THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

He Leaves Washington for the Far West.

A Description of the Special Presidential Train.

The President and Mrs. Harrison, with the party who will accompany them on their trip to the far West left Washington at midnight on the special train especially prepared for their use. Owing to the lateness of the hour only a few persons besides the railroad employes were at the station to witness the departure of the train. Among those who wished the Presidential party a pleasant and safe trip were: Private Secretary Halford, Miss Wanamaker, Lieu-tenant and Mrs. Parker and Secretary Proctor. As the train drew out of the station the President stood on the rear platform of the last car, and removing his hat, bowed a good-bye to those waiting to see him off.

The party consisted of the following-named persons: The President and Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. McKee, Mrs. Dimmick, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Harrison, Postmaster-General Wanamaker, Secretary Rusk, Marshall D. M. Ransdell, Mr. and Mrs. George Boyd, Mr. E. F. Tibbott, the Presi-dent's stenographer; Major Satger of the army, and representatives of the Press As-sociation.

Mr. Boyd will have general charge of the train. Private Secretary Halford is detained in Washington by the iliness of his wife. Secretary Rusk will accompany the party only as far as Galveston, Texas.

The Presidential train consists of five cars which have been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly furnished.

Each car exterior is painted in the Pullman

elegantly furnished.
Each car exterior is painted in the Pullman standard color, with the lettering and ornamentation in gold. One car is inscribed "The Presidential Train." Next to the locomotive is the car Atazalan, library and smoker, with large compartment for the storage of baggage. Behind the Atazalan is the dining car, Gormado, which, besides a dining-room, contains a tonsorial department and bath. The next is a sleeper, the New Zealand, upholstered in steel frieze plush, which is followed by the drawing-room car Ideal, containing one large apartment exquisitely upholstered in white, and the woodwork painted white.

At the rear end of the train is the observation car Vacuma, containing six small drawton car Vacuma, containing six small drawton the containing the silk night of

tion car Vacuma, containing six small draw-ing-rooms, each upholstered in silk piush of different colors, the woodwork of no two-painted alike, and an observation-room; the large windows of the latter set with fine

rench plate glass. The ample platform back of this room is inclosed by a richly wrought and highly polished railing, from behind which plat-form addresses will be made at points where

form addresses will be made at points where the stop is too brief for leaving the train.

On the first day of his trip President Har-rison proceeded as far as Knoxville, Tenn., where, in the evening, a reception in his hon-or was given by Colonel E. J. Sanford. The President's train arrived at Roanoke, Va., at President's train arrived at Roanoke, Va., at S:50 o'clock in the morning having made the run from Washington on schedule time. There were no special incidents on the route. Fifteen minutes were spent at Lynchburg for the purpose of shifting the train from the Richmond and Danville Road to the Norfolk and Western. A large crowd was gathered at the station, but there was no demonstration. Another brief stop crowd was gathered at the station, but there was no demonstration. Another brief stop was made at Blue Ridge, where a crowd gathered at the station. The reception at Roanoko was enthusiastic. The President shook lands with many hundred people, and in response to repeated demands made a short speech. Mrs. Harrison was presented with a handsome bouquet. Many people obtained the President's autograph. Radford, Tenn., acknowledged the honor of the President's visit in a cordial way. Mahy of the inhabitants were assembled at the station, and they cheered the President heartily. All the villages along the route heartily. All the villages along the route heartily. All the villages along the Found wore a holiday appearance the peo-ple cheered lustily when they ob-served the President. The students of William and Henry of Randolph and Macon the train moved slowly past. All the pub lie schoolhouses and many private busines houses were decorated with flags. Greeneville Tenn, the home of Andrew Johnson, was specially cordial in its welcome to the Presidential party, one feature of which was the waving of flags and the tooting of horns. The President here again addressed the people The next stopping place was Johnston City, Tenn. There were about 3000 enthusiastic persons gathered around a gayly decorated persons gathered around a stand in the public square. The city was decorated for the occasion, and displayed a profusion of flags and bunting. The President addressed the assemblage and then sped

on to Knoxville.

