THE COSTUMES. Airy dresses of tulle, principally, of course, white, and of that fevorite material point d'esprit, predominated for debutantes and maidens. Matrons who read the Crawford case affect to night brocades in the Pompadour pattern, or crepe de Chine or cut orystals, glittering like precious stones, or not to forget-mother of pear embroidery. All the dresses after mid-night more or less showed evidences of the crush inside the ball-room or within the garden. The refreshment tent was wealth; in ices, out of compliment to the mercury, of course. The toilet of the Princess of Wales, as the hostess, was the first object of every one's notice. She is wearing a very lovely dress of rale ciel blue Lve very lovely dress of rale ciel blue Lyons velvet, an over jupon of blue eatin veiled in creps, embroidered in pearls, and caught in the drapery with pale blue catrion feathers, the bodice pas lier, with embroidered creps and tults of feathers; diamonds and pearl ornaments. The somewhat current unpleasant gossip that she purposely unbecomingly arrays her daughter Louise was palpably contradicted to night for the palpably contradicted to night, for the latter's dress was remarkable for its exquisite shade—just the color of a blush rose—the petitional talle, several, one over the other, over a faille Francaise, looped with bouquets of pink flowers shading from blush to almost scarlet. The bodice, of satin broche, had a trimming of talle and A bouquet de coreage of flowers. The Princess Mary of Teck presented a markable tellet, which, while it might The admired for its beauty, was just the color make the wearer's figure appear larger an its wont. It was a shaded gray velvet and satin brocade, in paler gray, trim med with flounces of fine old point lace, looped with scatch poppies of silk and plush, with the foliage shaded green. SPECIMEN TOILETS.

prontiate the other gorgeous espatch, but there may be men ed for its beauty a dress worn by a lady of the French embassy. It was a white silver of silk, petitional in white silver tulle, with draperies over faille looped with white ostrioh signettes; corage of white and silver brosade, trimmed to correspond. Also a dress of mauve velvet and tulle, covered in with silver drops, looped with bouquets of mauve, lilac and pink roses; e of manya velvet, trimmed to match The noticeable American ladies wer Mrs. and Miss Chamberlain, Mrs. Mahlo Sands, and Mrs. White, wife of the Score of the American Legation. The latter wore a very pale pink orcpe

ments in her hair. Miss Chambetlain stood for a time in the royal group, wear-ing a simple skirt of white tulle, with searf Miss Chamberlain and sash of pale blue velves and silk. Th bodice, of pale blue Lyons velves, was trimmed with a scart. Some silver thistles worn by many ladies in the how were understood to be quiet Gladetone badges, while some dames of Salisbary inclinations were, yet not estentatiously, hair pins headed with a primrose set in

The music was furnished by the strip band of the Royal Artillery. The gentle-men largely preponderated over the ladies, which is not usual. After midnight the Prince and Princess mingled with the guests in every part.

A. T. STEWART A RONES

A Grinning Skeleton Unearthed in New

New York despatch says: With view of settling the question permanently as to whether a skeleton found last Tuesday at No. 61 Rose street is that of the late A. T. Stewart. Coroner Messemer has issued an order that the bones be taken from their present resting place in the Potter's field and a careful investigation be made. The proba-bility of the bones being those of the late millionaire is strengthened by the statement of the men who exhumed them. These men say that when the skull was taken from the ground, the lower jaw con-tained a number of teeth that were filled with gold. The gleam of the precious metal was distinctly visible when the dirt was removed. At the morgue it was said that only one tooth remained in the lower jaw, and that contained no gold. It is hinted that somebody's cupidity was aroused by the sight of so much gold, and that the teeth were knocked from the jawbones in order to secure it. A searching investiga-tion is to be made into these charges. A minute search will also be made for any minute search will also be made for any other identifying clew. Experts say that a bidy placed two feet under ground, and E. Leon to day performed what is said to not not passed by a coffin or box of any sort, be the most mavellour rope-walking feat a record. He crossed the grand chasm at materials and the crossed the grand chasm at materials. would be exactly in the same condition at the expiration of right years as this skeleton. It is the belief of the late A. T. Stewart's friends that if his body was buried by the men who stole it, it was tressed of all clothing to avoid identification.

tion.

The U.S. Gleemargarine Bill.

A Washington despatch says: The Sante vesterday, after having several times debated the Oleomargarine Bill.

Sante vesterday, after having the problem of the memory of my cli friend Jones." Simply saked its after changing the problem of the memory of my cliffic and problem of the problem

AN UNNATURAL MOTHER. Fiendleh Conduct of a Detroit Woma to Her Boy.

