# WEDNESDAY, 6TH AUGUST, 1879.

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

# THE SITUATION IN ENGLAND

The Home Bulers a Formidable Party-Obstructive, Tartics Defended-The English Beginning to 8-6 Cleary-Prospects of a Gener -I Election.

The English correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from London, 17th July, MAYE :

We are evidently approaching a crists 1. political affairs in England in more respects than one. A short review, therefore, of things as they stand and their hearing on the near future may not be uninteresting. The first circumstance that strikes one in the political outlook is that parliamentary proceedings are almost at + deadlock, which is a sure sign that the spirit of disintegration is at work. First, we have the government party getting weary of the turmoil of parliamentary life, and probably longing for the dissolution which is near at hand. Then we have the liberal party barely hanging together by the horns of expediency, and lastly, we see the Irish home rulers formidable alike to both sides of the house by the very vehemence of their convictions-somewhat a novelty in modern parliamentary life. But of these more anon. It is on the cards that parliament may be dissolved any day. I have it on authority that I have never found to fail, that should Sir Garnet Wolseley succeed in speedily putting matters in Zululand in a fair way to an honorable, or I should say satisfactory, settlement we may certainly expect a dissolution of parliament this autumn. OBSTRUCTION.

The more intelligent portion of the electors in both countries take a soberer and more reasonable view of the matter. Those in Ireland think the power to obstruct might be used more judicionaly, and this opinion is supported by no less an authority than the Dublin Freeman, the proprietor of which, Mr. Gray, M. P., is one of the staunchest and most consistent friends of Ireland. (He has just, by the way, been made Lord Mayor of Dublin.) The more intelligent of the English (and Scotch) constituencies are beginning to lean to the opinion that conciliation rather than repression is the course that ought to be adopted towards them. There are not a few, indeed, who see in the government Irish university bill an attempt to throw a sop of conciliation. But it is doubtful whether they will be able to put kernel enough into it. "Damn the honors," said one irreconcilable, "it's the money we want." And there's where the hitch is.

# THE UNIVERSITY BILL.

Well, this is one of the ticklish questions the government have to face, and they have to meet it with the recollection that it was on the rock of Irish university education that Mr. Gladstone's government foundered. But this, though a different question, is not the most difficult one which looms in the future. There is no doubt that it is around home rule that the political thunder-cloud which threatens the future is gathering, and there are undoubted indications that the conservatives would gladly give its supporters some slight concessions if by so doing they could appease them for a short time until time should allow them to deal a crushing blow at their pretensions. But should these attempts to please fail to have the desired effect, we shall see war to the knife proclaimed.

I had some conversation on the subject with an Irish member in the lobby of the house yes terday, and he said it was perfectly clear to his mind that the cabinet, in view of certain eventualities were preparing for a "spring,' and that the inspired English press was working them up to it. It is thought that should the home rulers prove irreconcilable the government will go to the country with a cry against "obstruction," and the tories are congratulating themselves on having at last found the needed shibboleth. A letter in prominent type in Saturday's Standard reads remarkably like a "feeler" to test opinion in the provinces on the subject.

ers reckoned a great deal on that bill-that is, on the promise of it; but when they saw what a puny thing it was-well, they wished it where it speedily went-into the limbo of undesired births. But they have not forgoton the promise, and in the coming parliament we shall probably see farmers' representatives on the liberal side of the house for a chance; for even farmers at times will forget to be fai hfol to the old love, and try a frisk in "pastures new," especially when the old love and the old pastures have not been what they should. And certainly the farmer's old love, conservatism, has deluded him to the full of his bent. That his only refuge and stay now is to try whom he has hitherto regarded those as his foes, the liberals, is patent even to foreign observers. A correspondent of the Bund, of Bern, writing about the London agricultural exhibition in connection with the criti-

cal state of agriculture, after commenting on the "absurdities and monstrosities of the feudal land laws of Eugland," goes on to predict that the English farmer, like his colleagues in Switzerland under the aristocratic and oligarchic governments of the period prior to the French revolution, will have to save himself and his important calling by passing over from the ranks of toryism to those of liberalism.

