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A Handsome Tribute From the Leading It is certainly a remarkable circumin the very crisis of the sharpest political struggle of our history, when men's minds might be expected to be absorbed in the contentions of the hour, attention has been readily everywhere given to matters connected with the extension of our industries. This we regard, not giving to it any political significance what-ever, or seeking to use the fact for any particular design, as proof that the heart of the people is sound, and their in-stinct in favor of labor and effort as the only true source of advance to comfort and solid prosperity creditable to their foresight and intelligence. Our columns have for some weeks afforded evidence of this in the spontaneous welcome given to one of Ireland's best friends, Lady Aberdeen, in all the towns and districts which she has visited in the south, west and northwest of the country. The conspicuous sincerity of the endeavor of the countess to awaken a larger interest in Irish cottage industries, and to stir up the principal people locally to the duty feasting was over. of encouraging these, and the latest exemplification of her desire to use every crown the work in which she has so long ship at Chicago. Ireland from end to end is stirred in the cause of industry. man from man, and inflamed controversy to the pitch of exasperation, a movecalculated to have lasting moral effects ing her tour has been that of impetus of France.—Gentleman's Magazine. and inspiration supplied afresh to an enterprise which otherwise might have lagged. It has had its checks and difficulties. But these have not overcome of the hand but of the mind and heart. There must be created first the strong disposition to sterling work which has been the greatest source of wealth to other peoples. There must next be the thrift and endurance, and satisfaction with moderate recompense, which are the

ing will roll on, gathering strength until there will come the time of looking back with the most grateful recollection to the earlier start and the primitive acts of self-denial out of which so much good result has sprung. One of the best of the addresses presented to Lady Aberdeen was by the harbor commissioners of Drogheda. "Your keen perception and appreciation of the skill and deftness displayed by our Irish youth (they say) have been fruitful of the most happy results. Many an Irish home has been kept together, and hundreds of the best of the bone and sinew of the land have been able to obtain a means of livelihood which, but for your labors, they would be obliged to seek in another and less sympa-thetic country." The skill and deftness cannot be questioned. It is a capacity and little more in many places where there are hands ready for even delicate work if trained. We do not expect that within a very short period the miracle will be wrought of utilizing those qualities so that profit may be gained and the continuance of the local industry guaranteed. What is quite clear already is this, that not a single speech, visit, outlay, or effort to teach has been lost which has been put forth by Lady Aberdeen or by others. The process of education has gone on more or less seriously, and what has been done in this direction will never be lost. The gospel of industry is universally understood. The disgrace of idleness as well as the misery of it is comprehended. What now only we have to ensure is the tractableness of the workers, as to time spent, remuneration claimed when an effort is new or young and a market may be uncertain. The fruit

of Lady Aberdeen's visit in one way

usefully might be to induce those local-

ly in influence to cultivate a sounder

public opinion as to work and wages

which would nurse our industries and

multiply their opportunities of facing

competition. Now that Lady Aberdeen

and villages that she has done so much

Music in Emergency.

The famous tenor and father of Mali-

bran was once in Mexico giving operatic

performances. War broke out, and

fore he reached Vera Cruz a band of

brigands met him, and took not only

his money and valuables, but also his

clothes. In ransacking his things the

jolly brigands soon found out that their

captive was a singer, so they demanded a

song. Garcia positively refused. Then

the attitude of the roboers became mena-

cing and Garcia thought it well to acqui-

esce. He did so, and was led to a prom-

inent position for the better enjoyment

his throat, but could not progress, where-

sult and derision. Garcia made another effort, and burst into a flight of song

which outranced his hearers so much so

upon the soi-disant patrons hissed and

song. The great vocalist opened

This was terrible to bear in-

Garcia was soon on his way home.

and benevolent.-Irish Times.

foundation virtues of a rising nation.

lessons of her unselfishness, as to recog-

nize what the fostering and encouraging

and how much of permanent advantage

in any place, however remote, where

there is a chance for it, in the expecta-

tion that such an influence setawell-ago-

d land."-Carrie sed."-A. C. Miterican, I consider the best."—Mary isplay. I intend to

-Upham, Chicago. because it has no. olly, Chicago. t display speaks itblado, Winnipeg. British Columbia e that the counply of the foods E. H. Dewart, ed-D. CAMERON.

