The Weekly Mail.

VOL. VI. NO. 277. TORONTO, FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

BIRTHS.

CLEMES—In Port Hope on the 17th inst., the wife of Mr. J. P. Clemes, of a son.

JACKSON—On th. 8th inst., at 227 Queen street west, the wife of John H. Jackson, barber, of a daughter.

HOCK—On Thursday, July 19th, at 38 Gerrard street east, the wife of Mr. H. Hock, of a son.

LUNN—At 237 Church street, on 18th inst., the wife of J. H. Lunn, of a son.

LIGHTFOOT—On the 5th inst., at "The Anchorage," Amherstburgh, the wife of F. C. Lightfoot, Esq., of Ottawa, of a son.

HOWES—In Pickering, on the 13th inst., Mrs. Howes of a daughter.

FISHER—In Listowel, on the 16th inst., the wife of Mr. Charles Fisher, of a son.

NEWELL—In St. Catherines, on the 12th inst., the wife of Mr. Alexander Newell, of a son.

MADDOCK—On July 14th, at Trinity College, Toronto, the wife of the Rev. Prof. Maddock, of a daughter.

FRYER—At 135 Adelaide street west, on Friday, July 13th, the wife of Mr. George Fryer, of a son.

SHIBBITT—On the 15th inst., at 212 George street, the wife of F. A. Shibritt, of a son.

CUMMING—At Manchester, Colborne, on the 11th inst., the wife of Wallace Cumming, of a daughter.

BABB—At the Parsonage, Point Edward, on Tuesday, the 18th inst., the wife of the Rev. Isaac Barr of a son.

HACK—At Orangeville, on the 1st inst., the wife of E. T. Hack, Bank of Commerce, of a daughter.

SMALLPIECE—At 161 Blooker street, on the 2nd July, the wife of W. R. Smallpiece, of a son.

CRAWFORD—At No. 8 Spadina street, Yorkville, July 14th, the wife of Mr. John Clewes, of a daughter.

O'LEARY—At Ottawa, on the 18th instant, the wife of James O'Leary, Post Office Department, of a son.

PETRIE—At Bearer Hall, Guelph, on the 18th of July, Mrs. Alex. S. Petrie, of a son.

OSBORN—In London, on the 16th inst., the wife of Mr. W. Osborn, of a daughter.

BAYCE—In London, on Monday, 16th instant, the wife of W. Bryce, bookseller, of a son.

HEWITT—On the 15th July, at Kingston, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel R. O. Hewitt, R. E., of a daughter.

EASTERBY—At St. Thomas, on Sunday, the 15th instant, the wife of W. C. Easterby, accountant Merchants' Bank of Canada, of a son.

WARRINGTON—On the 17th instant, at 215 George street, the wife of Prof. Warrington, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BOWMAN—BERRY—On Tuesday, the 10th July, by the Very Rev. Dean Boomer, Mr. George Bowman, to Mary Anne Berry, both of London.

COWAN—BROWN—At Cousland Park, Dalkeith, Scotland, on the 26th June, by the Rev. George A. Smith, minister of Cranstoun, John Sime Cowan, M.D., Dunbar, to Hannah, daughter of Thomas Brown, Esq.

BLAKER—FAWCETT—On the 12th inst., at the residence of the bride's brother, Mr. Thomas Fawcett, Watford, by the Rev. Dean Fletcher, Mr. R. G. Blaiker, of Toronto, to Rosnia, second daughter of Mr. Thomas Fawcett, Ingersoll.

MCDONNELL—PARKER—In Ottawa, on the evening of the 11th inst., at the residence of Mr. W. H. Howes, A. A. McDonnell, of Ottawa, to Miss H. Parker, of London, England.

COLEMAN—PATON—At the English Cathedral, Quebec, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. George Vernon Housman, M. A., A. E. Coleman, city editor of the *Montreal Witness*, to Agnes Glenalmond Paton, daughter of Rev. Alexander Paton, London, England.

