UNITED STATES.

The net earnings of the Erie railway from October to February inclusive show an increase of \$485,000,

A heavy earthquake occurred on Sunday norning through the central part of California. No serious damage is reported. Bradstreets says the total number of failures during the first quarter of 1881 was 1,986, against 1,394 for the same period last

The school population of the United States is stated to be 14,596,183; pupils enrolled, 9,373,195; teachers, 27,144. The school age

of this country averages 14 years.

It is estimated that the Whittaker courtartial costs the Government \$3,000 for every day it is in session. It is said the total cost of the case will be \$100,000. Low Dog's band, from Sitting Bull's camp,

is now en route from Poplar river to Buford in charge of the 7th Cavalry. There are 50 men and 70 women and children in the party. The forest fires in the vicinity of Matamoras, Penn., are spreading. A large fire has broken out in Laurel Grove cemetery, near Port Jervis, and it is feared the cemetery

The United States Senate has adopted a resolution calling for information as to the case of Michael Boyton, the alleged American citizen, imprisoned by the British Government at Kilmainham.

The Indiana Senate on Friday concurred in the House joint resolutions proposing to submit to the people amendments to the constitution, prohibiting the manufacture or sale of quors, and giving to women the right of suf-Mrs. Parnell stated at a Brooklyn Land

League meeting on Sunday that Mr. Gladstone had made overtures to her son and her-self, declaring that if the Irish agitator would join forces with the Ministry he would be the saviour of Ireland.

Communication is not yet restored across the Missouri. No mails have arrived at Omaha from the east yet, and tons of mails, aggage, and express matter are piled up on both sides awaiting the re-opening of trans-fer. The water is slowly receding. The Denver Republican publishes a state

ment as coming from the Denver and Rio Grande officials that that company intend im-porting 10,000 Frenchmen and a corps of rench engineers at an early day to work on the Denver and Rio Grande extension. Governor Ordway, of Dakota, called upon the President and Secretary Lincoln yester-day to urge the importance of giving assist-ance to the citizens of Dakota who have been

rendered houseless by the recent disastrons floods. He wanted Government rations issued. There is a great fire in the woods south of famaica, L.I., and many farm in danger. The out-houses of John Remsen, a toll-gate, and the Brooklyn water works bridge have been consumed; also several horses and cattle. The farmers are battling

It is rather remarkable that among the re sults of the United States municipal elections held the other day, were the return of a Democratic mayor in Republican Chicago, and the election of a Republican mayor in Democratic St. Louis. The ballot-box is an

Six million claims have been filed by the citizens of New Orleans before the Franco-American Claims' Commission. It is stated the Americans injured by French troops under Maximilian in Mexico will press claims, and that the French Government will object

organized an Indian militia to drive white stock-raisers from the Indian territory, be-cause the latter refuse to pay the sum de-manded for the privilege of keeping cattle paring to resist removal.

Hattie Duell, the Iowa city faster, died on Monday, after fasting 47 days. She was buried yesterday afternoon. Immediately after death a post-mortem examination was made. Not a drop of blood was found in her body, which weighed 45 pounds. The stomach was also entirely void of any sub-

A Poplar River despatch says: Captain McDonald, of the Canadian police, has arrived with delegations of Indians en route to Fort Buford, where he expects to arrange for the surrender of Sitting Bull, who says he will not delay coming in if a favourable report is brought from Buford of the hostiles

Extensive floods have occurred in Hungary, some 140,000 acres of arable land being under water.

The entire Whig and Tory interest in England will, it is said, become an active unit against the Irish Land bill.

Tne stream of emigration from Ireland to

assuming unwonted proportions. Chios has been visited by another destruc-tive earthquake, which histed four reconds, and was followed by the fall of houses.

It is now denied that the Russian Grand Duke Constantine will give up the adminis-tration of the imperial navy to the Grand Duke Alexia Duke Alexis.

The Czar continues to receive threatening letters from the Nihilists. Hitherto it has been found impossible to obtain the slightest clue to the authors.

