

Presentation of the Freedom of Dundee to the Canadian Premier.

The Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, Prime Minister of the Dominion of Canada, was yesterday afternoon presented with the Freedom of Dundee, in respect of his eminent position and distinguished public services. The ceremony took place in the hall of the Albert Institute in presence of a large number of the leading inhabitants. Provost Cox presided, and was supported on the platform by the magistrates and members of the council, Mr. Jenkins, one of the members for the burgh, and Agent-General for Canada, and Lord Provost of Perth, and others.

Provost Cox, in making the presentation, reviewed the career of the Premier from the time when he left the county of Perth to push his way in the world to that at which, after becoming leader of the opposition in the Dominion Parliament, he attained his present position. Provost Cox concluded by presenting Mr. Mackenzie with the burgess ticket, which was enclosed in an elegant silver case.

The Hon. Mr. Mackenzie who was received with loud applause, in replying, said:—Words fail to express the feelings I entertain at receiving this great kindness from the citizens of Dundee; and I am sure that the people of my own country will be equally proud that the First Minister of the Dominion has received this distinction at the hands of the people at this place. (Applause.) I feel exceedingly proud of the great honor you have done me. When, nearly 40 years ago, I left the neighboring county of Perth, it was without the slightest idea that I should ever stand in the position I at present occupy, either in Dundee or Canada. Fortunately, we may be citizens both of Canada and of Scotland. (Applause.) The two countries are bound together by what I believe to be indissoluble ties. In the beautiful casket you have presented to me, I find the central figure extended a hand on either side—the one over the arms of the Dominion, the other over the arms of Dundee and of Britain, and the word "concord" is written over the top. (Applause.) I am sure I represent faithfully the feelings of the people of Canada when I say that no act will be left undone on their part to promote that feeling of concord which at present happily exists between Canada and all parts of the British Empire. It is true that in the neighboring Republic there are some who imagine that they are destined to rule the entire continent. They proudly place upon some of their public documents that there shall be but one system of government upon that continent. We, however, on the northern side of the St. Lawrence and the great lakes, have chosen another course for ourselves; and it has been decreed as inevitable by the people of Canada and the people of the British Empire, that there shall be at least two systems of political Government upon that continent. (Applause.) You have alluded to my desire to maintain the present relations between Canada and the British Empire; and in doing so, you did but justice to the sentiment of the whole of that great country, for although our population is at present but comparatively small, we have room for more than all the millions which inhabit the British Isles. Even now it is not a small or insignificant country, when we compare it with what Scotland was at a very remote period. The population of the Dominion at the present moment is over four millions, which is considerably more than twice the population of Scotland at the time of the union with England. The revenue during the last year was about 25,000,000 dollars, or 25,000,000, which is nearly 25 times the amount of the National revenue of Scotland immediately before the union. This gives some idea of the wealth, power, and resources of the country. Then the shipping of the Dominion exceeds what the entire shipping of England, Scotland, and Ireland was at the time of the union of the Crowns of Scotland and England; so that Canada is able at the present moment to take the fourth rank in the world, after Britain proper, in commercial enterprise. (Applause.) Then we have taken much pains to open up the great system of inland navigation, which enables us even now to take a sailing vessel or steamer of about 600 tons burthen 2000 miles into the interior; and I expect, Mr. Provost, when you visit Canada, as I hope you will do in two or three years, we shall be able to take you to the head of Lake Superior in a vessel of 1600 tons burthen, that being about the capacity of the canals to which you have alluded as being at present in progress. (Applause.) I am sure whether you or any others of the inhabitants of this city come to see Canada, you will be satisfied with the prospects which it holds out of being a permanent home for a very large portion of the surplus population of this country, when I tell you that our prairie land upon which we have just entered extends for a distance of 900 miles by a width of at least 800 miles, and that we have forest lands many hundred miles beyond that to the north and west. These figures give you some little idea of the vastness of the country which has become the heritage of Britain. (Applause.) And it is not, perhaps, speaking too boastfully as First Minister of the Crown in Canada, when I say that I entertain the belief that in the course of years, not perhaps, in my lifetime, but possibly in the lifetime of my successors, a larger population will inhabit the British portion of North America than now inhabits the British Isles, and that we shall be able to do our share in the work of the evangelization of the world, speaking both in a Christian and in a commercial sense; for I hold that it is the mission of the Anglo-Saxon race to carry civilization to every country in the world. (Applause.) And when we shall have colonized the whole of that vast continent with a busy, industrious people, we shall have brought ourselves very close indeed to the shores of the great eastern empire, which even with a population such as is not found in any other part of the globe. It may not be known to many here, that when our great railroad to the Pacific is finished, we will be very nearly 1000 miles nearer to Japan and China, than are San Francisco and United States. I may also mention that we have the means, throughout the whole of that vast territory to the west, of carry-

