MR. MCDOUGALL'S MEETING IN APPLETON.

We had the pleasure of attending Mr. McDougall's meeting in the village of Appleton on the evening of Monday last. There were present a large number of the electors, so many that it was found necessary to hold the meeting in the open air. Robert Teskey, Esq., was elected chairman. On the platform were Messrs. McDougall, Galbraith, Rosamond, and John Scott, who each in turn addressed the meeting, and were replied to by Mr. McDougall, in his usual masterly style. We have not room this week for any sketch of the speeches, or even comment upon them. At the close of the meeting, it was

Moved by Thomas McNeely, seconded by William Young, that this meeting heartily approves of the course the Hon. Mr. McDougall has pursued for the past eight years, as the representative of this constituency. Carried.

Moved by Duncan Stewart, seconded by Andrew Wilson, that the Hon. Wm. McDougall be requested to come forward again as a candidate for the representation of North Lanark at the ensuing election. Carried.

We observed a few individuals in the crowd who were anxious to make a show of opposition to those motions, and held up both hands against them, but the resolutions may be said to have been carried almost unanimously. It is very creditable to observe that the best of good order was observed during the whole length of the meeting, though the proceedings lasted until midnight.

As was anticipated, the emigration to Manitoba is assuming very large dimensions. The Manitoba *Liberal* of the 15th inst. mentions the arrival of quite a number of farmers, accompanied by their families, and bringing with them a large amount of stock as well as farming implements. It is said they are almost entirely from Ontario, though some are from the adjacent parts of Minnesota. The *Liberal* adds that it is reported as many as 2,500 were, at the time of writing, on the road to the States, and that 800 at least were expected during the season by the Canadian route: This may very possibly be exaggerated, but there is no doubt the influx of settlers is very large, and is altogether likely to increase in volume.

SLAVE BOUNTIES.—The British Government allows to captors of slave vessels off the African coast a premium of four pounds sterling a ton on each vessel captured, or five pounds a head on each slave found on board the slaver. From the report of these bounties, the slave trade does not seem to be flourishing as well as formerly. During the eighteen months ending January, 1872, only twenty-four vessels were captured in all, and of these only six were restored to their owners. Seven hundred and twenty-two Africans were found on them, of whom two hundred and eighty-three were returned to the vessels, and three hundred and seventy-seven emancipated, the other sixty-two dying between the capture and condemnation of the vessels. In one case, where only two slaves were captured, the bounty amounted to eight hundred and eight pounds. By the head it would have amounted to only ten pounds, but the captors were careful to calculate it by the ton.

An ingenious patent is now being worked by which leather for the sides of boots and shoes is rendered impervious to wet and damp by exhausting the air from the pores of the leather, and filling them up with a substance which unites with and adheres to the fibre, thereby strengthening without impairing the elasticity of the material. It is stated that the patent, known as "Fanshawe's Water-proof Leather," is not only likely to be employed for the above-mentioned purpose, but that when asphalte pavement becomes more general, it will be possible to shoe horses with a material as hard as the asphalte itself, and which will prevent slipping.

The authorities of California have engaged a professional arboriculturist, at a salary of $15,000 per year, to attend to the setting out of forest trees in different parts of the State. They never did a wiser thing. Our forefathers found two fancied enemies when they landed on this continent—the Indian and the forests. They at once proceeded to exterminate both, and their fury, transmitted to their children has been nearly successful. We may never regard the Indian as a friend, but our feelings toward the forests have changed. We want trees judiciously distributed everywhere—on the mountain side, in the fields, along country roads, in front of city residences, in parks and gardens; everywhere some, nowhere too many.

☞ We understand that, one day last week, a Yankee swindler succeeded in operating upon Mr. Wells, a broker in Prescott, to the amount of three thousand dollars. It was one of the most villainous swindles ever perpetrated in Canada, and should prove a warning against having any similar transactions with strangers from that side of the St. Lawrence, no matter what they say of themselves, unless they are fully and satisfactorily accredited by respectable parties.

☞ We would direct the attention of the public in this place and neighborhood to the political meeting to be held by the Hon. Wm. McDougall, on Saturday next, the sixth of July, at 2 o'clock, p. m. The other candidates are also expected to appear at the meeting and state their objections.

DOUBTFUL.—Mr. Rosamond appears to be extremely illnatured with Mr. McDougall. Low, vulgar abuse of of him through his organ, appears to constitute his entire stock in trade in politics. Perhaps Mr. R. expects by this means to build up his own reputation. Vain hope!

CRICKET.—A match took place on the Lanark Cricket Ground, on Monday last, between the Mississippi Boys, of Carleton Place, and the Lanark Cricket Club, which resulted in favor of the latter, by 1 run and 8 wickets to spare. The score will be published next week.

Lord Tenterden and Sir Rundell Palmer left Geneva on Friday, and the other arbitators left on Saturday. The conference is now over.

☞ Don't forget McDougall's meeting at Carleton Place, at 2 o'clock, p. m., on Saturday next.