#### WILL IT BE REPUBLICANISM ?

That we shall see ere long a change of front of the kind, with the almo-t revolutionary effect it will bring about, is evident from the formation of and the opinions expressed by members of the Farmers' Alliance. The change of front may be gradual, but it will nevertheless be an influence that will have to be taken into account by politicians in the near future. And if the tenant farmers throw in their influence with those who have done most for the interest which touches them nearest they will not be far from the platform on which their friends, the home rulers, stand. It is to members of that party they owe the prominence which has been given to the question of agriculture in the public mind and they will yet owe more to them ere the question be settled. has long been a recognized truth that political measures do not owe their inception to leaders, but that they grow on the ou skirts of parties, and only force their way inward and upward by virtue of interest, strength and vitality, and that has been the case and will be still more so with the home rulers. Socalled leaders only take up measures when they can no longer ignore the demand for them. I witnessed an amusing instance of how leaders are enlightened a month or two ago, and it at the same time shows how nublic opinion is growing in regard to home rule.

#### A PERMISSIVE BILL.

I was at a meeting in furtherance of the agitation for a permissive bill, at which Mr Sultivan was the chief speaker, and an accepted candidate for parliamentary honors the chairman. Mr. Sollivan made a magnificent speech, incidentally, though very briefly, touching on home rule. The chairman, following him with a few remarks, said he thoroughly supported Mr Sullivan in the cause he so ably advocated in parliament and elsewhere; and the audience taking him to refer to home rule, applauded to the echo The chairman thereupon became confused, and when a gentleman behind him told him his words had led to a misapprehension, he jumped up again and said he did not mean to indorse any home rule doctrine, but merely the permissive bill. The audience was evidently disappointed, and one man sang out, " What is that but home rule?" to which there were several responsive "Hear, hears."

### SELF-GOVERNMENT.

But taking home rule as it stands at present -that is, as a demand for a certain amount of self government in Ireland-what, it may be asked, are the chances of success? It has every chance of success. There is a growing opinion in liberal, nay in moderately conservative ranks, that the lrish right to have the

# A MODEST POET.

#### And the Young Editor who had His Lite tle Joke.

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Anybody could tell what he had. Every man in the sanctum knew in a minute. The timid knock at the door gave him clear away at the very start. No man or woman ever knocks at the sanctum door unless he comes on that fatal errand. Then he came inside and took off his hat and bowed all around the room, when every man on the staff roared out in a terrible chorus. "Come in!" Then he asked for the editor, and when the underlings, with a fine mingling of truth and grammar, pointed at the youngest and newest man in the office and velled, "That's him!" he walked up to the young gentleman designated, and before he could unroll his manuscript he knew the subject of it, and a deep groan echoed round the room.

#### "Poetry, young man!" asked the editor. "Yes sir," said the poet ; " a couple of trio-

lets and a sonnet on the marriage of my sister with an old college friend." " Old college friend, male or female, young

man ?" asked the editor, severely.

" Male, sir," said the young man.

He said "sir" every time, and every time he said so all the young gentleman who personated the governor, snickered. He looked severe.

"Anything more, young man?" he asked "Yes sir," replied the infant Tennyson ; "a kind ot idyle and ode, inscribed, 'To my lost love.' "Love been lost very long, young man?"

asked a journalist, very critically. "Well, it's immaterial, that is," stam-

mered the young man, "it's indefinite-it's

"Ever advertised for it?" asked the reporter, who was writing a puff for Slah's tombstones, but he was instantly frowned down.

"Anything more?" asked the principal interlocutor; "anything more young man ?" "Yes, sir" was the hopeful response, "a

threnody in memory of my departed brother." " Brother dead, young man, or only gone to Sagetown ?"

" Dead, sir ?"

"Your own brother?" "No sir. I never had a real brother; it's only imaginary

Can't take this, then, young man," was the chilling reply. "Poetry, to find acceptance with the Hawkeye, must be true. Have to reject this threnody, not because it is not very beautiful, but because it is not true. Now, how much do you want for these others?' And he fingered them over like a man buying mink skins.

The poet really didn't know He had never published before; be bad bardly dared hope to have his verses published before; he had hardly dared hope to have his verses published at all. A few copies of the paper containing them, he was sure-

"Oh, no, sir; can't do that; we don't do business that way; if a poem or a sketch is worth publishing it is worth paying for. Would S15 pay you for these ?"

