

August 23, 1882.

THE FORESTRY CONGRESS.

Preliminary Proceedings—Affiliation of the Canadian and American Associations—The Delegates—The Meetings and Addresses.

The Forestry Congress began its opening session at two o'clock yesterday afternoon in the well-appointed chambers set apart for the use of the Association at 132 St. James street. Over a hundred gentlemen were present, comprising, besides members of the Congress, many of our leading citizens, with several influential gentlemen from other parts of the Province and Dominion.

Prof. Hough, nominated, in the absence of the President, the Hon H. G. Joly, one of the Vice-Presidents, as temporary President of the Congress. The nomination was enthusiastically ratified. Mr. Joly took the chair. Prof. Hough was elected Secretary, and Mr. O. Moore, of Alabama, as temporary Treasurer.

The President briefly explained the objects of the meeting, and announced the order of proceedings by sections.

Prof. Hough announced that the officers of the sections, as appointed at the Cincinnati meeting, would continue in office until the election of new officers. He moved the appointment of a committee consisting of Messrs. Chas. Moore, Bernard Fournaux, and Wm. Saunders to take into consideration the relations between this Congress and the American Forestry Association.

Mr. J. A. Warder, first vice-president of the Association, said the American Association had come here prepared to co-operate with this Congress, and to submit to whatever the committee should recommend to-morrow. The Association had done a great deal of good during the last seven years, but they were even prepared to abandon their organization, if necessary, in the interests of American forestry.

Mr. O. B. Lewis, Crown Timber Agent of the Province of Quebec, offered for the inspection of the Congress, a box containing 44 specimens of Canadian wood, natural on one side and varnished on the other. They were greatly admired by those present.

The delegates then divided into sections the general meeting adjourning until this morning at ten o'clock.

THE DELEGATES.

The following delegates from a distance were in attendance at the Congress yesterday:

Bureau Senator, St. Remi; Butler A. W., Brockville, Ind.; Beall C. L., Albany, N. Y.; U. Three Rivers; Beattie D. W., Barrow, Wm. S. Baskerville, P. S. Chatham; Beyron J. G. H., Brampton; Brigham D., Phillipsburg, N. J.; Bell C. E., representing Crown Lands Department, Quebec; Banford E. L., Cape Vincent, N. Y.; Briscoe E. C., Minneapolis, Mo.

Chandler—Chicago; Chaffers W. H., St. Catharines; Chapin J. C., Vancouver; Chas. J. G. Sorel; Chapman C. J., Toronto; Cowper G. B., Toronto; Charlton E. J., Quebec; Charleson J. B., Quebec; Cuthbert E. O., Bathurst; Chester F. W., Quebec; Chandler G. H., St. John, N. B.

Dean Harmon, Shelby Co., Ont.; Denton J. M., London, Ont.; Dempsey P. E., Trenton, Ont.; Dunn L. H., Quebec; Dall Caroline H., Washington, D. C.; Dwyer G. E., Suttonville; Dwyer E. A., Suttonville; Douglass J., Windsor; Dawes T. H., Lachine; Desrivieres F. G., Desrivieres; Douglass John, New York; Du Verne F. H., Toronto.

Emerson N. P., Sutton Junction; Emory Dr. J. G., Fort Burwell; Emory Vernon H., Hamilton.

Fernow B. E., Stationing, Pa.; Fyles Rev. T. W., Cowanville; Field J. G., Staunton; Fulton Rev. James, Lachine.

Gault-Bault E. M. P., Jollette; Gillies Jas., Carleton Place; Gillies John, Brantford; Gibbs T. M., Ottawa; Glued C. E., Topeka, Kansas.

Hough Prof. F. E., Washington; Hicks J. S., Rosslyn; Hope Jas., Toronto; Howard J. W., Chamby; Hyatt Jas., Stauntonville, N. Y.

Joly Hon. H. G., Quebec; Jones W. J., Brownsville; Jonette S. N., New York.

Kieser Chas. E., Cincinnati, O.; Kay Andrew, Granby, P. Q.; Keefe P. C., Ottawa; Kerr Thos., Toronto; Kerr Walter, Kamptville, Ont.; King Rev. E. A. W., Lewis, P. Q.

Little L. G., New York; Little J., Cote St. Antoine; Logue C., Manitowick; Lynch Hon. W. W., Quebec.

