

FARM & GARDEN

A Paris Green Sprinkler.

It is painful work to dust a large field of potatoes with Paris green, or to spray it with a sprayer by hand. This fact has led to the following machine for performing this work. It can be readily made at home.

Take two old hind wheels of a wagon and fasten a platform above them, as shown in the picture. Upon this fix an ordinary water-tight barrel with a cover at the top.



FOR SPRINKLING POTATOES.

Make a mixture of one pound of Paris green or London purple to forty or fifty gallons of water. At the bottom have a hole with a stopcock. Attach to this a piece of rubber pipe about five feet long, with fine nozzle for spraying at the end. At a convenient distance below and behind the barrel a smaller platform is fixed, for the operator to stand on.

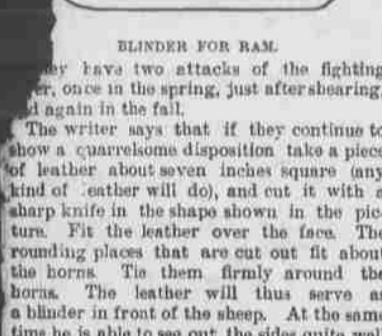
The London purple is cheaper than Paris green, and just as effective. The powder, being a mineral, is heavy, and will sink to the bottom, unless frequently stirred. In order to get it thoroughly dissolved make a paste of the powder with a little water before putting it into the whole volume of water. These powders are both arsenical poisons, remember!

The water is put in at the top. Have the nozzle large enough to admit a stream. With this agitate the mixture occasionally, to keep the mixture from settling to the bottom.

The object of this arrangement is to save both labor and time. The operator can walk through three rows of potatoes during one drive across a field, in the manner shown in the picture.

Blindfolding Rams.

Here is a very simple yet ingenious arrangement to prevent rams from fighting. A writer in *The American Agriculturist* describes it. Rams are usually kept separate from the flock during late summer and autumn. They will stay quite contentedly with calves or hogs, but company of some kind they must have. When two or more are kept together they take spells of fighting, when they must be looked after, or they will butt each other almost to death.



BLINDFOLD FOR RAM.

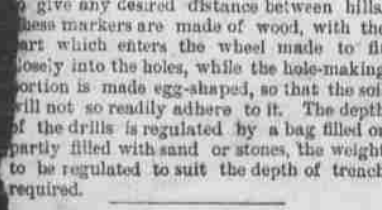
They have two attacks of the fighting fever, once in the spring, just after shearing, and again in the fall.

The writer says that if they continue to show a quarrelsome disposition take a piece of leather about seven inches square (any kind of leather will do), and cut it with a sharp knife in the shape shown in the picture. Fit the leather over the face. The round pieces that are cut out fit about the horns. Tie them firmly around the horns. The leather will thus serve as a blinder in front of the sheep. At the same time he is able to see out the sides quite well enough to pick grass. If he does undertake to butt his enemy he will miss fire and shoot off sideways when he takes a flying leap, much to his own discomfort. Holes for the nostrils may be cut in the leather, and it can be tied by strings still more closely beneath the under jaw.

A Marker.

Reuben Townsend, a New Jerseyman, sends to *The Rural New Yorker* an illustration and description of the accompanying implement.

It is intended to mark the rows and the spaces for planting potatoes, cabbage, beans, sweet corn, etc. The ground is prepared in the usual way, and smoothed with the harrow and drag. The marker is then wheeled over the rows. The indentations made for the seed are all the same depth and the same distance apart. The frame of the implement is made very similar to a wheelbarrow. The wheel is of any convenient size, say two feet in diameter. The felloe of the wheel is a sector of a circle, the felloes being together as the sector parts will be planted. The markers can be inserted in any of these holes, so as



HANDY MARKER.

to give any desired distance between hills. These markers are made of wood, with the part which enters the wheel made to fit closely into the holes, while the hole-making portion is made egg-shaped, so that the soil will not so readily adhere to it. The depth of the drills is regulated by a bag filled or partly filled with sand or stones, the weight to be regulated to suit the depth of trench required.

