

CETEWAYO DEAD.

The Zulu King Slain by Insurgents.

THE STORY OF HIS LIFE.

His Succession to the Throne—A Thorn in the British Side.

CONQUERED, IMPRISONED AND RE STORED.

A GREAT AFRICAN CHIEF.

About fifty years ago King Chaka, a South African chieftain, brought to perfection a great military system. His rule was absolute in Zululand, and he put himself at the head of sixty tribes. He was a tyrant, and reigned by fear alone. He had a brother named Dingaan, bold and crafty, who in 1828 headed a mutiny against the King and treacherously murdered him. Dingaan proclaimed himself King, and proved more of a despot than his brother. Dingaan had a younger brother named Umpondwa, who fled from Zululand to Natal to escape death. When he reached Natal he entered into an alliance with the Dutch, who raised a force of 400 mounted warriors. Umpondwa's supporters numbered about 4,000. Dingaan was routed and fled to the Amaswazi country, both of Zululand, where he was put to death. The emigrants from the Cape Colony, having taken Umpondwa's part in the rebellion, proclaimed him "King of the Zulus" and received as their indemnity 36,000 head of cattle; also the colony of Natal, extending from the Tugela to the Umzimbubu rivers, was ceded to the Boers. Soon after the British Crown claimed Natal, because the emigrants were British subjects. The Dutch loudly disputed the right of England to interfere with their Republican Government, but England was firm, and sent a force "to fight and conquer." After several engagements between the English troops and Dutch farmers the English took possession of Natal in 1842. Umpondwa was then old and fat, becoming so fat eventually that he had to be lifted in and out of his state carriage. This obesity and the wholesome lesson which his brother had received from the Dutch indisposed Umpondwa to an aggressive policy, and Umpondwa, his oldest son, bold and enterprising and gifted with much of the ability of the most renowned warriors of his family, became the hope of the young men who sighed for the former glory of their tribe. An opposition arose in the Court of Zululand, such as has often existed between sovereigns and heirs apparent in more civilized countries.

CETEWAYO'S DIPLOMACY.

The one thing which caused any bitterness between Cetewayo and the Natal Government during the thirty-two years in which he reigned was the fact that Cetewayo was an incident which illustrated the terms on which power is held in savage States. Cetewayo, as the oldest son, and the bravest and most capable, naturally looked forward to be his father's successor. But for very reason he was the object of Umpondwa's particular jealousy, and thought he had reason to believe that another brother would be nominated to the succession. This led to quarrels and threats and some of Cetewayo's younger brothers, fearing that he might make sure of the succession by making clean sweep of his rivals, plotted a body of adherents and made off for Natal, with the intention of invoking English protection. Cetewayo at once gave chase, and in a bloody battle five of his brothers were slain, thus leaving his path to the throne comparatively clear. But Umpondwa had two other sons left alive, and these he placed under the protection of the authorities at Natal. The upshot of the civil war was that, in a council of Zulu notables, it was decided that, though Umpondwa the fat was a very good "head" for the Zulu State, it also needed "hands" and "feet," and that, while Umpondwa remained King, Cetewayo must be appointed Prime Minister. This was done with the formal assent of the Governor of Natal in 1853, and Cetewayo was also proclaimed his father's heir apparent. But he never could be made quite easy about the presence of his two brothers in Natal. He knew the favor which Umpondwa enjoyed there, and, though the Natal Government assured him that they only gave the refugees that protection which Englishmen never denied to those who claimed it, he continued for some time to repeat requests for their surrender. These requests, however, were always amicably refused, and Cetewayo remained till the day of his father's death on the most friendly terms with his dreaded neighbors. For Mr. Shepstone in particular he always professed the utmost veneration, and on Umpondwa's peaceful death he sent messengers to Pietermaritzburg and pressed for a recognition of his accession in the most humble language. "The sons of the King," the message ran, "and the head men of the tribe are mourning and cast down, and the nation has suddenly found itself wandering it knows not whither, because its guide is no more. The words of the King, by which the nation has been guided, have ceased, and none but children are left. The people, therefore, desire that Bonteman (Mr. Shepstone), who has been the father of the King's children, should come and arrange the family of the King, and breathe the spirit by which the nation should be governed." This friendly invitation was accepted, and Cetewayo was formally installed King of the Zulus by Mr. Shepstone in August, 1853, having previously accepted the conditions on which the English Government was willing to grant its moral protection.