ing out the development of our railway system, for in that region we possess enormous coal deposits. Our coal bed in the northern and western territories is considerably larger than the entire area of the British Isles. How far north it may go I do not know, but if it goes far north I am bound to admit that a great deal of coal would be needed, for it is very cold there. (A laugh, and applause.) But I am addressing from my proper subject. I need not assure you or any one here of the extreme desire of the people of Canada to cultivate the freest and most extensive trade relations with every part of the world, and especially with the great centres of industry in this country to which we all belong. And though we are compelled, by the necessity of obtaining a revenue, to impose a very considerable duty upon goods entering the country, we shall always feel bound so to distribute that taxation as to promote as far as possible the interests of the true relations that ought to exist between civilized countries. I am quite aware that at the distance of 8000 miles, matters may be done which will not be understood very well by many people in this country; and the gentlemen of the press will perhaps pardon me when I say that many of the representations in the English newspapers are not always as correct as they might be in matters of detail. But we shall be always most happy, either as Canadian journalists or as Canadian public men, to endeavour to keep our brethren of the press and our brethren in political life, as right as possible in these matters. (Applause.) Let me next say a few words as to the social condition of the people. We have, as you are aware, none of those difficulties to contend with such as divide many interests in this country. We have no Established Church. (Cheers.) We have none of those difficulties that arise in connection with the early history of the country, and which many may think not desirable to get rid of. We have no kind of class legislation; no sectarian differences. We have the best system of free schools. In the Province of Ontario alone, there are considerably over 5000 schools, where every child in the country can obtain a very good education. Then, in every county in the province there are grammar schools, where any one who desires can obtain, either free or at a very small cost, the elements of a classical education. (Applause.) There is also the great University of Toronto open to every person of every creed or class or station. In life, an institution which contains an excellent library and museum, and which has on its staff of teachers some of the most eminent men whom England or Scotland has produced. (Applause.) We have in that institution the means of obtaining the highest possible education, equal to that to be had in any university in this country, at the smallest price that can be named in any country in the world. (Applause.) We have throughout the whole country a spirit of toleration of class and class and creed and creed which I believe to be exceedingly creditable to the people. In the Province of Quebec we have a vast French population, increasing in equal proportions with the English-speaking race. I was delighted to be able on a previous occasion in another country, to bear testimony to the wonderful success of the French people in Canada; and though they are in the position of speaking an alien language, there is, as Lord Dufferin remarked the other day, no class of the population so thoroughly trained to Parliamentary practice and life, and to all the habits of an independent and proud people. At the same time they are as thoroughly British as any Englishman, Scotchman, or Irishman. (Applause.) They are also possessed of a spirit of endurance and power which is making itself felt in that country, and I am glad to be able to say that the English people and the French people live together in a spirit of the utmost harmony, and find no difficulty arising from the separate nationalities from which they originally sprung. In returning to this country I find myself sometimes a little curiously situated. I have nothing to complain of; there is nothing with which I wish to meddle; nevertheless in a new country like Canada, habits and feelings and practices, grown out of the very freedom we have enjoyed, exist which sometimes come, but slowly to an older and richer community. But I am glad to know that the same glorious spirit that animated the people of this country in former days animates the people in Canada. Burns puts in the mouth of Robert Bruce, when about to make the last desperate effort to gain the independence of his country, the famous words—

"We will drain our dearest veins,
But we shall be free."