The poet blushed to the floor with gratitude, and the young journalist grandly wrote out an order and handed it to the poet.

" Take that to the court house," he said, "and the anditor's clerk will give you the money." The poet bowed and withdrew, and with great merriment the journalists burned his poems and resumed their work.

That wasn't the funny part of it, however. The next day the simple poet presented his order to the clerk designated. And it was so the clerk owed the paper S18 for subscription and advertising, and he promptly cashed the order and turned it in when his bill was presented, and the manager just charged it to the salary account of the smart young journalist who signed the order, and the happiest man and the maddest man in America are living in Burlington. One of them is a happy, green, unsophisticated young machine post, and the other is a wide-awake, up-to-snuff, know-the world, get-up-and-dust young journalist, who

will be the number of the first pilot boat that presents itself, and so on ; some of the bets being sufficiently ridicu ous and the cause of much fun, and also the loss of a good deal of money. In all the well regulated vessels the ship officers are strictly excluded from gamiug Liverpool than those of any other country; and or betting. The youngsters who happen to be | in order to sell for lower prices, it is indispenon board have their own amusements in the games and sports of children. To these juveniles the cow is an object of much interest. The poor arimal which is required for the sake of its milk, occupies (as we have it) a booth at the corner of one of the paddle boxes. There, well bedded and tied up cow fashion, it is ob served munching its food with the most perfect placidity, although a thousand miles from home and sea all around with long sweeping waves, might be supposed to disturb its equanimity. For air it has a door with the upper part left open. Stretching duction of twelve bushels an acre, brings little over the lower half-door, the children look in and make their comments on the comfortable quarters, speak of the nice smell of the hay and wonder if the cow is ever seasick. We have seldom seen a fractious child in arms who has not been soothed by being treated to look at the cow. This practice of taking cows to sea is one of the luxuries of modern traveling. A concern such as the Cunard has an establishment of cows at Liverpool and New York, and there is a change of animals each voyage. A curious life that for a cow. Twelve days browsing in a field and sretching its legs and the next twelve crossing the Atlantic . If one of these cows could write tne story of its life, it might tell of having crossed the Atlantic one hundred and tifty times and seen a good deal of the world.

# A Flood of Comment

Following is the substance of some of the letterrs addressed to the New York Herald upon the subject of the Corvin charges :-

An admonition from "An Israelite" is to the effect that Judge Hilton and the Corbins will some day or other regret that they have roused an undying feeling of hatred and revenge on the part of a people that never yet has been injured without being avenged in some form or

other. "S. R." predicts trouble and says that this persecution will not stop at the Jews, " and the tempered steel that is to fortify the United States treasury will soon prove as brittle as glass." He concludes as follows :- " The great bard, who so long has honored this city by his presence, as he turns in his grave, mutteringly repeats the withering words he had once spoken upon a like occasion, 'Upstart! thou disgracest thy country."

Another correspondent writes, "With such men as Montefiore, Cremieux, Gold-Rothschild, Beacousfield, Nathan smith. Bennett and many others too numerous to mention to our credit we can well afford to spit at reptiles who wish to stop our progress.

"A daughter of Israel" insists that it is a case of "sour grapes" with Mr. Corbin, as she and a great many of her friends have never yet visited Manhattan beach, for the reason that they (as Jews) do not wish to associate with of the people who go there. This some correspondent would like to know if Mr. Corbin will be able to distinguish Jews from Gentiles.

" A Christian" protests against the proscription of the Jews by this "over-bloated ariscrat. Mr. Corbin." and says if he has cause to complain in single instances let him specify them, but not proscribe a whole race of people of which the American nation has shown itself to be proud.

"A Hebrew" says that Mr. Corbin has thrown himself into a pit where honor and reputation are unknown, and there he leaves him to his fate.