A last (Wednesday) night's Detroit despatch says: Col. C. T. Hudson is a well-known citizen of Detroit, employed as well-known citizen of Detroit, employed as entry clerk at the Detroit Custom House, and living with his wife in good style at 140 Locust street. A sensation was created to-day by a neighbor named Mrs. J. J. English filing a petition in the Probate Court for the appointment of C. M. Stocking as guardian of Clarence, the 5-year-old son of Colonel and Mrs. Hudson, on the ground that Mrs. Hudson was an unfit person to have the apatedy of the nfit person to have the enstody of the child, having brutally ill-treated hir

child, having brutally ill-treated him. Mr. Stocking is the agent of the Humane Society here and the action was taken on the advice of the society. The story of the lad's ill-treatment as told, is a narrative of fiendish brutality that would be incredible if not proved by the testimony of several witnesser, nocluding Col. Hudson himself. It appears that Hudson, while opposed to his wife's that Hudson, while opposed to his wife's conduct, has been rowerless to prevent it. conduct, has been powerless to prevent it.
It is alleged that one of her favorite modes
of punishment was to double him up with
his head between his legs, the him in that position, place him in the bath tub, and then turn the water on him. If he kicked or squirmed she would take him cut and best him until his back was black and blue. destain until his back was black and blue. Another method of punishment, the dcmestic says, was to tie bis hands behind his hand, and place him in the dark cellsr, where she would keep him for hours at a time. If the boy told Mr. Hudson when he time. If the boy told Mr. Hudson when he came home what had cocurred, Mrs. Hudson would give him a worse punishment the next day. The boy was on several different coessions made to stand in the corner of the room with his face pushed up against the wall for hours at a time. Mrs. Hudson would sit where she could see him, and every once in a while would call out "Push harder; I can tell when you are not pressing hard" when you are not pressing hard," and the suffering child would push so hard that his nose would be almost flattered out. Another nothoof to trure was to make the boy bits his own tongue, and Mrs. Hudson would compel him too do this until his tongue would swell up to double its natural size. It is alteged that at another time Mrs. Hudson put the boy's plate on the floor, and made him get down on his hands and knees ard eat from it like a dog.

He said, "Mamma, can't I take some of tu my fingers?"

"No," she replied, "eat it like a dog. ou're no better than a dog, you little

Col. Hudson says he attributes his wife's onduct to pure deviliebness, although there, he says, insanity in the family. Mrs. Hudson is now visiting relatives in Chicago, the child is with her, and Mr. Steeking the child is with her, and Mr. Stecking will go after him as soon as confirmed as guardisn. Hudeon and Stocking both decline to give Mrs. Hudeon's Chicago address until the 1s served with the process

CRUELTY ON THE HIGH SEAS. Perrible Treatment of a Ship's Crew by

A New B. dford (Conn.) despatch says: A terrible story of cruelty, murder and mu-ting on board the barque Petrel, from this port, comes from Aucklaud, where the capain and others are under arrest. The crew say that from the outset of the voyage they did not get sufficient food and were sub-jected to all kinds of ornehus. The cooper was repeatedly beating and kicked by the captain and mate. One of the mates amused himself by pulling out a handful of the man's whickers. On more than one occasion the cooper was stripped by order of the mate, and sailors were compelled to rub his skin off with bricks and sand. One of the poor fellow's lear war agoller. rub his sain off with bricks and sand. One of the poor fellow's legs were swoller till it was fulfy 18 inches in diameter. When he finally died where was scarcely a sound spot on his body. All the sailors were frequently history and heart his the contraction. sicked and besten by the captain and flicers. One man was pulled about the leck with a rope around his neck. A sailor amed Lake was forced in the rigging when on sick to stand and fell to the deck. He too sick to shand and fell to the deck. He has been gjaralj zed ever since. The captain is now in jail at Auckland on a charge of murder. His defence is a general denial, and a charge that some of the men consistent of t spired with the third mate to mutiny.

Latest from the Northwest.

A Winnipeg despatch says: Frederick Miller was run over and killed by the loop-notive of some cattle cure this movement. me cattle cars this morning. He lsy down on the track and fell asleep when the train came along and ran over him. The Sun to night publishes the opinion by telegraph of the publishers of the news-papers of Manitoba and territories relative to orops, also the returns to Ogilvie & Com-pany from Winnipeg westward to Brandon. The condition of the crops may be put down as fair, with the exception of at the Portage Prairie district, which is soudfrom Bran don to Mccsomin. The reports are invari-ably good west of Moosomin. In the terri-tories generally the crops are a failure. Along the northwestern and southwestern oranches encouraging reports are received, save in isolated localities. Batley and oats are now being harvested, and wheat will be in week or ten days. Ogilvie & Company average wheat yield for the Pro ince will be twenty bushels. A convention is to be held here for the settlement of the vacant lots about the city.

Wooden Feed for Cattle o have patented the to have patented the use hastin and employment of the sar of Canada. He proposes to reduce wood of beech, birch, acacia and other trees to a fine powder or meal, which will be mixed with common sals, and called the mixed with common sals, and called the mixed with common sals. mon said and solding water. Muriatic acid is then introduced and the whole reduced to a thin pulp. Soda and other chemicals are to be added and the whole mass allowed to cool It is to be afterwards mixed with brin, bruised grain, or il for from only grains and after some more direction of the course with brin, bruised grain, or fi fir from oily grains and after some more obemicals have been fiplied the material is kneeded into dough, which can be pressed into cakes of any size. When dried, these cakes, he claims, will be excellent food for

THE LAST OF DILKE.