FOR THE CARLETON PLACE HERALD.

In last week's HERALD you say, "We regret to learn that a sad accident happened to John, eldest son of Mr. William Rattary, 10th con. Beckwith, on Saturday last. While at a raising, at Mr. Duff's, a log by some means gave way and falling upon him broke his spine." If you refer to a log of the building, such was not the case.

After the raising was finished, it was discovered that one corner was about six inches too low, and as Mr. Duff wished it to be brought on a level with the other three, the men commenced to elevate the building, which is a heavy log barn 46 by 36. Instead of using a maple or elm lever, they very thoughtlessly employed a balsam log. While from eight to a dozen men were exerting their utmost efforts to pull down the lever, it broke, and part of it unfortunately struck John Rattary between his shoulders, and pressed two or three of the upper dorsal vertebræ into the spinal marrow, thereby instantaneously producing paralysis of the whole body beneath the injured part, and also of the two inferior extremities, you might pinch or prick him without giving him the slightest discomfort. He was totally deprived, in the parts referred to, of sensation and motion, in fact, the paralysis was so complete, that both legs could have been amputated and the patient remain unconscious of the operation. It is truly lamentable that a healthy, inoffensive and industrious young man has lost his life by the gross ignorance and extreme inconsiderateness of his co-workers, they ought to be ashamed of themselves, as their doings are more like those of a number of LUNATICKS than of men possessed of a mediocrity of common sense.

To attempt to raise the corner of a log barn 46 by 36 with a balsam lever, they might as well have tried to reverse the course of the Mississippi river.

The unfortunate youth experienced severe pain when his head or shoulders were moved as the cervical nerves were intact. He remained sensible until within an hour of his death. This deplorable accident did not result from intemperance, as all the men, on my arrival, were perfectly sober.

I am, truly yours,

WILLIAM WILSON, C. M.

Carleton Place, June 28th, 1872.

In some parts of Africa a curious method of conveying intelligence has been practised from time immemorial. An immense drain is kept in some of the towns on the Niger for public service in conveying news. By loud talking sonorous vibrations are carried a great distance; and wherever there is another drain to intercept the sound, sentences may be distinctly heard. This system is also practised in other places. A tribe known as Camaroons have carried this kind of acoustic telegraph to great perfection.

STRANGE ACCIDENT.—It will probably be remembered that sometime last winter the Rev. Father O'Malley, of Huntley, had his leg broken by being thrown from a sleigh. He had almost completely recovered from the accident when, last week while sitting in a chair at his residence, the lightning struck the house, alarming him so that he sprang suddenly from the seat breaking anew the leg. The Rev. gentleman is at present in the Nunnery Hospital of Ottawa.

No one would suppose that the production of soda-water was attended by danger to life and limb; but, at Boston yesterday, by the explosion of a generator of carbonic-acid gas (with which the popular beverage is always charged), a white man was killed, and a coloured man had his leg blown off.

—The three days' cricket match between the United South of England and twenty-two of the Glasgow Caledonian Club ended on the 1st instant in favor of the latter by seven wickets. In the first day of his second innings, Mr. W. G. Grace scored 114 runs, but failed to add to that number on Saturday.

The man Secord so long missing from Ingersoll, and supposed to have been murdered, has turned up alive and well. He went on a pleasure trip to the Western States and Manitoba. Now whose corpse is that found at Brantford a few days ago?

We understand that there will be no celebration here on the 12th of July, arrangements having been made to celebrate the day in Ottawa.

THE LATE ROBERT MCFARLANE.—The June session of the County Council opened in the County buildings, Stratford, at 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. All the members were present. The Warden having briefly addressed the Council, it was moved by Mr. Trow, seconded by Mr. Daly, "That in the death of Robert McFarlane, Esq., M. P., who for nine years has represented this County in the Parliament of Canada, we realize with deep regret the removal of one endeared to us all by his qualities of head and heart; a true lover of his country and an honest and high-minded public servant; that we tender our respectful sympathy to his widow and other relatives under their affliction; and as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased this Council do now adjourn to enable them in a body to attend the funeral; and that the clerk be and is hereby authorised to forward a copy of this resolution to Mrs. McFarlane."

—A minister was tramping through the settlements of Wisconsin, doing good where he might. He tarried for the night at one of the "pioneer's" cabins. The old woman, while preparing supper, entered into conversation with her visitor, and the following colloquy took place: "Stranger, where might you be from?" "Madam, I reside in Shelby county, Kentucky." "Wall, stranger, hope no offense, but what might you be doin' way up here?" "Madam, I am searching for the lost sheep of the house of Israel." "John, John!" shouted the old lady, "come right here this minute; here's a stranger all the way from Shelby county, Kentucky, a huntin' stock. I'll just bet my life that that tangle-haired old ram that's been in our lot for the last week, is one of his'n!"

AUBURN, N. Y., June 27.—The convicts in the Auburn State Prison are in a state of insurrection. 2000 of them have been locked up and about 900 are roving about the yards, refusing to obey orders. Some of them are armed with tools. Three companies of the 49th Regiment have been ordered to the scene of the trouble.

