

CONTINENTAL UNION.

Canadian Sentiment Regarding Annexation.

Mr. Blakely Hall, who is now travelling in Canada for the New York Sun, in a letter dated Toronto, September 22, to that paper, gives the following as the result of his talks with the natives whom he met during Exhibition week at the capital of Ontario:— "I had a talk with a leading banker. With reference to the annexation sentiment, he believed it was growing rapidly. "Ten years ago," said he, "any one who would have ventured to make such a statement would have been immediately ostracized; but nowadays I constantly hear people discussing the question. For my part I think it would be a good thing for both countries."

VIEW OF PEOPLE IN GENERAL.

I hear it every where. The grivers of cars and cabs, the hotel clerks, waiters, barbers, housekeepers, newspaper writers, and the world generally express themselves to the same effect. "I can't buy a coat on sentiment," said a big insurance agent in Ottawa to the other. "Why should I support the sentiment?" "I support the sentiment and shirk the Queen," he went on. "I mainly made of farmers, and we want closer relations with the States. Where our market is our strength. We can, I guess, run things to suit ourselves. The stronger man in the manufacturing interest do not dislike the idea of a larger market, and they are not afraid of competition. The objections come only from the promoters of a few ventures which should have been started here. They can only be bolstered up at best, and we have to pay the cost of doing it. The next election will be a big change, and don't you forget it, but the movement would be hastened if the United States would say whether she wants or not."

Another respectably dressed and intelligent-looking man remarked:—"We all like England up our way. I am an Englishman myself, but England would not object to our joining the States. Once there our influence would be thoroughly conservative, and that is what England would like to see. And then what difference is there between us and the Americans? We look alike, we speak the same language, our history and traditions are the same. It is true their forefathers rebelled from Great Britain, but everybody nowadays, even in England, admits that they were perfectly justified in doing so. It has led to some, and you see the result. We shall both be the stronger, our trade will run more freely, and our people will grow more prosperous." Walking over to the cattle sheds—and by the way, Canada can turn out very fine animals—I noticed a man leaning on the wall of a stall staring with great admiration at a black bull that closely resembled a buffalo. "What do you think?" I asked him. "About the relations of Canada with the United States," he said, "if we could come together on fair terms it would be better for both of us hereafter."

"HE LESS OF TWO EVILS." "Sweet Girl—No indeed. I have a general knowledge of housekeeping, though, I suppose, or, perhaps, you prefer to do it." "George, if you are in want of a housekeeper I would advise you to apply to an employment agent. I thought you wanted a girl." "I am, my dear, I do want a girl, but you don't seem to be bothered with housekeeping. I will have my mother come."

THE MYSTERY OF POOR WILL.

When woods are dark and round the circling Black shadows fall, and all the world is still, Save for the insect's ceaseless serenade, When scented dew lies cool on grove and glade, When toilers rest and sleepless infants sleep, When memory wakes and idle eyes may weep, When listening ears to long-hushed voices thrill, I hear a plaintive pleading, whispering. O bird of woe, what tale of woe, My heart an interest in thy trouble feels,— Thy case of poetry and pathos stirred, What has Will done that thou shouldst want him whipped? Has he beguiled thy feathered dame and skipped? Is Will thy son, in paths of virtue tripped? Why not let Will be chastened or deterred By punishments appropriate to a bird? Why not suggest that wings or claws be clipped? Why insist that poor Will must be whipped? I pause and listen—thru' the twilight still I hear thy soft entreaty, "Whip poor Will." Why poor Will, pray, if thou wouldst have him whipped? Perhaps through youth and innocence he slipped. Such a mistake, but so stubborn still! I feel a greater interest now in Will. Could find excuses for him—even beg—? Poor bird, perhaps an Ishmael from the egg. What can account for enmity like that,— Why dost thou count back to Anax? O does heredity control the bird's fate? As it does man, for so it is we've heard That likes and dislikes in the blood will run, And what has vexed the sire will vex the son. Again from dusky boughs and distant hill, Madding monotonously, comes "whip poor Will." Patience has ceased to be a virtue now. Would that thy eyes could pierce the dark where thou, Skulking and lurking, akeest posting-lipped, Or putting-billed, that poor Will may be whipped. Could I but snatch thee from thy ambushade And bring to light the secret of that shade. Sure, I should find by searching without fail The coward's feather in thy dark brown tail. Let no more nonsense and complaints be heard, Come out, whip Will, and show thyself a bird! Scared at the thought the timid bird has flown, The dove-like bird, I listen here alone: In dimmer haunts in more sequestered vale His rueful voice "takes up the woodruff tale." O enviable bird I not happy quite, Thou hast a grievance none may ever right: When spring's delight and summer's wealth Shall spring thron upon thy plaints upon the ear. Still softly chanting thy sad veper song Tell to the world the riddle of thy wrong; And listen ye unborn, on future eves, Shall wonder why thy rancorous spirit grieves Women shall pity thy hard chiding heart, And prey, but one, shall take thy part. Ever common are the ailments of the night, Regret my rashness and thy coward flight, For wish them both, perhaps my last chance slipped. Of finding why thou dost want poor Will whipped.