(Applause.) Now, we are equally determined in that matter to drain our dearest veins always for freedom, but never if we can help it for anything else, and I hope the days are far distant when any occasion shall arise that shall compel the people of Canada or the people of Great Britain to take up arms for any purpose but in the maintenance of those institutions of former days did so much to bequeath to the nation and the world. (Applause.)

Three cheers were afterwards given for Her Majesty, and for the youngest burgess, and the proceedings terminated. — *Glasgow Herald.*

I BELIEVE we never do so enter into our own sufferings as the Lord Jesus enters into them.

DISCONTENT is a sin that is its own punishment, and makes men torment themselves; it makes the spirit sad—the body sick—and enjoyment scarce; it arises not from the condition, but the mind.

A poor lone woman, who had walked by the steady light of her old family Bible for a long lifetime, found that her failing eyesight could serve her no longer. She could not even read her favorite passages for others to read. She resorted at last to the expedient of placing pins carefully in the margin opposite them; and when any one came to visit her, she would pass her withered finger down the page, and beg them to "read here" or "read there." When she read, a hundred and sixty-eight pins were found in the book. Are there pins in our Bible? Have we our golden passages to which we turn in time of trouble or any need?

Religious Intolerance in France.

At the College of Nismes there were two chaplains—a Catholic and a Protestant; the Protestant died much esteemed, and the Catholic chaplain and all the professors and pupils, without distinction of creed, attended the funeral. Speeches eulogistic of the deceased were pronounced over the tomb by Catholic and Protestant; he was applauded for the services he had rendered to the university, and the spirit of tolerance he had exhibited. It seemed as if over the grave of this good man the fouds of centuries had been extinguished, and that peace and goodwill were about to animate the inhabitants of Nismes. But the Catholic Press and the Abbe d'Aizon have dissipated such dreams; they have attacked with the greatest violence the conduct of the Catholic inspector, into whose acts an official inquiry has been ordered. All the departmental authorities are Legitimists, but it is hardly to be expected that the present Minister of Public Instruction will tolerate the persecution of a man who set an example of toleration.

Cardinal Manning and the next Pope.

A somewhat enigmatical sentence, uttered by Cardinal Manning on Friday, in his reply to the address delivered to him by the Duke of Norfolk, has excited much comment. It seems to indicate that, in the Cardinal's opinion—which is probably that of the Vatican—circumstances may arise at the death of the present Pope which will prevent the immediate election of his successor, and that there may be a very long interregnum in the line of successors of St. Peter. "It is no little matter," said the Cardinal, "to be admitted to that body upon whom the duty and responsibility is imposed of electing the successor of St. Peter, the Vicar of Jesus Christ. To be a Cardinal is to be a guardian and trustee of the supreme jurisdiction of the Church during the vacancy of the Holy See. I will not dwell upon the condition of the world. I will not say how often long vacancies have occurred; but you will all know with me the importance of what I have said." What does this mean? Are we to take it that at the Vatican they fear that the next Conclave will be broken up by pressure from without—from Germany or from Italy,—that the election of the next Pope may be delayed for years?

Law and Letters.

The *Gentleman's Magazine* says that Boecaccio once intended to be a lawyer, and mentions other authors in some way associated with the legal profession:—