A French journal states that a gentleman having purchased a fine-looking rose-bush, full of buds, was greatly disappointed when they blossomed to find the flowers of a dull, faded colour. He filled in the pot at the top with finely powdered coal. In a few days the roses assumed a beautiful red hue, as brilliant as could be desired.

—By command of Her Majesty, the large new detached work at Dover, which has hitherto been called Castle-Hill Fort, is to be called Fort Burgoyne, in memory of the late Field Marshal. Her Majesty has taken a personal interest in the matter, and selected the fort herself out of several which were suggested.

—The rage for expensive funerals is strong even to death. "Are you prepared for the great change?" asked his minister of one of the venerable Smiths. "I am afraid not," said John, sadly; "the means for the occasion are insufficient. And it is sad to reflect that, after all my struggles, my corpse must be the means of disgrace to my friends at last."

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We regret very much to learn that a little boy the son of Mr. Hurdon, lumber merchant, was run over on the Aylmer road and killed, by a heavily laden waggon belonging to the Union Forwarding Company. The unfortunate accident happened on Thursday evening.

MILL BURNT.—Gemmill's steam sawmill in the township of Turnberry was burned to the ground one night last week. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. Loss about $3,000, there being but $500 insurance.

George Fleury, late cashier of the Limerick Bank, has been committed for trial on a charge of stealing £6,000.

THE TREATY IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE CLAIMS WITHDRAWN FINALLY.

London, June 27.—When the House of Lords assembled this afternoon there was a full attendance of Peers and visitor's gallery was crowded, announcement having been made that Earl Granville would make a statement relative to Alabama claims arbitration. Shortly after meeting of the House Earl Granville stated that he had just received a telegram from Geneva wherein he was informed that tribunal of arbitration no longer desired secrecy during its deliberation, Earl Granville then proceeded to make the following statement. The Board of Arbitration under Treaty of Washington met at Geneva on 15th instant. The Agents of the United States presented a printed argument referring to the points whereon his Government relied. The English Agent presented no argument but made a statement that whereas differences still existed between the two Governments, England asked for an adjournment of the Board. The United States agent was unable to answer, and the tribunal adjourned until the 17th, and again until the 19th, the second time because the American representatives were still without instructions. At the meeting on the 19th the arbitrators made a statement on the question at issue between the two governments, carefully guarding themselves. The purport of their statement is that after a careful perusal of everything said by the representatives of the United States in urging the indirect claims, the arbitrators have, individually and collectively, concluded that the said indirect claims do not constitute upon principles of international law a good foundation for awards of damages between nations, and should be wholly excluded from consideration, and would have been, even if no disagreement had arisen as to the competency of the tribunal to decide thereon. The arbitrators informed the agents of both governments of their decision. They asked Lord Tenderden what observation he had to make, and he replied none. A similar question having been put to Mr. Davis, the American agent, he said he had no reply to make at present, and asked for an adjournment. An adjournment until the 28th was thereupon agreed to by the arbitrators; but the American agents received instructions earlier than they expected, and the Board was informed on Tuesday last that the United States would not further insist on the indirect claims before the tribunal, and that they might be excluded from all consideration.

At this point Earl Granville was interrupted with loud cheers. He continued to say that Lord Tenderden then asked for an adjournment of one day to allow him to obtain final instructions from London. At the meeting of the Board, to-day, England on the ratification of the statement withdrew the request for a long adjournment, and the argument by counsel on the details of business before the Tribunal is now proceeding. Earl Granville amid continued and hearty cheering concluded with an expression of hope, that the relations of the two great kindred nations would be harmonized and strengthened by the treaty of Washington.

After the excitement occasioned by the statement of Earl Granville had subsided, Lord Cairns arose and congratulated the House upon the favorable decision of the Tribunal of Arbitration. Had it, said he, been otherwise, the position of the English Government would have been awkward.

Earl Granville denied there was any ground for the insinuation indulged in by Lord Cairns.

Wetford, June 25.

About half-past ten o'clock last night O'Niel's grain store was discovered to be on fire. In a few minutes the whole building was in flames. The alarm being given, the whole village turned out with buckets and worked most vigorously to keep the fire from spreading to the Great Western Railway buildings and Fuller's and Campbell Bros. grain stores, in which were some 60,000 bushels of grain. O'Niell & Co. had about 700 bushels of oats and 300 or 400 of wheat, and about 1,500 lbs of wool. Most of the wool and part of the oats were saved. The cause of the fire is a mystery. We cannot learn whether there was any insurance or not. The loss must be at least $1,500 $2,000.

A gentleman in Germany recently applied to a lady for her daughter's hand.

"What fortune have you?" was the first question as usual.

"Oh, I have 50,000 francs net."

"What does it consist of?"