Mr. Lauterbach, one of the prominent Hebrews in this city, said to a Herald reporter vesterday that in the statement he made some days ago he was misunderstood as saying that

#### California.

California exports not far from 600,000 tons of wheat annually to Great Britian. It is essental to this exportation that California shippers should be able to sell more cheaply at sable that the grain should be produded at a lower cost. Heretofore this has been possible, owing to the superiority of American machinery and to the cheapness and fertility of Californian land, much of which need only be stirred with a plough to produce abundant harvests. But this state of things will not continue permanently, and even now, according to the San Francisco Bulletin, there must be large crops if there is to be any profit-"The greater part of the wheat farming of California," it says, "which falls below a proor no profit. Now the average production, we apprehend is not much above fifteen bushels an acre, and the profits of wheat growing are confined, in a great measure, to the large landthousand to ten thousand acres. If it were not for the new land which is every year brought under cultivation, there would be a more rapid decline in the aggregate productions of the grain lands of California. large part of Calisornia is now devoted to wheat growing. When that ceases to be profitable, it is not at all clear what will take its place; but, whatever it is there can be no doubt that the farmers of the state will, sooner or later, have to abandon reckless and wasteful methods of cultivation that savor of Pacific coast ways of business and modes of life. The sooner they come to see this the better will it be for them. And here, probably, the German, Swedish, and other European land cultivators who have settled in California, being accustomed to the economical farming necessary where land is divided up into small tracts, will have the advantage of them.

### Nummarine Balloons.

Some interesting experiments have recently been made in raising sunken vessels or other submerged objects by a plan invested by a Viennese engineer. The Berlin Tribune says that the agent employed to lift the sunken objects is carbonic acid gas, generated below the surface of the water. In an otherwise empty balloon a bottle of sulphuric acid is placed, can be broken at pleasure. The balloon, empty with the exception of the bottle and attached to the object to be raised. The botset free percolates the salts and generates carafter a time causes it to rise to the surface, bringing with it the object attached to it. The trials which have been made with this new apparatus have as yet been only on a compahave been, so far, eminently successful. A was sunk in sixty feet of water, a diver was sent down and attached the balloon to it, and

in a very short time the machine appeared on the surface of the water bringing the vessel with it. On another occasion five sacks filled with sand were thrown overboard in fifty feet recovered.

#### SEWERAGE. (By a Sanitary Engineer.]

Sin,-When we consider the amount of ink

and paper wasted on the subject of sewerage in Montreal we are led to conclude that the than they do in any other municipal work ; yet it is the worst attended to of all the works of the corporation. Our streets are laid out with some care, and our public squares have ornamented with taste; but the sewers seem of flour. In Mark Lane to-day (Monday) to have been conceived in ignorance and now English wheat was held for full prices,

citizens are in a great measure dependent on its satisfactory execution, and it is worse than criminal to treat it with the negligence which has hitherto characterized its progress in the city of Montreal. The present state of the sewerage plainly exposes the abortive attempts that have been made on the city sewerage in the past, notwithstanding that the facilities for the construction of an efflcient system of sewers exist here in an eminent degree.

The worst feature of things is that here, the sewerage, not being a seperate department, did not command much attention in the past, for the reason, perhaps, that being underground the citizens did not know what was going on, and everything was accepted as satisfactory; but now that the whole system has become so great a nuisance as to render the city dangerous to live in, it is time that something must be immediately done to ameliorate the present condition of things. It is manifest that the sewerage should form a separate department of the corporation. Let holders whose harvest fields measure from one it be governed by the chairman of the road committee if you will, but by all means let there be a separate engineering staff, whose whole ability shall be devoted to the sewerage, and whose attainments are such as to ensure satisfaction.

## The British Grain Trade.

The Mark Lane Express, in its weekly review of the grain trade, says :--- " The ground is still sodden from the violent storms at the commencement of the week, but since Tuesday the weather has been bright and fine. The condition of the potato crop will almost certainly be disappointing, and even under favorable circumstances a loss may be expected equal to millions of pounds sterling. The cars of wheat are generally small, but mostly satisfactory and free from blight and vermin. The state of the ground, however, is evidently unfavorable to the maturing of the grain. In the south of Scotland and north of England the harvest is not likely to contaence before September, and there is thus time during which improved weather may do much for wheat and something for barley. In other parts of the country there is less time for recovery, and more injury has been suffered. Oats appear to be in better condition than wheat and barley. The markets, which were active early in the week. became comparatively sluggish with finer imbedded in a quantity of Buller's salts, and an weather. The wheat trade has not been searrangement is provided by which the bottle riously affected by advices of foreign business and shipments, for if American exports for the United Kingdom are rather heavy, sal's, is taken down by a diver and scenrely the quantities of grain now at sea and the supply of American here are somewhat retle is then broken, and the sulphuric acid thus duced. The imports during July were good, but not at all above the counbonic acid gas, which inflates the balloon, and my's wants. Wheat is about is per quarter higher than in the previous week, but with this improvement the impetus in favor of a rise appears to be exhausted English white wheat ranges from 50s to 56s per quarrative by small scale, but they are stated to | ter at a large number of country markets, compared with 45s to 52s per quarter before small vessel, weighing several hundred weight the improvement commenced. Samples of red wheat, which were vainly offered at 40s per quarter a month ago, have recently sold at 488.