WAR DECLARED.

Cetewayo then proceeded to govern his country according to his own lights, and in a manner which gave great satisfaction to his people. Sir Bartle Frere, the Governor of the Cape Colony, looked with alarm upon the efforts of Cetewayo to strengthen his position. He accused him in 1878 of endeavoring to build up a great military power, and charged him with restoring the system of Chaka by regulations threatening to his neighbors. It is now a matter of history that Sir Bartle Frere determined to destroy Cetewayo's power. A pretext for war was not difficult to find. A party of young Zulus crossed into Natal and took back a female relative who had eloped with another Zulu. Sir Bartle Frere demanded that these Zulus, who, by the way, had murdered the abductor of the woman, should be tried for their offence in Natal and not in their own country. Cetewayo demanded time for reflection. Sir Bartle Frere presented an ultimatum, which was disregarded. An invading force of the English marched into Zululand as joyous and careless as if they were going to a picnic.

For a time they hid it all their own way. They conquered Cetewayo's pickets and outposts.

A BRITISH DEFEAT. Meanwhile that brave and dusky general was preparing for a great and terrible revenge. By the aid of Isandula the invading force was routed and demoralized. The Zulus by that battle showed not only recklessness and bravery, but a certain amount of military skill. This was the defeat in which a British column was utterly annihilated. The Zulus captured a valuable convoy of 102 wagons, 1,000 oxen, two cannons, 400 shot and shell, 1,000 rifles, 250,000 rounds of ammunition, 60,000 pounds weight of provisions and the colors of the Twenty-fourth regiment. Among the killed on the British side were two majors, four captains, twelve lieutenants and the quartermaster of the Twenty-fourth regiment; two captains of the Royal Artillery; a colonel, captain, four lieutenants and a surgeon major of engineers, besides twenty-one other British officers commanding the native levies.

Lord Chelmsford retreated in disorder. Sir Bartle Frere cabled to Downing street for reinforcements. Sir Garnet Wolseley was sent out with a small army to chastise the King of Zululand. The Prince Imperial of France went with him. He never returned. He was slain while on outpost duty, dying facing the foe and with several assegais, or Zulu javelins, in his breast. While Sir Garnet Wolseley was preparing for an advance on Cetewayo's position Lord Chelmsford, who was so ignominiously defeated at Isandula, retrieved his good name by the battle of Ulundi. In this affair the Zulus were thoroughly beaten. They fled in all directions.

CETEWAYO'S CAPTURE.

Captain Lord Gifford tracked the King day and night through the most untroubled wilds of Zululand. On the 27th of August he took Cetewayo's sleeping mat at a kraal where the King had slept. Two lads were found there, and as they denied all knowledge of Cetewayo's whereabouts they were blindfolded and a volley fired in the air. The success, indeed, was complete. "My brother is shot!" promised to lead Gifford to the King's retreat. Led by this boy he threaded the defiles of the forest at night, and after a wild, perilous ride reached at dawn of the 29th the spot, which was in an open glade. Festing the escape of the King to the surrounding forest Gifford sent back intelligence and waited till night to make the capture. While lying hidden he was watching the King slaughter an ox. In the meantime Major Marter, with the King's Dragoon Guards, appeared on the northeast and was seen by the King, but was not feared, the King thinking the cavalry in the bad ground could not approach quietly or without warning. Major Marter, however, had stripped the saddles and left the scabbards behind. Disappearing from view he stole up noiselessly through the bush. The native contingent, whom he had concealed, were put in advance, and they were able to move more rapidly than the horses. These men dashed out of the bush and surrounded the kraal, saying, "The white man is coming; you are caught." Major Marter then rode up and dismounted, entered the kraal, and coming straight to the hut in which the King was, called on him to come forth and surrender. Creeping out, Cetewayo stood up among the dragoons with stately composure. A dragoon sought to lay his hands upon him, but he waved the man back disdainfully, saying, "White soldier, let me be." He then asked to be shot. The King's bearing on the march between the lines of the Sixtieth regiment into his tent was dignified and calm. Wearing a red blanket upon his breast in the manner of a Roman toga, he stepped slowly, looking round with head thrown back and haughty gaze at the soldiers around him. When captured he asked the rank of the officer who had taken him. He treated the native contingent contemptuously.