Mohr Prof. Chas., Mobile, Ala.; Martin J. R., Cayuse; Mathiot, H. G., Three Rivers; Manning W. W., Manning H. G., Reading, Mass.; Mills W. H., Hamilton; Miles H. B., L.L.D., Quebec; Moffatt J. R. G., London, Eng.; Mills W. B., Beaufort, N. B.; Martin B., Martin E., Martin W. R., Hamilton; Mitchell C. W., Ottawa; Massou L. H., Vancouver; Mills Jas. M., President Agricultural College, Guelph; Morris D., St. Theres; McCoolville P. W., Jollette.

Norman J. B., Three Rivers; Nagle R., Ottawa; Norris John, Rosebelle Bly.

Palmchard R. C. F., Vancouver; Pardo Avern, Toronto; Peller Geo. F., Pownance; Wis; Perrault J. H., Vancouver; Pell D., Pembroke.

Quinn Stephen J., St. Hyacinthe.

Russell A. J., Russell J. H., Ottawa; Renaud Eugene, Montmagny; Ritchie William, Three Rivers; Russell A. G., Ottawa; Rodriguez J., Jacksonville; Ross W. G., Nicholas; Robitaille L. A., Quebec; Rolly Jas., Sherbrooke.

Sanders W., London; Stude J. H., Columbia; S. Stetson John, Toronto; Stephen John, Chicago.

Tarcho E. E., Quebec; Thistle W. N., Ottawa; Tracy W. W., Detroit, Mich.

Ulrich Alfred, Dresden, Saxony.

Warder Dr. J. A., North Bend, O.; Wilson H. W., Boston; Whiteside E., Cambridge; Whitsett W. H., London, Ont.; Westover D., Freilshaburg.

Young W. C., Ottawa.

EVENING MEETING.

A public meeting was held last night in Queen's Hall, at which the subject of Forestry was discussed at length by delegates to the Congress. The platform was tastefully decorated with rare potted plants in full bloom, and upon the table were ranged bouquets of choice exotics. In a conspicuous position behind the President's chair was the legend "Woodman, Spare the Tree," and on either side of this inscription were shields bearing the words "American Forestry Congress, 1882," and surrounded by the American and English flags. The hall was well filled and the Mayor presided.

His Worship said his duty was a most pleasant one. He was called upon to welcome and offer the freedom of the city to gentlemen who had come to Montreal for the purpose of discussing questions of great importance not only to the Dominion of Canada but to the whole continent of America. He would merely briefly introduce to the meeting those gentlemen who were now on a visit to the city, and he hoped they would receive a hearty welcome from all the citizens of Montreal.

Hon. Mr. Joly, after announcing the programme for the evening, proceeded to make some remarks upon the subject of Forestry. He addressed himself to the consideration of the subject, with considerable diffidence, because this province was the land of forests.

SCOTCH NEWS.

(From the Glasgow Herald, Aug. 23.)

On Saturday morning, about half past six William Logie of the firm of John Logie & Son, china merchants, Montrose, was found suspended from a hook in the roof of the kitchen of his father's house quite dead. Deceased who was in his 39th year, had lately been suffering from nervousness.

A Greenock correspondent states that the man Westgate, who was arrested in Venezuela in connection with the Phoenix Park murders, was at one time resident in Greenock, and was employed as a porter at the Dublin steamer. He was accounted somewhat scatter-brained, and went under the nickname of "Walstead."

Intimation has been received by Mr. A. E. Smith, Aberdeen, the agent of Charles Satter, who now resides in Aberdeen prison awaiting his trial on a charge of feloniously stealing the body of the late Earl of Crawford and Balcarney from the vault at Dunnet House, stating that the petition forwarded by him to have Satter tried before the High Court of Justiciary in Edinburgh has now been presented by Mr. John McPherson, W.S. In the event of the petition, as is considered probable, being refused by Mr. Charles Duncan, Procurator Fiscal for Aberdeen, the trial will, in all probability, take place at the Aberdeen Court of Justiciary, which meets on 5th September.