Straw. village, who made int, was often disf the old lady's inng but the welfare possessions. One llar for some butter heavily quite a disaunt rushed to the own into the darkrply: "D'ye break thundered back the ughly aroused: "no, shivered it with a inst the wall of the was so shocked by tion of malice that and kept it for a

that they restored him part of his clothes and valuables and escorted him as near as they could safely venture to the coast. Something of a similar experience was once the lot of Cherubini, who had to figure in the role of a fiddler in spite of stance and worthy of special note that ure in the role of a fiddler in spite of himself. In the stormy days of 1792 it was a perilous experiment to walk the streets of Paris. During an occasion of more than ordinary excitement the composer of Les Deux Journees, Medec. etc., fell into the hands of a band of sansculottes who were roving about seeking musicians to conduct their chants. To them it was a special gratification to compel the talent that had formerly delighted royalty to minister to their own gratification. On Cherubini firmly refusing to lead them a low murmur ran through the crowd, and the fatal words, 'The Royalist, Royalist," went up. At this critical moment one of Cherubini's friends—also a kidnapped musican—seeing his imminent danger, thrust a into his unwilling hands, and bade him lead the mob. The whole day these two musicians, accompanied the hoarse and overpowering yells of the revolutionary horde, and when at last a hait was made in a public square, where a banquet took place, Cherubini and his friend had to mount empty barrels and play till the One notable instance should be men-

tioned of the art being resorted to unsucopportunity for the purpose, brightly cessfully, but the severity of Mars had more to do with the issue than any want been engaged, and complete the signal of sincerity on the part of Apollo. service which was rendered by her ladyconscript, but preferring to serve country musically rather than martially, This we consider a noble record to have he went to the master of the Conservathe task of making, and whatever our toire and begged him to write a certifuture may be, whether our institutions ficate for him to be excused. Cheruare shaped for us in one way or another, bini knew the law of his adopted counthe historian must say when writing the try, and was cautious. "I certify that chronicle of time that, amid the strife Adolphe Adam is exactly fitted for the and anger of debate which separated classes of the Conservatoire," wrote the great theorist. Adam was disappointed with the attestation, and would certainly ment went forward, gracious, kindly, have gone a-soldiering save for a defect in his eye-sight, which disqualified him in which all classes of men of all opin- for military service. To this physical ions must sympathize and share. The defect the world owes many beautiful benefit bestowed by Lady Aberdeen dur- compositions which are rarely heard out

Proper Breathing Movements I think it is evident that proper development and expansion of the lungs the sanguine hopefulness and patient en- by means of well-regulated breathing ergy of the noble lady whose presence must be regarded as of the greatest value everywhere has led to the revival of in the prevention and in the treatment of such handicrafts as are suitable to the the inactive stages of pulmonary convarious localities. From what has hap sumption. The more simple the method, pened during the journey of Lady Aber- the more effective and practical will be deen, and from the healthful tone of the the results which flow from it. Among addresses presented to her, and the wel- the many exercises which are recommendcomes accorded to her earnest and touched for this purpose, the following moveing replies, we augur a better day for ments are very valuable: The arms, be our manufactures, which require for ing used as levers, are swung backward their development the education not only as far as possible on a level with the shoulders during each inspiration, and brought together in front on the same level during each expiration. Or the hands are brought together above the head while inspiring, and gradually brought down alongside the body while expiring. A deep breath must be taken with each inspiration, and held until the arms are gradually moved forward, or We have got so far at any rate, thanks downward, or longer, in order to make to Lady Aberdeen's example and the both methods fully operative.