Lucerne or Alfalfa.

Charles S. Pumb describes his experiments with that will prove a very important addition to our pasture foods. It is rich in nutriment, and a heavy grower. He has proved that it will grow in a cold climate. He says: "Lucerne or alfalfa (*medicago sativa*) is a very well-known forage crop in the far west and southwest in certain dry, arid regions. The plants belong to the leguminous or pea family, in which are included the clovers, peas, beans, etc. Its stems are erect, succulent in its young growth, branching, smooth, and produces leaflets in sets of three. The flowers are small, and pale blue or purplish. The roots are tough and stout, especially the main tap root. The plant produces an abundance of foliage.

As a result of several seasons' trials I have found alfalfa to make an abundant, vigorous, healthy growth in northern New York, where the soil is cold and the thermometer will drop to fifteen or more degrees below zero in winter. On April 30 our alfalfa plots begin a vigorous growth, and on July 1 the first cutting is usually made. One plot yielded at the rate of over ten tons per acre of green fodder; another seven and one-half tons per acre. On July 17 the plots were

again cut, and yielded at the rate of over six tons per acre. On September 3 another crop of over three tons per acre was harvested, and on October 2 one plot was cut, which yielded at the rate of over three tons per acre. These plots have made good growth for three successive years. The foliage is very succulent, and the stock of the farm relish it very much. The average height of the plants just before making the first cutting was two feet four inches, as near as could be ascertained, though some plants attained a height of two feet nine inches. The plots were not mowed.

On July 10 I made a root washing bed from a bed of alfalfa. The roots descended quite vertically into the soil, and many of them were large and stocky. A foot below the surface one root measured three-eighths of an inch in diameter, and at two feet depth nearly one-fourth of an inch. Fibrous roots were not at all abundant, though penetrating to a depth of four feet below the crown, where a bed of hard, tenacious clay was encountered. One large tap root was traced three feet ten and one-half inches below the surface. Yet in sandy soil or sandy loam the roots of alfalfa penetrate to a greater depth than almost any other forage plant, and Mr. Gould mentions an instance in which the roots were traced to a depth of thirteen feet. It is this ability to penetrate to a great depth in search for food and moisture which makes this plant of so much value in those regions where shallow rooted plants can not be grown except by irrigation.

In conversing with farmers who have endeavored to grow alfalfa in northern New York I have been told that they find it difficult to make a "catch." I have had no difficulty in this respect. Sowing about twenty pounds per acre in May, the seeds germinate and produce plants that do not attain a cutting size the first year, but after the first year the crop is a generous one, as four harvests the past season testify. I believe it will pay northern farmers to give this plant a trial, for I think it will succeed in many places. Simply prepare the ground as for clover. In curing for hay it will be well not to allow the plants to dry too much, else the leaves will rattle off. The crop should be cut before the plant is at all advanced in blooming, else the stems will become woody. If cut as soon as a good succulent growth is made a new crop will soon be under way. For sowing or for ensilage I consider lucerne an admirable plant. It does not spread at all, and if desired can be easily eradicated by cutting below the crown of the plant. In trying it the farmer need not fear that it will remain on his land as a troublesome pest.

Hay Barracks.

Timothy meadow will produce more timothy hay to have one-third of the crop clover. The latter keeps the soil loose, mellow and damp, and the timothy makes heavier crop. Sheds or barracks can be made cheaply to store such hay. One twenty feet square and twenty feet high, with a movable roof, will do very well without boarded sides. Such a barrack will hold twenty tons of hay, and with a horse fork can be easily filled twenty feet high.

