. Parnell, however, held their peace, and for this reason they thought that the contrast between the brutal boorishness of the Attorney-General and the imperturbable calmness, the unbroken and high-bred courtesy of Mr. Parnell was most useful. It was not a keeping at every moment; and sometimes a laugh in the court—as loud as the rigorous decorum of an English court of justice will permit—gave bold testimony to the utter futility of the attack. "They'll not get much change out of Parnell," chuckles a good old Liberal, who a few years ago hated and now admires the British Empire. "They'll not get much change out of Parnell," chuckles a good old Liberal, who a few years ago hated and now admires the British Empire. "They'll not get much change out of Parnell," chuckles a good old Liberal, who a few years ago hated and now admires the British Empire.

Chinese Horrors.

The Pekin Gazette gives a horrible story from the official report of the governor of Yunnan of the burning to death of farmers of that province for stealing an ear of corn. It seems that during the Yunnan rebellion a law was passed making thefts of corn fruits in the field an offense punishable by burning to death. The victims' relatives were required to sign a document declaring they agreed to the penalty, and were forced to light the fire with their own hands. The horrible practice the authorities have tried to extirpate, but vainly. A few months ago in harvest time, a farmer named Fung Chao Sheng, while going to watch his field, plucked an ear of corn from his neighbor's field. He was seen and being shouted at, dropped the corn. The matter was referred to the local magistrate, who was a son of a very terrible fellow, and demanded the death penalty. Fung's mother offered to make restitution by forfeiting all her property, but this was refused. She was forced to give her written consent under threats of death, and was actually made to light the heap of brushwood and witness the terrible dying agonies of her son. The magistrate then reported the crime to the authorities. The two men were arrested and tried. The landlord was punished by the lingering process—that is, his flesh was hacked with knives until he slowly expired in awful torment, the farmer, who lost the ear of corn, being beheaded. There is no question of these facts, as the report is the official.—San Francisco Chronicle.

A Protestant Tribute to the Jesuits.

It is in the New World that Jesuits have exhibited the most wonderful steps in their civilization of the heathen. They have effected the benefit of the human species. The conquerors of that unfortunate quarter of the globe acted at first as if they had nothing in view but to plunder, to enslave, and to exterminate its inhabitants. The Jesuits alone made humanity the object of their settling there. About the beginning of the century when they administered the fertile province of Paraguay, which stretches across the southern continent of America, from the east side of the immense ridge of the Andes to the confines of Spanish and Portuguese settlements on the banks of the river de la Plata. They found the inhabitants in a state little different from that which takes place among men who have been united together by strangers to the arts, subsisting precariously by hunting and fishing, and hardly acquainted with the first principles of subordination and government. The Jesuits set themselves to instruct and to civilize these savages. They taught them to cultivate the ground, to rear some animals, and to build their villages, they trained them to arts and manufactures, they made them taste the sweets, and accustomed them to the blessings of security and order. These people became the subjects of their benefactors, who have governed them with a tender attention resembling that with which a father directs his children. Respected and loved almost to adoration, a few Jesuits presided over some hundred thousand Indians. They maintained a perfect equality among the members of the community. Each of them was obliged to labor not for himself alone but for the public. The produce of their fields, together with the fruits of their industry of every species, were common to the majority of the people from which each individual received everything necessary for the supply of his wants. By this institution almost all the passions which disturb the peace of society and render the members of unhappy were extinguished. A few magistrates chosen from among their countrymen by the Indians themselves, watched over the public tranquility and administered the laws. The sanguinary punishments frequent under other governments were unknown.—Robertson's History of Reign of Charles V.

The Body and its Health.

Windows should be opened at both top and bottom in order to secure proper ventilation. To attempt hard work or close study within an hour after eating invites derangement of the digestive organs. So-called unhealthful occupations can be made less so by properly understanding and practicing the laws of breathing. Because the air is invisible is no reason why pure air is not as essential to good health as any wholesome food and drink. When a felon first begins to make its appearance, take a lemon, cut off the end, put the finger in, and the longer it is kept there the better.

ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH is often curable by means of lemon juice after all kinds of antacids have failed. The expense is this—A deacidifying agent of the mucous membrane of the stomach, dependent on less tone, is one of the sources of acidity. And this state is often subdued by the tonic action found in the lemon juice. So also have persons with stomach or bowel derangement depending on excess of acid, accidentally cured themselves by draughts of some lemon juice.

REMEDY FOR CHAPS.—The number of people who are troubled with chaps in their legs is considerable. A cramp comes on suddenly, and is very severe. Most people jump out of bed (it nearly always comes on either just after going to bed or while undressing), and ask someone to rub the leg. I have known it to last for hours, till, in despair, they would send for the family physician; and even when he would be gone, they would send for the doctor. Nothing easier than to make the spasms let go its hold, and it can be accomplished without sending for a doctor, who may be tired and in need of a night's rest. When I have a patient who is subject to cramp, I always advise him to provide himself with a good strong cord. A long garble will do nothing else is hard. When the cramp comes on, take the cord, wind it around the leg over the place that is cramped, and take an end in each hand and give it a sharp pull, one that will hurt a little. Instantly the cramp will cease, and the sufferer can go to bed assured it will not come on again that night. I have saved myself many a good night's rest simply by posting my patients with a cord as above. I have never known it to fail, and I have tried it after they had worked half the night, and the patient was in the most intense agony. Even in such cases, at the first jerk of the cord all pain left.—E. W. St. Clair, M. D., in Medical Age.

TO THE DEAF.

A person cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 23 years' duration, by the following simple method. The patient, who was a man, applied to NICHOLSON, 177 McDougall Street, New York.

"What is the collar button of yours made of, John?" asked Mrs. Crimmonbank of her husband the other morning. "Rolled gold," ejaculated John, as he handed under the bed in search of the key; this

When a patient is cured of deafness, it is the end for which he has sought.—Nicholson.

AGRICULTURE.

FRESH FACTS FOR FARMERS.

Clover-Feeding Methods.

It is evident that the silo will be turned to account in more ways than in the converting of fodder corn into silage. Prof. Henry, of the Wisconsin Experimental Station, in his nineteenth bulletin, says: "The much cannot be said in favor of clover for the silo. There has been considerable hesitation about preserving clover in this way; chiefly, perhaps, on account of the extremely bad ensilage which resulted from some of the first experiments in siloing clover. As in the case of the first corn ensilage the clover was put into the silo in a watery and immature condition. The result was a watery ensilage of very offensive odor. By allowing the clover to become more mature, and cutting it when the dew is off, it is found that a bright, sweet, palatable ensilage can be made. One of the silos at the station was filled in the summer of 1888. The clover was first grown, and owing to the drought had become rather woody. The only precaution taken was to see that the dew was dried off before cutting, and that in filling the clover was evenly distributed and well tramped down in the corners and along the sides. The silo was filled rapidly and immediately covered. On opening the silo the contents were found to be well preserved, with a slight aromatic odor, and a taste of sweetness. It was very palatable to the cattle, and formed a valuable addition to their rations. Profitable farming cannot be carried on without the help of this wonderful plant; and we all know how difficult it is to cure into hay and get it just right, but by putting it in the silo the risk and expense of handling the crop is reduced. Five or six days were spent in putting clover into the silo. The mow can be started as soon as the dew has dried off in the morning, and by noon enough will be cut to keep two men with a team and wagon busy all the afternoon hauling the fresh cut clover and placing it in the silo. It is not necessary, when putting clover into the silo to run it through a cutting machine, so that the exposure of filling a silo with this crop is very light. To those who appreciate the advantage of having a succulent food in the winter, are willing to incur the expense of building a silo, but are restrained by the cost of the machinery necessary for reducing and elevating corn, we would say, build a silo and fill it with clover.