FOR UNRESTRICTED RECIPROCIITY.

Senator Sabine, of Minnesota, a Republican, was interviewed while passing through Algona by a Toronto Mail correspondent. His views are most encouraging to the friends of unrestricted reciprocity. After referring to the retaliation move he said: "Our friends in the Dominion need not give themselves a moment's anxiety on this score, if they only will extend to our American fishermen a sensible and business-like construction of the treaty between us and the commonwealths. It is from our own action to another, possessing the same list of kindred, language and manifest destiny. The question of commercial union has attracted considerable attention in the United States, he observed, and especially in the north-western states, and the policy, if carried into effect, would undoubtedly do much towards adjusting and finally solving this vexed question of the fisheries. They were prepared for unrestricted reciprocity in his part of the country. The old friendly feeling that began in the early days between the fur traders of the American and Canadian North-West still existed there, and Minnesota and Manitoba would both be greatly benefited by having freer business intercourse with each other."

MR. EDISON'S REMEDY.

GASOLINE, RHINOGENE AND CAUSTIC SODA FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF GERMS. NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Mr. Thomas A. Edison thinks he has discovered a remedy for the destruction of yellow fever germs. His experiments have been with familiar and cheap substances, and his advertisement, "My experiments," says Mr. Edison, "have been purely sentimental, and from the results obtained I feel confident that I have at last found a means of stamping out the fever germs. I am convinced that the fever germs must be either of two things—animal organization or fungus growth. It is not due to gases, or the whole of a district would be infected at once. Mr. Edison then explains the virtues of gasoline and rhinogene in the destruction of germs by the production of cold, and proceeds:—"Gasoline has the peculiar property also of displacing the water in all organic matter, causing it to perish. But as gasoline is not easily absorbed by wet ground, and would probably fail in a measure to do its work, I have discovered that caustic soda will answer the purpose in these instances. Microbes being organic must contain fatty acid, and caustic soda will saprophytically anything containing fatty acid. So, in the wet place, I would liberally sprinkle caustic soda, and in the case of the street sprinkler, I would mix with the aid of the street sprinkler. The houses and dry places could be protected with gasoline. "Our experiments with microbes have been encouragingly successful, and not having any of the yellow fever germs to work upon we can only draw our conclusions by analogy."

YELLOW FEVER MICROBES.

Said Dr. Clifton: A yellow fever microbe has the appearance of three joints of sugar cane. I got them from Washington in a glass tube that somewhat resembles a gourd. The tiny microbes are placed in the big end, but looking as it you would not tell that there was anything but air in it. The small end is sealed up and the microbes are in there, though apparently dead. Some microbes live in such places for twenty years. We will suppose now that we want to look at some of them under the microscope. Upon the little glass slide we put a drop of gelatine of the consistency that will not run. We take a caustic needle, and after heating it to destroy all microbes that may be in the air, we quickly break the seal of the glass tube and insert the needle, drawing it out quickly and resealing the neck of the tube. We insert the needle in the drop of gelatine on the slide and quickly put on the slide may be floating about in the air. Then we place the slide under the microscope. In forty-five minutes the microbes have fully aroused from the Rip Van Winkle sleep, and now you see what curious things they are. As I said before, they resemble three joints of sugar cane, but the joints are not straight, but at opposite angles. Take this Epp's, showing him with two joints. Presently another joint joins on to the dropped joint, and by this time a third joint appears on No. 1. Now look at No. 2 and there is a third joint. Now a joint drops from No. 1, and by the time it gains