The cost of a hay barrack of this kind will be paid for the first year in the better keeping of twenty tons of hay. The roof should be made as light as possible, so that it can be raised and lowered, as it is filled or emptied. It should be light enough so that one man can raise or lower a corner at a time, at his convenience. Without this it will have to be boarded up, as the rain and snow would blow under the roof. But if the roof is raised as it is filled, in haying a load can be put in at any time, as it is in a barn, and then it is safe.

Great care and good judgment have to be exercised to have the hay cured just right, and when it is right it should go immediately to the barn or shed, as mixed hay cannot be saved successfully in cock in a rain. So it is all important to have a place where hay can be stored just as soon as it is ready. Nearly half of all hay cut when it is stacked is spoiled. Where clover is, the water will run in—it will spoil in for some inches all over the stack, and a considerable layer at the bottom is worthless. And when a stack is opened in winter or summer to feed it is at the mercy of the weather, which is always of the worst character at the wrong time.

Or, if you do not like the barracks, make sheds with stationary roofs. They can be twenty feet wide and as long as desired. It should be sloped all one way, and if covered with boards, made pretty steep. It is best to have the highest side face the east, so the heavy dashing showers seldom come from that direction. If the hay settles after put in, it would be better to put on boards extending from the roof down to the hay to protect it.—*Iowa Register.*

The Cabbage Worm.

The cabbage worm can be driven off by a decoction of smart weed, or tobacco stems, or by kerosene emulsion, made by mixing sour milk with two parts coal oil by thorough churning or shaking, and then diluting with twelve times its bulk of water, or by mixing one ounce of yellow hard soap with one pint of coal oil, and then with six quarts of water, and sprinkling through a watering pot, or by dusting with "slug shot."—*Indiana Farmer.*

Clover Bloat.

All farmers know the fatal effects of clover bloat on cattle. I cure mine by tying in the animal's mouth a smooth round stick from three to four inches in diameter. I put a little salt in the mouth to make them chew and swallow. In twenty to thirty minutes the gas will pass off through the animal's mouth when the stick may be removed.

Things to Do and to Know.

Keep the weeds down.

June is the weed month.

My son, if sinners entice thee to sign a paper, kick them heavenward before thou consent.—Bennett.

Fork packers are beginning to use honey instead of molasses to cure hams with, Mr. Charles Muth says. It goes farther and is more reliable.

The family want choice sweet corn all summer. Of course you planted some of Stowell's evergreen the first of May. Now plant some more every month, June, July and first of August.

Never salt butter more than at the rate of three ounces to ten pounds—not quite a third of an ounce to the pound. Much so-called butter comes to the city markets that tastes more like pickled pork.

Many farmers continue to keep shoes on their horses during the plowing and corn cultivating season. It will be a relief to the horse and benefit his feet to be relieved of shoes for the plowing season.

Successful winter dairying is carried on by the use of roots for cow feed. Plant them in time. There are carrots, mangolds, sugar beets, etc., anything but turnips. These make the milk taste. Juicy foods keep up the flow of milk.

A would-be farmer set out a year ago three acres of strawberries, and never got a berry. The reason was he set out only pistillate or male plants. He did not know that some varieties of strawberries are imperfect, and must have rows of another variety planted along with them.

FROM JACKSON.

The County Executive Committee Called Together—School Exercises—Reception to Bishop Galloway.

JACKSON, June 18.—The county executive committee has been called by J. W. Peyton, chairman, to meet at Raymond on the 26th inst., to name a time for holding a county convention to select delegates to the congressional convention.

The closing exercises of the Collegiate Academy took place last night and were very interesting and creditable to the management of the institution. C. V. Cosby, of New Orleans, was awarded a medal for excellence in elocution. Miss Juanita Bustamante and Thos. Taylor, of Jackson, were awarded medals for scholarship and deportment. Will Burdett, of Burdett station, Washington county, received honorable mention. He was a contestant for the medal in elocution, and if it had been left to the audience he would have received it. He has no mark against him during the entire session.