Petrarch was a law student—and an idle one—at Bologna. Goldini, till he turned strolling player, was an advocate at Venice. Metastasio was for many years a diligent law student. Tasso and Ariosto both studied law at Padua. Politian was a doctor of law. Schiller was a law student for two years before taking to medicine. Goethe was sent to Leipzig, and thence to Bonn, to study jurisprudence. Uhland was a practicing advocate, and held a post in the Ministry of Justice at Stuttgart. Ruckert was a law student at Jena. Mickiewicz, the greatest of Polish poets, belonged to a family of lawyers; Kacynski, the Hungarian poet and creator of his country's literature, studied law at Kaschau. Corneille was an advocate, and the son of an advocate. Voltaire was, for a time, in the office of a *procureur*. Chaucer was a student of the Inner Temple. Gower is thought to have studied law; it has been alleged that he was Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. Nicholas Rowe studied for the bar. Cowper was articled to an attorney, called to the bar, and appointed a commissioner of bankrupts. Butler was clerk to a justice of the peace. The profession of Scott need not be stated. Moore was a student of the Middle Temple. Gray, until he graduated, intended himself for the bar. Campbell was in the office of a lawyer in Edinburgh. Longfellow, a lawyer's son, spent some years in the office of his father. Milton was the son of a scrivener. There is no need to endorse the fancy that Shakespeare may have been a law clerk, or to suggest that Dante might have been influenced by a residence at Bologna. But there is another list strikingly to the purpose—the long roll of great lawyers who, like Cicero, Sir Thomas Moore, Lord Somers, Blackstone and Sir William Jones, have found flirtation with the Muses no impediment to their marriage with the laws!

Frost Work.

Who that has enjoyed the luxury of a flower garden or a ramble through the leafy woods in summer, can look abroad over the endless snow fields of winter, with the mercury indicating zero, to ten or twenty degrees below, and summon to his aid sufficient faith to see the magic work in progress that is to deck his home with their lovely forms and colors?

Nevertheless, the frosts of winter are as needful in the procession of the causes as the rain and sunshine, as important as the ploughshare or the best compounds of the chemists in artificial fertilizers, more serviceable than the most carefully hoarded compost heaps. How few people look down into the crust of the frozen earth to watch the wonderful changes taking place which shall make the naked earth to "blossom like a rose," or measure the myriad silent forces elaborating the material from which shall come the luscious fruits and the well filled granary. There, in silence, is going on the disintegration which makes the basis of all soils. Freezing water rends asunder the particles of rock which even in our most finely comminuted soils are not only too coarse and bulky for the plant to feed upon, but too large to be dissolved with readiness, a mere continuance of a process which has reduced the rock masses to loose earth for the sole purpose of serving up material to organic forms for their enlargement and multiplication; a process which is so important that if it were to cease, its cessation would leave barren the whole country in less than a century, and extinguish all animal life. — *Prairie Farmer.*

Physical Education of Girls.

The physical education of girls, and the higher education of women, are subjects which have been discussed for the last two or three years in papers read before learned societies, in newspaper articles, pamphlets, volumes, and in almost every way and occasion for getting before the public. And from these subjects the contention runs logically into a measureless jungle of theories on women's nature—physical, mental, moral, social, and religious; woman's sphere, woman's rights, woman preaching, and a score more phrases beginning with woman and ending with moonshine. In such a Babel of controversy the most sensible people may be led to doubt whether all this scribbling, printing, orating, debating and miscellaneous racket have not some just cause and provocation. There is not a shadow of occasion for it. The only physical education the girls need is to feed them plentifully on good bread, potatoes, milk, fruits, vegetables, and meats, and turn them loose. Let them dig in the garden, sweep the house, snow-ball the boys, romp in the barn, and run foot races. The idea of squeezing their feet into kids and their waists into corsets, and making pale house-plants of them, and then studying the science of their "physical education"—how ridiculous it is! The "higher education of women," as the subject is philosophically treated, is rather more so. If young women have the means, intellectual strength, physical fibre, and the desire for a classical and general education, let them take it—it will be a source of pleasure and occasionally of value to them in after life. But there is no mystery about it—no recondite and exceptional principles involved. They must go to school and study their lessons—and let novel reading and flirting alone, till they have studied their spelling book, geography, mathematics, sciences of nature, and of languages—as far as the choice to go. That is all there is of it.—*Interior.*

An Open Door.

The mistakes of my life are many,
The sins of my life are more,
And I scarce can soo for weeping,
But I knock at the door.

