

The Domain of Woman

...TALKS BY "TERESA"
A TRAM A LA DILKENS.
"Can we have transfers to the Belt Line, east and west?"

"Well, I guess I'll get out before we get to Bloor, Wellesley is the nearer road."
The nearly empty car rattled on, and soon the conductor called "Wellesley."

"Bloor!" I tumbled out, dropping one of my gloves, the conductor rushed after me with it; and with a rattle and clang the car swept past, and I was alone in Toronto at ten minutes past 12 at night, with a two mile walk before me!

"I am not nervous but I should have felt decidedly more comfortable had there been six feet or so of masculine humanity beside me at that particular occasion. Not a soul in sight. Well that was no matter, I should not mind if I met no one all. How the loose boards rattled, and what a noise my footsteps made on the wooden walk!

"Then began that peculiar dialogue one always holds with oneself when in complete solitude.
"Whoever I shall meet anytramp?"
"Not likely, no tramps would be out such a chilly night."

Another car rattled past. "Well the cars are coming anyway—what's that?"

"Steadily shoulder to shoulder, Steadily blade by blade, Marching along, sturdy and strong, Come the boys of the old brigade."

"I wanted to try the Charlotte Rusee," complained the party inside.
"Whoa! what a dog, stupid, don't be so silly, you are walking home with me, ain't you?"

ed and dying, and her uncle, who was mortally wounded, die in her arms.
After plundering the vessel the victors proceeded to massacre all on board the unfortunate vessel, and Blanche de Beaumont, whose exceeding beauty had been noted by the chief of the buccaneers, was the sole survivor. Don Paolo, the pirate captain, tried every possible inducement to persuade Blanche to become a wife, but all in vain, neither threats nor entreaties could cause Blanche to falter in her devotion and love to her lover, the Count Raymond de Nrac.

The day after the ad occurrence the vessel, driven by a strong wind, was approaching the Rock of Perce. While all on board were intently gazing at this freak of nature, the spectral form of Blanche de Beaumont, all clad in white, suddenly appeared. All were transfixed with terror; the steering of the vessel was forgotten, and it had not gone far when, at a motion of the ghost, who let her hands fall on the doomed ship, it was suddenly transformed, with everyone on board, into a solid rock. This strange piece of rock, which retained the appearance of a ship at full sail, stood at the mouth of the river, near Cap des Roitiers, and has always been known as "The Phantom Ship," or "The Shiphead Rock."

Soon after the death of the fair Blanche the chronicler adds that the gallant Captain de Nerao fell in battle, and thus at last were the lovers reunited. At the present day, when the mist gathers on the sea, surrounding the Rock of Perce and giving it every fantastic shape, the fishermen declare that they can recognize the forms of the two lovers revisiting this mortal world to make sure that the doom of the tormentors of Blanche de Beaumont has not been lifted, and that they are condemned to endure it for all time."

Tramped, 3,800 Miles Over the Ice.

WINNIPEG, April 18.—Charles H. Walker, a shipwrecked whaler, arrived at Edmonton last night, having walked from Point Barrow, on the Arctic Ocean, to the town of Edmonton, an approximate distance of 3,800 miles. Walker is the boatsteerer of whaling steamer Orea of the Pacific Steam Whaling Company of San Francisco. The boat left San Francisco on April 7, 1897, together with the Fremantle, Newport and Jennie B. The boats kept in company and after a fairly good whaling season were frozen in. All the vessels were nipped in the ice and wrecked. The crews abandoned the boats on September 21 and were left on board the Beaufort, which was frozen together with the Fearless, was also frozen in. These last two ships belonged to other companies. All the vessels were frozen in off the east coast of Point Barrow, in extreme Northern Alaska. Walker left the wrecks on November 1, to go with two Eskimos, and struck Herschel Island, at the mouth of the Mackenzie River. There he procured a dog team to carry out word of the condition of the wrecked whalers and to get relief for them. Walker suffered great hardships from cold and exposure, but was able to secure supplies from parts of the Hudson Bay Company. The first point of communication he reached was at Saddle Lake, whence he sent despatches to the whaling company. The frozen-in whalers number about 800 men.

NON-SECTARIAN.