Judge Hannen Charges Clearly Against Sir Charles.

DILKE'S LATEST DENIAL.

SIE CHARLES DILRE'S COLNESS. A last (Friday) night's London cable says: Sir Charles Dilke arrived early, some time before Sir James Hannen, and some time before Sir James Hannen, and took a seat at the solicitors; table. He showed no signs of the anxiety which must have possessed him. He chatted easily with some of the officials for a few oments, appearing almost gay in his addifference. Then seeing the man whom indifference. Then seeing the man whom he had so terribly wronged take a seat within two feet of him, he shifted his quarters with provided. quarters with unrefiled countenance to a seat in front of the Queen's proctor. There, dressed with sorupulous care in a sight-fitting frock coat, grey trousers and a red neckno tied in a salior's knot, his robust but still shapely frame showed to advan-tage. His well trimmed beard helped to set off his finely cut though pallid features. No sign of the terrible agony of the previous day, when Mr. Matthews characterized his censurior as belonging to the nature of beasts rather than to that of men, was noticeable. Two dark rings under the eyes indicated that the night had not been cettely passed in refreshing sleep. These alone casts a doubt over the rights of lone east a doubt over the picture of perfect contentment which Sir locked as he sat quietly waiting for the decision which would seal his fate. STR WALTER PHILLIM RE'S SPEECH.

Judge Hannen entered the court pun dudy Hannen entered the ocurt punc-tually at half past 10, howing and smiling. He then carefully gathered up his papers, and nodded to the counsel to proceed with their arguments. Sir Walter Philimore arose, and bowing to the court, resumed his address, which was interrupted by the djournment of the court yesterday soft, velvety voice and gentlemanly tone was in forcible contrast to the blunt and vigorous utterance of Mr. Matthews as he poured out sentence after sentence with oily volubility to show how impossible i acts charged against him. Was it feasible, he asked, that a loose and abandoned woman such as "Fanny" was reputed to woman such as "Fanny" was reputed to be, would wait for hours without company in Sir Charles Dilke's bedroom for Sir Charles' return? Was it a reasonable supposition that Fanny would come and go incersantly, visiting Sir Charles' chambers at all sorts of hours, without the knowledge of a single servant in out the knowledge of a single servant in the house? Was it reasonable to suppose that Mrs. Crawford, whose degradation she herself had so flippantly admitted, could add to her depravity or still further degrade berself by sharing the same bed with Fanny and Sir Charles Dilke—or with any one else, for that matter? Sir Walter thought it would be impossible. The failure to produce Fanny in court, he said was not due to the Queen's Prootor, who had used every effort to secure her attendance. ance. Sir Charles Dilke and his solicito ad also been anxious to obtain her pres eners as a witness, but their efforts had been without avail. The effect of this statement was noticeable in the broad smiles which were visible in all parts of the court room, even the jury being impressed with the disphanous nature of the asser-tion. Sir Walter then astempted an explanation of the absorbe of the nov notoricus Fanoy by suggessing that doubt-oes her desire, now that she was married and groumably trying to lead a virtuous

afe, that the dark staics upon her life should not be paraded before her, and the world in open court had impolled her to secrete herself. Mrs. Grawford in her con-fession to her husband had never mentioned Brixton as the place of Fanny's residence, nor did she say anything about her sending letters to the Reform Cinb. Thus, if there was conspiracy, she had ample opportunity, as shown by the evidence before the court, f adding to the confession. THE VISIT TO MRS. DILKE. Sir Charles Dilke's visit to Mrs. Ashton

like after the disclosures was, Sir Walter thought, perfectly natural, considering the fact that Sir Charles was the guardian of her children, and Sir Charles had never asked to see Mrs. Crawford alone, and the ole story contained in her confession to her husband, Sir Watter contended, was the invention of Mrs. Crawford, designed to shield Captain Forster and throw her cii the right seens. Is was impo ible, he continued, to believe that Mrs Rogerson wrote the anonymous letters, which were only testified to by an experi mr. Matthews here interposed and

pointed out to Sir Walter that Mrs. Rogerson's brother had sworn that he believed the handwriting of the letters to be hers.