MILLS—MACDONALD—On the 19th instant, at St. Paul's church, St. John's, N. F., by the Most Rev. the Metropolitan (assisted by the Rev. C. P. Reid and Rev. Canon Evans), Rev. W. L. Mills, rector of St. John's, to Emily Eliza, only daughter of the late W. Macdonald, Esq.

GOOD—SCHERMERHORN—At Belleville, on the 11th instant, by the Rev. J. R. Jones, Mr. Thos. Good to Miss Rosa Schermerhorn, all of Belleville.

ASHLEY—MURDOFF—On Monday, 9th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. H. Lane, M.A., J. B. Ashley, of the Belleville *Ontario*, to Hattie Allen, eldest daughter of Mr. Robert H. Murdoff, of Sidney.

TREDEA—LANE—On Tuesday, July 17th, 1877, at 136 Seaton street, by the Rev. G. Weldon, Rev. J. M. Tredea, of Colborne, to Miss Lizzie Lane, of Toronto.

DEATHS.

FALDING—At Birkendale, July 9th, Frederick John, aged one year and two months, son of F. A. Falding, Esq., Department of Justice, Ottawa.

HAMILTON—At Kingston, on July 19th, Elizabeth Hamilton, a resident of Kingston, for 65 years.

KLWELL—On Monday, July 16th, at Glenpaul, N. Hamilton, the residence of his father-in-law, father, Eleanor Christina, infant daughter of Geo. T. Odell Elwell, Esq., of Ottawa.

HALLAM—On the morning of the 12th instant, Annie, beloved wife of John Hallam.

MCDOWELL—On Sunday, July 15th, at the Humber, William McDowell, aged 78 years.

DUNCAN—At Bellevue, on Thursday, 19th July, Florence Isabel, only child of Charles Duncan, Merchants Bank, aged two years.

MAHLE—Drowned, while boating, at Clevedon, Ont., July 14th, Charles Mahle, aged 17, Ottawa.

Ottawa Citizen and *Free Press* please copy.

BRATY—At 162 Jarvis street, on the morning of the 14th, Sallie, daughter of Robert and Sarah Braty, aged 20 years.

MORAN—At Quebec, on the 10th inst., Joseph Thomas, youngest son of Patrick Moran, aged 20 years.

CARROLL—At Guelph, at the residence of Mr. J. Dooley, on the Waterloo road, Mary Carroll, aged 24 years.

KING—At St. Catharines, on the 11th instant, John W., infant son of Mr. John Charles King, Jr., aged 3 months.

CURRIER—At Ottawa, on the 14th inst., Alonzo Joseph, only child of Mr. J. R. W. Currier.

MILES—At Wiggston, on the evening of the 8th of July, 1877, Edith Anna, infant daughter of Chas. F. Miles, Esq., aged 8 months and 12 days.

BERRY—At 35 Gloucester street, on Sunday evening, Wyndham Frances Eliza, beloved child of Charles S. and Hortense Berry, aged 3 months and two days.

COOPER—On the 8th of July, infant daughter of J. Cooldge and Henrietta Ellen Anna Cooper, aged 10 months.

CORNELIUS—On the 16th instant, at 96 McGill street, Violet Agnes, infant daughter of Sidney C. and Urania Cornelius, aged 15 weeks and 2 days.

BELLAMY—On the 18th instant, Matilda Dunlop, aged 19 years, beloved daughter of John Dunlop.

Belfast Weekly and *Coleraine Chronicle* please copy.

WALTON—On the 11th July, at 493 Sherbourne street, John Henry, youngest son of the late Major Edward McNaughton, of St. Anne's, Bonville Isle.

CRAWFORD—In Niagara township, on the 19th instant, Mary Ann, beloved wife of Mr. Thos. Crawford.

ADAMS—At Kingston, on Sunday morning, the 15th instant, Hamilton Agnew, aged 6 years.

HUNT—On the 16th, Edgar, son of Mr. Wm. Hunt, City of Westminster, aged 18 years, 1 month, and 8 days.

The Weekly Mail.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1877.

A JUDGE JUDGED.