A PRISONER OF WAR.

For nearly three years Cetewayo was kept a prisoner at Cape Town. Last August he was taken to England, in order that he might plead with Queen Victoria and the government for his restoration to the Zulu throne. The British public went into ecstasies over the conqueror of Isandula and he was lionized to his heart's content. He accomplished his purpose and prevailed upon the Cabinet to reinstate him. He was sent back to Zululand and was formally put in possession of his kingdom.

JOHN DUNN.

There is, however, a certain John Dunn, a Scotch trader, who for many years has dwelt among the Zulus. During Cetewayo's palmy days the monarch made much of John Dunn. He acted as a kind of prime minister. Sir Bartle Frere after Cetewayo's defeat installed John Dunn as virtual regent of the Zulu kingdom, clothing him with great power. John Dunn viewed with jealous hate Cetewayo's restoration. He invited several Zulu chiefs to rebel against their king, and it was while attempting to chastise these chiefs and to put down an insurrection that he was killed.

PERSONAL.

Cetewayo in his fighting days was a formidable looking man. A correspondent thus described him as he appeared in fighting trim: "He was taller than his father, and, though he was slender and graceful in figure, his face had an imperious and forbidding expression. His eyes were exceptionally large and brilliant; but his forehead, though broad for a Kaffir, was very receding, while the lower part of his face denoted a determined nature. He was very abnormally dressed. Over his shoulders was fastened a leopard skin cloak, reaching down to the back of his knees; round his loins he wore a band of tiger cat skin, with a deep fringe of strips of the same skin hanging downward. His wrists and ankles were decorated with rings of red, white and black beads, and his hair with several ostrich feathers. In the slit in his right ear he carried a very ornamental snuff box, made from a piece of bamboo cane, carved and decorated with beads, and in the slit in his left ear he carried a comb. In his right hand Cetewayo carried a hunting assegai, and on his left arm his shield." Of late years he grew fat by the inactivity of prison life and copious draughts of whiskey having done their accustomed work. When in England he was an enormous man, of a little under six feet high—a handsome, over-fed specimen of humanity, with nothing repulsive whatever about him. A tape measure round the chest showed sixty inches, and each thigh half that number of inches. Yet he was not unduly in figure, and there was an unmistakable dignity about him, which, together with his physical ability, drew toward him the good feeling of all with whom he had any dealings. He had about fifty wives and leaves a numerous progeny.

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THE PLOT TO KILL CAREY.

SKETCH OF CAREY'S CAREER.

Watching the Wife to Catch the Husband—The Authorities Puzzled by the Adroitness of the Invincibles—Evidence of a well-matured Plan of revenge—The Invincibles Jubilant.

(Special by Cable.)

LONDON, August 2.—After the first excitement of the news of the shooting of the informer Carey had died away last evening people lapsed into incredulity, even in the face of the official corroboration in the House of Commons. The supposition was not unreasonable that in view of the circumstantial accounts received from Montreal of the presence of Carey in that city and of the dangers that surrounded him, the Cape Town dispatch was a detective expedient to divert the pursuit from the right direction and put the avengers on the wrong trail. This view of the matter was not certainly accepted as a relief. The possibility of his safety was regarded with demonstrative displeasure. Hour after hour passed without further particulars, and people watched and waited through the long hours of night for the publication of the morning papers to receive relief or be prostrated by disappointment according as the latest intelligence would warrant either feeling. When the papers appeared just as day was breaking there was an unduly expressed satisfaction that the news was found to be true, and all this day the Irish localities in the East End—and in the Central districts of Soho and Holborn, and on to Chelsea and across the Thames to Battersea—in every place where the Celtic race congregated, the appearances presented were those of a festival occasion. Tradesmen left their workshops to discuss the event, and in some places the women were just as outspoken as the men in thanking Heaven for the riddance and the tribulation.