Members of the Methodist church tendered Bishop C. B. Galloway an informal reception to-night at the parsonage. Many members of the church and a few outside friends were present. On account of ill health his lecture before the Woman's Missionary society had to be postponed.

President Cleveland and Bride at the Schutzen Fest.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Previous to the reception at the White House last night, President and Mrs. Cleveland drove to the Schutzen fest, which is in progress here this week. Every man, woman and child in the inclosure gathered around the carriage and followed it from the entrance to the pavilion, striving to get a glimpse at its occupants. They did not alight, but one officer of the association and the king of the fest, who had won the marksman's prize, were introduced to the chief magistrate and bride. The president smiled upon the "king" by which title he was introduced and said: "He looks like one." They were then escorted through the grounds and witnessed a trapeze performance by the Lamonts. Before they departed one young German woman insisted on showing her baby to the president, who chuckled it under the chin amid roars of laughter, in which Mrs. Cleveland heartily joined. They departed amid hearty cheers and "God be wid yez, Cleveland," from a crippled Irish veteran from the soldiers' home.

Waving of Hands, Hats and Handkerchiefs.

EDINBURGH, June 19.—The scene in Music Hall on the occasion of Mr. Gladstone's speech last night was impressive and memorable. The hall was packed to the extreme limit of its capacity. The audience when word was given of the premier's advent, sang in chorus, "See the conquering hero comes." Mr. Gladstone came upon the stage accompanied by his wife. When they saw Mr. Gladstone the audience to a soul rose to their feet and let their lungs fully out in repeated cheers, accompanying the applause with wild waving of hands, hats and handkerchiefs. Mr. Gladstone wore full evening dress with flowers on his lapel. His exordium was most earnest and effective. To-day Mr. Gladstone has spent the greater part of his time driving about the city. He is everywhere followed by crowds of Scotchmen cheering and the holiday making in his honor. He is simply receiving an ovation wherever he appears.

Railroad News.

CHICAGO, June 19.—A special from Des Moines, Iowa, to the Evening Journal, says: "The Chicago & Northwestern managers held a meeting here yesterday and arranged for a sole through train from Kansas City to St. Paul, via this city. The train is to leave St. Paul in the morning and Kansas City in the evening. The tracks of the two roads will connect here. It is stated on good authority, and not denied, that the Rock Island has purchased a controlling interest in the Fort Dodge road, and that it will soon be made a part of the Rock Island system."

The Scotchman on Gladstone.

EDINBURGH, June 10.—The Scotchman commenting on Mr. Gladstone's speech says: "Mr. Gladstone has rent the liberal party and he is keeping it asunder. If he would accept Lord Hartington's four conditions a liberal measure of home rule would be granted. Mr. Gladstone can not be trusted now as unreservedly as he would have been six months ago to embody the home rule principle in a plant that would be acceptable to the liberals."

The Last of the Regatta.

NEW YORK, June 18.—The last of the three big regattas takes place to-day, and again the Priscilla, Briton, Mayflower and Atlantic will sail against each other. This time they will sail for a \$1,000 cup offered by the Seawauhaka Yacht Club. Besides the four big floops the entries are the schooners Fortuna, Grayling and Ruth. The sloops Gracie, Cinderella, Daphne, Daisy, Isent, Nomad, Culprit, Fay, Nissa and Elephant, and the cutters Bedouin, and Clara. The wind at this hour, 10:30 a.m., is light.

Priests Ordained.

BALTIMORE, June 19.—Cardinal-elect Gibbons ordained five priests this morning at St. Mary's Catholic theological seminary this city. The candidates were Revs. J. Callahan and Joseph Schmitt, of Columbus, Ohio; Rev. Joseph McCue, of San Francisco; Rev. J. F. Sullivan, of Galveston, Texas, and Rev. Marous Haas, of the Capuchin monastery, Cumberland, Md. The young priests will leave for their homes early next week.

Parties Imprisoned Demanding Their Freedom.