Mr. Parnell has been interviewed by a New York Herald representative in regard to the Land bill, and declares himself upon the whole not dissatisfied with its provisions.

ing a reward of £300 for a copy of the letter Bismarck wrote to Earl Granville, demanding the prosecution of the now famous Freiheit.

The Porte has been notified that it will be held responsible for the safety of the English-man captured by brigands near Salonica, and also for the amount of the ransom demanded for him

The destruction effected by the earth-quakes in Chios may be summed up as fol-lows:—Forty-five villages totally destroyed, barely twenty habitable houses standing in barely twenty habitable houses standing in the whole island, and almost total disappearance of the population in many localities.

A professor at the University of St. Petersburg has created a sensation by denouncing capital punishment, and entering a plea for mercy for the Uzar's murderers. It is likely the female prisoners will not undergo the extreme penalty of the law, as no woman has been hanged in Russia for fifty years past.

The London Daily News contradicts the statement that Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Brassey, M.P., were contributors to the

Brassey, M.P., were contributors to the columns of the Nihilist organ, the Freiheit, prior to the arrest of its editor. The subject had attracted some attention, as a Conservative member of the House of Commons had given notice he intended to enquire whether the contributors to the columns of the Freiheil could not be prosecuted.

A provisional government has been estab-lished in Peru. The terms of peace dictated to Peru by Chili are said to include the cesto Peru by Chili are said to include the cession of Autofagasta, Laropaca, and Tacna, large money indemnity for the expenses of the war, and indemnification for the Chilian expelled from Peru and Bolivia. Peru musundertake not to fortify her ports during fits years, nor acquire a navy during fits.

THE NEW TESTAMENT.

An Account of What the Revision Committee Has Done.

PASSAGES THROWN OUT AS SPURIOUS.

the Text—Opinions of Brooklyn Clergymen.

On the 17th of May the Revised New Testament will appear in all English-speaking countries. The copyright belongs to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, England, although the work was undertaken by a committee consisting of English and American Biblical scholars, and was conducted throughout with a constant interchange and comparison of the results of study and research on both sides of the Atlantic. Inasmuch, however, as the work was not undertaken with the purpose of securing pecuniary profit, the American committee is well content to raise no question of copyright, and to ask nothing for the labour of love rendered, except, perhaps, a share in the honours which it is expected will be showered upon those learned men who are supposed by most people to have settled for all time the literal and exact expressions of the Deity through His Word first presented to the world in the ancient and partly dead languages with which only scholars are at all familiar nowadays. An effort was made by the American committee to have the American editions of the new work printed from plates duplicated in England, so that there could be no question of their correctness; because it was feared that if no copyright existed in

Pica, demy 8vò, from \$2.50 in cloth covers to \$10 in Levant morocco.

Pica, royal 8vo, from \$4 in cloth covers to \$16 in Levant morocco.

HISTORY OF THE REVISION. The Revision was talked about for years, but the first meeting of the committee did not take place till June 22, 1870, and then some two years were spent in preparation, so that it was not till 1872 that the real work that it was not till 1872 that the real work was begun. It was finished in 1880; and the final meeting of the committee was held on the 11th of November of that year. Why the revised work has not been given to the world before this is unexplained; it has been printed and bound for a long time, but it is kept under lock and key, and not a single copy will be allowed to come under the inspection of anyone not connected with the Revision Committee until the day appointed for the general distribution of the book. That it will have a tremendous circulation by sale and otherwise is evidently expected, for the first edition is said to consist of five hundred thousand copies. The price, it is understood, thousand copies. The price, it is understood, will be put very low, so as to induce the ible sales, and, as in this country r will be at liberty to reprint it

