THE WEEK'S NEWS.

CANADIAN.

Track-laying on the Red River Valley railroad will be begun next Monday, and will proceed at the rate of a mile and a half a day.

The Congregational Union of Ontario and Quebec has closed its annual meeting in Montreal, and adjourned to meet next year in Brantford.

The Montreal Conference unanimously adopted an address to the new Governor-General, and appointed a committee to present it to his Excellency.

Three proposals for constructing the railway between Winnipeg and Portage la Prairie have been received by the Manitoba Government, and work is expected to be soon begun.

Wentworth County Council on Saturday decided to submit a by-law to the electors to raise funds to buy the toll roads from the companies. The sum required is about $180,000.

Generous contributions of money, food and clothing are being received by the Hull fire relief committee. Lord Stanley, on hearing of the disaster, at once contributed $150 to the relief fund.

A sea serpent of alarming proportions is said to have been discovered by a yachting party on Sunday in the channel between Wolfe and Simcoe islands, to the great terror of the residents, who are afraid to go near the water.

An indictment under the provisions of the Bucket Shop bill against two Montreal brokers, not members of the Stock-Exchange, has been signed by the Attorney-General and will be laid before the grand jury next week.

There was a brilliant gathering at the buildings of Education Department, Toronto, Monday night, when medals and prizes were presented to the successful students in drawing at the various art schools, mechanics' institutes, etc., throughout the province.

Through a freight train on the C. P. R. colliding with some cattle that had strayed on the track between Myrtle and Claremont Sunday night, twelve cars were derailed and badly wrecked and a considerable portion of the track torn up.

Important historical documents, comprising General Montcalm's diary, correspondence, etc., during the campaign of the French army in Canada up to the capitulation, have been presented by a lineal descendant of the Marquis de Levis to the Quebec Government, who will have them printed and published.

Mrs. Susan M. McMaster, widow of Senator McMaster, has given the house and premises at No. 34 Bloor street east Toronto, valued at $80,000 for the purpose of an institution to be known as the "Moulton Ladies' College," so called after Mrs. McMaster's maiden name. Mrs. McMaster offers to fit up the interior of the building, making all necessary changes, the only stipulation made being that the college shall run in connection with the McMaster University, and that that institution furnish four professors for the new college.

AMERICAN.

California papers are boasting of strawberries eight and nine inches in circumference.

Myriads of grasshoppers, of the true Rocky Mountain variety, have appeared in Otter Tail County, Minnesota.

During the Presidential campaign in the United States red roses will be worn by the Democrats, while Republicans will assume the white rose as an emblem.

A South Carolina newspaper says that there is an old negro in Jonesboro who has been married nine times and has had 117 children.

Locusts in large quantities are being found in some sections of central Illinois. It is thought they are the "seventeen year" species.

Mr. Dingley's resolution calling for information regarding alleged discrimination in tolls against United States vessels passing through the Weiland canal was adopted by the House.

Bill Nye says:—We have people enough who know how to reform the world but those who are willing to take off their coats and attend to it personally are absent without leave.

Last week 12,000 crates of choice Southern fruits and vegetables were deliberately dumped into the Atlantic Ocean just outside Sandy Hook, in order to keep up current prices in New York.

"Lintown," an abandoned plantation of some 24,000 acres, lying about twelve miles from Albany, La., is now utilised as a range for almost countless flocks of sheep, whose owners are just now busy sheep shearing.

Henry Cary, of Key West, Fla., has a novel-shaped potato. Standing at a distance of six or seven feet one could not tell it from a wild duck which had been deprived of its body feathers, and to make the delusion more perfect he had inserted a few tail feathers.

The Prohibition National Convention finished its work at Indianapolis, May 31, and adjourned *sine die*. The presidential nomination was by acclamation to Gen. Clinton B. Fisk of New Jersey. For a vice presidency John A. Brooks, of Missouri, was nominated.

Many of the leading delegates to the annual convention of the Millers' National Association of the United States, which was opened the other day in Buffalo, express strong and decided opinions in favour of reciprocal trade with Canada. Mr. Prime, of Illinois, read an exhaustive report on the crop prospects, in which he predicted a total shortage this year of 75,000,000 bushels of wheat.