THE ANONYM US LETTERS. Sir Walter accepted Mr. Matthews' con written by Mrs. Crawford herself to furher the conspiracy, and declared it to be his belief also that Mrs. Crawford, finding it necessary to fix upon some one a partner-ship in her guilt, which could no longer be hidden, selected Sir Charles Dilke as the most available person, her theory being that he, having been criminally intimate with her mother, would not enter the witness-box for fear of the disclosures which would inevitably follow. It was important to bear in mind, he said, that all the women mentioned in the case, according to Mrs. Crawford's story, were miscresses of Sir Charles Dilke, namely: Mrs. Rogerson, Fanny, Sarah and the respondent's mother. Was this likely? He thought no. There were most available person, her theory being that his likely? He thought not. There was cothing to prove the fact but the unsup-ported testimony of a self-confessed strumpet, and he would leave it to ported jury whether they believed that Charles Dilke had held illicit relations, not with any of the other men-tioned but with Mrs. Crawford herself. Sir Conarles Dilke had solemuly sworn that he had not. Mrs. Crawford had stated in the witness box in a manner denoting entire absence of solemnity and manifestly with the object of criminating one for the sake of shielding others, that he had. The weight of testimony was perhaps agains Stroharles Dilke, but the weight of cvidence was overwhelmingly in his favor. Sir Walter received numerous suggestions during his epeceh from Sir Charles Dilke's corporal. tions during his speech from Sir Charles Dilke's counsel, Sir Henry James and Attorney-General Russell. His address was extremely argumentative, but lacking in passion. His style of delivery was not of the convincing sort, his points inspired no enthusiasm, and he resumed his seat amid silence that was almost painful.

AFTER THE SPEECH Then there was a slight shuffling of feet, as the judge left the cours for a few min utes for the purpose of imbibing some cool-ing concoction, which the fearful heat of the

alike, awaiting only the moment when the revenge should be complete. Mr. Crawford is a typical Scotchman. His face is cov-ered with a red beard, dressed in orthodox fashion, yet his features are not repulsive.

JUDGE MANNEN'S CHARGE. Judge Hannen's re-entry into the cour Judge Hannen's re-entry into the course was a signal for an expressive silence. Sir Charles Diike's uncasiness was then pair. fully manifest. His whole suspense burst from him in large beads of perspiration, which came trickling from his brow in constant succession. He almost continually used his handkerchief and endeatored to assume an indifferent sir. He sat ored to assume an indifferent air. He sat in full view of the jury cutting holes in a piece of paper with a penknife, in the hope apparently of convincing the jury that this was his habit when in an abstracted mood and that it might account for the mutilated diaries prominently referred to in the cvidence. The Judge opened his charge in slow, solemn and measured tones. Every syllable which he uttered was distinctly court. Before three minutes had passed every one knew that Sir Charles Dilke was a ruined gentleman.

As Sir James Hannen drew near the end of his summing up, and as the points in the evidence which he put forward for the consideration of the jury told more and more against him, Sir Charles Dilke repeatedly surned to his counsel and in a loud voice di sented from the views expressed from the bench. The Judge, however, took no notice of these rude interruptions, proceeding as calmly with his charge as though no such person as Sir Charles Dilke were in existence. Mr. Crawford, when he saw that his evenge was certain, leaned his head upon is hands, his elbows resting on the table at which he sat. In this position he quietly awaited the verdict, which, after the charge rom the bench, could but be a mere form

THE VERDICT. The jury retired at seven minutes before o'clock and returned at ten minutes past, having been out exactly seventeen minutes. As soon as they had filed into the box a reathless silence again prevailed. "Gen themen, have you agreed upon a verdict?" asked the clerk. "We have," replied the foreman. "We find that the decree neight for the dissolution of the marriage of Donald Crawford was not obtained contrary to the justice to the case or by reason of material tacts not being brought to the knowledge of the court!" Every eye was fixed upon the jury while the foreman read the verdiet. Then, without a cheer or the slightest manifestation of feeling, except that of relief that the continuous strain was at last relaxed, the spectators looked about them, when to their astonishment Sir Charles Dilke was nowhere to be seen. Seeing nothing to hope for from the jury he quietly edged towards the door, and when the foreman uttored the words "Was not obtained." Sir Charles passed out of court a ruined and disgraced man. He appeared flushed and excited, but still making a heroic effort to retain his composure.

A DECLARATION OF INNOCENCE,
Your correspondent, who was awaiting
the verdict at the door, whispered to Sir
Charles Dilke as he passed out, "Sir
Charles Days of the base of th harles, I am sorry this has overtaken you. Sir Charles Dake replied, hurrisoly, "So help my God I am innocent," and rapidly CONCLUDING SCENES.

After the verdies was read Mr. Crawford's counsel, Mr. Matthews, speedily took advantage of the stuation by obtaining an allowance of costs from the Queen's Proctor, and a piecgo from the Judge that the rule would be made absolute An extra fee was granted to the jury, and instead of passing out through the crowd

ir Charles Dike slipped through the udge's entrance into the street, where his brougham stood ready to hurry him away Judge's entrance into suc succes, who was brougham stood ready to hurry him away from the scene of his disgrace. He was driven rapidly to his home at Chelsea.