any publisher will be at noerly will in any form he may choose, an effort will probably be made to undersell the English edition, the result being to bring it within the reach of all who can read the English The Revision Committee had in hand, at the outset, the work of revising the Old as well as the New Testament, and for convenience sake, the members of the English Committee divided into two companies of about twenty-five each, and the American into two of fifteen each, one of which companies devoted itself exclusively to the New Testament revision, now completed, while the other took up the Old Testament, and as that is a larger field of labour in more senses than one, it is not possible to predict the time when its work will be finished. This fact, however, does not seem to be regarded as of much consequence by Biblical students or the clergy, for the reason, probably, that the New Testament is looked upon as the basis of the Christian religion, and as absolute authority on all questions on which there appears to be a difference between them. Therefore whatever controversy or disputation the new version may give rise to, it is certain to centre on the new and old translations of the New Testament and the interpretations given to passages therein, which in many instances have come to be almost household words in the language—as for instance, whether the sentence in the Lord's Prayer, "Deliver us from evil," should be that, or "Deliver us from the evil one," as in the new translation, or "Deliver us from the evil one," as in the new translation, or "Deliver us from the evil one," as in the new translation, or "Deliver us from the evil one," as in the new translation, assert.

The Old Testament Committee has sat five

scholars, not of the Committee of Revision, assert.

The Old Testament Committee has sat five times a year, each session being one of eight days, so that forty days a year were occupied with the consultations and comparisons of the results of the study given to the subject by the members during the rest of the year. The New Testament Committee also sat for forty days each year dividing its sessions into monthly ones (except during August and September) of four days each. As a matter of fact, its sittings during the ten years of the work occupied a total of 407 days.

The New Testament Company, so called.

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The Rev. Dr. G. Vance Smith, Parade, Carmarthen.

The Rev. the Master of the Temple, The Temple, London.
The Rev. Canon Westcott, Trinity College,

resented to the Betty through His Word in the ancient and partly dead languages with which only scholars are at all familiar nowadays. An effort was made by the American editions of the new work printed from plants of the Betty deads of the Betty and the properties of the American and the same being incoessarily prepared in a hurried manner, in order to be ahead of the public words, and the same being incoessarily prepared in a hurried manner, in order to be ahead of the public words on the through them, and the same being incoessarily prepared in a hurried manner, in order to be ahead of the public words, and the same being incoessarily prepared in a hurried manner, in order to be ahead of the public words on the round of the public words on the round of the public words of the round of the public words of the round of the was, however, thwarted by the retual of the was, however, thwarted by the retual of the liberal pecunitary offer made, the resume that alone could easily supply the demand of the Binglish-speaking world, and that nobody here or elsewhere would publishers a copy of the work which did not bear that no the public words have the return of the country, and the enterprise of American publishers, and the netterprise of American publishers, as stronger illustration than combined that no the country, and the enterprise of American publishers, as stronger illustration than combined that the enterprise of American publishers, as stronger illustration than country that the enterprise of American publishers, as stronger illustration than country and the enterprise of American publishers, as stronger illustration than country and the enterprise of American publishers, as stronger illustration than country and the enterprise of American publishers, as stronger illustration than country and the enterprise of American publishers, as stronger illustration than country and the enterprise of American publishers, as least on the chapter equipment of the public words of the public words are publishers. The public Ghost; and these three are one. And there are three that bear witness in earth; the spirit, and the water, and the blood; and these three agree in one." There are many who find it hard to part with these texts of Christian doctrine; but others contend that they were mere interpolations, and must, therefore, come out; and though the result of the revision will not be positively known until the Convocation of Revisers unlocks the room where the new edition is piled, it is given out that these and many other well-

room where the new edition is piled, it is given out that these and many other well-known passages have been eliminated. Meantime it will be seen by the utterances of prominent preachers of this city given below, that among churchmen no apprehension is felt that the basic doctrines of the Church will be in any way affected by these expurgations of matter which never belonged there, since the doctrines themselves are founded upon texts at least as explicit as these, and which will remain.

In addition to what has been stated above, some further facts and information were gathered from the following conversation held with a member of

THE AMERICAN REVISION COMMITTEE. Q. In what way were the members of the English and American Revision Committee appointed? A. By the Convocation of Canterbury, in 1870; that is the chief body of the Church of England. It started there; but the commission they appointed was authorized to invite scholars of other denominations and of other countries. It did so, and many accepted. It even invited a Roman Catholic, Cardinal Newman, but he declined. The American committee was appointed by

Catholic, Cardinal Newman, but he declined. The American committee was appointed by invitation from England; Dr. Philip Schaff was asked to name a certain number of American scholars, and did so.