Another very valuable chest exercise is to take a deep inspiration, and, during of the home industries of Ireland mean, expiration, in a loud voice count or sing for the country is involved. The duty as long as possible. A male person with that remains is vigorously to push forward the smallest industrial undertaking or 80, while in a female, even with good or 80, while in a female, even with good presence there is only necessitated to jussel fast to an iceberg and allow it to Practice of this sort will slowly develop the lungs, and the increased ability to count longer is a measure of the improvement going on within the chest again, the taking of six or eight full and deep breaths in succession every hour during the day, either while sitting at work, or while walking out in the open air, will have a very beneficial effect. The breathing of compressed and rarified air is attracting wide attention at the present time in connection with the prevention and the treatment of pulmonary consumption, and is another mode wherewith the chest capacity can be decidedly improved. When air is breathed in this manner there is felt during each inspiration a gentle distension of the whole chest, while during expiration a feeling of emptiness is experienced.

Consumption is not a disease which originates in a day, but it is the outgrowth of morbid habits and agencies which may even antedate the birth of the individual. Defective breathing is one of these habits, and its pernicious presence is more widespread than is generally supposed .-Dr. Thomas J. Mays.

pond, when one of them fell in. He could not swim, and screamed for aid. The other, who was an officer, did not feel inclined to take so cold a plunge, and calmly watched the struggles of the drowning man. All at once the man in the water began to sing a stanza of the "Marseillaise," and the officer jumped in forthwith, for his strict orders were to arrest any person whom he heard singing that famous song. The unfortunate citizen was imprisoned for eight months, but that was better than drowning.

High and Low Church. The Christian Advocate tells this story: "At the American chapel at Luzerne, a Protestant Episcopal minister from this with such naturalness of manner and ly in every American warship, amid is leaving our shores for Canada, we propriety of emphasis as to elicit the alshall earnestly expect her occasional pro- miration of a visitor, who afterward re- ation. This is not all. Miss Weston mised return, and hope that when next | marked, 'How delightful to hear the is bringing about a divorce between Jack passes through the western towns | Scriptures read with such sense and feeling!' She was surprised to hear the sister of a (High Church) rector, American to cheer, she will find that the seed sown with such assiduity and personal anxiety has flourished abundantly, to the I think it almost blasphemous for a man rewarding of all who have co-operated by such stress and emphasis to impose with her in a design so broad, practical his own interpretation on the Word of God. The Scriptures should be read in monotone."

Chinese Use of Towels. It appears from the latest consular report from Swatow, in southern China. that among cotton goods the import of towels alone has shown any improvement. But, the consul explains, this does not imply any increased attention to personal cleanliness on the part of the inhabitants of the district, for the towels are used for clothing. The breadth of the ordinary towel being that from shoulder to shoulder, two sewn together make a coat. Sleeves are dispensed with, and except for the arm holes there is none of that waste of material which is especially repugnant to the Chinaman, and which the size of his native piece. filleries, of which there are about 12

ENGLISHWOMAN IN RUSSIA.

Strange Experiences of a Lady Formerly Governess With the Dufferins. A singular affair has for some days been engaging the attention of certain officials of the Home and Foreign Offices. About a fortnight ago the SS. Munificent arrived in the Surrey Commercial docks from Odessa, having on board a lady passenger named Miss Macdonald, who is stated to have formerly acted as governess in a number of English aristocratic families, including that of Lord Dufferin. At Odessa Miss Macdonald appears to have been writing for the press, and for some offence against the Russian press laws suffered a short term

of imprisonment. After her release she is stated to have made a vigorous attack on the Russian Government, with the result that further proceedings were taken against her, and a very severe sentence-involving, it is said, transportation to Siberia, though this cannot be verified-was passed. Whatever the actual sentence may have been it was sufficiently drastic to enlist the interference of the English consul, who communicated with the English Ambassador at St. Petersburg. Miss Macdonald had given evidence of being somewhat eccentric, and it was represented to the Russian Government that she might not be altogether responsible. In the result she was handed over to the British consul at Odessa to be sent to England as a person of unsound mind. She was then placed on board the Munificent, but without anyone to exercise supervision over her movements. During the voyage she gave no evidence of her supposed insanity, and is described as behaving in every respect as a person who was compos mentis. On the arrival of the vessel at the Sur