THERE are those among our journalists who pretend to think themselves discharging a duty to the public when they criticise in very unfavourable terms not only the decisions of our Judges, but the motives by which the writer chooses to say they have been actuated. We have recently had a notable illustration of this, and though the proceedings taken nominally in behalf of a party to the suit, but equally in vindication of a fellow judge, were unhappily abortive, public opinion plainly informed the offending Senator who had indited the article in question, that he was alone in his opinion of what was right and proper, and that Canada desired the motives of her judges to be held unassailable. It is wrong in their law there is a court above for appeal and review, and on the law lawyers may respectfully differ, as Sir JOHN MACDONALD does from Mr. Justice DORION in the Jacques Cartier election case. If their motives are wrong, as a law-abiding people, having respect for the powers that be, we would rather not know it. There are some superstitions so pleasant that it is folly to be disabused of them. On this theory the English world may be said to see when it clothes a judge, human as themselves, with a mantle of demi-divine integrity, impartiality, and good faith. The individual is lost in his office. The responsibility on him is so terrible that it is rightly assumed that temper, prejudice, or hobby-riding were all buried with the old self when the new man donned the ermine. The judge by the acceptance of office is understood to segregate himself from the common herd of humanity. He is no longer as other men are. He is studious to give no cause of offence, to withdraw from all polemical controversy likely to bring him into collision with his fellow-citizens. They have placed him on a pedestal where his dictum is almost undisputed, and is the very rare exceptions received at least with respect. But he must stay on it. In his seat he is accorded extraordinary power over the liberty of the subject, and is able summarily to shield himself from contumacy. In his own court he is a despot. He is surrounded with an atmosphere that encircles neither a Minister of the State, nor any inferior member of the Executive. And as property has its duties as well as its privileges, so those to whom much is conceded must do all in their power to justify the concession. If they are called on to deny themselves indulgences enjoyed by other men, they must remember it is for value that they do it; that the position was perfectly understood when they accepted it with all its own privileges and all its peculiar restraints.

We do not deny to judges the right to do many things which good taste would lead them to avoid; but we do emphatically tell them that when they leave the path mapped out for them by years of custom and tradition, the public will knock shoulders with them as with any otherwise upright wayfarer on the journey of life. If they come into the arena of controversy and dispute, they will be handled as other men are, and it will be very difficult to give your assailant a knock-down blow on one platform, and the next day on another. Interim join the crowning his bruised temples with a halo of super-eminent glory and virtue. Many a man, to use a common expression, has had his head punched for less cause of offence than that given by Mr. BLAKE at a recent meeting in favour of the Dunkin Act, when the Vice-Chancellor came off second best, and gave lamentable proof of the temper which we should be glad to think he had abjured when he left an attorney's office for the higher functions of the judicial bench. Mr. BLAKE, by taking part in a public meeting held to discuss a subject, on which, more than any other, the community is divided into two sections—to be or not to be—has laid himself open to attack, and we only give expression to an indignation that is pretty general, when we condemn the course he has adopted. In siding with one or other of the factions in which unhappily he has been mainly instrumental in dividing the Anglican Diocese of Toronto, he runs counter to the opinion of only a small portion of the community, all other sects or denominations viewing the squabble with indifference. In that case, however, he would do well to hold his opinions, and use his influence in private rather than in public. It has not been given to Mr. BLAKE to conduct controversy in a pleasant spirit or with a happy manner. We would not for a moment be thought to speak flippantly of a man for whom we have long and often can be refreshed into all its constituent colours of the rainbow by passing by some clouds of prejudice. Mr. BLAKE's facile expression might be broken up into the various pungent constituents of a circular cross-stand. Sure it is that as a thunder-cloud spoils the best regulated daisy, so certainly does Mr. BLAKE's intervention throw vinegar into the conflict that he is unwise enough to engage in. Being peculiarly disqualified by nature for harmless participation in arguments, when he accepted a judgeship he had better have made up his mind to follow in the steps of ROBINSON, MACAULAY, aye, and of his father, BLAKE, and have withdrawn from all public appearances unconnected with the duties of his high station. There is still open to him the *fallentis semita* side, the unspeakable peace of private life and leisure to follow all the pursuits of learning and art. Religion, too, he can practise in the chamber as well as on the house-tops, and charity, private or organised, may still claim his attention. A Vice-Chancellor, however, should clearly not be the hired fighting man of either factious theologists or factional political parties; but whether rightly or wrongly such he is thought to be by the majority of those in the Church Reform Association and the purchase of the Dunkin Act.