The second day's journey of the President and party extended from Knoxville, Tenn., whence he left at 4:30 o'clock in the morning to Atlanta, Ga. The Presidential party arrived at Chattanooga at 8:30 o'clock. At the depot*epresentatives of the Chamber of Commerce and public officials met the President and escorted him and his party in carriages to the foot of Lookout Mountain, where cars were taken for the summit. The track of the Western and Atlanta Railroad, over which the train proceeded from The track of the Western and Atlanta Railroad, over which the train proceeded from Clarksville to Atlanta, marked the line of the route taken by General Sherman on his famous march to the sea. Reseca proved the most interesting to the President of all places along the line of the road. At Kingston and Carterville the President made brief speeches. Marietta was the only stop made before reaching Atlanta. Greeted by the din caused by the blowing of thousands of steam whistles, the train entered Atlanta. A special car, containof thousands of steam whistles, the train entered Atlanta. A special car, containing one of the heavy guns of the Atlanta Artillery, ran in advance of the Presidential train, the cannon firing as the car rolled on. When the car stopped Governor Northen, with a large delegation of Atlanta's best-known citizens, received the party, which after a few words of greeting, was taken for a drive around the city. ing, was taken for a drive around the city. After the drive, which consumed two or three hours, the party dined in their special train and went to the State Capitol at 7 o'clock, where the President held a public reception. At the Executive Mansion at nine o'clock, the Presidential party saw the social side of Atlanta life. Here Mrs. Northen invited about one hundred of Atlanta's leading society ladies to assist her in the reception to the ladies of the party. was taken for a drive around the city. ladies of the party

The Presidential party left Atlanta at nine o'clock on the third day out from Washington by way of the Georgia Pacific. A great crowd filled the station, and before the train started the President and Postmaster General Wapamaker spoke, thanking the people started the President and Postmaster General Wanamaker spoke, thanking the people of Atlanta for their hospitality. The Atlanta Artillery gave the train a parting salute. From Atlanta to Birmingham, Ala., all the stations along the line of the road were decorated with the National colors, and the locomotive attached to the train was covered with bunting and had a large portrait of President Harrison fastened above the headlight. Salutes were fired and the President cheered as he passed through headlight. Salutes were fired and the President cheered as he passed through Lithia Springs, Waco, Taliapoosa and Anniston, Pandemonium reigned when President Harrison's train reached Birmingham. Cannons boomed, flags were waved and there was every evidence that the people were delighted to welcome to their city the President of the Republic. Governor Jones, on behalf of the State, welcomed the President to Alabama. Mayor Lane then spoke and the President made an address which was heartily applauded. Then there was a parade, made up of the military companies, G. A. R. Posts, Posts of Confederate Veterans, followed by prominent citizens in carriages. A reception was given the President by colored citizens in the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church. After the reception he was driven to the train, which left for Memphis amid the cheers of an immeuse crowd.

On the fourth day of his journey President On the fourth oay of his journey President Harrison made the run from Birmingham, Ala., to Little Rock, Ark. The special arrived at Memphis, Tenn., at eight o'clock, after an all night run across the northern part of Mississippi. No stops were made in that State, however, and the only incident of the run occurred at Jasper, incident of the run occurred at Jasper,
Ala, That town was illuminated with many
bonfires in honor of the President, and nearly
twenty-five hundred of the inhabitants
gathered at the station to pay their respects. It was 11 o'clock when the train
reached there, and the President, Postmaster General Wanamaker and all the
ladies of the party had retired for the night.
A larse crowd including the local militia. A large crowd, including the local militia, gathered at the station in Memphis and gathered at the station in Memphis and cheered the President when he appeared on the platform. The party were immediately assigned to the carriages which awaited them and driven to the Merchants' Exchange. The President was escorted up the iron steps and introduced to the assembled crowd by Mayor Clapp, who welcomed the President on behalf of the city. The President then made an address, after which the public reception was begun, the President standing in the doorway welcoming the handshakers. The public receptor coming the handshakers. The public recep-tion was concarded about eleven o'clock, and the Presidential party, under the escort of Governor Eagle and staff, left immediately for Little Rock. The President and party received a cordial welcome at the capital of received a cordial welcome at the capital of Arkansas. A military salute was fired as the train reached the city and the President was cheered by the large crowdassembled. He and the rest of his party were escorted to the State House, where a formal address of welcome was made by the Governor and responded to by the President, Secretary Rusk and Postmaster-General Wanamaker. The President then held a short public reception. The presidential party left at a quarter to seven o'clock that evening for Texarkana.

A SOUTHERN EXPOSITION.