rev. Commercial docks some English Government officials were in attendance to convey the lady to a lunatic asylum, but before this could be done a certificate had to be obtained pronouncing her insane. Dr. Kelly, of Plough road, Rotherhithe, was applied to for this purpose, but he refused, and declared Miss Macdonald to be perfectly sane. Meanwhile, the steamer had finished discharging, and the captain applied to the dock police with reference to his passenger, as the vessel was about to sail again, and he was becoming anxious as to her ultimate disposal. Chief Inspector O'Hallaran, of the dock police, informed the captain that if he put Miss Macdonald ashore he would see that she left the precincts of the dock, and that the authorities could then, if they were so disposed, take her in charge as a wandering lunatic. This course, however, was not found necessary, as Dr. Kelly agreed to a compromise, which was, in effect, a statement that Miss Macdonald required medical treatment. On this authority the lady was taken to the workhouse of St. Olave's Board of Guardians, and having remained there some time under observation, was subsequently removed to Claybury asylum. Dr. Kelly is stated to be still convinced that the lady is sane, and in this view he is confirmed by all who have had any opportunity of conversing with her since the vessel's arrival. Miss Macdonald is now in Claybury asylum, which perhaps is preferable to a Russian prison; but it is openly stated that her tify the action of the English

News of the World. Child Mortality in Edinburgh. A second creche under the Edinburgh Day Nurseries Association was opened recently in the Fountainbridge district by Dr. Littlejohn, the surgeon of police for The new creche has three the city. rooms, can accommodate twelve children, and a charge of 3d. per day, or 5d. for two children of one family, is made. In opening the institution, Dr. Littlejohn spoke of the mortality of children under five which prevailed in some districts of Edinburgh He stated that it might be 200 per 1000, while the general mortality in such a district might be only 20 per 1000. He therefore rejoiced to see the establishment of such institutions in poor and crowded districts, highly compliment ed the honorary secretary, Miss Macdougall, on the excellent work she was doing in this way, and hoped soon to see a third creche in Stockbridge.-British Medical Journal.

One Woman's Work. A notable example of the activity of Discipline in Alsace. women, in these days, in various direc-It is said that two Germans were talk-tions of benevolent undertaking, is affording one cold day on the banks of a large ed in what the London Christian World says of the work of Miss Agnes Weston among sailors: "This devoted lady may fairly be regarded as the mother-in-chief of the British navy. The extent of her influence may be estimated from the fact that, among other things, ten thousand letters, all purely personal, were written last year by herself and her lady helpers, in reply to as many written by officers and men of the fleet throughout the world. In addition to these, two monthly general letters are printed, of which, last year, half a million copies were circulated. What is remarkable is, that the crews of the American men-of-war, envying the privileges of the British marine, have applied to be taken in hand in the same way, and in consequence, a special edition of the letters is prepared country (Low Church) read the lessons for them, and is now distributed regular every token of thankfulness and appreci and his grog. Her temperance work has been splendidly successful, that it is now calculated that about one in six of the

sailors in the British navy are total ab-

stainers.'

Oil of Peppermint. More than one-half of all the oil of pepermint, spearmint and tansy used in the world is said to be procured and distilled in Michigan, says the New York Post. The centre of the industry is St. Joseph county. Peppermint plants to the weight of 15,000 tons when dried are cultivated in the state. From these the essential oils are distilled. Early in the spring the roots are planted in furrows from two to three feet apart. In a day a good workman will plant an acre with them. A few weeks later the rows meet and cover the entire ground. In September the plants mature. They are then covered with fragrant purple blossoms and the time has arrived for mowing. After lying in the sun to dry they are and which the size of his native piece goods and the fashion of his clothes conspire to avoid.