Mr. Crawford walked through the main hall of the law courts and was loudly cheered by the crowd therein assembled. When he reached the street the cheering was renewed by the growd outside. was renewed by the crowd outside Captain Forster, for whom Mrs. Crawford has in many ways shown so much regard, lost his courage when he saw the turbulent assemblage which awaited his coming He turned back and found refuge in a private room in one of the courts, from Captain Forster, for whom Mrs. Craw-ford has in many ways shown so much regard, lost his courage when he saw the in a private room in one of the courts, from which he did not emerge until his would be

formentors had vanished. The Queen's Proctor was vigorously A solitary sympathizor of the fallen baronet in the crowd outside proposed three cheers for Sir Charles Dilke when the verdiet was announced, but no one responded

er Mrs. Crawford, her sisters, nor ady Dilko were present during the pro seedings to day.
Sir Charles Dilke has issued the followng address to the Chelsea electors: "Gen-emen,—You are aware that the intervention of the Queen's proctor in the case of Crawford vs. Crawford, on the plea that the said divorce was pronounced contrary of the justice of the case, has led to a

verdict in which the finding of sustices Butt has been affirmed. This decision has been come to without my being allowed to appear by councel or to address the jury, rithout my being allowed to gross examine myself; also without my being supplied with the particulars or being given in advance the names of witnesses, all of which under the order of the court have which under the order of the court have been freely supplied to the other side. The Queen's Proctor, who accepted some of my suggestions for the cross examination, and Sir Walter Phillimore, who main taiked my position with conspicuous ability, appearing, how spicuous ability, appearing, how as found in the stock well, into which it sire Walter Finished.

The calls of the model of the calls of the model of the calls of the call practically to disclose the defence before the evidence in supports of the charges was given. I have always known how difficult my cause would be, even if it were presented, as I had reason to suppose it would be, by my own advisers, and I have never concealed it from you, but the mathod of procedure ordered by the courts intensified the difficulty. As far as my public life goes, I have no option but to sustained no injury, though it was hadly intensified the difficulty. As far as my public life goes, I have no option but to accept the verdiet. While protesting once more against its justice, I can only assure you, and with equal solemnity sworn in court, that I am innocent of the charges brought against me, and respectfully and gratefully bid you farewell.—I am yours faithfully. Charles Dinks."

aithfully, CHARLES DILKE."

They were sitting together beneath the shade of one of the giants of the forest, szing with rapture on the beautiful moun-

A BIG JUMP.

Man Jumps from Brooklyn Bridge to a Bet-He is Unburt A last (Friday) night's New York despatch says: Shortly after 2 o'clock a lumber waggon was noticed passing over the bridge with two men riding on it Something in the air of one of them attracted the attention of Patrolman Nally. of the bridge squad, and he watched to waggon as it went on. When about 100 feet east of the New York tower, and near the third lamp post, one of the men stood up and took off his coat. He looked around carclessly and said to the driver, "Well, here goes for luck." He stepped from the waggon to the rail, and, without hesitating a second, jumped off. Less than twenty people were near at the time. The man fell down straight to the water, 120 feet, striking in a bunch, but with his feet first. He sank from sight and reappeared a He sank from sight and reappeared a moment later with both hands at his chest as if in pain. A shift, hovering nigh with some men in it, rapidly rowed up and took the man in. The boat was pulled to the foot of Dover street and landed. In the meanting, three selicements. meantime three policemen of the bridge tiquad had run around and down to the pier. They arrested the man and took him to the Oak Street Station. He did not seem to be much injured by his terrible fall, and walked long without assistance, followed by a mob of cheering boys and men. At the station he was asked his name and said it was Stephen Broodly. Oa heing asked

then said, "I retues to give my address,"

then said, "I retues to give my address,"

As soon as possible he was stripped of his wet clothes and some dry ones given him. He refused to answer any questions. He began to shiver and complained of being cold. He saked for liquor, which was given him, and after this several sporting men came in and shook hands with the sport of them he follows the sport of the man and shook hands with the sport of them he follows the sport of the sport o cold. He asked for liquor, which was given him, and after this several sporting men came in and shook hands with him. To one of them he said: "Didn't I do it nice, though? I said I could do it, and I did." To a question as to how he felt, he said: "O., I m all right." He said he struck the wave for the said he

said: "Oh, I m all right." He said he struck the water feet first and he went down quite a distance, and he was "a little light-headed at first, but was all right now." It is thought the leap was the result of a wager of \$100 with some prominerat sports. He wagered that he could do it without injury, and they bet he would not accomplish it. Broodie is 23 years old, dark complexioned, and is about 5 feet 6 inches in height.

Brocdie is said to have twice jumped from high bridges. His friends say his principal reason for making the jump to day vas to win a bet of \$200, as he desperate need of money.

BOODLE AND INCOMPETENCY. Serious Charges Made Agaiust the British War Office.

A London cable says: The War Office A London cable says: The War Office announces that in consequence of an article published in the Times of the 19th inst., charging the officials of the Ordnance Department with corruption, Generals Campbell, Reilly and Alderson, successively chiefs of that department for the past twelve years, demanded an inquiry before a competent tribunal, and that Mc. Campbell Bannerman, War Secretary, refused to grant it, because the charges were Campbell Bannerman, War Secretary, re-fused to grant it, because the charges were vague and were not supported by any state-ment of faces. The Times article referred to declared that the War Department is composed of military men without mechanical, chemical or metallurgical knowledge; of men who are babies in the hands of substitutions of the call the hands of substitutions of the call whom are phase bolders in a private guntery company. If England should become involved in a war o-morrow she would be compelled. become a suppliant to Krupp to supply means of defending her national existence. High efficials of the department are said to carry on quite a thriving industry in buying condemned stores in one depot and selling them to another as new stores. It is a common belief in garrison towns that nothing is saleable to the War Office excep by bribary.