The South's Products and Resources to be Exhibited at Raleigh, N. C.

The fourteen Southern States, and New Mexico and Arizona, have joined in establishing in the city of Raleigh, the capital of North Carolina, a Permanent Exhibit of their products and resources. This effort is made under the direction of the several State made under the direction of the several State governments. The location is an admirable one. The two principal railroad systems of the South pass through Raleigh. The Richmond & Danville has a traffic combination with the Pennsylvania Railroad; and the Seaboard Air Line has connected with it the Old Dominion Line and the Bay Line of steamships, making direct routes of travel between Raleigh and the Northern cities.

The Permanent Exhibit opens May 15th, 1891. From the 1st of October to the 1st of December, 1891, a great Southern Exposition

December, 1891, a great Southern Exposition will be held. The Southern people fully un-derstand that their section is peculiarly adapted to the production of fruits, vegetables and all agricultural crops; and that the Northern States are the manufacturing section of the Union. Therefore, Northern man-ufacturers and dealers in machinery and manufactured goods are invited to join with the South and show at the Southern Expo-sition the latest labor saving devices of every

Another feature will be an exhibit showing the advancement of the colored race, man-aged entirely by themselves. Each Southern aged entirely by themselves. Each southern State will have its special colored commis-sioner who will preside over and have the control of the exhibit from his State. This exhibit will in itself draw thousands of peo-ple from all over the land, to learn of the

progress made by this people who, less than a generation ago, were in slavery.

Hon. John T. Patrick, the leader in industrial progress in the Southern States, has been made Secretary, and has already established his headquarters at Raleigh, N. C. lished his headquarters at Raleigh, N. C.
His efforts for the past ten years, to bring
about friendly business relations between
the North and South, especially fit him for
this work. He was unanimously elected to
the position by a convention of more than six
hundred delegates appointed by the Governors of the several Southern States, and
Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce
of all large Southern cities.

of all large Southern cities.

Mr. Patrick is not only Secretary of the Southern Exposition, but is Commissioner of the Department of Information of the Southern Inter-States Immigration Bureau. It is his special duty to furnish information about Southern subjects. This is done through a system of co-operation that has be inaugurated between Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce and Immigration Bureaus all over the Southern States. The way it is done is certainly a very systematic arrangement.
Any one desiring information should write
to Mr. Patrick, at Raleigh, N. C. Mr.
Patrick has the letter printed and sent to
the various cities and towns, and the inquirer receives directly and authentically the information desired. This is all done without any cost to the inquirer; as the Southern States have joined in sustaining

Southern States have joined in sustaining this organization.

The Bureau is managed by an Executive Committee composed of one member from each State, who is elected by the delegates from his State appointed by the Governor. The General Manager is General F. B. Chilton, of Texas. The Permanent Exhibit and the Southern Exposition are under the management of this organization. agement of this organization.

THE Commissioners of the Georgia State College for Colored People met in Atlanta and decided on Savannah over the other competing cities for the college. That city gives a large tract of land in the suburbs

THE MARKETS. NEW YORK.

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Lambs....
Hogs—Northern.....

WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA.

BIG BLAZE IN CHICAGO.

Thrilling Scenes at the Burning of a Museum.

The Total Loss Estimated at Over \$2,000,000.

The most extensive fire that has visited Chicago, Ill., in several years broke out late on a recent afternoon at Kohl & Middleton's Museum, on West Madison street. Within two hours \$2,000,000 worth of property was reduced to bare walls and ashes. The space covered runs on the south side of Madison street from Union to within one building of Halstead street, including the museum, John M. Smith's immense furniture store and the adjoining building, Peat's four-story paper warehouse, on the opposite side of the street on corner of Union, the site of the first police station after the big fire of 1871, and the fine business block of the Haymarket Theatre, the best building of the west side. The Haythe best building of the west side. The Hay-market Theatre, in the rear of the business

While the last performance was in progress on the ground floor of the museum a cloud of smoke broke from under the stage, followe i almost instantaneously by a gust of flame. It is said the fire started from a "lamp juggler." The audience, which fortunately was not as large as usual on afternoons, started

orecipitately for the doors.