Pocket and table entiers at Fort, 78
Government street.

in the home market. The industry was originally established in Mitcham, Eng land, about 150 years ago. Early in the present century a beginning was made in this country in Wayne county, New York, and in St. Joseph, Mich. To-day nine-tenths of the entire product of the world is made in the United States. The rich alluvial soil so abundant in Michigan, together with its desirable climate, has enabled the state to take precedence over any other state or country in this

The recent fall in the prices of all securities in Wall street has been attended by a great decline in the General Electric stock, which represents the consolidation of the Edison General and Thomson-Houston companies. Since last October the stock has fallen from 120 to 31 1-4; how much of this is due to panic and how much to any really valid estimate of the earning capacity of the company it is impossible to say. It is, however, something worthy of note, as the General Electric Company represents the leading electric syndicate of the country, and so phenomenal a change in the value of its stock in its relations to electrical development possesses a quasi-scientific import. The recent decisions in the Edison Electric light case have doubtless had sweepingly in fa their effect, as they have not been as sweepingly in favor as was hoped. If the Goebel claim prove to be ill found-

ed, it will seem that by their exploita-

tion a great injustice has been done to

investors in electric securities.

They Work Together. An apparatus has been constructed for telephoning simultaneously over telegraph wires. The system has been in operation for some time on the telephone line from Buda-Pesth to Szegedin, a distance of 121 miles. The results were satisfactory. The apparatus can easily be inserted in a telegraph circuit and used at once. It is said that simultaneous telegraphy along the wire does not in the least interfere with telephoning, and the effects of induction and all disturbing noises are completely removed. This discovery will give strength to the lemand of those who believe that the telegraph and telephone systems should be owned and operated by governments in conjunction with the postoffice. Their proposition is that everything should be done at the least possible expense, and that millions may be saved by using the same poles for telegraph and telephone wires, and the same deliveries in towns and cities for letters by mail and mes-

sages by telegraph and telephone. Postoffices are operated by governments everywhere. England operates the telegraph system and France her telephone system successfully. Can any reasonable objection be made to the proposition that the three systems should be operated jointly by the governments of all countries?

Towed by an Iceberg.

The ingenuity of Captain Chase, of the bark E. O. Clark, which arrived here yesterday from Greenland, has earned for him the proud distinction of having been the first sailing master to make his yes- was chosen by them to be their foreman. a sail being set.

The bark sailed from Ivigtut, a port on the southwest coast of Greenland, on June 21, for Philadelphia. She was loaded with a cargo of cryolite. She is one of the seven vessels that are regularly engaged in carrying that little known mineral from the far north. For three days after leaving Ivigtut she was surrounded on all sides by monster icebergs, but they soon became lost to sight in a dense fog, and it was then that the skill of a master mariner was brought into play and thoroughly tested. Capt. Chase and his crew of ten men were kept constantly on the alert, and the vessel beat to and fro until the fog lifted. Then the most dangerous ice was seen well astern, and the ship was out of immediate danger.

For six days afterwards huge bergs were in sight, but far enough away to preclude the possibility of collision. Drift ce was sighted on June 30, having been driven off shore by a northeast wind. It was drifting almost in the direct course which the Clark was endeavoring to pursue. The vessel was soon on the outer edge of an immense field of drift ice, which extended in a northeasterly direction as far as the eye could reach with an occasional berg rising high into the air. On the other side was the clear water.

The Clark was soon caught in the drift. and was so firmly held in the ice that she was carried many miles on her course. a line having been made fast to one of the nearest bergs to keep her steady. For several days all hands enjoyed the novel experience of being towed by an iceberg, but finally the wind began to change the direction of the drift. Then the rope was cut, the sails were set, and the vessel soon freed herself, and in a few days was clear of the Arctic current. The rest of the long journey was devoid of special interest.—Philadelphia Record.