Q. Did Cardinal Newman give any particular reason for declining? A. He did not.
Q. Was it probably because the Roman Catholic Church does not recognize King James' version of the Bible? A. It may have been.

Q. What ancient manuscripts has the semi

Deen.

Q. What ancient manuscripts has the committee had access to? A. There are about seventeen hundred manuscripts in all; but the committee did not make use of all, in fact Q. There is no manuscript in existence

known or supposed to have been written by the apostles themselves? A. No; there are the Vatican manuscripts and the Sinaitic

A. Neither one. They are of about the same age, that of St. Constantine, the Emperor and founder of Constantine, in the Fourth

Century.

Q. Was there an effort made by the American Committee to secure duplicate plates from the English University presses? A. No, sir? we let it go free; the same as the King James'

we let it go free; the same as the King James' version.

Q. Will the new work be endorsed by the American Bible Society? A. By its constitution the American Bible Society can circulate only the authorized English version. This is a revision, and cannot be published without an alteration of the constitution. That will probably be made as soon as the churches and public opinion announce their verdict. The fate of the new book depends not upon the committee, but upon the verdict of the Christian public.

Q. Meantime individual publishers propose to issue reprints of it? A. Yes, because public interest in it is so great that it will

Ex-President T. D. Woolsey, D. D., LL.D.,
New Haven, Ct., chairman.
Professor Charles Short, LL.D., New York;
Professor Henry Thayer, D.D., Andover,
Mass., secretaries.
Professor Ezra Abbot, D.D., LL.D., Cambridge, Mass.
Rev. J. H. Burr, D.D., Madison, N.J.
Professor Thomas Chase, M.A., Haverford

Rev. Dr. Sims, so long a prominent preacher of the Methodist Church in this city, and who was recently chosen Chancellor of the Syracuse University, was interviewed just before his departure for his new field of labour a few days ago upon the subject as follows:—

Q. Doctor, how do you regard the revision? A. That revision is a thing that was eminently needed; and, judging from the character of the gentlemen engaged in making it, I have no doubt that it has been faithfully and well done. I regard it as one of the necessary things of the times in view of the change in the living English language. Many words used in the old version—King James—have now a different meaning than they had when that translation was made. Beside that, a great deal of the most valuable the change in the living English language.
Many words used in the old version—King
James'—have now a different meaning than
they had when that translation was made.
Beside that, a great deal of the most valuable
criticism now known to the world has been
developed since that translation was made.
I look forward to its appearance with a great
deal of interest, and have no doubt that it
will be of great practical and general value;
because the process of the work has been
such as to effectually prevent any improper
translations, having been revised, re-revised,
and revised again.

Q. Do you consider the changes made in
any instance as materially affecting the doc-

sen a single material change. Some proof sxts will probably be omitted, but none of hose upon which any doctrine has been based by the Church. The chief changes will be

of the Three Witnesses—"There are set that bear witness in Heaven," etc., as terial? A. No, sir. That passage and a story of the pool of Bethesda, and probly the closing of the Lord's Prayer, will Q. What do you think of the substitution of the word "Hades,"

FOR THE WORD "HELL"? A. Practically immaterial.

Q. You know that Colonel Ingersoll has made a strong point of that substitution, saying substantially that it extinguishes the "brimstone bugaboo" of hell as taught in Christian churches? A. Yes, but Colonel Ingersoll does not know what he is talking about. While there is a common acceptance of the idea of a place of future punishment of the wicked as expressed by the word "hell," the New Testament seldom or never uses it in that sense. The word used is "Hades," the grave, the place of the dead. The idea of "Hell" as a place of future punishment is not based on its use in the New Testament.