It would be obviously better if he followed the illustrious footsteps of his predecessors, content to shine in a position, of which all the grace and dignity is theirs, and ceased to give cause of offence to a large body of his fellow-subjects here, all of whom he is in a conspicuous degree an object of respect and veneration irrespective of his political opinions, and of his religious creed. It is the Russian plan to push right through the passes, leaving the Turkish strongholds behind them, then a great battle somewhere about these passes is close at hand. If the Russian plan be followed, and Turkey far south ward without first taking Schumla, we may hear of protracted and powerful resistance opposing the Russian advance to come. In either case their strategy is that of a grand attack upon the Turkish rear, so rapid as to leave no time for concentration of forces towards Adrianople and Constantinople. One despatch says that the Russians have already sent 100,000 men for crossing the Balkans, after leaving force enough to invest the quadrilateral, and another says 200,000 and upwards besides. A despatch of still later date says that twenty thousand have actually crossed.

THE SCHOOL "DUX."

DIPPING the other day into Lord COCKBURN's "Recollections of his Times"—a most entertaining book, and instructive in throwing insight into the social and political condition of Scotland, of Edinburgh especially, towards the close of the last century—we were rather amused with his Lordship's account of his earlier school experiences. At his first school he used to be regularly flogged, he tells us, about once a week, for four years. Not because he took his place in his class unprepared, or not perfectly master of his lessons, but simply because his schoolfellows had scholastic sway was, like many school masters of the period, one of those now almost exploded disciplinarians who looked upon a frequent use of the cane as beneficial, not to say indispensable, under all circumstances. It is probable that the Rector of the Edinburgh Academy, who was likely to win for him a battle more important than any of the Peninsula or Waterloo, "this year day, perhaps, the question of peace or war for England may be trembling in the balance, Quadrilateral, Schumla, Plevna, Sofia" is not a little proud of his school, and, of course, he considers the system of discipline administered at regularly recurring intervals by fond and careful guardians, Quasimodo, Bumble, and Dock-burn puts on record the conclusion which his stay at this particular school impressed upon him, that "the best offered resignation of the Secretary for India as may properly be made known. And, until we know the substance of such expected explanations, we cannot say what England's present position really is. The step taken by the Russian Emperor, though reconsidered, marks not only a crisis in the British Cabinet, but it may be one in the war as well; and the Nation will await with anxiety the Parliamentary explanations which we may expect to hear of very shortly.

THE ONTARIO EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT AT PHILADELPHIA.

THE Special Report to the Minister of Education on the Ontario Educational Exhibit, and the educational features of the International Exhibition at Philadelphia, 1876, by Mr. Joseph HODGINS, LL.D., Deputy Minister, has been issued. It is a handsome and doubtless a costly publication as well, making a volume of over 300 pages, on tinted paper, with a large number of engravings. The stamp made is rather an ambitious one, withal, to give a brief survey of the whole of the educational exhibits of the various countries and States represented at Philadelphia—the entire system of education in forty altogether. An account of the present state of education in some of the more important countries is given; and illustrative statistics of the latest available date, not only of those countries but of those not represented in the centennial educational exhibit, have been added. There is also added, where practicable, an analysis of the systems of education in operation in the principal countries. The preface informs us that the Report is more elaborate than was at first intended, it having been felt that it should contain an educational outlook of as comprehensive character as possible, such as the Exhibition was designed to afford. No man in the country was better qualified for the preparations than the Deputy Minister of Education.