A wild panic followed among the 400 persons in the building, most of whom, however, were on the first floor, watching a variety. ciety performance. Those on the first floor were first apprised of their danger by the stampede on the upper floors, and as they arose to their feet and fled precipitately arose to their feet and fled precipitately toward the front door, the fire appeared at the rear windows, increasing the terror of the crowd. The emergency brought out a hero in the person of a policeman, Patrick Sheeby. Forcing his way through the frightened people who were madly retarding each other in the jam at the exit, he stationed himself at the head of the stairs, and drawing his revolver, declared his intention to kill the first person who refused to obey his orders. By coolness and determination he succeeded By coolness and determination he succeeded in quieting the panic, and with one exception everybody reached the street in safety. The exception was C. H. Messenger, a young man, who, before Officer Sheehy reached the stair landing, made a rush for the front of tair landing, made a rush for the front of the building and throwing open the window jumped out into the street. He fell on the stone pavement and was unconscious when picked up. One old woman who was in this crowd fell when near the bottom of the stairs and broke her arm. She was picked up by friends and taken away in a carriage. The last of the clamoring, scrambling crowd had hardly reached the sidewalk when the stage and auditorium were invel when the stage and auditorium were inves-oped in flames, which spread rapidly to the upper floors used for the exhibition of curi-osities. The monkeys were loose, and came down the fire escapes, and the snakes crawled helplessly about, hissing at the flames, while the inanimate curios made fuel for the fire.

The excitement among the freaks who were on exhibition on the third floor was were on exhibition on the tank how were practically unable to help themselves, owing to their abnormal development or lack of development, and could only with difficulty be restrained from throwing themselves from the windows. Clarence Dale, the big-headed boy; Zola Lorenzo, the albino; Mme Carver, the lat woman who weights 900 pounds, and her son, who is a wee mite of a boy and exhibited as a midget, were on the platfor.ns. Mme. Carver hobbled down from the platform, and, seizing the midget, dragged herself tothe rear window and was dragged herself tothe rear window about to throw the child out, when she was restrained by Manager Belmont, who with difficulty escorted them down the stairways. A. D. LaFayette, the father of the big-headed boy, who was so top-heavy he could not walk alone, rushed to the contract of his country and while lead. to the assistance of his son, and while lead-ing him out, found the albino almost blind, by reason af her weak eyes, groping about in the smoke. With the big-headel boy under his arm, he seized the albino, and dragged, rather than led, her to the stairand reached the street

It took torty fire engines and nearly 303 firemen to bring the fire under subjection. Several times it seemed as if the men would be compelled to abandon their engines, so intense was the heat, but cheered on by indefatigible superiors, they managed to with-stand the heat by turning the hose upon themselves. The nerve displayed by the firemen was heightened by the fact that all the time they knew at least a hundred barrels of oil were stored in the basement of the Smyth establishment, likely at anytime to create a

terrible explosion.
On Smyth's building the total loss is \$300,-000, and stock \$500,000, with only \$175,000 insurance. Kohl & Middleton lose \$30,000, their insurance policy having expired last October. Beside this Kohl & Middleton lose a valuable stone and iron foundation for their new theatre on the extreme east. Neely Brothers' store, east of the museum,

was consumed, loss, \$20,000: insurance, \$12,000. A. Kaempfer, jeweler, carried a stock worth \$35,000, the bulk of which was secured in fireproof receptables.

On the opposite side of the street Peats loses an aggregate of \$30,000, Senate Club House, \$30,000; Irmann, cigars, \$20,000; tenants of Haymarket Theatre building,

When the fire broke out Dr. J. Z. Bergeron was attending Mrs. Sarah Macks in a flat in one of the buildings subsequently burned. When the fire got too close Dr. Bergeron seized the suffering woman, and wrapping her in blankets, descended three flights of stairs with his burden and carried her to a refuge near by. In less than fifteen minutes a fine girl baby was born amid the crash of falling walls and the hoarse shouts of the falling walls and the hoarse shouts of the firemen. Both mother and child are doing

TERRIFIC STORM IN TEXAS.

Haitstones Big as Eggs, and Two People Blown From a Buggy.

The heaviest hail and wind storm that ever visited that section occurred at Gainesville, Texas, on a recent night. Hailstones fell as large as hens' eggs and to the depth of several inches, drifting in many places a foot deep.
Trees were stripped of their foliage, and the
young fruit was swept from the limbs. Garden and field vegetation is badly damaged.
Scarcely a house in the city escaped with

Scarcely a house in the city escaped with whole window glass.