It is expected in Nithsdale that the Queen will pay a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch at Drumlanrig Castle on or about the 23rd of August. Confirmatory to the report, it is mentioned that extensive preparations have already been commenced for Her Majesty's reception. It may be remembered that last year it was Her Majesty's intention to honor His Grace by visiting him at Dalkeith Palace at the time of the Volunteer Review, and that the intention was reluctantly abandoned in consequence of the Duke's illness. The Palace of Wales and other members of the Royal Family have been for brief periods guests at Drumlanrig, and should Her Majesty's expected visit be made she will not only receive a royal welcome, but be introduced to one of the most romantic bits of country in all her dominions.

On Monday, at Falkirk Sheriff Court, J. Robertson, coal-wheeler from Grangemouth, pleaded guilty to a charge of running off with a steam engine, the property of the Caledonian Railway Company, on Saturday night. It appeared that while an engine driver had left his engine for a few moments, Robertson had mounted it, turned on the steam, and ran it along the line at Grangemouth till it came into collision with an engine belonging to the North British Railway Company, which was considerably damaged. He was then caught and taken into custody. He pleaded in excuse that he had been drinking, and had in the offence committed was a very serious one, and might have been attended with very grave consequences. He sentenced Robertson to 30 days' imprisonment, with hard labour.

The amount of new tonnage put into the water during the month of July by the various firms on the Clyde is pretty considerable, 21 vessels of an aggregate tonnage of 25,480 tons having been launched from the stocks. The new vessels comprised 4 iron sailing ships, 15 screw steamers, and 2 screw tugs. A vessel of 5100 tons for the North German Lloyd Company, of Bremen, and 2 steamers of 3000 tons each for the Compagnie Nationale de Navigation, Marseilles, assist materially in making up the returns. The value of the work completed during the month will be seen by comparison with the figures for the corresponding period in previous years. In July, 1881, the returns amounted to 26,078 tons; in July, 1880, to 21,700 tons; in July, 1879, to 18,700 tons; in July, 1878, to 18,100 tons; in July, 1877, to 13,900 tons; in July, 1876, to 19,800 tons; in July, 1875, to 22,650 tons; and in July, 1874, to 19,100 tons. It will thus be seen that while the figures for the month are slightly below those for the corresponding period last year, they are in excess of the returns of the month of July in the preceding seven years. When it is borne in mind that the majority of the yards were closed for ten days to a fortnight owing to the fair holidays, the returns become of more value, and indicate great activity during the time the shipbuilding establishments were open. The prospects of the trade are still fairly good. Several important contracts were secured during the month by the builders in the upper reaches, and these will be quite sufficient to fill the vacancies caused by launches.

An accident which occurred few weeks ago in connection with an interment in the western suburbs of Edinburgh, would seem to indicate a laxity of management which, it may be hoped, is not generally prevalent in our public burying grounds. A Canadian lady, who after the death of her husband, had resided for several years in this country, died in Edinburgh in October, 1880, at the residence of two nieces, who in accordance with the expressed wishes of the deceased, buried her in their own private ground in the cemetery in question. About the middle of the present month these ladies learned from a friend that the body of their aunt had been removed from "the cemetery and taken to Canada. At first they could scarcely credit the story; but on inquiry they learned that it was correct, and that the remains had been disinterred at the beginning of the present month, on the application of an adopted daughter of the deceased, who desired to have the body conveyed to Canada. It is understood that according to the regulation of the cemetery, no interment with private ground is permitted, except with consent of the owner; nevertheless, this disinterment was allowed to take place without the knowledge of the party to which the land belongs. The cemetery directors, it is said, while admitting that the consent of the owners was not obtained, do not, in the circumstances, regard the action of their superintendent as seriously blameworthy, in consideration of the representations made by the lady who applied for the disinterment. It may be true that in this case no particular harm has been done to any person; but one can readily conceive how such a system may open the door to grave abuses.

Captain John Mullan, of California, has filed with the U. S. Secretary of State a petition inviting his attention to the second arrest in Ireland of Henry George.

Sir Bernard Burke, the antiquarian, declares: "There is not now living a single descendant in the male line of Chaucer, Shakespeare, Spencer, Milton, Cowley, Butler, Dryden, Pope, Cowper, Goldsmith, Scott, Byron or Moore; not one of Sir Philip Sydney, nor I believe, of Sir Walter Raleigh; not one of Drake, Cromwell, Hampden, Monk, Marlborough, Peterborough or Nelson; not one of Bolingbroke, Walpole, Chatham, Pitt, Fox, Burke, Grattan or O'Connell; not one of Homer, Locke, Newton or Davy; not one of Hogarth, Sir Joshua Reynolds or Thomas Lawrence; not one of David Garrick, John Kemble or Edmund Keen."