A Novelty in Trolley Roads. In an electric road recently constructed in England a radical departure from American methods has been made. A rolley wire is suspended from arms proecting from steel columns; no guy wires are employed, as the steel wires are especially designed to withstand severe strains. At the corners the trolley wire. instead of following a curve of the same radius as the track, as in the American systems, is turned on an angle, the whole system depending on the flexibility of the trolley arm, or side collector, as it is called, which automatically engages the trolley wire in any position from two to twelve feet from the side of the car.

Another change from American practice is the adoption of a pressure of only 350 volts. The cars are only 22 feet long and are equipped with two motors of 15 brake horse-power, running at 400 revolutions.-Philadelphia Press.

Investigation Invited. Of course it is proper to enquire about what any man says, is it true? The most rigid investigation is invited in-to the testimonials published in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Special attention is called to the high character of the persons whose testimonials are published by the by their occupations or indorsments. In fact, no matter where a testimonial in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla may be from, it is reliable and worthy of confidence as if it came from your most trusted neighbor.

The ladies behaved admirably, not a movement did they some tangled vines. A big tree growing make. The coachinan behaved admirably too. He never lost fits head for a bely too. He never lost fits head for a big tree and held in the forced the bell from its place and held in the forced the bell from its place and held in the forced the bell from its place and lik in the free. It is a verificile relic and ing wildly towards, a gate which was is called the "bell of the fig tree."

TRIAL OF THE PYX.

Britain's Coinage. London Times; In consequence of the passing of the coinage act, 1891, which authorized the government to receive back worn sovereigns and half-sovereigns at their nominal value for 're-minting gold coinage to the amount of more than £16.000.000, reduced in weight by wear, was withdrawn from circulation during the past year. Half-sovereigns formed a strikingly large portion of the total received. This is doubtless owing to the fact that half-sovereigns pass more frequently and rapidly from hand to and than sovereigns, and thus undergo in a given time a beavier amount of wear and tear. It is estimated that the total amount of light gold coinage which has to be replaced by coins of full weight and value will amount to 43 millions, at a cost to the state of £650,000. The profit, however, on silver coinage, owing to the depreciation in the market value of that metal, is very large, so that the mint, on its annual coinage, usually shows a good balance over its expenses. In the endeavor to replace this enormous withdrawal of gold coinage as speedily as possible, the mint officers had to work exceedingly hard; and from July 1, 1892, to the 30th ultimo, they succeeded in turning out the largest amount of gold coinage ever produced in one year—namely, £14,805,202, with £1,194,732 of silver coinage. £17,623 10s. of gold and £594 2s. 9d. of silver coins of every denomination were placed in the Pyx, or box for containing samples of each day's

work, for examination at what is known

as the trial of the Pyx. This trial took place last week at Goldsmith's Hall before a jury of freemen of that company, under the presidency of Mr. George F. Pollock, the Queen's Remembrancer, who is appointed by Her Majesty's order in council to undertake the function. The treasury warrant ordering the trial to be held had summoned the public officials required to meet at the above hall at 10 o'clock, a. m.; but it was deemed expedient to begin the work of the day at 9, the Pyx being an unprecedentedly heavy one. At the earlier hour, therefore, there were assembled in the courtroom the Queen's Remembrancer, attended by Mr. Richard Hankins, his chief clerk; Sir. C. W. Freemantle, K. C. B., deputy master and comptroller of the mint; Professor W. C. Roberts-Austen, C. B., F. R. S., the chemist and assayer; Mr. R. A. Hill, superintendent of the operative department; and Mr. E. Rigg, M. A., chief clerk of the royal mint; Mr. H. J. Chance, the superintendent of weights and so difficult to procure as at present. As the custody of and produces for use on such occasions the very delicate weights and scales capable of weighing to the 1000th part of a grain, and the gold and silver trial plates used for determining the fineness of the coins in the Pyx; and Sir Courtenay Boyle, K. C. B., assistant secretary to the board of trade. The following freemen of the company were presented by Sir Walter S. Prideaux, clerk of the goldsmiths' company, to serve as jurors:-George Matthey, Stewart Pixley, Francis Boone Thomas, George Lambert, Charles Heare, Robert Williams, Sir Frederick Abel, James Goward. Martin Smith. William Robinson and George Pite. Mr. George Matthey After the treasury warrant ordering the Mr. Hankins, by direction of the Queen's Remembrancer, and Sir W. S. Prideaux had called over the names of the jurors, the Remembrancer swore the jury made a few remarks upon the very heavy and responsible nature of the work they had before them, concluding by remitting