There are many theories about the discovery of Carey's movements and his designated place of exile. The adroitness of the Invincibles in this regard is a far greater puzzle and panic to the authorities than the actual killing of their foe. They can have no assured faith in the secrecy of official arrangements, and no security against the vengeance in London or Dublin that found its way to a successful excretion in African waters. The opinion most accepted is that Carey was tracked by the vigilant watch kept on the movements of his wife, though there are many who believe that members of the police force or some warden of Kilmainham Prison "sold the pass" on one who had, even with these instruments of power made himself unpopular.

The most generally believed explanation is that Mrs. Carey, who had assumed the name of Power, took passage for herself and seven children for Cape Town from London on board the "Kilmainham Castle" of the Donald Currie's Cape Colony and Natal Boy's Mail Service, to sail from London on the 3rd of July—Carey to join his family on board at Dartmouth on the 6th. The programme was carried out. But there were other plotters at work. The inner circle of the Invincibles at Dublin had arranged Mrs. Carey's actions. At every port of departure of steamers in the United Kingdom as well as at Havre, Antwerp and Continental ports generally, there were accredited agents to be advised of any chosen development. O'Donnell was the agent chosen from London, and it is said that his long residence in that city, and an alleged prominent connection with the attempted Mansion House explosion, some two or three years ago, gave him special qualifications for the work. As any rate, he was advised of Mrs. Carey's movements; he took passage for Cape Town by the same steamer, and was, it is said, accompanied by his wife; he went on board when Mrs. Carey and her children passed the gang-plank in the East India dock basin, and kept watch on arrival at the port of call, Dartmouth, for the arrival of the object of his vigilance. Nor was he disappointed. On the 6th of July James Carey stepped on board, accompanied by porters carrying luggage and two London detectives, and his own doom was sealed from that hour. The story of the voyage already sent you is in the main correct. It was after landing at Cape Town and transferring to the steamship "Melrose" for Port Elizabeth that the desperate act was committed. Mrs. Carey did not affect any knowledge of her husband until they had gone on board the "Melrose."

O'Donnell was placed in irons by the ship's officers immediately after the shooting. He seemed to glory in the deed, and his jubilant words reported to-day were: "That is James Carey, the Irish traitor; I have sent his soul to hell, where it will never meet its victims!" The magisterial enquiry is going on, or has gone on to-day, at Port Elizabeth. There is some doubt about the place of final trial, but my opinion is that as the offence was on the high sea, the prisoner will be brought to England and tried by an Admiralty Commission—that is to say, by the ordinary Judge, with perhaps the First Lord of the Admiralty sitting on the bench as a piece of courteous fiction.

Ireland is stirred up by the event from centre to circumference. One thing is made certain, Dublin Castle cannot afford to despise an organization capable of such keen arrangement and such nurtured work.

THE MURDER OF CAREY.

The amount of attention the English papers are bestowing on Carey's murder and the political importance they are attaching to it are doubtless exactly what the Invincibles and most other Irish malcontents like. There appears to be no good reason for thinking that O'Donnell, the murderer, followed Carey for the purpose of murdering him, or that he was an emissary of a secret society detailed for this duty. Had he been anything of this kind, he would have followed Carey ashore at Cape Town and waited until he had moved into the interior, where his assassination could have escaped after the job. There would have been no difficulty whatever in keeping on the track of a man with a wife and seven children. The killing on ship-board was apparently the result of a sudden impulse, created by the discovery of Carey's real character. To make it, as the London press is doing, a sign of the power, and discipline, and efficiency of the Irish secret societies is to play into their hands in a way which they enjoy hugely, and which really increases their capacity for mischief. Their policy, like that of O'Donovan Rossa here, is to claim credit for everything disagreeable to England that happens in any part of the world; and the admission of this claim by Englishmen, in any conspicuous case, impresses the imagination of the peasantry, and helps to furnish the conspirators both with recruits and money. The British Government is now bound, in the interest of all other informers, present and to come, to hang O'Donnell, and if this be done quietly and expeditiously, it will probably be the best termination the Phoenix Park tragedy can have. With the death of O'Donnell the

last actor in it would disappear from the scene, and there would be an impressiveness and completeness about the whole episode which could hardly fail to do good. If he is not hanged, it will greatly discourage all those who may hereafter be disposed to peach, and they form a very important element in the administration of justice in Ireland as regards a certain class of offences. In fact, it is difficult to see how any respect for the existing rights of landed property could have been maintained until now without the informer. He has been so useful and efficient, and so attentive to his duties, that he may fairly be considered one of the most valuable officers of the law.—N. Y. Post.