My mistakes His love shall cover;
My sins He shall wash away,
And the feet that shrink and falter
Shall walk through the Gate of Day.

The mistakes of my life are many,
And my soul is sick with sin,
And I scarce can soo for weeping,
But the Lord will let me in.

Taste in Color.

In rooms to be lived in, simple white for color of wall and paint, as well as any dark treatment should be avoided. The walls of rooms should be of such backgrounds as will best suit the complexions and dresses of the larger number of people. Delicate white intensifies, by contrast, any unpleasantness or want of perfection; extreme dark would make people look white and ghastly. Neutral colors will be found the best—generally some gray or cool color that will contrast with the warmth of complexions. On no account let an absolutely pure color be used for general surfaces. Nature provides no such pigments. Her yellows are greenish, or reddish, and so on. Nor does she use it to any extent in inanimate nature; so much so that you will find that, if you have much difficulty in describing a color, you may be certain it is good—the more difficultly the more beauty. Nature trusts mainly to gradations of tone, using vivid colors in small quantities only, as in the touches on bright flowers and butterflies. The teaching of nature will be found seconded in the pictures of the greatest artists, and in following such teachings it is necessary to consider the object to which (in doing domestic work, say) the rooms are to be devoted. A drawing room, it is agreed, should be light, festive and gay; a dining-room, at once more sober, and with more depth and warmth, as befits its use. You must consider the light and shade, openings and positions of them, for these may or may not effect for contrast of tone, and may even touch the question of the good sense of your whole scheme of decoration.—*Builder.*

The Dolly Varden Style.

Apologies of the Dolly Varden style of raiment, so much talked of in the present era, we have seen no description of it so succinct and clear as the following: "The starboard sleeve bore a yellow hop vine in full leaf, on a red ground, with numbers of grey birds, badly mutilated by the seams, flying hither and thither in wild dismay at the approach of a green and black hunter. An infant class was depicted on the back; and in making up the garment truant scholars were scattered up and down the sides and on the skirt: while a country poultry fair, and a group of hounds hunting, badly demoralized by the gaiters, gave the front a remarkable appearance. The left sleeve had on it the alphabet in five different languages."—*Once a Week.*

When Dr. Stewart, of Lovedale, made his proposal in the last Free Church Assembly for the establishment of a mission settlement on Lake Nyassa, in honor of Dr. Livingstone, he could hardly have imagined that in a few months four churches would be found working harmoniously, if not unitedly, in the carrying out of the idea. The Free and Reformed Presbyterian Churches in their united capacity, were, it is true, the first to move in the matter. The Established Church contemplates planting a mission settlement in Central Africa, also, and plans for mutual aid between the two missions are being considered by the committees. The United Presbyterian Church is prepared to send a missionary out under the superintendence of the Free Church, though supported by their own church, and will ere long consider whether they shall commence a mission of their own, or continue to assist the present undertaking. Thus we have four churches, unhappily divided, striving unitedly for the accomplishment of this grand scheme, the proclamation of the Gospel in Africa.—*Christian World.*

Scientific and Useful.

A solution of chloride of iron will remove nitrate or silver stains from the hands.

Brown paper is an excellent thing to polish tin with.

Boil the salsify soft, mash it up, and mix about one-third salsify with two-thirds flour batter, such as would make good fritters or pancakes, and fry it in little dabs about the size of an oyster, enveloped in the same manner.

The following is given as a sure cure for the hog cholera: "Take one gallon of linseed oil to every thirty hogs, and mix it in ordinary kitchen slop." It will be eaten by the hogs when they will refuse other food.

Chamber's Journal gives some cases of strange aversion to harmless, and even beautiful things. "Cretry and Lady Fleming could not remain in a room which contained a single rose, and it is said of the latter that her cheek was once blighted by having a white rose laid upon it while she slept. The Princess de Lamballe was well-nigh thrown into convulsions by the sight of a violet; tansy was abominable to an Earl of Barrymore; Sceliger paled before water crocuses, and there is authentic record of a soldier, otherwise brave, who would incontinently run away from a sprig of rue."