The information with regard to the systems of education now in operation in various foreign countries is claimed to be more or less complete, and all from authentic sources, as far as attempted to be given. Of still greater interest, however, is the sketch of the public educational system in England, including the administration of Parliamentary grants for the purpose from 1839 to 1876. A full analysis is added by competent hands, Dr. HODGINS informs us, of the present Education Code of 1876, all elaborated with great care. England, he says, has, within the last seven years, been compelled to take vigorous and comprehensive measures to recover her prestige, made apparent by the astonishing progress of other countries. He comes to these two conclusions: "1st, that if other countries are making education at a stride even more rapid, and educational progress even more substantial "than our own; and, 2nd, that in this "great educational race, some highly favoured Provinces, untrammelled by "the many embarrassing educational "traditions of Europe, and not subject "to the fluctuations of Executive authority, as in the United States, not only "can, but has every "to put forth a more strenuous effort to maintain "the high position which, by common "consent, she obtained at Philadelphia "last year."

It appears as if the rule in many other matters had been reversed, and the new country, the younger Province of Ontario, had in common school education got greatly the start of the old countries of Europe, which, however, were at last making an effort and were vigorously overhauling us. On this a remark or two may be made. The State may provide means fairly adequate for the common education of the whole people, but to insure that these means shall be used by all is another matter. We have to deal with two, or say three, widely different classes of people. The children of one or all will commence going to school at five years of age, and will keep going to school, getting all the learning provided for them at the public expense or mostly so, till they are eighteen or twenty-one, if allowed. Those of another will go pretty steadily for only a few years, after which the demands of help at home, or the necessity of their going out to work, cut short their further attendance. Those of the third class, again, are hardly to be kept at school a month at a time, at any age, from poverty of the parents or inclination to be "off." Now, accustomed as we are to hear and to read of this latter class as existing in the old countries of Europe, as also in large cities and extensive, sparsely-settled districts in the United States, perhaps too few of us have observed that it is actually spreading and growing in numbers among ourselves. It may be, further, that old country methods of dealing with this class are better than ours; at all events it appears as if it might be our interest to be well-informed on this point. We have provided the means of education, but do they reach the class for whose benefit it is safe for it, is to grow up burdensome to one's self and useless to others.

PARTIES IN FRANCE.

THE present is a time of great uncertainty in France, for the reason that a situation which everybody knows cannot long continue has been developed. A Conservative Republican Government was overthrown by a junction of three Monarchical parties, agreeing in hostility to the Republic, but having on other points very different aims. That they can continue to agree is impossible, and the interesting question now is—how precisely will the inevitable break-up come about, and what new fusions, if any, will be the result? According to a despatch of recent date these three parties are endeavouring to commit the Government to the support of their respective candidates, which seems to indicate that there is chance of beating Republican candidates are considered good. It is said that the official list now comprises 363 Bonapartists, 170 Legitimists, and 117 Orleanists; but we place more confidence in the statement made in the same paper that the distinction drawn between the latter two has no meaning or justification. All the candidates recommended by the Right and Right-Centre are Monarchists, the same paper affirms; and it is to be expected that Legitimists and Orleanists will fight under one banner. The latter, though having amongst them some of the most influential and wealthy men, too, are too few in number to carry an election; and only by joining the Legitimists in a common opposition can they escape being left "out in the cold." They can scarcely make peace with the Republicans, and, if they could, it is not likely they would feel confident, better is the law as it stands than the introduction into it of the principle of proportional representation which have been discarded wherever they have been tried.

SCIENCE CROTCHETS.