SKETCH OF THE INFORMERS.

James Carey was the son of Francis Carey, a bricklayer of Oelbridge, county Kildare. James Carey was born in Dublin, thirty eight years ago. He learned his father's trade, and was so successful in it that he set up in business for himself as a builder. He had large contracts of convents and public buildings and amassed considerable property. At the time of his arrest he was Town Councillor. Carey had two brothers and three sisters. One of the brothers, Francis, is a master bricklayer in Dublin. Another brother, Peter who was arrested for complicity in the assassination, was a former bricklayer. Carey leaves a widow and seven children. Mrs. Carey has been a heartbroken woman since her husband's confession. She said to a police official at the time of the trial: "I would rather see my husband on the scaffold than on my witness table." The former friends of the family gave her the cold shoulder after her husband had turned informer, and her house was stoned by a mob notwithstanding it was protected by the police. Carey was almost the last man among the Invincibles who would have been suspected of turning against his confederates. Holding an official position, he was regarded by the secret societies as an eminently safe member, and all the plans and secrets of the league were confided to him. His confession created a profound sensation. He not only told the story of the murder of Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke, in which he took part, but also told other assassination plots which were not successful. He gave the names of men who, he said, were in conspiracy to kill Mr. Forster and Earl Cowper. His narrative of the murder of Cavendish and Burke was minute in its details. An account of the trial says: "A plan could have been heard to drop when Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke. He said that Curley, Joseph Hanlon, and Fagan were the first, Brady and Kelly next, and McCaffrey and Delaney followed. Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke were allowed to pass by the first three, and the last four then took right about. When Carey again looked the two rear men had closed in on their victims. 'I saw Joe Brady raising his left hand and striking a man dressed in a grey suit.' Carey repeated the conversation he had after the murder with Brady, who stabbed Burke. Carey admitted having given the signal to the murderers with a white handkerchief. It was he who suggested that the murder be committed with daggers." After the execution of the men against whom he testified, Carey remained under the protection of the police. There were several reports that he had been sent abroad, and various mysterious persons who appeared in Canada and elsewhere suspected of being the informer.

Peter Carey, the brother of James, who was also an informer, bore a minor part in the conspiracy, and was not conspicuous in the trials.

DIRECTIONS HOW TO KILL.

AND CLEAR OUT BOARDS, WATER BUTTS, BERTHAS, ANTS, FLIES, MOTHS, BED-BUGS, ETC., WITH "BOUGH ON BATS." The dry powder, unmix'd, should be sprinkled down the waste pipe leading from sinks, cesspools, etc., and elsewhere about and upon slinks—whom can be safely used. Repeat every night till all disappear. Mix it freely with sweetened water, also with brown sugar, and spread on dishes; and mix with cheese and smear about the cracks and crevices of sinks, waste pipes, etc. Put a pint of benzine in a bottle, add a 100 box "Bough on Bats," put a quilt through the cork and dab the mixture where bugs roost—in mortises, nail holes, cracks in walls, etc. When far back out of reach use a mistal syringe. The "Bough on Bats" will remain as a permanent irritant, and bugs will soon vacate.

For FLIES AND MOSQUITOES: Put a teaspoonful of "Bough on Bats" in a plate of water slightly sweetened with molasses or sugar, to attract the flies; stir it well several times, and stir it every day; set it up or suspend it in the room, out of reach of children. A plate in each room, kept well stirred up each day, will keep the place free from flies and mosquitoes the entire season.

For BED-BUGS: Mix with cheese or grease and smear about their habitations, and with Benzine as above mentioned.