NEW YORK, June 19.—Argument was heard to-day by Judge Donohue, in the supreme court, in the habeas corpus cases of prisoners confined in Ludlow State jail, who demand release in conformity with the new law for imprisonment for debt. The creditors of the prisoners claim that the law is unconstitutional and the prisoners' lawyers uphold its constitutionality. The decision was reserved.

Marriage of Archibald Forbes.

WASHINGTON, D. C. June 19.—Mr. Archibald Forbes, of England, and Miss Lulu Meigs, daughter of Gen. M. C. Meigs, U. S. A., were married at 11 o'clock this morning at St. John's Protestant Episcopal church, in the presence of a fashionable gathering. Rev. Dr. Leonard performed the ceremony. Lieut. M. H. Macombe was the groom's best man, and Miss Nannie Macomb was the only bridesmaid. The ushers were Count Gyldensted, of the Swedish legation; Baron Speik von Sternberg, of the German legation, and Dr. William May. Mr. and Mrs. Forbes left Washington to-day for New York and will sail at once for Europe.

Henry Ward Beecher Sails for Europe.

NEW YORK, June 19.—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher sailed for Europe this morning. He was accompanied by his wife. Mr. Beecher's face looked worn and tired, and he gave every evidence of the need of rest and a sea voyage.

LUDWIG.

The Country People Throng to Witness the Funeral of the Dead Monarch.

MUNICH, June 19.—The excitement among the Bavarian people over the death of King Ludwig remains unabated. The lower classes, up to the hour of the funeral to-day, thronged the gates of the royal palace, awaiting admission to the chapel, and exhibiting all the signs of sincere grief and sympathy. People from the country and the mountains flocked into the city all day long. Among the mountaineers was a Tyrolean woodman, to whom Ludwig once gave a diamond ring for some service. When he reached the coffin in the palace chapel he fell on his knees beside it and sobbed and wailed. The crowd in and about the palace was so great that when dinner was being laid for the German Crown Prince Frederick William, the servants engaged in conveying the gold plates from the treasury to the palace dining hall found themselves unable to obtain access to the building by the regular doorway, and were compelled to reach the first floor by means of a ladder. Men and boys passed all of last night on the steps of the Loggie in Ludwig palace, in order to secure places to witness the funeral. The hotels of the city are crammed, and lodgings have been at a premium for several days. It is not possible to doubt that both chambers of the Bavarian parliament will recognize Prince Luitpold's regency. The committee having the matter in charge will, on Monday next, report upon the question, and will settle Prince Luitpold's regency. Ludwig's insane brother, and successor to the throne, King Otto, when informed of his accession, received the news apathetically, and replied, "So, So." The soldiers must march out then. He is mentally incurable, but his bodily health is robust. Prince Luitpold's sister and the ladies in waiting were present when Ludwig's mother was informed of her son's suicide. The announcement was very formal. The court chaplain began by reading from the Bible a text suitable to the occasion. This he repeated three times. It alarmed the king's mother, and in a startled way she asked "if anything was amiss with the king." When she was told that Ludwig was dead she fell back to the floor unconscious. She was extremely prostrated and was placed in bed, where she remained many hours, ceaselessly sobbing. His now stated that when King Ludwig was removed from Hohenschangwan to Berg castle he was quite touched at the sight of his valet weeping over the king's misfortune. "Never mind, old fellow," said the king, "I shall soon get better of that old fool," pointing to Dr. Van Godder. The bells throughout Bavaria will ring every day for six weeks, from noon until 1 o'clock in the morning for the king. The programme of Bayreath plays will be continued as usual.

King Ludwig was buried this afternoon.

The concourse of people at the funeral was immense and a number of persons were crushed in the crowd and injured. Many of the people wept and sobbed aloud as the king's coffin was borne along to its last resting place.