FLANNEL CAKES.

Two eggs, one quart of sweet milk, one teaspoonful of rice, two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar, one of soda, and sufficient flour to make a good paste. Fry on a griddle.

CORN SPARCH CAKE.

The whites of two eggs well beaten, and one cup sugar, one of flour, one of corn starch, half cup of sweet milk, half cup thick cream, two teaspoons of baking powder.

FOWLS FOR BOILING.

In selecting fowls for boiling, it should be born in mind that those which are not black-legged are generally much whiter when they are dressed than the latter.

FROSTED GLASS, useful for screens, etc., is made by laying the sheets horizontally and covering them with a strong solution of zinc. The salt crystallizes on drying.

TO EXTERMINATE ROACHES.

Roaches may be exterminated by taking flour of sulphur one half pound, potash four ounces. Melt in an earthen pan over the fire; pulverize and make a strong solution in water and sprinkle the places they frequent.

CORRECT SPELLING.

It has been said the province of the lexicographer is to tell us what is in language, not what ought to be in it. Any one who will examine the standard works of our language will find that *centre, theatre, traveller, light, axe* are thus spelled in four-fifths of them, and not *center, theater, traveler, light, ax*. Among these are the following: All English publications, all our Bibles and prayer-books; nearly all our American classics, including the works of Bancroft, Prescott, Irving, Hawthorne, Bryant, Everett, Longfellow, Lowell, Whitier, Holmes, etc.; most of our works on English and American literature, and works of reference, including Chambers' Cyclopaedia of English Literature, the New American Cyclopaedia, Allibone's Dictionary of Authors, Lippincott's Pronouncing Biographical Dictionary, etc. Among periodicals that spell in the good old way, *The North American Review, Galaxy, Nation, N. Y. Herald, N. Y. Times, N. Y. Evening Post, the N. Y. World, Philadelphia Ledger*, and many others, representing, unquestionably, the greater part of the culture, scholarship, and influence of the periodical press. If one believes with Horace, that "use is the law of language," and wishes to follow the best reputable usage as to the form of English words, his spelling will conform to that of the great body of English and American writers.—*N. E. Journal of Education.*

MICROSCOPIC CRYSTALS IN PLANTS.

Besides the familiar bundles of needle-shaped crystals, called raphides dispersed throughout the cellular structure of certain plants, there are in the seed covers and leaves of several orders of plants, and in the pods of the bean family, multitudes of prismatic crystals of extreme minuteness, which have hitherto escaped detection. In the horned poppy, these crystals are as the 8,000th of an inch in diameter. In the gooseberry and el. j. they are 1-8000th of an inch; in the black currant, about half as large; in the black berry, they are about 1-1500th of an inch in diameter, thickly set at regular distances throughout the seed covers. In the gooseberry, they are so distinctly and regularly placed in the outer skin—each crystal in a separate cell, that they present the appearance of crystalline tissues. In plants of the bean family, the size is variably, the average being about 1-2000th of an inch. In the garden pea they are much larger. These Crystals appear to consist chiefly of oxalate of lime, sometimes carbonate. Raphides are mainly phosphate of lime.

Plants much relished by animals are found to be especially rich in these microscopic crystals. In a piece of the midrib of a clover leaflet, 1-70th of an inch in length, Mr. Guilliver, who has added more than any other to our knowledge of these minute but important products of vegetable action, has counted ten chains of crystals with twenty-five in a chain, making 250 in all, or not less than 18,500 to the inch. In like manner 21,000 crystals were reckoned for one inch of the sutural margin of a single valve of a pea pod. The pod had four such margins, each three inches in length; so that in a single pod there must have been as many as 250,000 crystals. In view of the marvellous number of these crystals, as well as their regularity and constancy, Mr. Gulliver believes it no longer possible for physiologists to maintain that such structures are accidental freaks of nature, of no relation to or value in the life and use of the species.—*Scientific American.*