Q. Whence is that 'idea then derived? A. From some such passages as this:—"Who

Q. Whence is that 'idea then derived? A. From some such passages as this:—"Who shall be punished with everlasting destruction from the presence of the Lord, from the glory of His power;" "These shall go away into everlasting punishment." It is the same with the word "baptize," which had no religious significance until it was acquired through the ordinances of the Christian Church.

Q. Well, there is a change in the Lord's prayer which is said to be unauthorized by the text. The present version says: "Deliver us from evil;" the revisers make it: "Deliver us from the evil"—which is right? A. "Deliver us from the evil"—which is right? A. "Deliver us from the evil"—Q. How do you account for the substitu-

REV. DR. STORR'S VIEWS. An interesting interview on the subject was had with Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs, of the Church of the Pilgrims, the conversation being as fol-

lows:—
Q. Dr. Storrs, what do you think of the New Testament revision? A. I have not seen it yet, but it is quite time that there was a revision of the translation in use. seen it yet, but it is quite time that there was a revision of the translation in use.

Q. Why do you think that? A. Because many of the early manuscripts of the Scriptures, which were not known at the time when the King James' version, so called, was made, have since come to light and have been carefully examined; and because a great many forms of expression which were current and entirely intelligible at that time, with the general progress in the English language, have acquired new meanings or have become obscure.

obscure.

Q. Do you think then that the revision will be received as authoritative? A. Yes; the arrangement for this revision has seemed to me to have been very intelligent and

9-20—in which the ascension of Christ in heaven is mentioned are expunged—would that affect the belief that Christ did so ascend? A. It would only make a difference in regard to one thing, and that is the dogma that Christ's physical body went into heaven—and I heard it said only twenty-four hours ago that He went up in His own earthly body, which was glorified in heaven. That is a piece of poetry, but as to scientific facts is without foundation.

O. It is also expected that the present in

body, which was glorified in heaven. That is a piece of poetry, but as to scientific facts is without foundation.

Q. It is also expected that the passage in Romans i., 17, wherein St. Paul says that he is not ashamed of the gospel of Christ, for therein is "the" righteousness of God, and make it appear that He represented only a quality or some characteristic of God, as any man might be said to do? A. I can not talk about these things, for I do not know yet what has been changed or left out positively. There are undoubtedly a good many things in the New Testament that might be changed, or a word might be dropped without altering the sense. For instance, there should be expunged that intrusive explanation, that a certain angel went down at certain hours and troubled the waters in the pool of Bethesda; of course that ought to go. But as to the woman taken in adultery—they say, that is to be thrown out of the new book; if it is I will paste it in the back of mine. It is one of the most characteristic stories in the life of Christ. But I apprehend that it is not to be thrown out exactly, but to go into some other place. I have heard both reports. The events recorded by the four Evangelists are not in any one of them recorded strictly in the order of time. They are a collection of Christ's teachings, and veritable; but not all at that very time. They are ground together. If you compare the same triange. They are ground together. If you compare the same thing in Luke, you will see that the the same thing in Luke, you will see that the two accounts are both of the same transac-tion; but in Luke they are broken up and purport to have been delivered, some parts on one occasion, and some parts on another; whereas in Matthew they are more like a modern sermon, and have been put together

TEXTS FOR COMPARISON. In addition to the changes already mentioned in this article and the interviews attached thereto, the following are said to afford a good opportunity for comparison between the old and the new version:—

REVISED VERSION. KING JAMES' VERSION. Matthew, xix, 17.—
Why askest thou me concerning that which is good? There is none is good; but which is good; but if thou wilt thou wouldst enter into life, keep the commandments.

iffe, keep the commandments.

Mark viii., 36-37.—For what doth it profit a man, to gain the whole world and forfeit his life?

Mark viii., 36-37.—For what shall it profit a man, it he shall gain the whole world and forfeit his life?

Luke x., 15-16.—And thou Capernaum, shalt thou be exalted unto heaven; thou shalt be brought down unto heaven; thou shalt be brought down unto hades. He that hear thy you heareth me; and he that rejecteth me; and he that rejecteth me; and he that rejecteth me rand he that rejec

me.