In the adjacent country the wind was as destructive as the hail. Large numbers of dwellings were blown down, barns were wrecked, and orchards and forests were laid waste. Fowls were killed in great numbers by the hailstones, and wild birds on the prairies were slaughtered by the hundreds. Cattle and horses were blown into wire feuces, and many of them were killed outright.

fences, and many of them were killed outright.

Hal Finnie and a young lady while driving in a buggy to church near Era, Texas, were picked up by the whirlwind and carried several yards, the young lady falling in a wheat field and Mr. Finnie lodging on a barbed wire fence. He sustained serious injury, but the young lady was only slightly hurt.

A large Baptist church was blown down in Era, and many other buildings suffered similarly. Many persons were seriously hurt by the blowing down of the houses in which they were at the time of the storm, but so far nobody has been reported as killed. The stretch of country covered by the storm is twenty miles long and about the same in width.

THE exports from Germany to the United States for the first quarter of 1991 decreased \$2,439,865 as compared with the correspond-ing quarter of 1890.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

MARTINS.

Every farmer who desires to make his home attractive and pleasant for himself and family, should not fail to provide a home for the martins. They are always cheerful, happy and gay, and their merry prattle is welcomed by everyone. Beside this, they are said to be good to keep away chicken hawks. Make your ture early and not injure the looks of the boxes now, while you have some idle time. If you will take the trouble to dress the lumber and paint the box, you will be amply repaid for your work, for every day through the spring and summer they will remind you of what you have done for them. -Farm and Fireside.

POTATOES FOR SEED.

Potatoes to be used for seed require no ago, one, Colonel Buchatt, of Metz, in special preparation. They should, of course, be sound and in a dormant con-France, was experimenting in girdling or removing a narrow ring of bark from dition when taken out for planting, and the usual practice 13 to cut the tubers into about four pieces-that is quartered -but some growers divide them even more, leaving not exceeding two or three eyes on each piece, dropping three or four pieces in each hill, or, if cultivated in rows, drop a piece every twelve to fifteen inches in the row. Dusting the freshly cut tubers with hard wood ashes or rolling them in plaster will usually prove benefical, as it prevents the attacks of wireworms and adds something in the way of nourishment to the young plants. -American Agriculturist.

REMEDY FOR THE BORERS. A cultivator in Southern Missouri succeeded in repelling the borer from his young orchard trees by the following remedy: He found that when lime and ashes were applied around the trees, if they were not already too badly injured, they healed over and the borer left them. To exclude the borers from other trees, a wash was made of soft soap, ashes, lime and coal oil, and applied four times in the year, or twice in spring and twice in autumn. This remedy appears to have been effectual, for not a tree has been lost since using it. Caution is, of course, necessary, for sharp, fresh wood ashes, and a large amount of coal oil, may each be too severe a remedy for young trees with tender bark, and especially if applied to young peach trees for the grub. In addition to the borer, the remedy was found to be efficient for excluding rabbits .- New York Observer.

CLOVER AS A WEED EXTERMINATOR. Among its other excellent qualities as an agricultural plant it is a common experience among farmers that clover is one of the best exterminators of weeds. Air and sunshine are as necessary for the life of weeds as they are for cultivated plants, and when growing together, if one is thrifty enough to outgrow and overshadow the other, if not disturbed, it eventually takes possession of the ground. So when clover is thickly sown on ground naturally weedy the two yearly mowings and the shade will prove too much for nearly all varieties of weeds, and when the ground is plowed for a different crop it will not only be enriched from the clover, but will be comparatively free from weeds. But it must not be forgotten that land may be so unfertile that clover cannot be grown upon it without first manuring it and putti the soil into a suitable condition for receiving the seed, while a great many kinds of weeds have the faculty of growing on very poor land without any fertilizer whatever .- New Orleans New

THE POSSIBILITIES OF THE BEET.

From no one of our root crops can a more profitable additional use be expected in the near future than from the beet. The sweet, juicy substance and agreeable flavor of many of the varieties have long made it a favorite esculent for the table and stockmen are now using the large sorts more and more as cattle food. When fed with hay or fodder, the combination is probably as good a substitute as can be furnished for milch cows in lieu of grass. Where hay and grain have been cheap, raising beets for stock feeding has not been extensively practised, but as land and animals and their usual food become more valuable, the use of roots for feeding must become more common.

