

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

CANADA.

Numbers of Dakota settlers are crossing over into Manitoba.

Two cattle sheds were destroyed by fire at Montreal on Sunday and 32 cattle were cremated.

Bears are working great havoc among sheep and calves in Broughton, county of Dorchester, Quebec.

The recent north-east gales have packed the coast of Newfoundland with ice for fifteen miles out.

The Dominion Government has decided to advertise in leading English papers for tenders for a fast Atlantic steamship service.

An immense amount of damage has been done in the townships of Malahide and Bayham by washouts and the destruction of bridges.

A number of Franciscan monks from France are expected to arrive next week in Montreal, where they will start a novitiate.

The Manitoba Land Tax bill has been declared *ultra vires* by the full court on account of the clause authorizing the charge of ten per cent. interest.

A fire on Saturday, supposed to be incendiary, at Moosomin, in the North-West, destroyed property to the value of \$190,000; insured for about \$48,000.

Montreal is about to secure a loan of £600,000 in London at a minimum of 83, or better than the last loan two years ago. Tenders are advertised for.

Wm. Maitland, aged about 45, a well-to-do resident of Pilkington township, was run over and killed by a gravel train about four miles north of Guelph on the G. T. K. on Saturday.

Archbishop Fabre has issued a pastoral letter calling upon members of the Church in the archdiocese of Montreal to discontinue attending places of amusement and excursions on Sunday.

The Canadian Pacific railway will extend a branch in Southern Manitoba from Glenboro to Plum Creek. Construction on this extension will be completed before the time for running the season's crop.

The annual commencement exercises of the University of Toronto were conducted on Tuesday. Mr. Edward Blake, chancellor of the university, was admitted to the LL. D., and he delivered an important address.

In Quebec city the other day a golden wedding was celebrated, the ceremony being repeated with the same groomsmen and bridesmaid as on the first marriage; and the same haxman conveyed the party to the church.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught having graciously consented, he was elected an honorary member of Her Majesty's Army and Navy Veterans Society of Toronto at a meeting held by that organization on Tuesday night.

A despatch from Victoria, B. C., says the seal pirates in Behring Sea are ingeniously getting ahead of the United States preventive service by having a steamer to receive their catch of skins, too swift to be overtaken by the American gunboats.

A Kingston correspondent says that this summer the waiters at Crossman and Edge-wood park hotels will be nearly all college men from Cornell and Yale, while Normal school girls will act in the same capacity at the Thousand Island park hotels.

Peter Draker was working at the farm of Charles Sealey in Nelson township, near Watkinson, the other day drawing stumps with a dumping machine, and when in the act of drawing a stump the chain broke and flew back, striking Draker in the chest, inflicting a fatal wound.

The sum of \$200,000 will be spent by the Canadian Pacific railway at Fort William this summer. Train despatchers and the assistant superintendent's headquarters will be removed from Port Arthur to Fort William shortly. The new buildings will include an annex to the present elevator with a capacity of 150,000 bushels.

The estimated expenditure of the City of Toronto for 1890 amounts to \$7,954,573, the largest, probably, ever submitted to a municipality in the Dominion. The receipts to meet this outlay will be derived from the general rate, the assessment being 17 1/2 mills per dollar on \$136,500,000, which will give \$2,899,357, and from debentures to the amount of \$6,155,216.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Salisbury Government has resolved to adjourn Parliament at the end of July until the middle of October.

George Washington Butterfield, an American, has sued the London *Financial News* for £100,000 damages for alleged libel.

General Viscount Wolseley has declined the chief command of the forces in India in succession to the Duke of Connaught.

Mr. Balfour is said to be preparing for publication in America an article replying to Mr. Parnell's recent criticism of the Irish Land Purchase bill.

Cardinal Manning celebrated his silver jubilee, the 25th anniversary of his elevation to the dignity of archbishop in the Roman Catholic hierarchy on Sunday.

Cardinal Manning speaks in very high terms of Mr. William O'Brien's novel, and says the reading of it has impressed him deeply with Ireland's terrible sorrows, born of race and religious hatred.

The marriage of Mr. William O'Brien, the Nationalist member of Parliament, and Miss Raffojevich took place on Wednesday, at the Brompton Oratory, London, with the Archbishop of Cashel officiating.

The highest honours at June examination at Cambridge University have been won by Miss Philippa Fawcett, daughter of the late Prof. Fawcett, who is bracketed as the superior of the male senior wranglers on the mathematical trips.