The finest lots of red have not made so great an improvement; samples, which were quoted at 48s per quarter at the beginning of of water, and in a few minutes were similarly July, are now quoted at 524. Trade in foreign wheat has been fairly brisk at many of the markets, though the total absence of excitement caused the advance to be confined within moderate limits Guinding barley has been firmly held and a slight advance has usually occurred. Oats have been saleable at about six pence improvement, and the inquiry citizens take a greater interest in this subject has been fairly active. There has been a good stendy demand for maize, and it generally improved sixpence on the week. The imports into the United Kingdom during the week ending July 19 were 865.633 hundred weights been laid out with lavish expenditure and of wheat and 153,070 hundred weights

#### HOME RULE.

truth, that home rule is the only strongly vital platform in the house at the present of English politics. There is no doubt a good deal is to be said against obstructive tactics, but there is much, as I have shown, to be said in their favor. It must ever be borne in mind that the policy was adopted in order to compel attention to be given to Irish affairs, which had been contemptuously neglected by the government, and to make parliament feel that, even though a body of men be in the minority, they are, nevertheless, and with them the constituencies they represent, not to be ignored on that account. In this it has been successful. The Irish home rulers, indeed, may be congratulated on having discovered a new principle in politics, a principle, the want of which was long felt in parliament-how to prevent the opinions and claims of minorities from being recklessly and contemptuously ignored and overridden Scotchmen especially owe a debt of gratitude to the home rulers.

#### NO LONGER AN IRISH PARTY CRY.

I was just on the point of venturing on a prophecy when the wise advice of Hosea Biglow occurred to my mind : -

#### Never don't prophecy onless you know.

So I won't; but I will quote instead the words of an Irish member, not in the house, but in the lobby, the other day. He said the time would c.me, and that shortly, when "home rule" would not be an Irish party cry, but an English one, and a Scotch one also. Well, we shall see. I can personally tes-tify, however, to a growing feeling among Englishmen that the demand for home rule is not only a legitimate one on the part of the Irish, but that it is one the necessity of which is being more and more manifested throughout the three kingdoms. The more radical constituencies recognize the fact that home rule for Ireland and local self-government for English counties are pretty much one and the same thing. It means in both cases simply giving to those who are most concerned the chief control of their affairs. At present the ratepayer in English counties (and, for the matter of that, in Irish and Scotch too) has hardly more say as to how the rates are expended than the ryot of Bengal as to how the taxes he pays are spent. Everything is done by the county land magnate in quarter sessions assembled MANT BROKEN PROMISES.

The government, with a great flourish of trumpets, two sessions ago promised a county and repulsive as those of any great city; but boards bill, which should give to the counties our observer found only streets of comfortable to go, nevertheless. County ratepay- tests of forty and fifty years ago.

The fact is, and there is no blinking the themselves and themselves only, and that it would be to the benefit of the whole country-that is, of the three kiugdoms-that moment, as any unprejudiced person may they should have some control, subject, of see, and spite of the opinions of perhaps the course, to an imperial referendum Nav, what majority of English members to the contrary, is more, it becomes yearly more and more evi-it is not going to be worn out yet. It is dent, if public husinessis to be got through going to exercise vast influence in the future at all, that something of the kind will have to be done. It is sufficient that both Mr. Gladstone and Lord Hartington have acknowledged that something must be done by way of relegating to other shoulders some of the basiuess now devolving on parliament The latter has spoken out with such unmistakable sound on other matters that he may be expected to allow himself to be frightened by no spect e even in regard to Irish home rule, or, indeed, English, when the cry comes.

