

"I tell you, Sol, I have it."
 "How did you become possessed of it?"
 "Why, I've earned it to be sure. Where else do you think?"

"Drinking has somewhat unbalanced your mind, and I'll change the complaint against you into insanity," said the Court. "You will be better treated in an asylum than in the work house. Officer, remove him."

"Please, Judge, will you let another officer take him?" said Court Officer Maurice Finn, whose eyes were filled with tears.

"Why can't you," said the Justice, in a tone of surprise.

"He was my General in the war, your Honor," said Finn, "and he was so kind to me that I don't like to repay him in this way, though I know it is for his good. He treated the men who fought under him as he would his brothers. It is sad for me, sir, to see my old dear commander in such a position as this, and I and others will see that he is properly cared for at the asylum."

The man was none other than Brigadier-General Thomas W. Eagan, who fought in the battle of Gettysburg under General Meade, and was participant of almost every battle at that time. At the close of the war he was made an internal revenue officer.—*New York paper.*

HOW ARTIFICIAL ICE IS MADE.

The water is first distilled, that is, changed to steam, and then condensed so that it is perfectly pure. It is then poured into tin vessels about twenty-four inches long, twelve inches wide, and one and a half inches thick, open at the end. There are a number of tanks or vats divided into compartments made a little larger than these vessels and having the space between them filled with network of iron pipes. When the tin vessels are filled with water they are placed in these compartments, covered with a light wood cover and surrounded with strong brine. The freezing mixture—ether prepared from sulphuric acid and alcohol, and condensed to a liquid by immense pressure—is then turned on. It enters the pipes, where, upon being relieved from pressure, it suddenly expands into gas, producing a temperature many degrees below zero. This causes the brine which surrounds the pipes and tin cans to become of the same temperature, and to freeze the water solid in about four hours, the brine remaining liquid. The cans are then taken out and dipped in hot water, when the cake of ice, as clear and as transparent as glass, slips easily out of the can. The ice is rinsed in cold water and piled up, the pieces freezing together and making solid cakes about a foot thick. These are then hoisted into an ice house adjoining, where they are stored until used. The chemicals are all recondensed and used over and over again. A forty horse-power engine is used in driving the machinery. About twelve tons of ice are manufactured daily. The net cost is about three-eighths of a cent a pound, and it is sold at at seventy-five cents per hundred. B. W. W.

TO MEASURE THE HEIGHT OF A TREE.

There is a very simple way of measuring the height of a tree, which can be practised by any one on a sunny day or in bright moonlight. All the apparatus that is necessary is a straight stick of any length. Draw a circle with a radius (half the diameter) of a little less than the length of the stick. This will be done by holding one end of the stick, say two inches from its end, and moving the other end around, making the circle with a knife or chip. Then place the stick in the ground exactly in the centre of the circle, perfectly upright, and press it down until the height of the stick is

exactly the same as the radius of the circle. When the end of the shadow of the stick exactly touches the circle, then also the shadow of the tree will be exactly in length the same measurement as its height. Of course, in such a case, the sun will be at an exact angle of 45°. Measurements of this character can be best effected in the summer, when the sun is powerful, and has reached to a good height in the heavens, and when the trees are clothed with a living green so as to cast a dense shadow. To many to whom this idea may not have occurred it might be made annually a matter of interest thus on warm summer days to take the height of prominent trees, and so compare growth from year to year.—*Youth's Companion.*

SOME BIBLICAL FACTS.

A Moncton correspondent, who says that the statements going the rounds of the papers on this subject are not correct, furnishes the following biblical facts which he says he has verified for himself: The Bible contains 3,586,489 letters, 773,692 words, 31,173 verses, 1,189 chapters, 66 books. The word 'and' occurs 46,277 times. The word 'Lord' occurs 1,855 times. The word 'reverend' occurs but once (11th Psalm, 9th verse.) The word 'eternity' occurs but once. (Isaiah 59th chap., 15th verse.) The middle verse of the Bible is the 118th of the 118th Psalm. The 21st verse of the 7th chapter of Ezra contains all the letters of the alphabet except 'j.' The 19th chapter of second Kings and the 37th chapter of Isaiah are alike. The 9th verse of the 8th chapter of Esther is the longest. The 25th verse of 1st chapter of 1st Chronicles is the shortest in the Old Testament. The 8th, 15th, 21st and 31st verses of the 107th Psalm are alike. The 117th Psalm is the middle and least chapter in the Bible.—*Transcript.*

CURRENT EVENTS.

DOMESTIC.

Several inward vessels report very heavy masses of ice in the Gulf and Straits of Belle Isle. Some of the oldest mariners can't recollect having encountered so much ice before at this time of the year.