But it is as a sugar-producing plant that we may expect the most profitable use will be found for the beet. There are now in Europe hundreds of beet sugar factories yielding satisfactory revenues to their owners and paying millions of dollars to farmers for sugar beets. In our own country it has been well ascertained that there are large areas well adapted to its cultivation, and in California and some of the other States the manufacture of sugar from the beet has assumed proportions that are decidedly encouraging for the future. If in addition to its successful manufacture aided by large capital and expensive machinery some fortunate investor shall point the way to a feasible and cheap method of domestic manufacture then the most enthusiastic believers in the possibilities of the sugar beet will have their hopes realized .-- New York World.

SWEET PEAS.

We are all admirers of this sweetscented annual, writes Gypsy in Farm and Fireside, but many seem to fail in cultivating it. Prepare the ground early, even in March, if there comes a warm spell so that the frost may be out of the ground. Plant the seed quite soil does not need to be so very rich; just good, common garden dirt, enriched with a small amount of thoroughly-rotted manure. Right here is a point I wish amateur flower growers would note and beed. Manure must be old most satisfactory resulta.

ground it is difficult to straighten them. past, the squares are removed and set in They grow slowly at first, and you will the fields where wanted.

think they are not going to amount to anything, and that they were started too early. Have patience. Keep down the weeds and give them "rope." By and by your care will be rewarded, and thousands of blossoms nod you a happy good-morning. Do not allow seed-pods to form if you wish the bloom to be continuous. It is a good plan to plant a few for seed by themselves in some corner of the garden, where they may ma-

flower display. If you make several different plantings of two weeks between, you will have a succession of bloom all summer. But begin early, or the last planting will probably give you but very few blooms.

GIRDLING GRAPEVINES.

Nearly one hundred and fifty years

the bearing canes of grapevines for the purpose of its influence on the fruit. By removing a ring of bark a half inch in width the downward or return flow of sap, after it has been assimilated by the leaves, is checked at the point of barkdenuded wood. Buchatt claimed that his invention or discovery would be of value in hastening the maturity of the truit as well as improve its quality, but the latter claim has rarely been admitted by vineyardists in this country or Europe. This girdling or annular incision of the vine hae been practiced to a limited extent in this country but far more extensively in France, and by men who sought to determine its true value in the production of grapes for wine-making and other purposes. After these many years of waiting we are informed through a recent issue of the Revue Horticole that the subject of so much controversy is now finally settled and its advantages are summarized as follows: (1). It prevents the dropping off of the fruit. (2). It increases the fertility of the vine, the size of the berries and bunches. (3). It increases the quantity of the juice in the fruit, and for wine-making purposes it adds to the saccharine properties of the must or wort and improves the quality of the wine. (4). It causes the fruit to ripen earlier and thus changes second-early varieties to the early class. (5). It causes the fruit to set earlier and better, especially on those varieties which are often unproductive through excess of growth.

While we doubt if American cultivators of the grape have found that girdling improves the quality of the fruit, it certainly increases the size of the berries and bunch, and hastens maturity at least two or three week .-American Agriculturist.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

It is said that linseed oil, if applied to the knot on its first appearance, is a remedy for black knot. The Rural New Yorker is inclined to

regard the Reitenbach Norway maple as the best of the purple leaved trees. The Windsor cherry, one of the dark-

colored sort, is in many respects equal to the Black Tartarian, while excelling it in

Chickens like ripe tomatoes, and will eat ripe cucumbers, not green ones, but they will eat green and ripe grapes. Keep them out of the vineyard. One often sees the hint given that

sheep require less care than other stock, and so are more profitable. On the contrary, they should have constant care and good attention.

The editor of the Dairy World says there is no such thing as over-production in a prime article of butter. is simply an over-production of ignorance in the dairying.

Those who grade and pack their fruit carefully, honestly and tastily have an immense advantage over other competitors, all things being equal, in bad as well as in good seasons.

Vick says that white, sweet-scented violets do well for quite a number of years planted where they are apt to be bad places in the sod, and will always thrive if the grass does not crowd them too closely.

One of the best safeguards against a dry season is to use land plaster in the hills of corn. A very small amount of plaster will answer. Put it on the hills after covering the seed. It attracts moisture and is of itself a fertilizer.