#### THE REPUBLICAN TAIL.

In this attempted forecast I have not space to speak of what has been called the " republican tail" of the liberal party, represented by Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Cowen, Sir Charles Dilke and others, and which has been credit-ed with the intention of wanting to split the party. All I will say here is that the proh. ability seems to me that the next parliament will not find them to be a "tail," but standing very much in the place of leaders.

# New York Nixty Years Ago.

[From Harper's Magazine.] Sixty years ago a shrewd observer landed here from Eugland, and wrote the inevitable description of the town. It was but two generations ago, yet the moderate proportions of the seaport had kindled no sense of rivalry. Indeed, only a few years before, little Newport, in Rhode Island, was as commercially important. It is a pleasant, opulent, and airy city, says the good natured observer, for which nature has done everything and art nothing. The only public building worth noticing-hear it, urbane wilderness of architectural triumphs I-is the city hall. Poor old city hall, with its rear of dark stone, because according to tradition, it was supposed that the growth of the city was not likely to bring the rear into much observation! The simple economy assumed in this touching tradition casts a fairy glam ur over the municipal story. It suggests a public spirit, a civic virtue, a political conscience which would not waste money even upon a public work. It is a beautiful legend of fable. The new court house is now immediately behind the city hall-the flaunting monument of enormous public thefts and unspeakable contempt for civic honesty. But as the observer saw no splendor she also saw no poverty. Within cannon shot of the new court housethe mine of our vulgar Sardanapalus, are now dens of

a poverty and squalor and crime as wretched a representative system, similar to that en- private dwellings in that New York of the joyed by municipalities, and early this year a golden age-no dark alleys, no hovels, no bantling was, indeed, introduced into the dark and gloomy cellars, with noisome atmoscommons, but it was like Mark Twain's phere and suffering population. Successful "Jumping Frog '-it was beavy in the industry, she exclaims, has everywhere fixed stomach and would not go. Its sponsor, Mr its abode. Before she died the observer had Clare Read, gave it all the courter us attention gained much notoriety in the happy land and an obliging young lady, or perhaps a musically which is said to be the best incentivo to the town that she celebrated. For our observer "going" qualities of the donkey-" Give it was Miss Fanny Wright, a familiar name in some grass and say, Gee wo1" But it refused the angry social, political, and religious con-

is already a rival Horac chief legislative control of matters that concern his wife was a Christian. In order to illustrate the vertial departments of journalism .- Barlington Hawkeye

# Mercantile + silures in England.

The mercantile failures in England during the first half of 1879 numbered 8,990 During the whole of 1878 the failures numbered 15,-059, and during 1877 14,022 Commenting on the reports of these tailures, the London Times says that in two chief industries, there are signs that the suffering has been severe. The failures in the cotton and in the iron trades during the past six months have been in excess of their due proportion. In both of them the f-ilures for 1878 were more numerous than for 1877. In spite of those clearances the failures for 1879 have been more numerous still The weak firms which had been

swept away left others standing, which have been swept away after them. The destruction has been terrible. The one favorable sign is that the losses of June have been far less than those of the previous months. The turning point may possibly have been reached, but the evidence as to this is not yet convincing.

### Brigands.

The brigands in Tuessaly are not only, it is stated, more numerons than ever, but conduct their operations with a coolness and daring hitherto unknown. A merchant of Volo was captured the other day almost in sight of his l is own house, and was actually taken through tl e main street of Admiro. As a party of gypsies were a short time ago proceeding to Trikalu with a performing bear, which they intended to exhibit, they were attacked by a band of brigands, and in the confusion the hear got loose. Whether he really intended to defend his master, or merely followed his natural instinct the moment he felt himself at liberty is not clear, but he killed one brigand and severely upjured another. The gypsies, while the bear was fighting with the brigands, made off as fast as they could, and reached Trikala in safety, but deeply grieved at the loss of the friend. Later, however, the bear arrived at the town.