For MOTHS: Sprinkle under and upon edges of carpets, and in bottom of trunks and drawers.

For CATS: Cover a piece of lean meat with "Bough on Bats," cut it well in with a knife, and apply.

For CROWS, ETC.: Mix with soft bread, mush, etc.

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IMMIGRATION RETURNS.

OTTAWA, Aug. 2.—The returns at the Ottawa Immigration Agency for the month of July show that there came into this district 294 persons—168 men, 71 women and 55 children. Of these 290 reached Canada by way of the St. Lawrence and 4 by way of the United States. Of the total of the new-comers England furnished 133, Ireland 88, Germany 46, Scandinavia 15 and Scotland 12. All of these remained in the district, 270 locating in Ontario and 24 in Quebec. In addition to these there have come into the district during July fully 200 more shipped direct from Quebec and other ports who have not reported at the agency. All of those who came to the country looking for work secured it on satisfactory terms in the course of a few hours. The others came out to friends or relatives, with whom they are now located.

EMIGRATION TO CANADA.

TORONTO, Aug. 2.—The Globe's special report from London says in the House of Lords on Tuesday night Lord Bunsy asked whether the Government had arrived at any decision respecting the Irish emigration scheme proposed by Mr. George Stephen. Lord Derby stated that the Government assented to the principle of the scheme, but required the Canadian Government to assume the responsibility of the loan advanced by the Imperial Treasury. This the Dominion declined to undertake, but the negotiations were not abandoned. The Imperial Government hopes to carry the scheme successfully through.

THE TREATY BETWEEN RUSSIA AND THE VATICAN.

Rome, July 10.—The entente cordie between the Czar and the Pope is complete. The treaty has been signed by both parties. It is all owing to the skillful work of the Pontifical delegate at the coronation, Mgr. Vanutelli.

In the second year of his reign, Leo XIII. manifested a desire for cordial relations with Russia. In 1879 the Papal Nuncio at Vienna, Mgr. Jacobini, now Cardinal, made overtures to the Russian Ambassador at the Court of St. Stephen. The privy councillor, M. Qubril, treated with Jacobini, with Mr. Mossoloff as diplomatic adviser. The disputes over the nomination of Bishops and their coadjutors and regarding the institution of Catholic schools of theology were quickly settled. In Poland five out of seven dioceses have no Bishop. Four Bishops were in exile. In 1881 Mr. Mossoloff and Mr. Bonet were sent to Rome. These gentlemen did little toward securing concord. When Mr. Giora came to Rome he visited the Pope, and a understanding was effected. By his journey to Moscow and his visit to the Czar at his coronation, Monsignor Vanutelli removed every little difficulty. It has been agreed that as far as the dioceses are concerned, the Pope will recognize in a bull the existence of the diocese of the suppressed dioceses of Minsk to the Metropolitan Archbishop of Mohilev, that of Kamennoi to the Bishop of Lucki, that of Podlaskie to the Bishop of Lucki, and that of Polesie to the Bishop of Lublin. The seminaries will be under the control of the Government, but the Pope will nominate the professors. The canonical and theological teaching, as well as the internal discipline, will be under the supervision of the Bishops. The ecclesiastical academy of the Capital will be placed under the rule of the Orthodox Archbishop of Mohilev, who is a sort of Russian primate over all the Orthodox churches in the empire.

The Russian Government will not again resort to exclusive measures against the clergy. While according full sway to Rome in matters of conscience, the Russian Government will not allow any interference of the clergy in the sphere of the secular power.

Mgr. Vanutelli, while passing through Poland, paid a visit to the shrine of the Blessed Virgin of Czestochowa, near Warsaw. Many thousands of Catholic Poles were there, and some bishops. He imparted the pontifical benediction to the faithful in the sanctuary.

Mgr. Felenski has refused the hospitality granted to him by the city of Cracow, and will retire quietly in Galicia, in the town of Dawlak.

EARLY GREENS FOR NEXT SPRING.