The U. S. Tariff Commissioners received a communication from the Consul at Londonderry, Ireland, suggesting the removal of the duty of 100 cents per bushel on potatoes; also a communication recommending the abolition of the duty on lumber and the imposition of an export duty on it.

THE AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS.

Papers on the Mineral Constituents in Plant Growth and on the Yellows of the Peach.

The third annual meeting of the Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science was commenced on Monday morning in the Natural History Society Rooms on University Street. The membership of the Society is limited to 40, and the qualifications for admission to its ranks are of a high standard, so that it represents the cream of agricultural thought and experience. The meeting was presided over by the President of the Society, Mr. W. J. Beal, Professor of Botany and Agriculture, Michigan Agricultural College, Lansing, Mich., and the Secretary is Prof. E. Lewis Sturtevant, Director of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y.

Prof. F. Penhallow, of Houghton Experiment Farm, Orange County, N. Y., was then called upon and read a paper written by Prof. C. A. Gosseman, Massachusetts Agricultural College, and entitled:—

MINERAL CONSTITUENTS IN PLANT GROWTH.

Of which the following is a summary:—The recognition of the important influence which certain mineral constituents of plants exert on plant growth, has contributed greatly to the success of modern agriculture. The presence of mineral constituents in an available form in the soil is essential for the reproduction of any plant from its seed. As late as 1830 Von Liebig, one of the leading botanists of the University of Berlin, asserted that ground bones were of no use as a fertilizer in Germany. Even ten years later Dumas, the eminent French chemist, considered the mineral constituents of plants as a mere incidental feature in the vegetable economy. Before 1840 not one pound of Peruvian guano was used upon the farms of Europe, although in 1814 Alexander von Humboldt had described its use as a fertilizer in Peru, and some ship-loads had found their way to the London market. These instances of comparative recent ignorance are almost incredible but they are matters of history. Agriculture of previous ages admit the uselessness of wood-ashes, bones, gypsum, lime, and other mineral substances, besides the various kinds of animal manure. Modern rational agriculture, however, does not rest its claim of progress on the mere introduction of any particular new mode of operation, for real progress in this direction consists mainly in the discovery of the principles which control the successful application of these practices in the management of farms. Rational modern agriculture recognizes as a foundation of a successful farming the necessity of a strict restitution of those substances to the soil, in the most economical way. As long as the composition of the air and the water was but little understood and that of the soil practically unknown no correct idea could be formed concerning their mutual relation, and still less regarding their connection with the life and growth of plants. For this reason the first successful attempts to study the relations of the vegetable kingdom to these three agencies date only back to the close of the past century. Between the publication of the investigation of de Saussure and Dany and those of Liebig, no material change of opinion was made regarding their more intrinsic value of mineral elements in plant life. The year 1840 is on this account usually cited as the beginning of a new era in the history of agriculture and its associated branches. Liebig taught that a certain amount of mineral elements are indispensable for the complete development of a plant through all its various stages of life, and that in case the soil constituents of the plant are not supplied in due time, the plant may come to blooming, yet cannot produce a perfect seed. Knowing now what kind of element the perfect plant contains, the practical experience of the past receives a more intelligent interpretation of its result and future success a better chance. Liebig's genius has given an impetus to the study of plant growth with reference to its application in practical agriculture which has been surpassed since with an interest and success unparalleled in the history of any province of science. Much has been accomplished, yet more remains to be learned to free our present system of manuring from that degree of uncertainty which reasonable prospect of success in plants do not suffice to decide what kind and what amount of mineral plant food a crop needs, and still less in what combination they produce the best effect; they simply tell what kind and amount the plant under examination contains. It is well known that plants raised in different soils contain different proportions of the same mineral constituents. Science, however, has not yet been able thus far to ascertain the existence of any definite numerical relation between the exact amount of essential mineral elements of plant food and the amount of organic matter which may be produced by the aid of the former. The writer has spent considerable time and trouble in investigating the subject and, subjected statements of the results of several experiments with special fertilizers on grape vines and strawberries.