#### Amusements At Sea,

All the Cunard and other steamships pos sess a good library for light reading, besides which there are usually many little solacements for relieving the tedium of the first-class passengers. When the weather is fine there are games of shuffle-board on the deck that draw a number of players and on lookers. The pieces of wood are flat disks, easily handled in shoving them along to a goal, as in the case of bowls. This forms an agreeable recreation and affords good exercise When outdoor amusement is impracticable the saloon has its clusters of passengers busy at something or other. One party will be playing whist ; another is eagerly watching a game at chess ; a third party will be listening to a thrilling tale of the see by an old salt ; a fourth party is attending to a game of backghammon. In the evening, when lamps are lighted, there is sometimes a kind of musical concert, for which inclined purser, presides at the piano. Often in ships of this description there is a good deal of heavy betting. The bets will be as to the day and hour of arrival at port, what | were at the bottom of the Red sea."

a point he was arguing he said, when he was interviewed, "Supposing my wife was a Christian," &c. As for his having "tears in his eyes" when he spoke of his children, he laughingly remarked yesterday that he is not easily brought to the weeping mood.

After scathingly criticising Mr. Corbin's language, "A Jewish widow" says :-- " Lond manners in public should be condemued. The wide circulation of the Herald, renders it a fit means of culture in that direction. The Jew is far better than he appears to be, and I hope the Christian is comparison with him will not suffer. One definition of true politeness is kindness kindly returned. Let us do our part and see if the Jews will not return

"One who is not a Jew" asks Judge Hilton if the vacation of the "white elephant" on the corner of Chambers street and Broadway is an indication of an "increase of patronage." Before he made his assault on the Jews he had several mills running; now he has but one in operation, at Utica, and the correspondent adds that he wants the Judge to publish a statement showing the actual increase or decrease

An Anocaute About the Pope.

in his business.

When Charles Lever, the novelist, resided at Brussels, the Rev. Samuel Hayman writes, his house was near the Ambassador's, Sir Hamilton Seymour. Receptions at the Embassy closed for the public at 8 P M, and none remained later, save on special invitations, which constituted them private guests. Lever always opened his house on the reception evening at 8 P M., when all who could not remain at the envoy's poured in on him. strangest meetings were the consequence. Doctor Whately, Archbishop of Dublin, when his guest, would have no one near him for the evening but the Papal Nuncio. Stranger still. this nuncio was no other than the present Pontiff, Pope Leo XIII., better known, yerhaps, as the genial Cardinal Pecci, whose relations with a Protestant king were so cordial and conciliatory. He sat beside Queen Vicotria one day at dinner and afterwards attented her drawing-room, presented by Lord Palmerston-the only Pope of whom such things can be told ... Some of these conversations have been recorded, from which it is clear that Cardinal Pecci added the grace of the courtier to the culture of the ecclesiastic. Leopoid said : "I often forget Pecci is an Italian,and his French is so fluent that, if I were not a German, I should certainly find myself someday converted by the charm of his diction as well as by the logic of his reasoning ' Leopold one day said to him at Leaken, I am sorry I cannot suffer myself to be converted by you, but you are so winning a theologian that, I shall ask the Pope to give you a cardinal's hat. "" Ab," replied the nuncio, "a hundred times more grateful than the hat would it be to me to make some impression on your heart." "Oh, I have no heart,' exclamed the king laughing. "Then, better still, on your Majesty's mind."

-That Mr. Corbin dislikes the Jews leads the Philadelphia Times to say : " So did Pharaoh, whose remains when last heard from

remain in negligence notwithstanding the numerous protests of the citizeus from time to time through the press and otherwise.

If the sewers were open to view as the streets and squares are, the citizens would be per quarter decline. American red winter able to comprehend the state of the case by

actually witnessing in those horrible underground laboratories the manufacture of those deadly poisons which announce themselves to our sense of smell as we pass on the sidewalk in the vicinity of those grated openings in the street gutters. But the sewers being under ground and out of sight, the public do not think of them, and although sickened by the effects of the gas emitted into the streets through the open gratings and into the houses advance of ic on all grades, and under an through the natrapped house drains, they seldom suppose the sewerage to have been the cause of the sickners.