The Erie Canal promises a prosperous season. Its opening was delayed until May 15, in order to finish the enlargement of the locks. This improvement was only authorized by the legislature the past winter, but will greatly increase the working capacity of the canal. The state of New York has since 1882 maintained this as a free-waterway, the people voting by an enormous majority to discontinue tolls. The canal has long ago paid all the expense of its construction, and is now kept up as a check upon railroad extortion.

FOREIGN.

Mrs. Hastings, missionary in Ceylon, is a sister of President Cleveland.

Lord Lansdowne took his seat in the House of Lords Friday night.

A quantity of jewelry has been stolen from the Duchess of Edinburgh.

Dom Pedro, the Emperor of Brazil, is rapidly recovering.

The circulation of foreign coin will shortly be prohibited throughout the German Empire.

The American Exchange in Europe has been ordered into liquidation by the Court in England.

France gives the least to charity of any civilized nation, and, consequently, she has the fewest tramps and beggars.

The German Government have for the present abandoned their intention of increasing the duties on Russian grain.

In a town of Pataz Department of La Libertad, Peru, a woman accused of being a witch, was publicly burned alive by the people.

Sergeant McGowan, of the Royal Irish Constabulary, was murdered on Friday by Constable Simpson, who subsequently committed suicide.

In Committee of Supply, Mr. Robertson, Liberal member for Dundee, will move to disallow the salary of the Duke of Cambridge as Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Army.

It comes to light that while Patti was in Buenos Ayres a plot existed to kidnap and hold her for ransom, which was frustrated by the constant attendance of detectives on the divine songstress.

The degree of LL. D. was conferred on Saturday by Cambridge University upon Prince Albert Victor of Wales, Lord Salisbury, Lord Rosebery, Lord Randolph Churchill and Right Hon. Messrs. Goschen and Balfour.

There are about thirty grand dukes in Russia, all of them being near relatives of the Czar. Each receives from the State an annual pension amounting to $80,000, and the majority of them have large private fortunes besides.

The Russian press declares that the new trans-Caspain railway is not intended for means for the conquest of India, but should be taken as an evidence of the czar's solicitude for the welfare of the people of central Asia.

Lord Hartington has written a letter on the Local Government bill, in which he says that the licensing clauses are not vital to the bill, and that the dissidents are not compelled to support them as essential to the existence of the Government.

Russia has sent a pressing note to Turkey asking for £700,000, representing two delinquent annual instalments of the war indemnity of 1879, and as Turkey has no money and Russia may insist upon an equivolent in territory, trouble is feared.

The first State ball of the season, at which the guests were received by the Prince and Princess of Wales, in the absence of the Queen, was a very brilliant function. Lady Lansdowne was quite noticeable amid a magnificently dressed crowd, by the richness and originality of her costume.

A law has been passed in Waldeck, Germany, forbidding the granting of a marriage license to a person addicted to the liquor habit. The Austrian Government had introduced into the Reichsrath a strong measure for the prevention of drunkenness. The reason alleged is the alarming deterioration in the physique of young men enrolled for military service.

Death of Actors on the Stage in Dying Scenes.

The death of the actor Frederick Baker on the stage at Melbourne has made a great sensation in that city. The fact that he was playing the part of Mephistopheles in "Faust" no doubt heightened the melodramatic effect of it on the beholders, and it was also probably the first time a similar catastrophe has taken place in Australia. Death on the stage, however, is not a very uncommon occurrence and when we consider the highly-wrought condition of an actor's nerves, and the exciting nature of his occupation, it seems strange that it should not be more frequent. How many of us, who pursue other callings, are told by the doctors that "all violent emotion and exercise should be avoided," and that getting into a passion, or running "to catch a train," are equally deleterious! and what are these excitements compared with the feelings of an actor who identifies himself with his part? The curious coincidences, as they are called, in the fitness of the words of the drama spoken by the dying man, are merely instances of cause and affect—their peculiar appropriateness to his situation no doubt brings to a head, as it were, the catastrophe that was impending, and which would have happened in any case. Otherwise it is difficult to explain why, in so many instances, the fatal seizure should take place at so apt a moment. The best known case is that of John Palmer, who died in 1798 at Liverpool while performing as "The Stranger," and in the very act of saying.

"There is another and a better world."

In this instance there were predisposing causes, for on that day the actor had received the news of the death of his favourite son.

Mr. Bond, an amateur, met the same sudden fate as Lusignan in Voltaire's "Zara. His emotion at the discovery of his daughter is described as "excessive" and "prodigious," and the house "rang with applause," we are told, at the fainting fit from which he never rescovered. Mr Paterson, at Norwich, as the Duke in "Measure for Measure," expired in the act of saying—

Reason thus with life—
If I do lose thee, I do lose a thing
That none but fools would keep.