Luke xvi., 8-9.—For the son's of this world are for their own generation wiser than the sons of light. And I say unto you, Make to I say unto you. Make to I say unto you, Make yourselves friends of means of the mammon of unrighteousness; that, when it shall fall, they may receive you into everinto the eternal taber lasting habitations.

into the eternal Taber insting nautations.

Luke xvi., 23.—And in Hell he lift up his his eyes, being in torments.

Acts ii., 47.—And the Acts ii., 47.—And the Lord added to them day by day those that were being saved.

Acts xviii., 23.—To an Unknown God. What therefore ye worship in ignorance, this declare

A PHYSICAL WRECK.—A hacking cough saps the physical constitution, not alone because it destroys the tissue of the lungs and developes tubercles which corrode and destroy them, but also because it ruins rest and impairs digestion. How important, therefore, is a resort to judicious medication to stay its ravages. A total physical wreck must inevitably ensue without this. In the choice of a remedy the pulmonary invalid is sometimes misled by specious representations, to the serious prejudice of his bodily well-being. The only safe resort is a tried and highly sanctioned remedy. The credentials of Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda entitle it to the place it occupies, viz., that of the foremost cough medicine and lung invigorant sold on this continent. The testimony of veteran physicians, and a popularity based on merit, combine to give it the prestige of a standard medicine. In cases of asthma, weak chest and lungs, bronchitis, laryngitis, and other throat and lung complaints, it may be mplicitly relied upon.

A law suit has been entered into by various parties laying claim to famous gold mining property recently discovered at Salmon river, Halifax county, N.S.

The Progress and Prospects of the Prairie Province.

BAPID DEVELOPMENT OF WEALTH

at may startie, it may annise, many readors of Time Matt to know the bolief cherished by Manitobans of the future of this country, as belief that so far has been only whispered in confidence—based, as it were, on shadows that those folk who know not the origin of them may be molimed to laugh at . But these whisperings are becoming bolief and the whisperings are becoming bolief and the courage to dealer and the season's gaining are relation to foreign markets. Those who have the best knowledge of the facts are strongest in the searchism that the products of the middle, western, and northern districts will in a few years flow north to an entrepot and shipping port on Hudson's Bay, at the mouth of the border, the resources of our North-West are gradually and firmly asserting themselves. Our neighbours are earnest and active in promulgating courtery theories, but fact is stronger than the berder, the resources of our North-West are gradually and firmly asserting themselves. Our neighbours are earnest and active in promulgating courtery theories, but fact is stronger than the superiority of the Canadian territories. The cold is no greater here than it is some distance south of the border, the resources of our North-West are gradually and firmly asserting themselves. Our neighbours are earnest and active in promulgating courtery theories, but fact is stronger than the superiority of the Canadian territories. The cold is no greater here than it is some distance south of the bondary it earnow the contray, the respect will be established (despite the deftest use of the machinery of defanation myoled by our vigorous neighbours are earnest and active in promulgating courtery theories, but fact is stronger than the superiority of the Canadian territories. The cold is no greater here than it is some distance south of the bondary it earnow the contray the respect will be established (despite the deftest use of the machinery of defanation myoled by our vigorous neighbours. The time of the propose of the indeftstable Yankee in

day. Do you think that the revision has seemed will be received as anthorisative "A. Test in the transgement for this revision has seemed with the revision of the property of the company The following property of the control of the contro

Ruby Hill has lately been crowing over the possession of a game cock that hunts for and kills chipmunks. Counsellor Beatty informs us that he has a big white rooster of the dunghill breed that makes a regular business of feeding his feathered harem on mice, and that as a mouser he is better than a Maltese tom-

SCHOOLS OF THE WORLD. in Interesting Table of Education

Statistics.