A HORRIBLE DEATH

Vicious Pony Kills a Child Before it

A Webb City, Mo., despatch Lexas pony of doubtful disposition, which little Richard had taken to water, leading it by a long rope halter, which was tied around the horse's need, and was preparing to return it to the stall, when the animal

A Child's Miraculous Escape. An Indianapolis despatch says: The singular escape from death of a child two years and six months old is reported from the country. Yesterday a neighbor passing the farmhouse of Jesse Green heard a child crying and asked the mother if the infant had not wandered away from the house. She replied that it was in the barn with its father, but her fears being excited she started out to look for it. The cries sustained no injury, though it was badly chilled by its long stay in the water.

For His Mother's Sake. A Pittsburgh despatch says: Peter Shell, a young man about 18 years of age, arrived here Sunday morning on the truck of one of the Pullman sleepers attached to the New York and Chicago limited express, having ridden from Fort Wayne, Ind., a distance of 320 miles, in that way. He says be is en route to Washington to see his mother, who is seriously ill. He tells a thrilling story of his experience and narrow escapes as the train rushed along at the rate of from forby to fifty miles an hour. He suffered much from cold, his hands at times becoming so numb that he ould scarcely hold on to the truck. A suboription was started by the passengers which nested the young man quite a hand some sum, and after a hearty breakfast he was started on his way to Washington in a Pallman car.

Never lend a man money who talks of it domestic animals, and if there are any kinds

FARM AND GARDEN.

Falling Apples Profitably Taken Care of by Hogs and Sheep.

XPRRIMENTS WITH UNSHOD HORSES.

to Combat the Ravages o the Potato Beetle.

suck out the juice. The gophor should promptly exterminated.

Members of the Elmira Farmers' Club, Members of the Edmira Farmers Club, at a late meeting, asserted that innumers able tests have shown that posts made of red celar would last indefinitely, certainly 100 years, for posts are now standing in that valley which have been set land reset many times, covering a period of 80 years or more, and they are still sound. We cannot give experience nearly so long as this, but 30 years ago we took possession of a

Forest Tree Seedlings.

Observations have been made at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station on the hardines of young forcet tree seedlings, after severe winters. Seedlings of green ash and yellow locust escaped without any loss; I per cent. of scarlet maple and black ash was killed; 5 per cent. of red oak, 6 per cent. of white ash and wild cherry. 7 per cent. of maple sugar, 8 per cent. the soil, growth, condition and de-

Barefooted Horses Mr. P. H. Fagin, a furniture and piano mover a) Maiden, Mass., writes as follows

lame since.
"I drive on hard, flint roads, and, of round on any kind of going in the city.

"I drove to Shrewsbury, thirty-five miles from Malden, after two days" rain, in February, 1885, when it was so ity that a boy could skate all the way with me. I had no trouble. I left home at 7 a.m., arrived at Shrewsbury at 3 40 p.m., and my barefooted horses did not sip.

The hoef is hard and broad, and the from a full and many parts have been at the from a full and many parts.

in the morning and as much as possible while the dew is on the leaves, as the plaster will then adhere better. How to Feed a Horse. It is about as difficult, as we understand

About forty privates of the Royal Irish R flos have deserted from Halifax, N. S., since the 1st of July and only two of them have been captured. Such a large number of desertions, within such a short time, is unprecedented in that garrison.

Mmc. Schulza-Deluzsch, widow of the famous political conomist, was burned to death in her house near Berlin, owing to as broken:

A Northwest Pest. The gophers are said to have caused greater damage to the wheat crop in the Qa'Appelle district than the drouth. Acres upon acres of wheat are said to have been out down as if out with a knife, and the explanation is that owing to the excessively dry weather the dry weather the gophers cannot get water to drink and bite off the wheat stalks, to

Red Cedar.

red oak, 6 per cent of white ash and wild cherry, 7 per cent of maple sugar, 8 pecent of catalpa, 20 per cent of red oak, 33 per cent of cucumber tree, 50 per cent of black walnut, 55 per cent of chestnut, and 81 per cent of white oak seedlings were killed by severe winter. There is no doubt that these results would vary with the soil strowth condition and degree of ripeness of the plants, which would be ex trolled by external circumstances in different localities and seasons.

concerning his experience with barefooted horses:

"I have driven my three horses (two weighing 1,100 pounds each and one 1,300 pounds) since January, 1885, without shoes. The large horse has always been lame since I bought him, fourteen years sgo, until I took his shoes cff. He has not gene

course, on pavements in the city of Boston. My horses travel better than before their shoes were taken off. They are not afraid on slippery pavements, as they were with shoes on. I have no trouble in getting round on any kind of going in the city.