Prof. Penhallow then read another paper written by Prof. Gosseman, dealing with the disease known as

THE YELLOWS OF THE PEACH.

The trees under discussion, the writer, said were planted by Prof. S. T. Maynard Mich. at different times, beginning with 1869, and those under special treatment for the disease called the Yellows in 1870; of this planting those on the top of the knoll in light soil have shown the greatest indication of the disease, while those within seventy-five yards, in loose and richer lands, appear day-perfectly healthy. For five years after planting the trees received but little care, and little, if any, manuring. The land has been kept light and mellow by means of a large cultivator, and by light ploughing once or twice. Two rows of the trees received, in 1876, a dressing with two different chemical fertilizers. The trees had been planted twenty feet apart in every direction. The trees which received either one of these fertilizers made a better growth, and produced more and better fruit since, than the trees not so treated. The special treatment of the diseased peach trees, pronounced by good authority to be suffering from the yellows, began in 1878, when it appeared on the top of the knoll in the College orchard. The general appearance of the diseased trees suggested at first that the cause, ascribed either to a more or less general exhaustion, or to an absence of only some one or other essential elements of plant food, or to the presence of some injurious substance accumulated in the soil. He was inclined to consider the fungus which covers and disfigures the diseased part of the tree a secondary feature of the disease. He had repeatedly noticed that plants suffered seriously from mildew and blight on unfertilized and exhausted

lands, when upon adjoining fertilized plots no sign could be noticed. On the other hand, the healthy condition of the roots, even to the last stage of the disease, and the gradual disappearance of the green colour, indicate insufficient production of chlorophyll, which causes the gradual change from a healthy appearance to a sickly one. This seems to point towards a localized trouble, a possible interference with the normal cellular functions or a possible alteration of the osmotic action of the cell walls, and thus subsequent death of the affected parts. The writer began, in 1878, to treat slightly affected trees with a phosphate fertilizer in the usual proportion, adding at the same time from three to four pounds of chloride of potassium for every tree, whilst the diseased branches were cut back once or twice to the healthy wood, soon after the new growth of the branches regained its green color. The details of this work were carried out by Prof. Maynard, who to-day reports these trees in a vigorous condition. The writer and Prof. D. P. Penhallow made a study of the condition of the cellular tissues in branches from trees thoroughly diseased, and also from trees once diseased but now in a healthy condition. The results showed a remarkable difference in the composition of the mineral constituents of the healthy and the diseased plant. The difference is most remarkable as far as potash and lime are concerned; the difference is more conspicuous in the branches than in the fruit. The diseased objects contain less potash and more lime than in the case of the healthy ones. Prof. Penhallow's investigation showed that healthy wood shows comparatively little stored starch, but fungus growth is present in the outer layers of the bark; diseased wood shows an abnormal small development of the cells and the invariable presence of large quantities of starch—also an abundance of fungus growth, diseased leaves show the presence of fungus growth, discoloration and cells filled with starch; the fungus appears first on the surface of the trunk or branches, and thence enters the woody structure when the conditions are favorable; there is little or no difference between the tissues and cell contents before and after the leaves fall; while fungus is abundant on diseased trees, it is also to be found on trees which once diseased had been restored to a condition of vigorous health. These results point towards an interior disorder before the fungus enters the dying tissue. The results are but suggestive of a judicious joined application of microscope and balance, and cannot fail to promote the knowledge regarding the first cause of various fungus diseases of plants.

REVIEW OF BOOKS.

"CATHOLIC FLOWERS FROM PROTESTANT GARDENS" is the title of an interesting volume recently edited by Mr. James J. Treacy. The work has met with general favor, and the Holy Father has been pleased to send the editor His Apostolic Benediction. The volume, which is handsomely bound in fine cloth, with gold and ink designs, contains some of the choicest gems gathered in the wilderness of Protestant literature. Myron Tenneyson, Oscar Wilde, Scott and other famed Protestant poets are represented therein. In perusing the productions of these great poetical geniuses, the Catholic reader cannot fail to experience a surprise as delightful as it is instructive and unexpected, for he finds that there was at least a moment in the lives of these men when they could not refuse to give way to admiration and slap the glories of the Catholic Church. This work is published by J. J. Kennedy, Excelsior Catholic Publishing House, 53 Barclay Street, New York.