"We'll, I'll tell you. I have bought several bottles of wonderful hair wash from a perfumer who offers 50,000 francs to any one who will prove that it fails to make the hair grow out again. Now as my hair has not grown out, I have notified the perfumer, and, as soon as I receive the sum I shall lay it at your daughter's feet."

It is unnecessary to add that the mother asked time for consideration.

It is calumny to say that men are nerved to heroic action by ease, hope of pleasure, recompense—sugar plums of any kind—in this world or the next In the meanest mortal there is something noble. The poor, swearing soldier, hired to be shot, has his honour of a soldier different from drill regulations and a shilling a day. It is not to taste sweet things, but to do noble and true things, and vindicate himself under God's heaven as a God-made man, that the poorest son of Adam dimly longs. Show him the way of doing that, and the dullest drudge kindles into a hero.—*Carlyle.*

A Wisconsin boy of seven years, named McAuly, fatally shot a playmate of about the same age a few days since. The Playmate had irritated him and going to his father,s office he obtained a pistol; then induced the boy to go among some bushes, where he shot him, the ball taking effect in the abdomen. McAuly returned home, remarking that he had "killed a rabbit." An hour later a gentleman riding by was attracted by groans, and found the little sufferer still living and able to tell who shot him. He was taken to his father's house and there died.

A disturbance between Mrs. James Clear and Mrs. Hannah Kelly, in Jersey street, Patterson, New Jersey, on Monday, resulted in Mrs. Clear's son painting Mrs. Kelly's boy from head to foot in retaliation. Mrs. Kelly then rushed in and whipped both Mrs. Clear and her son, and soon after Mrs. Kelly was arrested for assault and battery, while her opponent got *clear*, as Jersey law does not prohibit the painting of your neighbor's children with verdigris.

CHATHAM, June 27.—A ship-carpenter named Wm. Webber was accidentally killed this afternoon. While driving a spike the timber under his foot gave way, and he fell on a spike in a plank seven feet beneath, which entered his skull. He lived but two hours after.

CARE OF BEES IN JULY.

The surplus honey-boxes should be on all hives a little before white clover comes into full bloom. In the early part of the season the instinct of bees prompts them to rear brood as fast as their stores will allow. If they find honey abundant they rear the more brood. Later in the season brood rearing gradually diminishes and the instinct then is to store honey for winter use. We must take advantage of this instinct and give them every possible facility. Colonies properly managed, will be very strong in numbers now and gather large amounts every day. Give all that are strong the full complement of boxes. They take possession and begin to fill them much more willingly while honey is abundant than when the yield lessens, and when once commenced in, seldom in average years, fail to fill them. Do not fail to arrange them, so that when one box is nearly full, it may be raised up and another inserted between that and the hive. In their eagerness to connect the comb in the partly filled box with stores below they will soon nearly fill the under box with comb. We receive frequent inquiries from beginners, "how they shall know how much honey they may safely take from their bees." We do not think they need fear to take all they can get in the boxes of well arranged hives. We never in all experience have had a colony suffer for want of winter stores that had worked vigorously in boxes. If boxes are put on when a swarm was first hived, it is possible they might store more than was prudent in them, but we never put them on even the strongest swarm until the bees have made comb, and the queens deposited eggs below. When we are sure of that, it is to give the bees access to the boxes.

SEPARATNIG SWARMS THAT CLUSTER TOGETHER.

Here is a question; how do you manage in natural swarming to separate swarms when two or more issue at the same time and cluster together? First and foremost, always keep cool, never allow yourself to get excited under any circumstances, and then you are able, under all circumstances, to use judgment. When I allowed natural swarming, I have repeatedly had two swarms issue and cluster together, and if I was not too busy about other work, I would hive them in a large box or basket. Spread down a sheet, place two hives, one at the opposite corner from the other, then take a tin dipper or my hand, and take out a dipper or handful at a time, and pour or shake them down on the cloth, strew them from one hive to the other, and watch for the queens as the bees were crawling over the sheet to the hives, and direct one queen into each hive and equalize the bees by getting one half in each. But if I was in a hurry about other work, I would hive them all together and in a short time after they have become quiet, one of the queens drops to the bottom board enclosed in a cluster or knot of bees; secure her, bees and all in a glass tumbler and the bees will immediately release her. Then with a dipper, or anything convenient take out one-half the bees and put them in another hive, and in a very few minutes, you can tell which hive has the queen. Then liberate your caged queen in the queenless swarm, place them on their stand and the work is done.

But on one occasion I was at work in cornfield, and a cry came: *Bees swarming and hurry, for there are four or five swarms, all coming out together*, and enough there were three already on the wing and more coming, and they commenced clustering on the lower limb of an apple tree, and you have no doubt noticed that when the queen alights there is at once a great or general rush for the cluster, taking advantage of this as the first queen had alighted, I shook them into the hive set it on a sheet and tied the corners over the hive to prevent the others that were on the wing from being attracted to the hive by the hum of the bees I then hived three more in the same way, and had from two to three quarts of bees with each swarm. The balance I hived in a two bushel basket and covered them. I saw by the actions of my hives that each of them had a queen. I then dipped out of my basket and equalized the number in each hive, always dipping from the lower edge of the basket, as the queen would most likely to be at the top of the cluster, after dividing into five equal parts, I had five good swarms, and the first four were hived and covered up inside of ten minutes. The equalizing I took my own time for always as soon as the great rush for the cluster is made, providing they are where I can, I shake them into the hive or hiving box, and the balance, instead of clustering, follow their queen into the box or hive.