The London *Standard* declares that England is willing to make reasonable concessions to the demands of the Newfoundland colonists. England does not desire to quarrel with France, but she will not allow Newfoundland to secede from the Empire.

Lord Ripon and a large deputation on Saturday presented to Cardinal Manning, on behalf of the congregation of the Cathedral, a cheque for £3,676 and an illuminated address on the occasion of his silver jubilee. The Cardinal said he would devote the money to completing the cathedral.

The Duke of Orleans has taken a house in the west end of London.

AGRICULTURAL.

Rose Culture.

There is no flower more easily cultivated than the rose, and none which pays so well for time and labor. Select a spot not shaded by trees or buildings, for your rose garden. The soil should be a rich loam; it can hardly be too rich. Dig a trench two or three feet deep and fill in the first six inches with coal cinders or old bones.

The next eight inches should be well-rotted cow manure, then fill in with the soil, to which has been added nearly half its quantity of sand. This will make the bed about twelve or fifteen inches high.

Circular beds are the nicest for roses, and show them off to the best advantage. The outer row of bushes should be trimmed to be shorter than those in the middle of the bed. Roses bloom better in the middle of the bed. Monthly roses should not be planted with the perpetuals, as the latter are the strongest growers and would soon crowd the others out. For general planting, the perpetuals are most satisfactory, as they need less protection through the cold weather. Some of them bloom almost as freely as tea roses do.

The best time for planting roses is during April. Set the young plants from eighteen inches to two feet apart, each way. During the summer they will need little care beyond weeding, watering, and pruning, but in the fall they claim attention.

Before the fall rains, give the rose beds a good dressing of stable manure, or any down to the roots, and what remains serves as mulching. In places where the winters are not severe that is all the protection the bushes will need. Where more covering is necessary, be careful not to put it on too soon. A little freezing is not injurious. The covering should permit of a circulation of air through it, and should be nothing that will retain water; neither should any material be used which will ferment or heat. I prefer straw, forest leaves, and branches of the evergreen. Before covering them, cut out all tender wood, and cut back all the old wood to within six inches of the ground. That will send the sap down to give strength to the roots.

Tea roses may be frozen to the ground; but if the roots are not injured they will send up strong shoots in the spring, and bloom better than ever. Tea roses require more protection than the perpetuals, but may be taken out all winter in many localities. Where the winters are severe, the roses can be left up and wintered in the cellar. Leave them out just as long as it is safe. When you take them up, cut back the tops to within six inches of the ground, and pack the roots in a box of nice, mellow soil well pressed down. Place the box near the cellar window, and water the plants occasionally during the winter, but only when absolutely necessary to keep the roots from shriveling.

Do not uncover the plants in the spring until the frost has left the ground, and the weather is mild. As soon as the covering is removed, cut away all dead wood, even if the stalks must be cut clear to the ground. This is absolutely necessary to the well being of the plant. The beds should then be nicely dug over and raked, and as much of the mulching worked into the soil as can be.

Water your rose bushes during the summer with soap-suds. It kills the worms and acts as a stimulant to the plant.

IN GENERAL.

Louise Michel, the female anarchist, is thought to be a lunatic.

M. Risticis about to bring a suit for divorce against his wife, ex-King Milan being named as co-respondent.

Ango, the Sicilian merchant recently captured by brigands, has been released on the payment of \$50,000.

President Carnot, of France, has granted pardons to 72 workmen sent to prison for offenses in connection with recent strikes.

Small-pox is epidemic at various places on the German-Belgian frontier and a number of deaths from the disease are reported.

The Africa territorial negotiations between Germany and England are at a standstill, and Germany has resolved to wait for England to meet her half way.

Emperor William, in receiving a deputation from the German guilds, declared it was his most earnest wish to see handicraft again on the same basis as in the fourteenth century.

The Berlin *National Zeitung* says Germany disputes England's right to Uganda in East Africa, and will not surrender the district until the treaties made by Dr. Peters are inquired into.

The Duke of Orleans.