Measuring Cattle.

The following has been given as a rule of some of the best of the weightmen. The actual weighing is inconvenient, but in all the rules given the weight will vary widely with animals of the same girth: "Cattle weighing five feet ordinarily weight from 650 to 750 pounds, according to form and fatness; for each additional inch in girth add twenty-five pounds up to six feet, and for each inch after six feet add ten pounds. The simplest rule shown and is probably as good as any, but the only test that is at all reliable is that of the scales.

General Purpose Animals.

The functions of beef-making and milk-producing are widely different. One fact is common to both, that they are both of these require. They must have good appetites. But in the cow cows it is difficult to make food into beef, and in the worst animals it is impossible to make it into anything else. What is called a general purpose cow is one that has fully the excellences of either breed. Why should any one want a cow that will give both milk and beef? There are two, each devoted to its special purpose.—Am. Cultivator.

A Query for Dairywomen.

Hoar's Dairyman asks: "Does it look reasonable to any human being that one hundred different varieties of eggs are sold, and all of the same kind of creature, can be made to produce a fat of cream, through the cream-gathering system, as uniform in its churning and butter-producing capacity as can the separator that has all the cream of the milk of the morning and the night before, in a cream vat, and under the influence of a starter before noon? We do not say that it is possible, but the market price is in the average price obtained for two kinds of butter in the same market, and made in the same locality. Still, there are vast regions in which the cream gathering method is the only one that can live until a denser population and an increase of the cows per acre make milk-gathering more feasible. But without the separator the milk can be gathered, and successfully manufactured into separate systems for butter-making is establishing itself, and it has come to stay. Let each system operate according to the inexorable conditions of success that attach to each. There used to be no churning. One will do best service in one place, and the other in another, and the world is large enough to give both a field."

and impairing its enjoyment. "Keep clean," is the motto of the hygienic, and it is the only one which not only invigorates life, but makes it enjoyable and beautiful. Cleanliness brings not only comfort and health, but it adorns living, and gives existence, a charm, imparts consciousness of life, real enjoyment, thought and existence, the purpose and sanctity of living. There is a world of meaning in the two words "Keep clean." The physician, the psychologist and the moralist united in that one advice would give to humanity a law of health, the observance of which would not only purify physical existence, but would inspire a consciousness of the enjoyment of life and animate it with its hopes, purposes and destiny.—Sanitary News.

Practical Notes.

It is claimed that turpentine will cure croup and rattling in the throat. Put a tablespoonful in a half pail of water and let the fowl drink it. If very bad put two or three drops in a teacupful of water and put it down their throats.

Keep wood ashes out of the hen house. A small portion may be mixed with the loam in the dust box for medicinal purposes. Wood ashes bleach the shanks of fowls, and when mixed with the droppings cause the ammonia to escape.

The horses of some people are always sick or out of order. The reason is that the owners are too careless. There is a great deal to be done in the bred or constitution of the horse; but there is also much in good care.

Ducks consoled in yards made a plentiful supply of green food, such as cut grass and vegetables, and some meat. They also need plenty of water to drink and enjoy a bath about fifty times a day. The latter, however, is not essential.

Prof. G. D. Hulst affirms that collectors of insects who remember back of the introduction of the English sparrow will tell you that caterpillars are very deciduous, rarer where the English sparrow is than they were before his advent.

Ducks lay very early in the morning, as a rule, and should be kept in their pen until they have deposited their egg. If permitted to have their liberty they will drop one half of them along the streams and in the meadows where they roam.

There is no more durable wood than the orange orange and all poles from old neglected buildings should be used for grape, peach and cherry stakes, according to a correspondent of Orchard and Garden, who thinks it would pay to grow the orange for such purposes.

When a horse has three feeds of grain, ten pounds of hay, evenly divided, it is enough for one day. A horse fed in this way would always be ready for service and not be clogged or overloaded with food. Ten pounds of straw is also enough for an ordinary sized horse.