"A somewhat laughable "ring" has been formed in California, where this year's grain crop is very large. Knowing this fact, some wily gentlemen have by purchase bagged the entire stock of grain sacks, so that the farmers are at their wit's end to know how to bestow their grain.

In 1850 Mrs. Franklin Bennett lowered a pail of butter in her well at Union City, Mich., and the string breaking it remained there until the well was cleaned out last week, when it came out fresh and sweet, twenty-two years old.

Ah Hood, a Chinaman, was in the penitentiary of Idaho, serving out a five years' sentence, and he managed to escape, but justice has not been cheated after all, exultingly exclaims the Idaho *Statesman*, for he was "the wrong Chinaman, and guilty of no crime at all."

A Parisian journalist recently lost the sight of one eye in a very curious manner. He was putting on a clean shirt, when the edge of the stiffly starched bosom struck him in the eye, permanently disabling the organ. Moral Don't put on clean shirts.

A gentleman whose daughter had married a man by the name of Price, was congratulated by one of his friends, who remarked—"I am glad to see you have got a price for your daughter."

Fried mice were once considered a specific for small-pox, and it was believed in respect to whooping cough that if you asked a person riding on a piebald horse what to do for it, his recommendation would be successful if attended to.

"Who dare spit tobacco-juice on the floor of this car?" asked a passenger in a train. "I dare" quietly replied a slender youth, suiting the action to the word. "You're the chap I'm looking for," said the man, "give us a chaw."

In nine cases out of ten, men owe their influence more to their habits and their conduct, than either to their acquirements or talents.

A Memphis dentist and the gentle partner of his joys and sorrows have been held to trial for $6,000 for flogging a little girl nearly to death.

DANGER FROM LIGHTNIN.

The notion that lightning does not penetrate the earth to any considerable depth, was in ancient times a widespread one. It is still prevalent in China and Japan. The Emperors of Japan, according to Kæmpfer, retire during thunderstorms into a grotto, over which a cistern of water has been placed. The water may be designed to extinguish fire produced by the lightning; but more probably it is intended as an additional protection from electrical effects. Water is so excellent a conductor of electricity, that, under certain circumstances, a sheet of water affords almost complete protection to whatever may be below; but this does not prevent fish from being killed by lightning, as Arago has pointed out. In the year 1670, lightning fell on the Lake of Zirkitz, and killed all the fish in it, so that the inhabitants of the neighbourhood were enabled to fill twenty-eight carts with the dead fish found floating on the surface of the lake. That mere depth is no protection is well shown by the fact that those singular vitreous tubes, called fulgurites, which are known to be caused by the action of lightning, often penetrate the ground to a depth of 30 or 40 feet.

Another remarkable opinion of the ancients was the belief that the skins of seals or of snakes afford protection against lightning. The Emperor Augustus, before mentioned, used to wear seal-skin dresses, under the impression that he derived safety from them. Seal-skin tents were also used by the Romans as a refuge for timid persons during severe thunderstorms. In the Cevennes, Arago tells us, the shepherds are still in the habit of collecting the cast-off skins of snakes. They twist them round their hats, under the belief that they thereby secure themselves against the effects of lightning. Whether there is any real ground for this belief in the protecting effect due to seal-skins and snake-skins, is not known; but there can be no doubt that the material and colour of clothing are not without their importance. When the church of Chateaules-Montiers was struck by lightning during divine service, two of the officiating priests were severely injured, while a third escaped—who alone wore vestments ornamented with silk. In the same explosion, nine persons were killed, and upwards of eighty injured. But it is noteworthy that several dogs were present in the church, all of which were killed. It has also been observed that dark-coloured animals are more liable to be struck (other circumstances being the same) than the light-coloured. Nay, more; dappled and piebald animals have been struck; and it has been noticed that after the stroke the hair on the lighter parts has come off at the slightest touch, while the hair on the darker parts has not been affected at all. It seems probable, therefore, that silk and felt clothing, and thick black cloth, afford a sort of protection though not a very trustworthy one, to those who wear them. The notion has long been prevalent that metallic articles should not be worn during a thunderstorm. There can be no doubt that large metallic masses, on or near the person, attract danger. Arago cites a very noteworthy instance of this. On the 21st of July, 1819, while a thunderstorm was in progress, there were assembled twenty prisoners in the great hall of Biberach gaol. Amongst them stood their chief, who had been condemned to death, and was chained by the waist. A heavy stroke of lightning fell on the prison, and the chief was killed, while his companions escaped. It is not quite so clear that small metallic articles are sources of danger. The fact that, when persons have been struck, the metallic portions of their attire have been in every case affected by the lightning, affords only a presumption on this point, since it does not follow that these metallic articles have actually attracted the lightning stroke. Instances in which a metallic object has been struck, while the wearer has escaped, are more to the point, though some will be apt to recognize here a protecting agency rather than the reverse. It is related by Kundmann that a stroke of lightning once struck and fused a brass bodkin worn by a young girl to fasten her hair, and that she was not even burnt. A lady (Arago tells us) had a braclet fused from her wrist without suffering any injury. And we frequently see in the newspapers accounts of similar escapes. If it is conceded that in these instances the metal has attracted the lightning, it will, of course, be abundantly clear that it was preferable to remove from all metallic objects, such as watches, chains, bracelets, and rings, when a thunderstorm is in progress.