Divines All Meet on a Common Level and are of One Accord in Proclaiming the Healing Power of Dr. Agnew's Cathartic Powder. It Relieves in Thirty Minutes.
"Who knows anything is worthy of a recommendation I consider it my duty to tell it." Rev. Jas. Murdoch, of Harrisburg, Pa., writes of Dr. Agnew's Cathartic Powder after having been cured of a very malignant form of catarrh. He is not the only great divine on this continent who could, and who has preached little sermons on his wonderful cure effected by this famous remedy. What names are more familiar to Canadians than the Rt. Rev. A. Sweetman, Lord Bishop of Toronto, and Dr. Langtry, of the Church of England; the Rev. Wm. Knorr, Presbyterian minister, Hamilton, or the noted Methodist preacher-traveller, Dr. W. H. Withrow, of Toronto. All these men have proven what is claimed for Dr. Agnew's Cathartic Powder, and have given their written testimony to it.

Farm and Garden

A few days ago Professor Wright, of the Glasgow Technical College, recorded in a lecture the results of some experiments in the manuring of potatoes carried out in Scotland last year. The three essential classes of fertilizers, he explained, being nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash, it was decided to supply them in sulphate of ammonia, superphosphate, the sulphate of potash, and to attempt to ascertain the most profitable quantities to use. Identical trials were carried out on two farms, no farmyard manure being applied. As a result of the experiments Professor Wright came to the conclusion that the most profitable dressing would be 9 cwt of superphosphate, 8 1/2 cwt of sulphate of ammonia, and 8 cwt of the sulphate of potash, basing his opinion, however, on the financial results, and taking the price of potatoes at 65 per ton. When they are much cheaper the extra doses of manure, he thinks, might not pay with the quantities the same as in the experiments he described.

Now is the proper time for sowing seed of many varieties of annuals, in order to bring them into flower early in the season. At this time of year the seed must be sown in boxes in the house. In sowing flower seeds much depends on the manner in which it is done, as only under favorable conditions will a good proportion of the seeds germinate. Failure in inducing good seed to germinate may be placed oftentimes to either one of two causes—first, that the soil in which the seed has been sown was allowed to dry out at some time, or the covering on the seeds was too heavy. It is quite essential that the soil be kept moist at all times and never allowed to become dry, and also that the covering sifted on the seeds after sowing is merely sufficient to cover the seed. The following method of sowing seed in boxes in the house, if followed closely, will seldom fail to provide the seed is good and fresh: Take an ordinary box of starch box about 10 inches deep, and saw 15 inches long by 12 inches wide, and saw into three parts lengthwise. The top and bottom of the box thus form two shallow boxes about three inches deep. The centre piece may also be used by nailing on a bottom. These flat boxes are what the florist terms "flats." In these flat boxes place about two inches of a light, porous soil, and smooth it nicely on the surface. Water the soil very well before smoothing it over, then set the box aside for an hour or so, so that the water will soak into the soil well, after which press the surface of the soil down firmly and solidly. Everything is now ready for sowing the seed. In doing this use no more seed than seems necessary, for the seedlings do not do so well if too crowded. Sow the seed evenly and carefully. After sowing, take a handful of light swamp soil (this should be perfectly dry), or if either of these materials are not handy, use ordinary garden soil, which, after being well pulverized between the hands, should be evenly sifted through the fingers over the seeds. Put on just enough of this soil to cover the seeds, and no more. This applies mainly to small seeds. Large ones may be covered more without danger and with benefit. After sowing the seeds saturate a piece of brown paper (such as bakers and butchers use) with water, and lay it over the surface of the soil. Let this paper remain on the soil for three or four days, and sprinkle it daily instead of watering the soil underneath. After three or four days remove the paper and water directly on the soil, using a sprinkler that throws a fine spray. Keep the seed box in a warm, light location, and, if convenient, where it would have a very gentle bottom heat. Avoid placing the box where the heat is so great that the soil will dry out rapidly, as moisture is absolutely essential to proper germination of the seed. When the seedlings are half an inch high or more, and have two or three leaves, they may be picked out of the seed flat and transplanted.

F. J. Barry has been telling the members of the Illinois Farmers' Institute that good horses will become higher and higher priced for many years to come, as there is an increasing demand and as most all Europe have turned their attention to our American horses, which are giving entire satisfaction. It seems to be an general impression that all countries in Europe will want American horses for many years. Breeding is reported to have ceased there, as they can buy American horses much cheaper than they can raise them on their thickly populated and highpriced land. We believe there will be no let-up to the export demand and that it will increase all the time, for nothing can ever stop the demand unless it should be extreme high prices and the scarcity of good horses.

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The Archbishop of St. Boniface.

Archbishop Langevin, of St. Boniface, arrived in Montreal on Thursday last. He is on his way to France for the purpose of sacrificing at the chapter of the Oblate Order in the election of a new General of the order. Whilst abroad he will also visit Rome and pay his respects to His Holiness the Pope. Archbishop Langevin delayed his departure on account of the demise of Cardinal Taschereau.

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