It is not long ago that Mr. Tolly, who was on the staff of one of the newspapers here, published his experience of the Montroal sewerage by relating how he had been brought to death's door, and had to remain in hospital for several weeks in consequence of having inhaled some of the gas puffed into his face from one of those gratings in the gutthe sidewalk. He published the whole story after his recovery, and pointed out the particuhar grating through which he got poisoned. Oue would suppose that this fact alone would be sufficient to induce the corporation authorities to do something to those gullies so as to save the public from being poisoned ; but, up qualities. A fair enquiry is experienced from to date, nothing has been done, and the same shippers here and at the interior points. Many gully in Craig street, which proved almost fatal of the Canadian growers are still in possession to the life of Mr Tolly, remains still in the same state, belohing up the most deadly portions of the contents of the Craig street tunnel into the faces of the citizeus who approach its

vicinity. The professor of hygiene in University college, Loudon, in one of his lectures lately before the society of arts, insists on all conpection with the sewer being cut off by efficiently trapping or otherwise. He says be has traced many causes of diphtheria and other sickness to the bringing of rain pipes the States being 5c per lb. gold, there does through rooms from the front to the back of the house. He says that bits of leaves and the chief outlet will doubtless be Great rubbish fall into those pipes in spite of the Britain. wire guards with which they are protected, and these get decomposed. If the air emitted from the decomposition of the matter which finds its way into the rain pipe is capable of such mischief, how much more pecessary is it to guard against all contact with the air emitted from the sewer? Surely these facts ought to overcome the reis inertia of the authorities of Montreal so as to remind them that their negligence in this matter of protection from sewer air is culpable enough to involve manslaughter. It is o be hoped they will be aroused to a sense of duty. The chairman of the road committee is a new man in his present capacity; he is supposed by those who know him to be possessed of high professional attainments as an architect; intelligent action is, therefore, expected from bim during the present senson.

The sewerage of a city is a scientific problem whose solution requires high attainments on the part of him to whom it is entrusted to be solved. It is the most important, most serious portion of the corporation work. The lives and health of the not fought them off with pistols.

but the inquiry was inert. Foreign was rather depressed, owing to a large supply. New Zealand and Australian were heavy. Merchants were willing to accept a shilling was held for full prices. Barley was in fair request at sixpence to ninepence advance. Oats were firm. Muize was fairly active at a shilling per quarter advance. Trade in flour was quiet, but prices were well supported.

## The Hop Trade.

The recent sharp advance in prices for keps in New York has been followed by a further active demand, stocks have been largely reduced. Several lots have changed hands in New York state during the past week or so and 15c to 15 |c per lb. Extra fine lots of state, 1878 growth, were held firmly at 200, and a few contracts have been made already for the new crop of state hops at 20c per 1b, but growers are now asking 23c to 25o. These figures, of course, represent the value of the finest description of hops grown on the continent. Numerous cable enquiries are reter in Craig street white he was passing on ceived from Great Britain, asking shippers on this continent to name lower prices dian hops compare favorably with the eastern and Wisconsin kinds of the states which are quoted in New York at from 6c to 11c, as to quality. Prices here are unsettled, now ranging from 5c to 71c ror fair to choice of last year's crop, and some have oven part of the 1877 growth yet; and should they not ask too high prices they will likely be able to dispose of them all this fall. Latest advices from Bavaria, a noted hop-growing country, report the present prospects very untavorable, the black blight having already appeared in several districts; fine seasonable weather would improve the plantations, and ensure a fair crop, but a large crop is out of the question. The duty on Canadian hops entering not seem much chance for a market there;

#### The West Ingla Fruit Trade.

The steamship Acadia, of 600 tons burden, has arrived at Philadelphia from Port Antonio, Jamaica, with 6,320 bunches bananas and 33,000 cocoanuts. The Acadia is the second steamer of the new West India fruit line, and will be succeeded by the Tropic, which will bring 100,000 coconnuts and 4,000 bunches of bananas. Of the cargo of the Acadia 1,300 bunches of bananas have already been shipped to western cities. Since last week the arrivals of bauanas have included the schooners S. Wackinall, with 4.000 bunches, and the Currie C. Miles with 3.000 bunches, making a total import for the / tason of about 12,000 bunches.

-The trial of a wife murderer was postponed at Athens, Ala., and the disappointed ascemblage followed the prisoner to jail, put a rope around his neck, and would have hanged him if the sheriff and deputies had