THE GYPSIES IN OLD ENGLAND.

As soon as the leaf is on the willow and the sweet-scented blossoms of the May tree make their appearance in the hedge rows of England, then the gypsies bestir themselves to get out of their crowded haunts in the large cities. They have inherited the passion for nature from ancestors older than any stock in England. The gypsy is no Egyptian, nor Bohemian, nor ancient Christian driven out of the East by the Saracen, as the French tale goes. He is a Hindoo of the aboriginal type; his dialect is full, in every land, of broken words from India roots; his hatred of houses, his airy contempt of dirt, his scorn of books and schools, his turn for pilfering, his rooted timidity and cunning, and his addictedness to divination and black arts, are all antique legacies from an Asistic source. The Danes call the wanderers "Tartars," the Germans "Heiden" or heathen, the French "Bohemians," and their own word "Romany" is corrupted Sanskrit for a "husband." But all the other names, Zigani, Zingari, Tehingenes Gitanos and Czigany, are inflections of the right title "Zincali," meaning "Men of India." He who has seen the Brinjari and Bheel tribes of that peninsula has seen the first cousins of the European gypsies; and the likeness between them and the roving people of Beloochistan, and at the mouth of the Indus is perfectly surprising.

There exists, indeed, an old legend that the ancestors of this singular race were the inhabitants of a village in Lower Egypt, to which Joseph and Mary came in their flight with the child. The fugitives were refused admission to its inhospitable walls, and thereupon a voice was heard from the sky, crying: "Those who shut love out, shall be shut out from love." After this doom of perpetual wandering, with ceaseless ill treatment from all men, fell upon the offenders and their prosperity. The story is pretty, but is not true. In these dark skinned Romanies we undoubtedly see veritable Asiastics and than incurable lovers of wild life and free air, which they everywhere display, is the deep rooted relic of their ancient nomad existence on the hills and plains of India.

Their kinsmen, the low caste Hindoos, are equally fond of bright colors, equally averse to fixed habitations; clever at snaring wild creatures, chaste within certain wide limits, timid, patient, passionate; crafty at playing upon the credulity of the civilized and scornful of all beliefs, except that it is very good to be where the sun and moon can be seen. They, too, are happy in their way, though it is not ours. Meantime, it is a pity to be too hard on the poor Zingari of England. They will die out soon enough when the heather and furze have all yielded to wheat and turnips and when hazlenuts are to be had without paying. They do very little harm indeed, and contribute to many a rural landscape in spring and summer a feature of wild primeval charm.

In six days a Detroit man robbed a woman of $50, committed an assault and battery, attempted a larceny, got drunk three times, stole a dog, smashed $8 worth of windows, and got away from an officer who thought him a confidence operator.

Californians are rejoicing at the discovery of a spring near Kerne River, whose waters have an inebriating effect.

NIAGARA FALLS.

Professor Gunning, during a recent course of geological lessons, spoke as follows about Niagara Falls and its history. Ten years ago, he said, he had stood on Prospect Point, and looked searchingly, at the American Fall. Within a few days he stood there again, but what he saw did not answer to the image his mind has carried for ten years. The rim of the precipice is more indented. Here and there a mass of rocks has fallen, leaving a notch, the beginnings of a little horseshoe. The great horseshoe itself has changed. At the point of deepest water and deepest green the curve is deeply notched, Any observer whose knowledge of the Falls covers only a few years will see that they are receding. The recession has been very slow, the speaker thought not more than six inches a year. At the present rate of recession, it would have taken 75,000 years to cut the channel from Lewiston to the present site of the horseshoe. The speaker drew a section of the river bank from Lewiston upwards, and showed the seven groups of strata come to the surface between Lewiston and the Falls. The rate of recession would depend on the character of the rock at the base of the falls. At the whirlpool a very hard, flinty sandstone appears on the water's edge. These rocks are compact, and here the falls made another halt. Several thousand years are not enough. We can only approximate, but perhaps 150,000 would be a closer approximation to the age of the channel than 75,000 years. This is not all. We find an old river bed, filled with drift, between the whirlpool and St. David's. The fall began not at Lewiston, but at St. David's. Perhaps 200,000 years for the entire history of the fall would not be above the demand. We think of this as long, and our wonder is that the falls are so old. But he who looks with a geologic eye thinks of time as short; and his wonder is that the falls are so young. The upper lakes are old. Geologically, the lake era is very old. It was dry land long before the Alleghany mountains were lifted up. The river which drains it should be old. And yet, the Niagara, perhaps, is only 200,000 years old! How shall we account for the drainage of the lakes through so many millions of years not registered in the channels of Niagara. The speaker showed that the Niagara River at the head of the rapids is only thirty feet lower than the face of Lake Michigan. A barrier more than thirty feet high, across the Niagara Plateau, would throw the waters of Lake Erie back on Lake Michigan and the drainage would be through the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico. Western geologists have found an old river channel from the lake to the Illinois and the speaker drew sections of a great barrier which once reached across the plateau. The old river bed in Illinois and the broken bridge across the Niagara plateau account for the extreme youth of the falls.