them to their labors. As we may not divulge the facts as certained at this trial, as by law the verdict must first be published in the London Gazette, we will extract a few remarkable results from the verdict at last year's trial, venturing, at the same time, to say that the results were equally marvellous on this occasion. standard weight of a sovereign is 123.-274 grains. Out of four sovereigns dealt with thus, the first scaled 123.259 grains, the second 123.273 grains, the 123.204 grains, and the fourth 123.264 grains. On their assay they showed an even more remarkable approach to stand-The standard fineness of gold is 11-12ths fine gold and 1-12th alloy, or millesimal fineness 916.66. They came out 916.60, 916.60, 916.50 and 916.66 respectively, the last absolutely accurate+ result altogether which is simply astonishing in its nearness. Equal exfineness of the half-sovereigns and in the silver coins of all denominations. These remarkable results speak for themselves as to the care and exactness with which all the operations at the royal mint are carried out; and too much credit could hardly be given to Sir Charles Freemantle and his very efficient staff for working up to such results.

The abnormally heavy gold coinage necessarily involved great anxiety and unremitting exertions on the part of all engaged in carrying it out.

For instanc, Professor Roberts-Austen reports that in his department no fewer than 27,731 assays of gold ingots, bars, coins, and 10,488 of silver, or a made by various chemical processes during the past year. The work in the die department was likewise very heavy, amounting to an aggregate of 3462 matrices, punches, and dies prepared for the Imperial coinage, including a few made for the Sydney and Melbourne mints. In addition to these 12 matrices, 47 punches, and 1020 dies were prepared for col-

Lady Aberdeen Has an Accident. In her tour through Ireland, Lady Aberdeen, on July 15, accompanied by Mr. King, LL.B., Mr. Brown, F.L.S. and Miss O'Brien, secretary, left by road from Castlerea for Ballaghaderin in The O'Conor Don's carriage. The O'Conor, Madame O'Conor and Sir Rowland Blenherhassett were also of the party. Their arrival at the convent of the Sisters of Charity was marked by an incident that for a few moments had a terrifying asnect. As the carriage containing Lady Aberdeen, Madame O'Conor, The O'Conor Don, Sir Rowland Blennerhassett and Miss O'Brien drove up the walk to the half-door, the children, who were assembled outside, greeted the Countess by clapping their hands. The sudden noise startled one of the horses, a spirited young animal, and off it dashed, compelling its more staid companion to fol-

scarcely wide enough to allow the car riage to pass through. As it was, the Peculiar Formalities in Connection With wheels of the coach struck against the gate and the shafts were broken off, while the horses continued their way until one of them fell. The occupants of the carriage were a little shaken, but they escaped quite unhurt.

CANADIAN DISPATCHES.

The News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

It is announced that Bishop Bond has almost completely recovered his health. Weir &. Weir's flax mill and L. H. Resor's electric light station in St. Mary's have been burned.

James O'Higgins, an old and prominent resident of Londan, died Tuesday. He was a brother-in-law of Hon. Frank

Under the combined stress of business reverses and ill-health, J. R. Arnot, warehouseman and customs broker of Montreal, shot and killed himself. Mr. Venning, commissioner of the Rus-

sian islands on the Pacific, arrived at Yokohama Tuesday and leaves immediately for the Commander islands. James Anderson, a well known East Flamboro farmer, committed suicide by immersing his head in the water of a shallow creek. His mind had become unhinged.