MODERN scientists are a peculiarly stiff-necked generation, rejecting the ancient truths and overturning all the pretified stories of the olden days. The latest instance of this is found in a book just published by Dr. BEARD, of New York, in which the author attempts to show that scientific basis for delusions of all sorts, embracing somnambulism, mesmerism, animal magnetism, mind-reading, as well as every form of spiritual phenomena, which has hitherto been universally regarded as supernatural are the result of a trance condition of the nervous system, and that trance is a functional disease "in which the nervous force is concentrated in some limited region of "the brain, with suspension of the "activity of the rest of the brain and "consequent loss of volition." The author thinks that trance is no more marvellous than sleep, with dreaming, and that all experience the last while few ever fall into the first-named condition of the brain. He says:

"Many persons are able to throw themselves into the trance condition, while nearly all are liable to be entranced by starvation, fear, reverence, wonder, or expectation. Some will talk finely when in a trance, others will give correct advice, while still others will seem beside themselves with rage or in a state of uncontrollable fear, a man stands on a railroad track and allows a train to run over him. The inmates of a burning house are frightened and redeemed from the forest, and good people have been burned at the stake for witchcraft. This was illustrated in the burning of the theatre at Brooklyn last winter. Animals are liable to be entranced; a rabbit, chicken, or turkey, if its head be held down and given from drying up, but the protection that would afford to a chicken in a hawk's nest is well furnished the bird. It is too close an embrace. The grain drawn on the soil for the lion's share of nutriment. The shadowing process cannot be denied, but we have yet to see the case where shadowing was advantageous to grass. Whoever has tried growing grass with and without the shadow of grain must be satisfied that the shadow is a positive damage.

We must not, however, be understood as advocating the restocking of grass land as a necessary measure. It is not. It is as much natural to grass as much prefer to keep its place, as it is for grain, or for forage on old land is first and of a more varied character than when it is freshly stocked. Nature abhors a void, and the soil will half a dozen kinds of seed. The next year the grass will be made of grass coming-in, and in the course of a few years, to stay, the grass of grasses, and be found, and a natural pasture, which will be relished by the sheep, and which will grow and mature, and be cut, and yield a good crop of hay. Act Absolutely prohibiting processions, the best grass would be left to grow, and the land would produce a large variety and quantity of the best grass, just as certainly as a thoroughbred Canadian. He has good points, and will do whether the season is cold or hot. Let Leopold be a member of the Legislature.

According to the Lewiston (Me.) *Journal*, as the fisherman enters the Moosehead Lake region, he meets with a disagreeable surprise by the antlers of a moose, on which is this inscription, "No Sunday beyond here."

When a man's conscience becomes so it better than a whole sermon on human nature to see the editor, with a beautiful air of unconsciousness, take the manuscript from the drawer and put the penknife into his pocket.

Performances are given in the Cincinnati theatres on Sunday nights, but sensible people are making an effort to close them. The Mayor, who has been asked by clergymen to please religious voters by enforcing the law; but to close the theatres and permit the concert gardens to remain open would be inconsistent, and he dares not offend German voters by closing the gardens. He is making uphill work.

A man has been swindling Albanyans by a new device. He advertises that he would "cure money in sums of $2,000 or good notes" payable to order by real estate. Many persons called upon him to get money, and he said he would require from $5 to $20 to cover the expenses of search. He then secured about a thousand dollars and then ran away.

One of the belles of South Hill is going to marry a young clergyman from Indiana. The South Hiller is a sweet, fair young girl now, and never has the shadow of a cloud passed on her brow; but you wait till she has got out of bed two or three hundred times to make up shoulders enough to supply her sister brethren on their way to a convention or conference, and then see if her face is plain and couldn't find the way to the hotel. *—Burlington Hawkeye.*

A personal friend of Jefferson Davis, who has lately arrived in Washington, says that Mr. Davis is busily engaged in the completion of his work on the war, which he hopes to press in the fall. Mr. Davis will criticise very severely the policy of place of President Joe. E. Johnston as a Confederate chieftain, and will charge on him the full responsibility for the non-pursuit of the Federal forces into Washington on the occasion of the first battle of Bull Run in July, 1861.

It is said to pay that sweet little belle of Ilexbury, Mass., are making practical use of the telephone. They connect their house to house fine copper wire, covered with silk, and scarcely visible. The ground connection is secured by running a wire from the gas burner to the mouth-piece, and communication is easily had by applying the mouth or ear to the telephone. The cost of the instrument music is readily transferred by the wire.