reg is full and plump and on a level. They ook aplendid; I should like to have you see them. I have driven two winters on ice and snow, I must say, altegether better toon when I had them shed. Their feet are botter for all purposes, and I know they can trot facter, pull as much, go more mules in the same. niles in the same time than they could

Battling with the Potato Beetle. A thrifty growth of vine is much protect A thrifty growth of vine is much protection against the ravages of the potato beetle, says the American Cultivator. Other things being equal the beetle will lay her eggs on the weakest, feeblest-growing potato hill in the field. Instinct teaches her to avoid thrifty vines full of sap and which also hold the due a long time in the which also hold the due a long time in the morning. Heavy dows and rains prevent many potato bug, eggs from hatching. The use of gypsum with Paris green on potatoes has thus a double advantage. The poison destroys the bugs already hatched, and the gypsum makes the vine more thrifty, holds dew on it longer and thus addles many of the eggs. Frequent cultivation of the soil the eggs. Excuent cultivation of the soil is also helpful in keeping the potato bugs in check. The cultivator should be drawn around the horse's access and was preparing to return it to the stall, when the animal became unmanageable, and the little fellow tightened his grip on the rope and wound it around his wrist. The horse gave a pinner, throwing the child up in the air, and then whirling around a few times started at full speed over the hill. Mrs. Brinkley, the mother of the boy, saw the horse start and her son being dragged over the rocks, while his body was bouncing up and down, and heard his screams and ories for help as he passed near her in his course, but was powerless to help him. The lad died in an hour and a half after being taken to his home.

> t, for a man to find our just how to feed a horse to the best advantage, all things considered, as it is to find out how to feed him. self. Oats are the natural grain food of the horse. This is the popular verdict. But sett. Oass are the natural grain food of the horse. This is the popular verdict. But does the horse not want or need something clee? Yes, he wants a reasonable allowance of good hay, clover or timothy, or the two combined. Oat straw is good when the oats are cut before the stalk has lost all its green hue. Wheat would be found a nourishing food for the horse, and not go dear as some would at first think. But it is a very concentrated food, and all such must be fed with great care, and in connection with coarser food of ome kind. It oats are crushed, or just coarsely ground, they will prove more nourishing. In Eugland, they are passed between rollers. But if a horse's teeth are good, it will generally grind its oats pretty well. There is a gree distinct on the support of the s good, it will generally grind its oats pretty well. There is a great difference in horses, however, in this respect, just as there is in men. Some bolt their food much more rapidly and less masticated than others. But whatever grain you feed, do not let the norse drink immediately after. If you do horse drink immediately after. If you do, much of the grain will be washed out of the tomach without being digested. See that the horse is properly watered a little while before eating its grain. Corn is not the best food for the horse. It is too carbon-accous, or heating and fattening. Not every one wants a fat horse. Fat is not a sign of the bast of health in either man or horse. It is better to sell the corn and buy oats with the money received for it. Corn is apt to make a horse stiff and loggy. It is very concentrated food, as well as fattening. All dry feed is not the best for the horse's health. It needs a few roots, apples, carrots, potatoes or other succulent ood, as a reliah and a regulator of the bowels. Nor is all grass good for the horse, if it is to do any work, as most people know, we presume. A moderate ration of grass, followed with dry hay, and always eccom; anied with oats, will do a horse good

relishes a little variety, and it does him good.—National Live Stock Journal. Stock in Orchards. An economical farmer will endeavor o turn to good account everything pro-luced on the farm, suffering nothing to run

utilized in feeding some species of

The horse, like man and other

Should be used to best advantage as manure.