CANADIAN ROUTE To MANITOBA.

To-day the first batch of wayfarers for Manitoba start by the Canadian route for Fort Garry. We wish them a good journey, and one not too long. Confessedly, the road is still very imperfect, and the arrangements far from being complete, even for passengers unincumbered by wife or child. The slow sleepy plan that has hitheto been followed, still maintains its place. The officials, as ususual, help one another to do nothing, or next to that, in the way of improving the means of passing from one part of Canada to the other while some of them are so busily employed looking after desirable lots and prospecting for mining claims, that it is no wonder they have little or no time to attend to their more immediate official duties. Would it not be far better to hand over the business to a company, and let those gentlemen, who are so active in looking after number one whilst allowing the road and the emigrants to fare as they may, have full time to devote themselves exclusively to their private enterprise? the country would be benefited; so would the passengers: and last, not least, the busy "prospectors," having nothing else to distract their attention, might expect to have their labours crowned with even greater success and their "finds" to be still more remunerative.

The route from Thunder Bay to Fort Garry is now one of our most needed highways, and for years will be the only means of communicating through our own territory with all our North West. Whatever money and men can do to make it as safe and expeditious as well as moderately comfortable route, ought to be done without a moment's delay. The savings of the emigrants would in a few months, far more than pay the outlay. —*Globe.*

Widder, June 25.

About half past seven yesterday morning a fire broke in Messrs. Cornell & Willsie's stave and shingle factory, which resulted in the total destruction of the factory and sheds, and all the staves and shingles they had cut this season, together with a large quantity of shingle bolts. An adjoining house, belonging to Mr. Henry, was also burned. During the fire, the excitement was intense, as the whole village was in great danger. The inhabitants worked very faithfully, and Miss Nellie Dalziel and Miss Robishaw deserve praise for the manner in which they supplied the people with refreshments. Mr. Cornell had $12,000 insurance on his part of the factory. Mr. Willsie had none. Their joint loss is estimated at six thousand dollars.

Orrilla, June 26.—A fatal accident happened on the Northern Railroad last night, near this station, by which a man named John McKay, formerly a sergeant in the 10th Regiment, lost his life. The body was not discovered until this morning, when a train brought it back to Orillia, and Coroner Ramsay was called and held an inquest. The witnesses found that he had been under the influence of liquor, and had probably wandered on the track and laid down. No blame can be attached to any of the officials.

TRUE HOSPITALITY.—I pray you, oh! excellent wife, cumber not yourself and me to get a curiously rich dinner for this man and woman that have alighted at our gate; or bed-chamber made ready at too great a cost; these things, if they are curious in them, they can get for a few shillings in any village; but rather let this stranger see, if he will, in your looks, accents and behaviour, your heart and earnestness, your thought and will, what he cannot buy at any price in any city, what he may well travel twenty miles, and dine sparely and sleep hardly, to behold. Let not the emphasis of hospitality be in bed and board; but let truth, and love, and honor, and courtesy, flow in all thy deeds.—*Emerson.*

THE END OF THE WORLD.

Whence proceeds the notion, or idea, or conjecture that this world is soon to be destroyed? Once in six or ten years, somebody bases a prediction of such destruction upon science, prophecy or astrology, astronomy, geology, or history. The big day comes. The world swings about as usual. Pretty soon there is an entirely fresh prediction and another fearful looking for. Lately we have been solemnly assured that our planet will not survive the summer. There is a comet coming which will literally do us brown. But until the philosophers agree about the *modus*, why should we trouble ourselves? Philosopher No. 1 (he is in Italy) thinks that we shall literally be knocked into a cocked hat. Philosophers No. 2 proves that as resistance of the air to a body passing through it increases in proportion to the squares of velocities, this resistance would "ultimately overpower the momentum and prevent a catastrophe." Not so, says Philosopher No. 3, for this would be "sufficient to damage the equilibrium to such an extent, that it is doubtful whether animal life would survive."