Many cellars are damp that could be drained with drain tile. A spirit level laid on the cellar window sill and sighted, affords an easy method of learning the difference in the slope of the land where it is desirable to drain the

The broadcast seeding of fodder corn is one of the agricultural absurdities that some farmers persist in following. Fodder corn should always be grown in drills three feet apart and carefully cultivated. Then one can get a heavy crop of good fodder; but broadcast seeding argues laziness and a head that does not

The old-fashioned pumpkin growing in the cornfields of our fathers will be remembered by many of us. Upon the whole, we think that when we "impreved" upon the methods of our fathers in this matter, we did not make much of an improvement. The pumpkin is not to be sneezed at for pies, and it is no mean feed for stock.

Root crops consist mostly of water, and are often overestimated as to value for stock feeding. They make an agreeable thick and about an inch in depth. The change of diet, but they cannot be reckoned directly as fat or flesh-producing. Grain, hay, cotton-seed and linseed meal, are all better than roots. The English raise roots because they cannot raise Indian corn successfully.

The California Fruit Grower says that enough to be thoroughly rotted to give melons may be obtained a month earlier ost satisfactory results.

The peas should be furnished with squares of sod which have been placed support as soon as they are two or three in a warm, sheltered spot or frame, inches high. Wire netting is excellent. where they can be protected from frost. If the vines once get tangled on the As soon as danger from this source is ground it is difficult to straighten them. past, the squares are removed and set in

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR APRIL 26.

Lesson Text: "Nineveh Brought te Repentance," Jonah ili., 1-10 Golden Text: Luke xi., 32-Commentary.

1. "And the Word of the Lord came unte I. "And the Word of the Lord came into lonah the second time, saying." From the belly of the fish Jonah cried unto the Lord, and the Lord heard him, and spake unto the fish, and it vomited out Jonah upon the dry land (chap. ii., 1, 10). Jonah's prayer is largely made up of quotations from the Psalms, as many as eight or ten different Psalms being quoted from (see marginal references), teaching us that afflictions open up the mine of Scripture, and make real to us words before unheeded (Ps. cxix., 67, 71). If Jonah in the fish's belly was not hid from God's sight and hearing, where can we hide from Him (Ps. cxxxix., 7-10)? Observe the bedience of the fish. At the word of the Lord it casts him out. Consider also the little fish of Matt. xvii., 27, and the multitude of John xxi, 6, and ask yourself if like them you know no will but His.

2. "Arise, go unto Nineveh, that great rity." How very gracious of the Lord to some to him the second time with the same message (chap. i., 2)! How very patient and long suffering He is with us!

"And preach unto it the preaching that I bid thee." This is the whole responsibility of every preacher, for we are simply messengers of the Lord of Hosts. "Thou shalt go to all that I shall send thee, and whatsoever I command thee thou shalt speak." "Son of man, go, get thee unto the house of Israel, and speak with My words unto them." "Now therefore go, and I will be with thy mouth, and teach thee what thou shalt say." And our Lord Himself testifies that the Father gave Him a commandment what He should say and speak (Jer. i., 7; Ezek. lii., 4; Ex. iv., 12; John xii., 49. How careful we should be to get our message correctly, and speak it faithfully in the power of the Hord." Now he is obedient. This is what he should have done at first instead of going to sea. By his will supplement the should have done at first instead of going to sea. By his Jonah the second time, saying." From the belly of the fish Jonah cried unto the Lord,

he is obedient. This is what he should have done at first instead of going to sea. By his willfulness he has lost much precious time and grieved his Lord. But let us take it to ourselves. Are we obedient to the word of the Lord, or wasting time and grieving the Spirit by our way wardness and disobedi-

ence?

4. "And Jonah began to enter into the city a day's journey." Many days had he journeyed from the seashore across the country (look at your map and note the distance) and much time had be for meditation and communion with his God. However lonely the great and long the journey, he had the the way and long the journey, he had the consciousness that he was doing the will of the Lord and that the Lord had sent

"And he cried and said, Yet forty days,

him.

"And he cried and said, Yet forty days, and Nineveh shall be overthrown." What a strange cry for a lone man in a great and prosperous and wicked city! Who would give heed to him! who would believe him! Would they not arrest and imprison him as a disturber of the peace! With these things he had nothing to do; he was simply delivering his master's message, and his master would see to all else.