The city markets in the early part of spring, and often in a mild spell in winter, abound in "green," and there is no reason why these should not be equally abundant in every farm. Where the most served is to a great extent raised, green vegetables are not only acceptable, but necessary to health. Cabbage is for many so indigestible that it cannot be eaten, and where this difficulty does not exist, a variety is always welcome. Spinach, the most delicate and palatable of all the vegetables used as greens, can be raised on any good farm land, and with very little trouble. The soil being well prepared by the use of the plow and harrow, mark it off in fifteen-inch drills, and sow the seed rather thickly (covering it with about half an inch of soil). Use a roller or pat the soil down firmly with the ho or back of the spade. Some carefully go over the rows and tread down the soil over them. The fall rains soon bring up the plants; they will grow rapidly and be large enough to gather in September or October. For use at this time the plants, where they are thickest, are to be cut out at intervals using a stout knife, leaving the remainder room to grow. Where the winters are severe, scatter straw, leaves or other litter between the rows, and slightly cover the plants. As soon as the ground thaws cuttings may be made, and if this is done so as to thin the plants a second time, the rest will grow all the larger, and be ready to use later. "Sprouts," as it is called in the market, is a variety of kale; a cabbage that does not head. This is cultivated in the same manner as spinach. If a farmer finds that he has more spinach than can be consumed at home, a few barrels of it will meet with a ready sale at the nearest market.

Why don't you try Carter's Little Liver Pills? They are a positive cure for sick headaches, and all the ills produced by disordered Liver. Only one pill a dose. 21-ts

THE NEWPORT ACCIDENT.

Newport, Vt., Aug. 3.—Of the fifteen or more passengers injured by the accident on the South Eastern Road, two or three cases may result fatally. Mrs. Bowen, of Mansfield, Que., is probably fatally injured. E. H. Smith, the Customs officer at Richford, Vt., had two ribs broken; Frederick Pierce of Shastad, Que., had an ankle and toe badly crushed; Conductor Lamont had wounds on the head and shoulders; Lizzie Honr, of Montreal, was injured in the back and knee; Mrs. Thompson, of Stanstead, had a leg fractured; Engineer Mackinnon had an ear torn off and received scalp wounds; Tom Murray, Fremar, had a leg broken in two places and an arm broken; Adrien Lavardure, of Montreal, had both legs injured. This accident occurred at a slight curve, the rails probably spreading by the weight of the engine.

Our new story "In the Carqueze Woods" is pronounced by competent critics to be a first class novel.

IRISH INFORMERS.

LONDON, August 3.—The steamer "Pathan" has arrived at Melbourne from Adelaide. Kavanagh, Joe Hanlon and Joseph Smith, informers in the Phoenix Park murder case, were on board, were identified and prohibited from landing. Several other passengers, suspected of having been witnesses, were not identified. DUNDY, August 3.—It is stated that the informers, Kavanagh, Hanlon and Smith, were prevented from landing at Melbourne because a plot to murder them was discovered. It is certain that a telegram about them was recently sent to an Irish resident in Melbourne.

O'DONNELL COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

CAPE TOWN, August 3.—O'Donnell, who killed Carey, was to-day committed for trial on a charge of wilful murder. In the ordinary course of events he will be tried at Port Elizabeth in October. At the final examination a box was produced belonging to the prisoner labelled "Cape Town," containing a wound of Carey and a paper of American citizenship, dated "Toronto," November, 1878. Carey's son testified that his father was smiling and talking to O'Donnell when he saw the latter draw a revolver and fire one shot. Witnesses then ran to fetch his father's revolver. His son drew a revolver, which he seized and fired at Carey. O'Donnell declared that Carey first drew a revolver, which he seized and fired at Carey. O'Donnell, aged 45, a native of Goodsville, County Donegal, Ireland, formerly a butcher.

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THE SHOOTING OF CAREY. LONDON, Aug. 3.—A news association reports that O'Donnell, before embarking for Africa, boasted that he had followed Mrs. Carey from Dublin. James Carey was shot at four o'clock on Sunday afternoon. The steamer "Melrose," on which the shooting occurred, arrived at Port Elizabeth at two o'clock Monday afternoon. These facts seem to show that O'Donnell was outside of colonial jurisdiction when he committed the crime and that he must be tried in England.