In a circular now in course of preparation and soon to be published by the United States Bureau of Education will be included some interesting and valuable comparative statistics compiled from the latest official reports, showing certain facts relating to the condition of elementary education throughout the civilized world. Among the facts regarding each country are the total population, the school age as established by law, the total "school population." the number of schools, the number of pupils enrolled, and the number of teachers employed. Some of the most interesting facts thus to be presented are given in the table printed herewith:—

	Countries.	Date	School population	Pupils curolled.	Teac ers.
e .	Algeria	1877	58,000	57,592	1,2
r	raine	1878	250,620	217,619	4,3
1	public	1878	503,078 3,122,863	2,131,683	5,8 31,1
e	Baden	1873	213,567 772,076	245,369	3,6
t	Bremen (free	1800		187,915	
	British Rurmah	1880	BEER YOURSESSES THE BELLING	80,202	
1	British Columb. British India	1867	,2,731	2,191 615,744	11,5
e	Bavaria Denmark	11874	745,251 240,500	231,953	3,4
3	Egypt. England and Wales.	1879	2,500,000	167,175 3,710,883	
1	France	1878	342.286	20,279	5
t	Greece	1874	240,000	81,440	1,5
8	city) Hawaiian Is'as.	1878		7,755	Elizabe
3	Hungary Ireland Italy	1879	2,127,950 4,527,582	1,031,995	10,4
8	Jamaica Japan	1879		52,243	
f	Malta.	1876 1880	33,000		6
i	Mexico Netherlands New Brunswick	1875		910 000	
3	New S. Wales	1878	51,684	54,472 128,125	1,8
3 8	Norway Nova Scotia Ontario	1879	302,000	261,622 84,356	4,0 2.0
	Portugal	11876	494,424 615,949 4,396,738	485,012 198,131	6,5
1 8	Prussia. Quebec (Prov.). Queensland	11870	*******	4,007,776 239,808 41,380	57,9 6,1 9
t e	Roumania	1878 1876	700,000 15,000,000	108,824	3,6
1	Scotland	1878 1879	448,814 561,600	451,324 508,452	7,2 9,4
1	Servia S. Australia	1879		22,756 39,127	6 7
,	Sweden. Switzerland	1876	2,603,265 765,645	1,410,476 598,354	29,0 9,3
	Tasmania United States	1878	14,596,183	12,453	10,1 271,1
8	Victoria Wurtemberg	1879 1876	295,923	231,169	4,0
A		-			OF REAL PROPERTY.

in European countries the average period is a little more than one-half as long. It would not be fair to conclude that because Saxony reported more than 100 per cent, of her "school population" enrolled in public schools in 1878 she was therefore, in an educational sense, ahead of the United States, which reported only 64 per cent of the "school population" enrolled in the public schools in the same year. In Saxony the "school age" covers a period of only eight years, while, as has been shown, in the United States the period exceeds fourteen years. In the table which is printed above the "school population" of Russia is estimated at "15,000,000 in round numbers. This and the reported "school population" of England and Wales already mentioned are the only "estimated" statistics in the table. Of the 69,527 teachers reported in England and Wales, 29,716 are "certified teachers," 6,616 are assistant teachers, and 33,195 are "pupil teachers."

Rules of Conduct.

Never betray a confidence. Never leave home with unkind words. Never give promises that you cannot fulfil. Never laugh at the misfortunes of others. Never send a present, hoping for one in return. Never fail to be punctual at the time appointed. Never make yourself the hero of your own story. Never clean the nails or pick the teeth in company. Never fail to give a polite answer to a civil question. Never present a gift saying it is of no use to yourself. Never call attention to the face or form of another. Never read letters which you may find acidressed to others. Never question a servant or a child about family matters. Never fail, if a gentleman, of being civil and polite to ladies. Never refer to a gift you have made, or a favour you have rendered. Never associate with bad company; have good company or none. Never, when travelling abroad, be over-boastful of your own country. Never look over the shoulder of another when he is reading or writing. Never punish your child for a fault to which you are addicted yourself. Never appear to notice a scar, deformity, or defect on anyone present. Never answer questions in general company that have been put to others. Never arrest the attention of an acquaintance by a touch; speak to him.