Judge Botsford has allowed an application to be heard for a scrutiny in the recent Scott Act election, and has set down the 3rd of September as the date for hearing the application, at the Council Chamber. Mr. R. Barry Smith is counsel for the petitioner.—*Moncton Times.*

The British Government agents at Ottawa are arranging to employ six hundred Canadian boatmen for service on the Nile River, in connection with the expedition for the relief of Gen. Gordon. This boat brigade is expected to leave Quebec on the 13th September for Egypt.

Corbet's special coming east from Campbellton on Saturday, struck a small child on the track between Canaan Station and Berry's Mills. When the train was stopped the men found that the child was not killed and conveyed it to the nearest house. The child was too young to walk and must have crawled to the track. Three other small children were the only occupants of the house and the section men were notified to look after the case. It is thought the child will not recover.

On her trip down river on Friday evening the 22nd ult. the *Fawn* was overtaken by one of the most fearful thunder storms ever experienced in this vicinity. When near Glasier's at about 3.30 o'clock, the sky was suddenly overcast by an inky blackness, the rain fell in streaks so it stood to the depth of an inch on the deck, and the peals of thunder were so loud and incessant that the steamer's whistle could not be heard on board. The lamps in the saloon were lighted and just as orders had been given to bring the boat to anchor it was found that the weight of the storm was over. It is reported that a house in Lincoln was struck and almost wholly demolished.

FOREIGN.

The Princess Victoria, wife of Prince William of Prussia, is alarmingly ill with scarlet fever.

Charles Bradlaugh will deliver a series of lectures in America next October and November.

Reinforcements to the number of 700 will sail for Egypt this week.

Mounted Infantry for the Gordon relief expedition have started for Wady Halfa. They will ascend the river to Assiot and go from there on camels to Khartoum.

Soldiers from Berber report 636 Egyptian officers and soldiers in the hands of the rebels who treat them as slaves. The rebels pray for Mahdi instead of for the Sultan and declare the Turks heathen who are to be killed or expelled.

Foochow arsenal was destroyed on Saturday after three hours bombardment by Admiral Courbet's squadron. Seven Chinese gunboats were sunk and two escaped. The European settlement was not disturbed.

The Chinese men-of-war which escaped the French bombardment at Foochow, one was stranded and had her back broken and the other met with no mishap. The French recommenced firing Sunday, directing the shots against the pagoda. It is surmised the object of the renewed attack is to entirely obliterate the place. The French transports are shelling villages which occupy heights around the arsenal.

The *Times'* Foochow despatch, dated Sunday, 3 p. m., says: The French shelled the barracks and camps near Quantas. No resistance was made to the attack. The consulate buildings were looted by the Chinese soldiers, who were uniformed and were armed. The French chief of the staff reports the French loss at six men. The *Times* correspondent believes this estimate to be untrue. The English pilot was killed during the scare on Saturday night, when the French opened heavy fire, and it is believed sank one of their own torpedo boats. The bombardment is described as of the most sickening character. The Chinese fleet, lately on Mier river, with the exception of two ships, have been blotted out. No surrender was allowed to the disabled and sinking ships. Their guns having been silenced they were shelled for hours.

Earl Spencer, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, has informed the Arch-bishop of Tuam that a thorough inquiry has proved Casey's statement, that the crown solicitor Bolton forced him to swear falsely in the Moontrassa murder case, was untrue.

Advice from Western Africa state small pox is raging at Coomassie in Ashantee. The king of the country recently died and 300 subjects were killed at a funeral in his honor. The new king has been appointed and the Ashantee chiefs have asked that the country be annexed to the English possessions because of his notorious cruelty.

A fire has been raging for three days in Rawa, a town of Austrian Galicia. Three hundred houses have been destroyed and 3,000 persons rendered homeless. The fire has also destroyed 114 dwellings and 327 farms in and about the large market town of Rozmadowa. The Austrian Galicia harvest which had just been gathered in all consumed, and there is a great dearth of provisions in the town.

Cholera is increasing in Italy. In the province of Caneo there have been 48 deaths during the past three days, and at Laspezia and the adjoining villages, seventy fresh cases and 48 deaths occurred in the past two days. Three suspected cases of cholera appeared at Naples.

UNITED STATES.

Reports to the *New England Homestead* from 325 points, covering the provinces, New England and New York, indicate that the hay crop just harvested is nearly 30 per cent. less than last year. The average yield of the several sections is as follows: Maine, 75 per cent.; New Hampshire, 65; Vermont, 81; Massachusetts, 74; Connecticut, 63; Rhode Island, 83; New York, 77; the provinces, 82; average for the whole section, 73. Prices are higher than last year, when the crop was very heavy in the great shipping counties. Many farmers will either have to sell stock or buy hay. Cattle will therefore be somewhat lower than one year ago. The drought in northern and central New England is extending south and west. The make of butter and cheese in Vermont and in the great cheese section of York state will be much curtailed. No material decline in the price of these products is therefore probable. Another week of drought will very seriously affect the milk supply of Boston and New York.