So much for the Philosophers! But it is rather remarkable, considering the extreme importance of the matter, that however grave and scientific these predictions may have been, nobody from the beginning of time up to the present hour has ever been much frightened. When we say nobody, we use the word comparatively. Of course, at various times and in various countries, an inconsiderable number of the human race has been almost or quite mortally alarmed; but this only brings out in higher contrast the perfect coolness with which the dreadful announcement was received by the majority. It is easy to see that if the belief in the coming demolition were generally entertained, it would go far to make certain the thing apprehended. If a day certain should be fixed upon, there would be nothing to do but to wait for it, with perpendicular hairs, knocking knees, and congealed marrow. If the hour were uncertain, but still felt to be at hand, the apprehension might be even greater. But whatever the theologians may think, we hold it to be a blessed impossibility that all the inhabitants of the world should be scared simultaneously. In fact, the nonchalance with which the most fiery prophecies are received tends to show that they are discredited by a sort of universal intuition. None of the present human race have ever witnessed a great cosmic change, and for the most part it is impossible for man to conceive of the world ceasing to exist. By the aid of the imagination, he may picture to himself almost anything—the world changing from spherical to flat; or a sudden cessation of light and heat; or a repeal of the laws of gravity; but whimseys like these do not in the least influence the arrangements of his private economy; nor will any predictions when the chances are so nicely balanced between their truth and falsehood. The world is a venerable institution, and while we live we must believe in it. Analogous to this are our feelings respecting death. Here, indeed, the event is certain, but the day and the hour remaining unknown, most of us conduct ourselves exactly as if we were to live here forever. Die we may, and die we must; but, meanwhile, the main business is living, and we go on vigorously with our affairs, precisely because we do not expect to die; and just so the world goes on because it does not expect to be destroyed.

In fact, as to its future, the world is entitled to the credit of its past. It has passed through a vast deal of experience, but nothing mortal. It has been subjected to enormous changes, but has still remained a world. It has been burned as by fire; it has had upon different parts of its surface gigantic eruptions; it has been a great mud hole full of crawling and nine times hideous monsters; but it has still remained a world. Moreover, its changes have been, not in the direction of destruction but of approximate perfection. Every crisis of its physical history has made it fitter and fitter for the habitation of man; and if other changes are to come, reasoning from analogy, they will provide a dwelling place still for man in a state of advancement which his nature and history render not merely possible but probable.

Finally, it is easy to see why we look forward so indifferently to the finale of common destruction. It is because we know that if it comes at all it will involve the whole population of the world in the change. It will be misery for each individual, but we easily find consolation in the fact that all are to share in it. Death captures us singly, and we go alone to the last resting place, leaving behind us all our possessions, the neighbors with whom we have lived in friendship, and the few whom we have dearly loved. This makes death, so far as it is a misfortune at all, a private one; but the terror will be mostly taken away if we are all to perish together "at one fell swoop." It is as if we had never been. It is as if we went into the mists of the future prepared still to assist each other and to speak to each other words of affectionate consolation, For we are each one of many, and we do not shrink from the great emigration, simply because it is so all-embracing.

ADDRESS TO THE ORANGEMEN OF ULSTER.

Mr. Wm. Johnston, of Ballykilbeg has issued the following address to the Orangemen of Ulster:—

Dear Brethern,—The policy of moderation and justice, inagurated, five years ago, at Bangor, has at last borne fruit, and a grievous anomaly and wrong has ceased to exist in its operation, as it was, in spirit, entirely opposed to the British Constitution, has been, with the common consent of all political parties, removed from among the laws of the Empire. This result would never have been attained, if timid and time-serving counsellors had been needed; nor if the unreasonable and narrow-minded views of some, who set up preposterous an exclusive claims for you had been adopted by those who contended for your right to be free, under the ensign of England.

The July Anniversaries are approaching Orangemen, in celebrating them, commemorate the triumph of religious toleration, and the overthrow of civil and political tyranny. Protestanism means, practically, this for us; outside that which is between each man and his God. Protestantism thus signifies individual and national prosperity: and these best serve the country who are truest to this cause.

While the battle for your freedom had to be fought, I felt it to be a paramount duty to be with you, on the platform and in procession, on the Twelfth of July. This year, I am free to take a greeting from Ulster to Ontario, Bound o you by warm fraternal ties, and tho of blood Canadian Orangemen will rejoice to hear tidings of your triumph. Reward has at last come to the patience and trust of the true men who have never fainted, nor been faithless, since they rallied round our banner. Guard carefully, from tarnish and dishonour our Orange banner, still Let no unwise utterance, nor unworthy deed do harm to our cause, and disgrace our flag. It is the symbol of justice and liberty to all; and none who love it can be tyrants bigots, nor slaves. Be united, earnest, intelligent, and true; keeping watch and ward over the honour of our cause. By Orangemen, men's liberty must never be surrendered; still less must that sacred thing we should live and love—the teaching of the Bible and the Truth of God. Believe me to be, dear Brethern faithfully and fraternally yours.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON.

Ballykilbeg, 4th June, 1872.

LAKE ONTARIO TROULED.

Some time before the severe thunder storm which visited this part of the country last Thurs