A Boston excursion steamer's advertisement announces that "she will stretch her wings, and, with the pure, invigorating air of the ocean—that 'rasty deep,' whose breast of waters heaves around the globe like a ceaseless palpitation, will bear the boat of a living thing, yet whose glassy waves, in contrast with the ever-changing sea, are as gentle in their play as if their apostolical business were the guardianship of infancy's cradle."

Yankee ingenuity has proved too much for the grasshoppers at last. In Minnesota, the ancient hobgoblins are being put into a piece of sheet iron with coal tar. This is turn across the field. The hoppers fly up for the purpose of taking a ride, and, sticking fast in the tar, when the ride is over they find it impossible to dismount. In this way about a bushel of them is secured from a large field. The red skins of the piece of sheet iron have been ordered from Chicago.

The United States Marshal at Chicago the other day found himself in a quandary. For infraction of the revenue law he had seized 4,000 pounds of damaged tobacco. Several times he tried to sell it, but always there were no bidders. Finally, he received orders to get rid of it in some way. Accordingly he put it on a tug, towed it into the lake, and there dumped it. The tug was fished out some of it, but it proved too bad for smoking or for chewing.

Some years ago a deformed negro died in Nashville, Tenn., where his parents lived, and was taken South. During the war he returned to Michigan with a regiment of Union soldiers, and, settling in Rock Island, Ill. He lost all trace of his early parents, only remembering that they had a villa. A few weeks ago he wrote a letter to a colored minister in that city, reciting the circumstances under which he left his home. To his astonishment his mother answered the letter, telling him that his father, brother, and four sisters were alive, and inviting him to go down and see the old folks. *—Burlington Hawkeye.*

A druggist of Philadelphia, having amassed a fortune, determined recently to erect in the suburbs a mansion which should contain every possible comfort, and to which he would retire to enjoy his honest means during the remainder of his days. He had somehow heard that over the entrance to a house erected with similar intentions were the words "otium cum dignitate." He knew the English of the phrase, perhaps, but, as the sequel shows, was not sure of the Latin, for over his door was painted, in bra's array, "opium cum digitale."

A queer genius lives at East Burke, Vt., a man who probably has not spoken to another man directly for the past twenty-five years. He will talk with a woman or a minor, but never with a man; even his own sons, as they arrive at twenty-one years of age, are talked to no longer. When he can do no better he will talk to the sheep, or a horse, or whatever else happens to be near, and say:—"Old horse, you tell Mr. Smith I want to buy his farm." Mr. Smith can speak, for himself, but will only get an answer as he hears it addressed to the "old horse." This eccentric old man will allow no man to sit at his right hand; he will never stand up or leave, and he will shoot up through church services when he could find no seat without a man at his right hand. He speaks in meetings, and is quite an earnest, interesting speaker. His children and other relatives are smart, intelligent people.

Charlottetown, P.E.I., has appointed a city engineer, at a salary of $500 per annum, and has resolved to expend a new steam fire engine.

The Dunkin Act campaign in Kent is being actively prosecuted. It is expected that in almost every municipality a majority will be given for the by-law.

A man named Simon Britton has been committed for trial at the next assizes at Sarnia, for stealing a buggy and harness from Mr. Johnson, of Dresden.

A new company is shortly to be incorporated in London under the title of the "Barnes Excelsior Fanning Mill Company," with a capital stock of $6,000.

Restocking Grass Lands.

BY ALEXANDER HYDE.

DEAR SIR,—I am a full believer in grass as the product for the farms of New Brunswick, and, in fact, for most of the northern section of our country, and the great question is, how to keep our lands continually in grass. I have noticed your suggestions as to top-dressing, and have practised upon them with a good degree of success, but the question with me is to get sufficient top-dressing, and I want to know how it would work to turn over some of my land and restock it without going through with the expensive process of raising root crops. Any information you can give us on this point will much oblige an

INQUIRING FARMER.

Certainly you can turn over your land and restock it without a hoed or grain crop. The thing is done every day, and we never know it is full of success. The common practice in New England is to plough in July or August, harrow and roll it, and then sow it down immediately, and put on some fertilizer and a liberal top-dressing of manure. This practice is safe for it, is to grow up burdensome to one's self and useless to others.