THE CATHOLIC PROGRESS OF AMERICA.

By Dr. John O'Kane Murray. Published by P. J. Kennedy, New York.

This volume will be found to be not the least valuable and useful of the several works of which Dr. O'Kane Murray is the gifted author. It contains the lives, briefly sketched, of some sixty men who played a most important and honorable part in the discovery and subsequent development of the new world; but whose merit is recognized, through fear that the glory of these Catholic pioneers of America would be lost to posterity. This work will consequently be found to take the place of a useful necessary appendix to the standard histories of America.

GROWTH OF AMERICAN WEALTH.

No article has been more quoted and discussed than the article of Mr. Muhill in Bradstreet's Journal regarding the comparative wealth of different states. According to this authority the wealth of the United States in 1800, when the population was a little over five million amounted to \$1,110,000,000, or an average of \$210 for each inhabitant. At the present time, with the population at fifty million, it amounts to \$50,000,000,000, or an average of \$1,000 for each American citizen. The items, which make up this total, are as follows:—

| | Millions of dollars. |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| Railways..... | 5,220 |
| Farms..... | 9,616 |
| Cattle..... | 1,820 |
| Manufactures..... | 5,255 |
| Houses..... | 13,360 |
| Furniture..... | 5,420 |
| Forests, mines, canals..... | 2,793 |
| Bullion..... | 720 |
| Shipping..... | 315 |
| Public works, etc..... | 5,252 |
| Total..... | 49,770 |

The national debt, amounting to \$1,650,000,000, should not be deducted from the above, since most of it is held by Americans, and the same may be said of municipal or other local debts. The rapid increase in the wealth of the American republic is due in no small measure to the vast immigration of Europeans. The increase of wealth in the ten years ending 1880 would be sufficient to buy up the whole Austrian empire, or to pay for the aggregate value of Italy, Holland and Belgium. Nevertheless the average of wealth is less in the United States than in the British Empire, as shown thus:—

| | Wealth. | Per inhabitant. |
|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| United States..... | \$49,770,000,000 | \$ 900 |
| United Kingdom..... | 41,000,000,000 | 1,260 |
| France..... | 37,200,000,000 | 1,045 |

While population has only trembled, the growth of the agricultural interests has been five fold; and, whether we regard the value of crops or of cattle, the ratio per inhabitant is almost double what it was 40 years ago. Manufactures have increased five fold in value within thirty years, and the consumption of raw cotton rising from 14 to 18 pounds per inhabitant. The shipping interest has declined to the point where it stood in 1830: the number of tons per inhabitant having been for each of the decennial years from 1830 to 1880 respectively, 9, 13, 15, 17, 11, 9. General commerce has increased from \$11 for each inhabitant in 1820 to \$30 in 1880. The above gives a bird's eye view of the prosperity and growth of the United States and their wealth relatively to that of other nations.

COMMENTS AND CLIPPINGS.

Wilhelmina Bonsean, known to all Philadelphia as a beggar, accumulated about \$15,000 in five years, and has returned to Belgium with her fortune.

British soldiers in Egypt are to wear a uniform which includes three primary colors—beats of untanned buff yellow leather, blue trousers, and scarlet red jackets.

Few English statesmen ever visit Ireland, notwithstanding the fact that Irish affairs for the last century have occupied a great portion of their thoughts. Lord Bunsfield was never there, and Mr. Gladstone visited it the first time only a few years ago.

Four fashionable London theatres, the Royalty, Prince of Wales, Strand and Criterion, are ordered closed by the Lord Chamberlain, who considers them fire traps. The first will be extensively altered, the next two wholly rebuilt, and the latter abandoned.

Even the Indians are becoming prohibitionists out West. Some of the red men at the Pine Ridge agency, Dakota, have asked the agent to post notices offering \$50 reward for evidence by which any person is convicted of furnishing liquor to Indians under the law, and the savages will themselves pay the money.

Naturalists in Pittsburgh are discussing the reasoning powers of animals, the subject, being suggested by the suicide of a dog. Its leg was broken, and it whined piteously for several days. Finally, in an apparent fit of desperation, it jumped out to the bridge and jumped into the river. Those who witnessed the act believe that it was premeditated suicide.