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ABSTINENCE AND A LONG LIFE. There seems to be good reason for believing that with men of strong constitutions extreme abstinence tends directly to length of years. We have in the history of societies so many remarkable incidents of longevity that we can hardly doubt that there was some connection between their abstemiousness and their long life. (which is a reasonable supposition, however,) we suppose that the strength of will and purpose indicated by their abstemiousness and continuing their abstemious life was itself a proof of the constitutional strength and tenacity essential to longevity. By this it may be seen, the ascetics lived healthy and cheerful lives on very little food, and many of them far outlived the four score years which the Psalmist assigns as an age at which life becomes but a weary burden. Cassian asserts that the usual daily supply of food for an ascetic was twelve ounces of bread, their drink being water. There must be some mistake, however, in this, as it has been abundantly proved that life cannot be maintained on bread and water alone for any great length of time. On the monastic diet (for meagre it undoubtedly was) of the ascetic rules, St. Anthony lived 105 years; Jerome the Hermit, 104 years; Arsenius, who had been tutor of the Emperor Arcadius, 120 years; Epiphanius, 115 years; Simson the Stylite, 112 years, and Romauld, 120 years.

Having been announced that Miss Mary Tavish, of Baltimore, is about to be wedded to the rich Duke of Norfolk, and Miss Zerega, Westchester County, New York, to the nearly equally wealthy Duke of Newcastle, there is alarm among Yankee heirs lest the supply of Dukes may run out. The New York Herald, to aid them in their choice, supplies this list of unmarried available Dukes: 1—Duke of Somerset, born December 30, 1810. 2—Duke of Richmond, born February 27, 1818; widower. 3—Duke of Grafton, born June 2, 1821; widower. 4—Duke of St. Albans, born April 15, 1840; widower. 5—Duke of Devonshire, born April 27, 1808; widower. 6—Duke of Rutland, born May 16, 1815. 7—Duke of Argyll, born April 30, 1823; widower. 8—Duke of Portland, born December 28, 1857. 9—Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, born Sept. 10, 1823; widower. 10—Duke of Westminster, born October 18, 1825; widower.

PREFERRED TO THE CAPTAIN'S STATEROOM. "Captain," said the Kentucky statesman who was about to take his first trip across the ocean. "If I understand the way this ship is constructed, it'll get over water tight compartments. "Water's all on the outside—can't none get in nowh." "No, sir." "Cap'n," said the Kentuckian, decidedly, "I want one of them compartments—I kon' keer what it costs." [Chicago Tribune.]

BEGINNING TO WAKE UP. The campaign is growing slightly warm in Rochester. The editor of one of the papers says to another:—"You have admitted that you are a thief, but you have not yet gone through with the formality of acknowledging yourself a liar. And yet you know you are one." He who is thus spoken of gently remarks that the other fellow is "a soundly calumniator," "a slimy and insinuating liar," and that "no gentleman, no man of any kind, would be guilty of the thing of which he is guilty." "Dear reader, these things are said, not out in Deadwood, but in the midst of the academic groves of dreamy Rochester. When the campaign gets real hot, the Rochester brethren will "make the fur fly."—Boston Courier.

STUDY IN REPTILES. At the Kindergarten.—Teacher—Now, child, dear, anything that crawls along the ground instead of walking is called a reptile. Can you give me an example of a reptile? Ina—A worm. Teacher—Yes, that will do. Can any one give me another example? Finally Peggy Bright speaks up—I can, teacher. Teacher—Well, Peggy, what is it? Peggy Bright (triumphantly)—"Nothor worm."—Boston Beacon.

MUST HAVE EXERCISE. Occasionally Burdette condescends to teach a lesson in his fun. There is a condensed business college course in the following:—"Young man," said the dominie, solemnly, "don't you know that the Sabbath day is a day of rest?" "Yes, I know," said young Salvadore, "but since the old man stopped advertising I rest all the week, and I've got to exercise when I get a chance."—Exchange.

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OPIMUM. Superior Court. DAME ROSINA CHOLEUX, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Joseph Roy, of the same place, blacksmith, has instituted an action for separation as to property against her said husband. DUMAS, RAINVILLE & MAREAU, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Montreal, 1st September, 1888. 8-6.