AMERICAN NOTES.

Thirty leading citizens in Colfax County, N.M., are bringing a lawsuit to compel the law from William Sears, a supposed murderer. Several years ago they formed a mob and drove him from his home by threats to hang him. Now he returns, and sues them for $60,000 damages.

The first thing a young man does on seeing a friend with a new hat on is to take it off and serenely try it on his own head. When a young lady sees an acquaintance with her new bonnet on she just lifts her hose and serenely wonders "where the thing got that bright." *—Cotskill Recorder.*

A certain conamer man wishes Sandy would come twice a week, as he could attend church oftener. He takes in as many hogs ten-cent pieces in six days that his regular child (farmerling garden truck, decomposing brewers' grains, &c.), will secure with either sandy and or ready to become so, and with its globules adhesive like that of the blood in inflammation. The same hog has been observed, when the cows

Poisoned Milk.

BY PROF. LAW.

The grand total of sickness and death in infants, and of disease and debility in after life, that owe their origin to the supply of impure milk to nursing children, is so enormous that this question of milk preservation is one of supreme importance. That milk can be kept pure and sweet, even in hot summer weather and in ordinary houses, there can be no doubt, yet the milk must be surrounded with the most careful precautions from the time of its formation in the animal body to the time when the baby draws it from the bottle.

1. The milk must be obtained from a sound, healthy cow, as it is unquestionably tainted in some cases before it leaves the udder. Cows kept in close, damp, ill-aired buildings, on decomposing or other unsuitable food (fermenting garden truck, decomposing brewers' grains, &c.), will secrete milk either acrid and sour or ready to become so, and with its globules adhesive like that of the blood in inflammation. The same has been observed, when the cows

SPORTS AND AMUSEMENTS,

THURSDAY, July 19.

The Turf.

The Liverpool July Stakes was won on the 12th by Lord Rosebery's aged horse Shall, with 110 lbs. up, Petrarch, 4 years, 119 lbs., Sagacity, and Mr. Gom's four-year-old Advance, 96 lbs., third.

At Hampden Park, Springfield, Mass., on the 12th, the free-for-all purse of $3,000 was won by Hopeful, Judge Fullerton being second; time, 2.19.

Cricket.

Big scoring has recently been the order of the day in England. In a match on the 12th, Cambridge v. Gentlemen, Lord Cardigan made 97, Rawlinsey 78, Selby 59, and Wild 48. The Gentlemen's first innings was 475, and Cambridge's, 127. Lyttleton 66. In their first innings Cambridge made 690, in their second 113; the Gentlemen made 407 in their first innings, leaving Cambridge a victory by an innings and one run. Cambridge defeated Oxford by 7 wickets. Mr. W. G. Grace made the highest score in the match, 177. In a match between the Royal Artillery against the Marylebone Club, the latter made 1,000 in their first innings, and the Artillery 127 and 120 in their second. In a match between Surrey and Sussex, the latter made 1,000 in their first innings, and Surrey 1,000 in their second. In a match between Yorkshire and Nottinghamshire, the latter made 1,000 in their first innings, and Yorkshire 1,000 in their second. In a match between Middlesex and Surrey, the latter made 1,000 in their first innings, and Middlesex 1,000 in their second. In a match between Kent and Sussex, the latter made 1,000 in their first innings, and Kent 1,000 in their second. In a match between Lancashire and Derbyshire, the latter made 1,000 in their first innings, and Lancashire 1,000 in their second. In a match between Gloucestershire and Nottinghamshire, the latter made 1,000 in their first innings, and Gloucestershire 1,000 in their second. In a match between Yorkshire and Gloucestershire, the latter made 1,000 in their first innings, and Yorkshire 1,000 in their second. In a match between Middlesex and Kent, the latter made 1,000 in their first innings, and Middlesex 1,000 in their second. In a match between Surrey and Sussex, the latter made 1,000 in their first innings, and Surrey