Newspaper Correspondents Before a Senate Committee.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Several newspaper correspondents were examined under oath this morning by the senate committee on public lands, in respect to their interviews with R. S. Dement, surveyor general of Utah, whose nomination is pending before the committee. The interviews contained, with other things, charges that the Mormons had a lobby in Washington, spending money to influence legislation by congress, and that a certain senator had been influenced in his action upon public measures by payments of large sums of money. The material and sensational feature of the interview were denied by Mr. Dement at an examination made by the committee last February, but the newspaper men told the committee that the utterances imputed to Mr. Dement were actually made by him. At the examination in February the witnesses were not placed upon oath. Since present inquiry was begun by order of senate, Mr. Dement has sent a sworn statement to the committee reiterating his denials. The newspaper men this morning repeated their statements and gave additional corroborative information. They gave the names of several other gentlemen to whom Dement is said to have made his sensational statements, some of whom will be subpoenaed by the commission.

The Foreign Press on Gladstone's Home Rule.

LONDON, June 19.—The Telegraph (Conservative) says: "Mr. Gladstone's Edinburgh oration is powerful, but it does not face the time issues. He fails to perceive that his plan involves separation, while his opponents occupy firm ground on the Union. Lord Salisbury has sensibly pointed out that the first duty of the government, a duty too long neglected, is to restore order in Ireland."

The Standard blames Mr. Gladstone for dishonesty in declaring that the home bill is dead when a few weeks ago he declared he would never reconstruct it. The so-called principle, continues the Standard, might mean anything. Mr. Gladstone does not give any details of his contemplated scheme, because he is unable to defend them. He gives instead empty platitudes. Lord Salisbury, on the other hand, offers a well defined extension of local self-government coupled with the continued supremacy of the imperial parliament.

Washington Notes.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—It is expected that a call for the redemption of \$4,000,000 three per cent bonds will be issued early next week.

A light occurred in the house to-day over the item in the naval bill which makes an appropriation for the erection of the observatory building at Washington, for which a site has been purchased.

Mr. Warner, of Ohio, said that it was his understanding that it was the intention to construct villas for officers in charge of the observatory. The clause as framed, as he thought, was no expenditure to the construction of the observatory buildings, but so as to admit of the building of fine country houses to be occupied by the officers. He offered an amendment limiting the cost to \$100,000 and providing that no money should be expended except on the observatory building proper.

Mr. Adams, of Illinois, tried to make a point of order, but it was too late.

Mr. Buck asked Mr. Warner about the villas. He replied that there had been considerable talk about the matter in newspapers, and he had himself seen the plans.

Mr. Breckenridge said he thought the clause should be stricken out, and the matter not acted upon until plans were adopted.

Mr. Warner withdrew his amendment and submitted another, which made no limit as to the cost of the buildings, nor described their character.

Mr. Blanchard then showed that the plans had already been adopted.

This amendment was agreed to by a vote of 34 to 6.

Mr. Breckenridge moved to strike out the clause as amended. This motion was lost by a vote of 51 to 14, and the clause was allowed to stand.

The clause appropriates \$50,000 to start the buildings with.

The fish commission announces that the "Rainbow Trout" of California, which was first introduced on the east coast in 1877, and which has been planted in a number of streams in Pennsylvania, Virginia, Tennessee, Alabama and North Carolina, in the last two or three years, is now being taken by anglers in various localities. Quite a number of specimens have been taken recently in the Holston river, in the vicinity of Marion, Va., some of them measuring on an average of eighteen inches in length. This stream was stocked with yearling California trout in the spring of 1884.

The Funeral of the Late Mrs. W. B. Thompson, the Young Bride.

NEW YORK, June 18.—The funeral of the late Mrs. Winfield B. Thompson, the young bride, who was shot and killed by her husband in the Sturtevant house, on Tuesday, took place to-day from her parents' residence in this city. It was largely attended by friends, and the street was filled with people. The Rev. Dr. Elder conducted the services. The interment was in the cemetery of the Evergreens.