Orchards may be cultivated and cropped for many years after planting, and many advocate their continued cultivation, even through cropping ceases, after they come into bearing. Many of our farmers find a batter way, in our opinion in pasturing the orchards with swine or sheep, after they arrive at the age when cropping is inexpedient. We do not think very highly of the value of the short, weak grass that grows under the shade of apple trees, but whatever of value it contains may as well be worked over in the digestive organs of animals and its nutriment extracted as to rot on the ground. We would pasture the orchard with swine or sheep, not so much because of the grass they would save as for their services in consuming the falling fruit, From soon after the apples begin to develop until they are finally harvested, they are constantly dropping, and most of those that drop contain some insect detrimental to its full development. It is better that those insects should be consumed and digested by some animal with strong digestive organs than that they should be allowed to organs than that they should be allowed to should be used to best advantage as manure by some animal with by some animal with strong digestive organs than that they should be allowed to pass through their various transformations and multiply their species to prey upon the future fruit of the orchard. While these animals will render the orchardist these animals will render the orchardist the greatest service by their work early in the sesson, devouring the small, green fruit, containing the larve of the codimenth, preventing its further progres-sion and depositing eggs for the second rood, they receive the greatest benefit themselves from the nearly mature later in the season. At the rates apples have ruled of late years we question whether any better disposition can be whether any better disposition can made of fallen fruit than to let the animals gather it. If no attempts were made to save for market any but the most perfect fruit that hangs on the tree until-fully leveloped and matured, we are of the fully leveloped and matured, we are of the opinion that farmers would realize more for their apples than they do now in their attempts to sell all classes. The market would not be over supplied and the fruit offered would be much better. Then, in addition to the nutriment obtained by the animals, and the services rendered by animals, and the services rendered by the animals, and the services rendered by them to the orchardists in checking the increase of injurious insects, the manure left by them on the orchard inoreases its productiveness. It is coming to be pretty well understood that successive seasons' growth of wood and successive crops of fruit cannot be taken from the soil without gradually expending its crops of fruit cannot be taken from the soil without gradually exhausting it, and then it must be fed, in some way, if expected to consinue productive. To add still more to the supply of manure, feed the animals pastured on the orehards liberally with rich foods. Skim-milk, cornmesl, wheat middlings, oats, peas and oil meal all afford manures rich in nitrogen and phosphates, and all that is not converted into pork, or mutton or wool, will be left or ato pork, or mutton or wool, will be left or the ground in manure. There is little doubt that if orcharding is to continue profitable in this country, it must go hand in hand with stock rearing and feeding, that the manure question must not be disregarded. The pasturing orchards with swine has the effect to maintain their productiveness, and that the fruit is less wormy has been attested by many conspicuous case not mere theory, but theory supported by not mere theory, but theory supported by many examples. Some prefer turning in their swine without rings in their, noses and permitting them root over the surface repeatedly, keeping it mellow and destroyng any cut worms and wire-worms in the oil. This is much better policy than allow-ng the grass to mature and removing it as latter practice is hard upon a orchard. But we think we prefer keeping jewols in the noses of the swine and then supplementing the food they are able to obtain from grass and fruit, by liberal rations of milk and grain.

There has never been a London season with so few dances, says the Pall Mall Gazette. At homes, with or without music, Gazette. At homes, with or without music, recoptions, with drawing room entertainments, have been plentiful enough, but the old fashioned ball seems to have become a thing of the past. No doubt one explanation has been the want of money. But it is not the only one. A bad and selfish habit has lately grown up in London society of not introducing. It is a very simple way out of what is sometimes a habit has lately grown appeared to the control of t n potatoes fatiguing night unless the party is very d, and the guest- all know each other. It is very much easier to do nothing at all, and let the guests, as Mrs. Proudie says, group themselves. But young ladies who want to waitz are not content merely to group themselves. They prefer be coupled to being grouped, and so ano flashion crept in to assist the solfish or negligent or gauche party givers. This was fer girls to bring their own partners was for girls to bring their own partners with them. It succeeded for a time but not entirely. Many old-fashioned persons preferred to ask their own guests. They had a kind of feeling that their rooms were not assembly rooms, and that they ought to know the names, or at least, the appearance of the guests who came to their ance, of the guests who came to their house. The orush accordingly superseded the ball. Society has become stupid, and unless hostesses will break through a bad habit and attend to their duties we shall ance, of the guests who coase to keep its place among English

A Presbyterian Divine on Home Rule In a recent address Professor Henry Drummond, the well-known Presbyterian divine, said: Lord and Lady Aberdeer have done more for Ireland than all the Acts passed during the century. The Irish have been led by them to feel that they are not connected with England by the iron hand, but by the heart. Home Rule must hand, but by the heart. Home Rule must be given at once. His great difficulty was the fear that it would discourage the Protestant religion, especially in Ulster, and lead to the stamping of it out by the Romanists. He had found that fear to be groundless. It is not true that the Presbyterians are up in arms against this Bill. Of the three Presbyterian ministers at Cork, in the heart of the Roman Catholic country, two are warm Home Rulers. One of try, two are warm Home Rulers. One of them, Rev. Matthew Karr, is the oldest try, two are warm Home Rulers. One of them, Rev. Matthew Karr, is the oldest Presbyterian minister in Ireland, and has been thirty-eight years in the south. He says after his experience he is ready to entrust his civil and religious liberty to the Irish people with the fullest conviction that the trust will be safe in their keeping.

Overheard on a Steamer

Hello, Fred, you here?" "Why, Harry! how are you, old man? Haven't seen you for an age,"
"Where are you bound? Mount Desert?" "No; Campobello, with my wife."
"Oh, yes; you are married now.

forgot." Yee; I have deserted the glorious brotherhood. So that Emmett girl at Mount Desert for the didn't catch you a'ter all. She made a allant struggie for you, though, old man, see, I heard you married some alse, but pon my honor I forgot the name."

> What ! er_" Oh !"-Life,

Grateful for Government favors received the Quebec & Lake St. John Railway Com-pany are endeavoring to revive Sir Adolphe Caron's popularity in Quebec county. It is announced this evening that at his pressing solicitation they have resolved to immedi duced on the farm, suffering nothing to run to waste. Whatever cannot be used to advanage as human food may possibly be utilized in feeding come greeies of the former is a new scheme imagined for the purpose of appeasing the wrath of a