After serving one hundred and seventeen days of the two years' sentence imposed upon him, the Duke of Orleans, whose recent appearance in Paris created such a sensation, was taken to the frontier on the night of the 3rd inst. and set at liberty. The action of President Carnot in granting his release was not due to any special effort on the part of the Duke's friends to secure his pardon. It is not clear either that the royal prisoner is particularly elated over what has taken place. Judging from the tone of his remarks that have been made public he seems to consider imprisonment in France, his native land, no greater calamity than liberty abroad as an exile. In replying to his jailer who communicated the news of pardon he said: "I know that no one may petition against a pardon. I can only bow to the decision you communicate to me, and thank you for all the consideration you have shown to me." Also in a note sent to the "comrades of his class" he says: "My pardon restores me to my sorrows. Exile is only a change in the nature of my captivity." The Duke persists in his declaration that his return to France was prompted by a desire to serve his country according to the law which requires the sons of France on attaining their majority to serve three years in the army. This resolution he says remains unbroken and that nothing shall make him renounce the ardent hope of serving his country. On the other hand, there are those who attribute his appearance to a desire to effect a *coup d'etat*. They suspect that the movement was planned by the royalists who have never submitted gracefully to the Republic. Be this as it may the incident serves to show the firm hold upon the masses of the present order. The Republic in France has evidently come to stay. The chances are that the ill-advised and disappointed youth he played his part, and that now he will disappear from public view.

MARKS OF THE MOUTH.

The foal is born with twelve grinders.

When four front teeth have made their appearance the foal is twelve days old, and when the next four assert themselves its age will be about twenty-eight days. The corner teeth make their appearance when the foal is eight months old, and these latter attain the height of the front teeth at the age of a year. The two-year olds have the kernel—the dark substance in the middle of the tooth's crown—ground out of all the front teeth. In the third year the middle front teeth are shifted, and when three years old these are substituted by the permanent (or horse) teeth, which are larger and more yellow than their predecessors. The next teeth are shifted in the fourth year, and the corner teeth in the fifth, giving place to the permanent nippers.

At five years of age a horse has forty teeth, of which twenty-four are grinders, far back in the jaw, with which we have little to do. But, be it remembered, horses invariably have tusks which mares very rarely do. Before the age of six is arrived at the tusk is full grown, and has a slight groove on its internal surface (which generally disappears with age, the tusk itself becoming more round and blunt), and at six the kernel or mark is worn out of the middle front teeth. There will still be a difference of color in the centre of the tooth.

The tusks have now attained their full growth, being nearly or quite an inch in length, convex without, concave within, tending to a point, and the extremity somewhat curved. Now, or perhaps some months before, the horse may be said to have a perfect mouth.

At seven years the mark, as described, is very nearly worn out of the four center nippers, and fast wearing away in the corner teeth, especially in mares, but the black mark still remains in the center of the tooth, and is not completely filled up until the animal is eight years old. As he gets on past seven the bridle teeth begin to wear away.

At eight the kernel has entirely disappeared from all the lower nippers. It is said to be "past mark of mouth." There are indications, however, after this age which will enable a very shrewd observer to guess very closely at a horse's age, but none that can be relied upon by observers.

Farm Notes.
To hatch out young turkeys during the wet season is to lose them.
To prevent egg-eating make the nests high and dark, and compel the hens to go in from the front.

Fruits ripening under glass must have a comparatively dry air and plenty of ventilation, or they will lack colour and flavour.
Turnips should be sown in small breadths for summer supply. Use manure abundant, and after sowing sprinkle over the bed a little lime or soot. This usually prevents the eating off of the young plant by the fly, as it is only while in the seed-leaf that turnips are in danger.

A writer in *The Swineherd* calls attention to the importance of growing peas for the swine. They should be regularly fed with

other food, and it is a good idea to sow them with oats. The common Canada pea is used for seed.
Guess-work about cheese or butter-making should never be tolerated. It is impossible to guess, with the finger, within eight or ten degrees of the actual temperature of a churning of cream; besides, it is always some trouble to wash the finger before testing the cream. Four or five degrees, even, make all the difference between good and poor butter.

Beef root is not one of the most useful of vegetables. It does not rank with potatoes, cabbage, peas, and such like, in this respect, but it is a valuable accompaniment to various kinds of food, and as a salad or relish is esteemed. It is as easily grown as a turnip. About the latter end of April is the best time to sow the seed. It should be put in rows one foot apart, and in rather loose, not over-rich, soil, as medium-sized roots are the most desirable. Two or three rows a few yards in length will give a small supply for a considerable time.