A. B. Camp a miner at San Beate Cal. left his family in New England, years ago, and went West to seek his fortune. Having prospered, he sent for his wife. He was in the mine when she arrived, and there she followed him, getting an affectionate reception. They started to leave the mine, he going in advance, when a part of the tunnel caved in, and she was killed.

Antoine Gerin-Lajolle, who recently died at Ottawa, will be long remembered by his countrymen in Canada, for he wrote their national song, "O Canadian Hymn." There is hardly a man, woman, or child in Canada who does not know the simple song by heart, and it can be heard almost any evening among the Canadians of New England factory towns and in the French settlements of the far West. N. Y. Sun.

PARLAIN SOCIETY IS CONSIDERABLY AUGMENTED.

The cafes are taking the names of taverns and bars. The aristocracy give their children English names, and it is considered the right thing to have none but English servants and speak to them in English. Dinner is served in the English style. On some tables even English dry sherry has made its appearance. The Prince of Wales is the modern French exquisite's model of manners and elegance.

FOUR YEARS WITH LUNATICS.

AN AGED GARDENER'S ACCOUNT OF HIS CONFINEMENT IN THE MINOLA ASYLUM.

Austin McNamara, who for four years has been confined in the Queen's County Asylum for the Insane, and who was discharged on Monday by Justice Barnard on the ground that he was wholly rational, has returned to his former residence at Laurel Hill, near the entrance of Calvary Cemetery, where he lived when he was gardener for the cemetery under the appointment of Archbishop Hughes. He is suffering from bruises upon his breast and ankles, injuries which he avers he received in the asylum.

One of the keepers, he says, jumped on his chest one day with all his force, and then they strapped him about the legs with a heavy strap, and put him so hard about the hips that he will never be able to use his legs as well as before. While in the asylum, he says, he was kept in filthy surroundings, and was fed upon small potatoes and mush. The bedding, he says, is 102 years old, and was formerly a goal. While he was in the asylum he wrote many letters of complaint, but they were all intercepted, and he received but one letter in the four years. That one, which told him of the death of a sister in Liverpool, he avers, was kept for three months by Dr. Rogers before it was delivered.

As to the two men who were killed in the asylum while he was there, he says that they were murdered by a lunatic, who wrenched a lid off a closet and struck a man from College Point upon the head with it. In spite of this assault, both were locked up in the same room that night, and during the night the murderous lunatic choked the patient from College Point to death, and a few nights afterward killed another patient, who was from Rushing, in the same way. McNamara says that he shaved the face of the first corpse, and is ready to swear to the manner of his death. Satisfied, a son-in-law of Dr. Rogers, was cognizant of the facts, and McNamara said that he heard Dr. Rogers say to Sanford: "Don't tell any one of this." McNamara, however, told Dr. O'Donnell of it, and says that he added: "This is more of a slaughter house than anything else." The death of these two men, he says, was never investigated, and for telling the secret he was confined in a room for about a year.

McNamara affirmed other instances of cruelty and indifference to patients when at the point of death. He says that the men who are employed as keepers are ignorant emigrants taken fresh from Castle Garden because they are cheap. He says that many deaths occurred in the asylum that should have been investigated by a Coroner.

McNamara, who is about 55 years old, seems to be wholly sane. His eyes are clear and frank in expression. Summing up his experience in the asylum, he said: "What I suffered during those four years no one will ever know besides God. Almighty and myself." He explained that he secured warrants for the arrest of some persons who assaulted him in 1878, and pending their prosecution he was taken sick. When he recovered he was entrapped into going to Jamaica, and was committed upon certificates signed by Drs. Wood and Hendrickson. He insists that the only question asked of him before his commitment was whether he was a Roman Catholic or a Dissenter. When he started away in the custody of two men, he was told that he was being taken to Hunter's Point. Instead of that, he was landed in the asylum. McNamara thinks that he would have died in the asylum had not McNellie, a young man recently sent there while sane, escaped and enlisted a lawyer in his behalf.—N. Y. Sun.

CORN'S CORNS! CORNS!

Everyone suffering from painful corns will be glad to learn that there is a new and painless remedy discovered by which the very worst cases of corns may be removed entirely in a short time and without pain. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor has already been used by thousands, and each person who has given it a trial becomes anxious to recommend it to others. It is the only corn cure known. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor is sold everywhere. N. C. P. & Co., Prop., New York.