The Italian warship Etna, which left Montreal about 3 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, is disabled about 30 miles down the river. While going down the chain of her rudder got broken.

Hon. Mr. Costigan has resigned the position of acting minister of marine and fisheries, owing, it is stated, to a difference of opinion with Hon. Mr. Tupper on a question of administration. A farmer left his cart on the Toronto

market to take a drink, and the next thing he remembered he woke up Bonayenture depot, Montreal, and his pockets were not picked, either. W. C. Macdonald, the Montreal millionaire tobacco manufacturer, has just purchased 300 shares of the Bank of Montreal, making him possessor of 2,-

054 shares, valued to-day at \$900,000. Henry Irving and party left Montreal on Wednesday evening for the West. The party will travel by boat up the St. Lawrence and lakes, taking the C. P. R. at Port Arthur for Winnipeg and the coast, whence they sail for San Francisco.

measures of the board of trade, who has i many as 600 men could find employment to-day, and although Civic Contractor Cochrane has been looking - over the county for 400 men he cannot find them. Le Canada Français, published in St. Johns, speaking of the refusal of Mayor Desjardins of Montreal to take part in a civic reception to the Italian war ship Etna, says: "The conduct of the mayor surprises us greatly when recall that this man-of-war received baptism from the hands of the cardinal of Naples, Mgr. San Felice at Castle Lamere, and we must therefore believe we have amongst us people who are greater

Catholics than the Italian cardinals. While four young men of Ste. Cunegonde, Que., were gunning under the inuence of liquor, a gun in the hands of George Laberg was discharged and Joseph Poitras, aged 19, instantly killed. The other three made for their homes, leaving the body where it fell, but a boy who witnessed the shooting informed the police and Laberg was arrested. The others say the shooting was accidental. A new postage stamp of the value of eight cents is now being put into circulation. This stamp will be available for prepayment either of registration fee and postage combined or postage only. Five-cent registration stamps will be withdrawn when the present supply

exhausted.

War is brewing in the Orange order in Toronto over the resolution passed by the grand lodge at the meeting last week giving power to the grand master to withdraw the warrant of any lodge which criticised his actions adversely. At a meeting of No. 387 the matter was brought up and the resolution was decided as being absurd and preposterous. It is stated upon the authority of a prominent member of the order that the northwestern district will take action at its next meeting to show its disapproval of the grand lodge's action. It was said by another member of prominence in the order that a considerable section of the actitude was shown in the weight and grand lodge were Dominion government officials and the order was being, used to still further advance the personal interests of the comptroller of customs, who was anxious to secure a cabinet position. An act of congress having been passed prohibiting the re-transmission by mail in the United States of letters bearing on the covers "Obviously intended to

reflect injuriously upon the character or conduct of the addressees," and the right of any country of the postal union to exclude any particular class of correspondence from its mails by special legislation being recognized by the postal union, Canadian postmasters exchanging mails with the United States are instructed not to forward to that country, total of 38.219 separate assays, were but to send to the dead letter office here such letters and covers on which appear such words as "Bad debt collecting agency," "Collecting and detective agency," etc., as letters with these inscriptions are specially objected to by the United States postoffice as inflicting with the provisions of the act of congress mentioned.

America's First Bell. In Chicago there is a bell exhibited with a wonderful history. It is about the size of a railroad restaurant dinner bell. It is a dark greenish-brown in color and bears on one side the letter F. It is placed in a show case with several other relics, but it is the most precious of the lot. It is the first bell that ever was rung across the waters of the new world. It was the church bell of Isabella, the city founded by Columbus in San Domingo in 1492. This is the story of the bell. It is bronze, of excellent work-manship, and was presented to the church in Isabella by King Ferdinand. In 1494 the discovery of gold in the mountains of Cuba caused a general movement towards the interior and everything portable was removed to the new tower at this place. The city was destroyed by an earthquake in 1564. More than 300 years afterwards, in 1868, a shepherd who was posing round among the ruins found this bell near the tower among