A New York farmer digs potatoes after this fashion: With the reversible plow run under the hills, turning them all one way, the tubers can mostly be thrown out; then pick them up; take the cultivator and go over the pieces lengthwise of the rows and then pick up again. Two or three repetitions of this, and there are but few left. I find I can dig them cheaper this way than with the hoe; and besides, the ground is left in admirable condition to be sown to rye or if not sown to winter rye it may be sown to oats in the spring, without plowing if you have the right kind of a harrow.

Water is the sure and indispensable thing to develop into full size, beauty and juiciness all the fruit that any strawberry plant has formed within itself. The Massachusetts man who tried perforated pipes to water his beds and then found heavy mulching better and cheaper might have justly credited the latter also with its value to the soil as it gradually decays into food for future crops. And, besides this, on heavy soils it becomes a great improver of the mechanical texture.

Those twenty-five boys and girls of Birmingham, Mich., who formed themselves into an active society for beautifying the village, and who have been so assiduous, enterprising and successful, set a noble example to young people of other places who feel a desire to distinguish themselves by works of public usefulness, such as every resident is sure to approve of. And, while improving their town, they greatly improve themselves in disposition, knowledge and character.

A very good idea—that of dropping a handful of light, dry sawdust on low plants, as beans, before a night in which frost is feared. Usually the wind will take it off the leaves next day better than a broom would, and when dry weather comes it will help, according to its quantity, to retain moisture about the roots.

The advice to cut wood for rails, stakes or other outdoor use in summer, when in full leaf and growth, is sound, as is abundantly proved here. Stakes used for supporting raspberry and blackberry canes cut at that time and peeled are entirely sound and of excellent use three years later; but those not peeled are half-decayed and unpleasant to handle, the bark being loose. Those cut in winter are useless after two years. They are all of young sprouts, the thinnings of chestnut and locust groves, and average about two inches in diameter at the base. They are set in our firm soil in holes made by pointed iron bar, and when cutting them short stubs of side-branches are left—a blow or two of the iron on one of these short projections sends the pointed stake down firmly in the hole.

Attractions for the World's Fair.
The inability of the directors of the World's Fair to settle upon some special attraction for their great exhibition, is in danger of exposing them to an experience similar to that of the afflicted housekeeper when the sewing-machine and organ agents of the community learn that her home is still unprovided with furniture. First was the suggestion of the veteran showman, P. T. Barnum, that they endeavor to secure the mummified corpse of King Ramesses II, the Pharaoh of the Exodus, and of his daughter, the savior of the infant Moses. Then followed the proposal of Eiffel, of tower fame, and Edison, the famous electrician, to build a tower twice as large and high as the Paris structure, and have it lighted with a million electric lights. And now a third competition appears in the person of an Egyptian, an Alexandrian, who writes to the directors that he is in a position to furnish them an interesting exhibit. He has sent the officials a photograph of a sarcophagus which he believes and claims is that of Cleopatra. It was recently discovered in Caesar's camp near Alexandria. After paying the Egyptian Government its dues, the writer says, he sold it to a friend for a speculation. When the sarcophagus was opened the contents were in ashes with the exception of the skeleton, which is still preserved. His price \$60,000 free on board at Alexandria. For a great attraction the figure is not extravagant. It may be seriously questioned, however, whether the bones of the old lady have any magnetic power over the present generation. One can hardly be sure that this is the veritable frame of that historical personage. Queen Mary of England declared that Calais would be found engraven on her heart at death, but it is not likely that "Cleopatra" is found in wrought into the skeleton in question. Besides, it may be presumed that the general public are not very well posted in the history of the illustrious lady, many persons knowing little more than that she had a wonderful needle that the world has much to say about. Therefore to arouse an interest in the spectacle exhibit the directors would be compelled to engage some silver-tongued orator to sound the praises of the ancient queen. All things considered they had better accept the proposition of the "wizard of the north."

Alfred T. Perring, said to be the inventor of the galling gun, died in Cincinnati in poor circumstances on Monday.

The Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, assembled in New York on Tuesday protested against the Chinese Restriction law as unjust, and contrary to the genius of American institutions.

The *Economist* *Francis* recommends the Government to compromise the Newfoundland affair with England, lest, in the event of her not doing so, she will lose all by the annexation of the island to the States.

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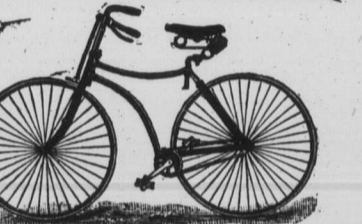
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