A common mistake of farmers is in neglecting horse comfort and adornment, says one of our contributors. The horse is the pride of the yard and keep them out: catch a few ideas of landscape gardening; make a lawn in front of your house; repair and put buildings in order and plant trees.

Mistaking trench ploughing for subsoiling, according to the American Agriculturist, is responsible for much of the prejudice against the latter among farmers. Bringing large quantities of subsoil to the surface is the most profitable in farming, while occasional stirrings of the subsoil are rarely unprofitable.

Mr. Faddock, in Hoar's Dairyman says that when he has sufficient cream rattered for churning he heats it to nearly blood heat, stirring it occasionally while heating, so as to mix it thoroughly; then he sets it away to cool and lets it stand until the next day; then he warms it to about 65 degrees and churns.

When the pores of the skin become clogged the milk takes a sour odor, and this is due to the impurities of the blood are misdirected into the milk. The farmer who would cury his horse every day will seldom touch his cows with a brush. This is partially of the worst kind, besides being poor economy.

On the famous Ox Bow Farm, at Newbury, Vt., dairying is the main business, and the cows are mostly grade Durhams, I having been found to long experience that they are particularly well adapted for large quantities of milk. A desirable one can be disposed of for best to better advantage than any other breed.

Do you want as much more woodland pasture as you now have? Well then, cut out bushes, briars and well-worn trees, and burn the brush. The increased sunlight will double the growth of the grass; and the fire wood and gether growth of the timber will pay well for the work.

The garden should be near the house, but free from shade. Have it laid out as much work as possible may be done by hand, and in all garden lies in small attentions frequently bestowed.

For a disease of the bean consisting of a parasitic fungus growing in the tissue of the pods and producing a brown spot, a recent bulletin of the Department of Agriculture suggests to a Louisiana correspondent to try spraying soon after the beans begin to form, with a solution of one ounce of hypochlorite of soda to a gallon of water, repeating the operation when the beans are about half grown, and eight or ten days later.

Most farmers have learned not to follow the custom of the land that is to merely exhaustion of the land that makes this succession unwise. The spots of the potato-rot fungus linger in the decaying vines on the ground. These should be gathered into heaps when dry and burned. Another reason is that there are sure to be myriads of potato bugs ready to pounce on the new crop as soon as it is out of the ground. In small grounds it may be necessary to plant potatoes at least once where they grow before, but a farmer having plenty of land should be able to avoid this difficulty.—American Cultivator.

Early pastures are always "washy" and are therefore unfit for horses that have to work hard. The tender grass loosens the bowels and relaxes the system to such an extent that the animal becomes weak, and while in this condition is often injured for life by being overworked. The prudent farmer will provide good dry feed enough to last well into the spring, when the pasture have had sufficient growth to make good substantial food. Even after grass has become sufficiently "solid" to make good pasture the work horse should have a ration of good hay each day in conjunction with the pasture. A falling off in flesh of farm horses in summer is too often due to the fact that the pasture field is depended upon to too great an extent for their maintenance. If you want the best work from your teams you must feed just right.—National Scotchman.

Small Screws.

It is asserted that the smallest screws in the world are those used in the production of watches. Thus, the fourth jewel-wheel screw is the next thing to being invisible, and to the naked eye it looks like dust; with a glass, however, it is seen to be a small screw, with 200 threads to the inch, and with a very fine glass the threads may be seen clearly. These minute screws are 1,000th of an inch in diameter, and the heads are double; it is also estimated that an ordinary lady's thumb would hold 100,000 of these screws. No attempt is ever made to count them, the method pursued in determining the number being to place 100 of them on a very delicate balance, and the number of the threads may be seen clearly. These minute screws are 1,000th of an inch in diameter, and the heads are double; it is also estimated that an ordinary lady's thumb would hold 100,000 of these screws. 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