5. "So the people of Nineveh believed God, and proclaimed a fast, and put on sackcloth, from the greatest of them even to the least of them." God was with His servant, the Spirit of God waz in the message, and where the word of a king is there is power (Eccl. viii., 4). One man with God was a majority in this case, and so also was it at Pentecost, when through Peter 3000 becams truly penitent and accepted Jesus of Nazareth as Saviour and Lord and Messiah (Acts ii., 41). But here is a whole city of half a million of people affected by the word of one man—no, it is not the word of a man, it is from the mouth of a man, but the words of God. It does not say that the from the mouth of a man, but the words are the words of God. It does not say that the people believed Jonah, but that they believed God.

"For word came unto the king of Nin eveh, and he arose from his throne, and he laid his robe from him, and covered him with sackcloth, and sat in ashes." So the word of the Lord through this humble man reached even the heart of the king on his throne, and he humbles himself before God, as well as the lowest in the city.

"And he caused it to be proclaimed and published through Nineveh, by the decree of the king and his nobles, saying." The king and his great men have put themselves on the side of Jonah and his God. This is surely a great victory for Jonah and his God. I his is surely a great victory for Jonah, and we would expect to find him full of joy because of the success of his message, and to see even the king on his side for God against sin; but no, he is displeased, and very angry, and wants

he is displeased, and very angry, and want to die (chap. iv., 1-3).

"Let neither man nor beast, herd nor flock, taste anything; let them not feed nor drink water." Surely this was a great and thorough repentance, at least on the part of the king and his great ones who ordered this severe fast. If you knew any one so bur-dened by sin that he would neither eat nor drink till he knew his sins were forgiven you would be apt to consider him very much in would be apt to consider him very much in 8, "But let man and beast be covered with

sackcloth, and cry mightily unto God." Why include the cattle, for they had not sinned! Though they sin not, yet they suffer because of man's sin, and God cares for cattle ichapiv., 11). The creation was made subject to the company of the company wanity, not willingly, but by reason of Him who hath subjected the same in hope; be-cause the creation itself also shall be delivered from the bondage of corruption into tas glorious liberty of the children of God (Rom. viii., 20, 21). That the very beasts shall yet be blessed by God's redemption see Isa. xi.,

6-9; lxv., 25. "Yes, let them turn every one from his evil way, and from the violence that is in their hands." Outward sorrow without a turning away from sin would avail nothing, for God searcheth the heart. And inward sorrow must be accompanied by the actual turning away from all evil.

9. "Wo can tell if God will turn and repent, and turn away from His fierce anger, that we perish not?" Had they such light as Israel had, how they would have been encouraged! If they had known of the repentance of Ahab, how it might have helped them (H Kings xxi., 29):

10. "And God saw their works, that they

pentance of Ahab, how it might have helped them (II Kings xxi., 22).

10. "And God saw their works, that they turned from their evil way." "The eyes of the Lord are in every place beholding the evil and the good," and "the eyes of the Lord run to and fro throughout the whole earth to show Himself strong on behalf of those whose hearts are perfect toward Him" (Prov. xv., 3; II Chron. xvi., 9). He sees unbelief, and it grieves Him; He sees faith and obedience, and He is pleased.

"And God repented of the evil that He had said that He would do unto them, and He did it not." See His promise to act thus given at a later date to Israel (Jer. xviii., 7, 8). Although it was just as He had always done for Israel, as is fully recorded in the book of Judges, or as in Ps. cvi., 43, 44: "Many times did He deliver them, but they provoked Him with their counsel, and were brought low for their iniquity. Nevertheless He regarded their affiction when He heard their cry." As to God repenting. we have only to remember one or two things. heard their ory." As to God repenting, we have only to remember one or two things. Being unchangeable, and knowing the end from the beginning, He cannot change His mind as we do or ever be sorry for anything He coes (Mal. ili., 6; Num. xxiii., 19; Acts xv., 18). But from the beginning, foreseeing all things, He knew that with individuals and nations He could pursue a certain course or mode of treatment to a certain point, and that then He would have occasion to do differently; and these turning points to His modes of treatment are called repentings. We change our mind and then change our conduct or mode of action; He changes His mode of treatment, knowing beforehand that He would do so just at that particular time. May the repentance of Nineveh not be lost upon us, but humble us before God! —Lesson Helper.