NATURE BY A RANGE OF WATER BY A LEG

Thirty-Eighth Race Between Ox ford and Cambridge.

VICTORY OF THE DARK BLUES

By Cable to The Mail.

PUTNEY, April 8.—The haze began to lear away at eight. Before that hour the two crews were on the ground, and there was also a large access of spectators. The Oxford crew took a preliminary spin before eight. The Cambridge crew did not take the water until they were ready for the start. The umpire's boat appeared soon after eight. On entering their boats the crews were greatly cheered, Cambridge seeming to hold the first place in public estimation.

THE RACE.

Five steamers accompany the race well filled. Sir Charles Dilke was among the passengers on the press boat. The Cambridge crow embarked at 8.20 and Oxford at 8.25. The tide is nearly spent. There is now neither a strong nor a high flood. The Cambridge boat is fitted with a wind-sail. Oxford won the choice of position. The skiffs were more The tide is nearly spent. There is now neither a strong not a high flood. The Cambridge boat is fitted with a wind-sail. Oxford won the choice of position. The skiffs were moored very close together. At 8.30 o'clock the men stripped. All were ready at 8.35, and they started well together, both crews striking 36 strokes to the minute. They kept together to the top of the concrete wall; time, 2 mins. 43 secs. Here Oxford's boat drew slightly ahead, but the Cambridge boat got level again at Walden wharf; time, 4 mins. 25 secs. Up to now there was little to choose in time or style, the crews having kept very close together and rowing very steadily. At the Crab Tree, a mile and two furlongs from the start, Cambridge drew over a little towards the Surrey shore. The race was a magnificent one, and the crowds ashore and aboard the steamers cheered loudly. The time to the soap works, about two furlongs further on, was 7 mins. 20 secs. At Hammersmith bridge, a mile and six furlongs from the start, the Oxonians were two seconds ahead; time, 8 mins. 46 secs. They drew away just above the wall, and seemed to be going better than the Cambridge crew, though the latter quickened up and got within half a length when off the oil mills; time to the bottom of Chiswick Eyot, six and a half furlongs from Hammersmith bridge, 11 mins. 44 secs., with Oxford nearly a length ahead, and both rowing 36 to the minute, steadily. Oxford's, however, is a longer, cleaner stroke. In Corney Reach the water was not rough enough to cause inconvenience, although very ripply. Oxford has now clearly the best of what was nevertheless a most determined struggle. They have the race well in hand. When Barnes bridge was sighted they were quite clear of the Cantabs' bow, and passed the bridge in 18 mins. 3 secs. Oxford now went clean away, and when the turn was made for Mortlake they were three lengths ahead, rowing with tine same ease, power, and regularity as at the start. The Cambridge crew rowed a splendid race for three miles. The course was admirably

Among those who arrived to witness the finish of the race were the Chinese ambassador and suite. As the crews came in sight at Mortlake it was evident Oxford was about two lengths shead, with the Cambridge crew splashing considerably. Oxford pulled up fresh at the finish, but the Cambridge crew showed great distress. The time of the race taken by Benson's chronograph was 21 mins. 564 secs., which differs from all the times taken on the press boat.

Lewis Lloyd, an old Cambridge carsman, officiated as umpire in the unavoidable absence of Mr. J. W. Chitty, Q.C., M.P.

The steering of both crews was good. E.

The steering of both crews was good. E. C. Brooksbank, stroke-oar of the Cambridge crew, strained himself severely by his exertions during the race, but has since partially

Cambridge

The immense sale and great popularity of Green's August Flower in all towns and villages in the civilized world has caused many imitators to adopt similar names, expecting to reap a harvest for themselves at the expense of the afflicted. This Medicine was introduced in 1868, and for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, with their effects, such as Sour Stomach, Costweness, Sick Stomach, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Palpitation of the Heart, vertigo, etc., etc., at never has failed to our knowledge. Three deces will relieve any case of Dyspepsia. Two million bottles sold last year. Price 75 cents, Samples 10 cents.