Young Thompson is still alive, but no hope is entertained that he will recover. His father, Rev. Thompson, and his brother, who arrived from Kansas City yesterday, called at the hospital this morning to see the wounded man.

Gladstone Hard at Work.

EDINBURGH, June 18.—Mr. Gladstone is in fine spirits to-day. He has taken a drive about the city, and speaks here to-night and again on Monday night. He will speak at Manchester some time during the coming week.

No Truth in the Statement.

OTTAWA, ONT., June 18.—There is no truth in the statement that the orders given for the rigorous enforcement of the treaty of 1815, respecting the fisheries have been cancelled.

The New York Times, Tribune and Sun on the Defeat of Morrison's Tariff Motion.

NEW YORK, June 18.—In regard to the defeat of Mr. Morrison's tariff motion in the house yesterday, the *Times* says: "It is worth repeating what we have often before said, that Messrs. Carlisle, Morrison, Hewitt, Manning and the other revenue reformers can carry the cause to victory when they are ready to fight for it. So long as they go on as they have gone for the past six years, patiently submitting to treachery and insult they will not do so. That the leaders who command the support of five-sixths of the party representatives in the house cannot shape the policy of their party if they choose to do so is a palpable absurdity. So long as they move to the assault with an offer of surrender on their lips, they will be compelled to surrender. When they get ready to fight in earnest they will win. So far their opponents have resisted them with the threat that if they pressed their policy these opponents would desert the party. When they get ready to declare and to live up to the declaration that if their policy is not carried out their opponents must leave the party, the process will be reversed. The fate of the tariff reform depends entirely on the courage or cowardice of its defenders."

The *Tribune* says: "Though Mr. Morrison does not like to admit that the fight is over for the present, no one doubts that a majority will at any future test be found opposed to the consideration of this ill-timed measure. The continued agitation is not desired by anybody except by free trade theorists, and they desire it only for the purpose of establishing political antagonists for men. These theorists have come to know no change of tariff this session is possible, and they should by this time realize that unbridled agitation at a time when there is no possibility of success only injures the people more strongly than it does them."

The *Sun* says: "By a majority of seventeen the house of representatives yesterday refused to take Mr. Morrison's tariff bill and make it a discussion. This is a wise conclusion. It would be impossible at this period of the session to give to such a bill the prolonged and minute debate and examination which would be necessary before bringing the house to a decision upon its merits. Better put it off."

A Decision Against Free Sugar from San Domingo.

NEW YORK, June 19.—Judge Cox, of the United States circuit court, in deciding to-day against the plaintiff in the case of Joseph Netherbift, vs. Collector Robertson, of the port of New York, said that the supreme court will probably be called upon to settle the question at issue. The judge said he could not believe that congress ever intended to encourage fraud by making San Domingo a dumping ground for sugar from all parts of the world. In October, 1884, the plaintiff imported from Puerto Plata two cargoes of sugar, on which Collector Robertson assessed the duties under schedule E, of the tariff of 1883. The plaintiff protested, insisting that importations of sugar from San Domingo should be admitted free under stipulations of the treaty with that country of February 8th, 1867. Congress subsequently imposed new duties on sugar, but in 1875 made a treaty with the Hawaiian Islands by which certain articles, including sugars, were admitted free. In 1883 congress passed a new tariff act, but it does not effect treaties in force between this and other governments.

Civil Service Examination in Texas.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The civil service commissioners will hold examinations of applicants for department service in Washington, at Fort Worth, Texas, Thursday, July 8th; Austin, Texas, Saturday, July 10th, and Houston, Texas, Tuesday, July 13th, 1886, beginning at 9 o'clock a.m. Every person of Texas having an application on file with the commission will be notified by mail of the examination, so that he may attend, and any citizen of that State seeing this notice, who desires to be examined for any positions in the department service at Washington, should at once write to the civil service commission at Washington, D. C., stating the kind of examination desired, and he will be furnished with the appropriate application blank, together with full instructions for its use and notice, time and place where he may be examined.

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