And at Leeds in 1817 Mr. Cumming, in "Jane Shore," fell dead upon the stage just after he had pronounced the benediction—

Be witness for me, ye celestial hosts,
Such mercy and such pardon as my soul
Accords to thee, and bears of Heaven to show thee,
May such befall me at my latest hour.

What seems curious in this last case, and sheds some light upon a recent controversy, the actor had played Dumont for half a century, and yet, as it would appear, still experienced the emotions proper to the part in only too great intensity.

The Druggist's Coloured Jars.

While a reporter was talking with a druggist the other evening a little fellow, clad in a blue suit, entered and bought a postage stamp. After getting the stamp he said—"Say, mister, what do you put in them big jars in the window?" "Colored water," replied the druggist, smiling, and when the little fellow had gone he added—"Every now and then some little child asks us about those globes." "Well, I am curious myself. What is the full receipt?" said the reporter. "Those used by the better class of druggists," replied the druggist," "are, in reality, composed of mixtures of chemicals. Some use bottles of coloured glass filled with water, but these do not reflect the light from the gas jets as the chemicals do. For red, the most common of all, we mix iodine and iodide of potassium with water. Some add alcohol to prevent freezing. Blue is formed by a mixture of sulphate of copper, commonly called blue vitriol, and water of ammonia. Plain bichromate of potash in water forms the yellow colouring, and green is made by a mixture of the blue and yellow, or else from nickel dissolved in nitric acid. A pretty crimson colour may be made by combining alkanet root and oil of turpentine, and lilac is the result of a mixture of crude oxide of cobalt and nitric acid. Royal purple, one of the window colours, is made by dissolving logwood or cochineal in ammonia or sulphate of indigo. Pink is nitrate of cobalt and sesquicarbonate of ammonia, and amber is formed of one part of dragon's blood and four oil of vitriol, filtered and mixed with water. Of course, all sorts of combinations of these colors may be made, and other shades produced, but those which I have named are the principal ones in use. The first thing a druggist does on starting in business is to buy the chemicals needed for his bottles. They are an important item in the equipment of his store."

Atmospheric Strata.

The tendency of the air to form strata of different density and of different temperature is often indicated by a column of smoke rising through the still morning air to a certain height, and then spreading out as a cloud. Naturally the warmer air, being the lighter, will be above the heavier cold air; but as the atmosphere gets all its heat from the surface of the earth, the warmed air is at first beneath.

It takes more force to break up these layers of air and start currents of circulation than is popularly supposed. This will be discovered by those who have occasion to be abroad on country roads in the early morning. Driving into a thick wood, or even under the lee of woodland, they will, on a chilly August morning, suddenly come into a warm streak clearly left over from the heat of the day before. It does not rise and give place to the colder air, though it is sensibly lighter.

Some observations made on the east coast of Greenland by the German Arctic Expedition, in February of 1870, yielded most interesting results. The first report is from an elevation of nine hundred and eighteen feet. At that height the temperature was a fraction more than twenty-five degrees below zero, while, at the level of the sea close by, the thermometer indicated at the same time a temperature of about twenty-eight and one-half degrees above zero.

Here was a difference of almost fifty-four degrees within less than a thousand feet elevation, and the warmer air was beneath. In this instance there was a strong north wind blowing at the top of the mountain, no sign of which was had below.

CABLE NEWS.

Getting Ready for War—Apprehensions with Which the New Kaiser's Policy is Regarded.

Most of what is printed concerning the German royal family is mere reproduction of what was published following Kaiser Wilhelm's death. But from this mass of biography and personal gossip the public turns anxiously to estimates of the future policy of the new Emperor. It is believed that the policy will have nothing uncertain about it, but will be promptly and clearly defined. Bismarck has shown such aggressive tendencies, even when checked by the Empress Victoria, that his future course, now that he is practically without check, is anxiously awaited. He was so persistent in his political opposition to Emperor Frederick that nothing but his actual dying condition had the effect of softening the bitter asperities which every one in Berlin knew to exist. The stories of a reconciliation between Prince Bismarck and the retiring Empress, brought about by the dying monarch, are received with much caution. It is known that both are unrelenting in their dislike, and that no real reconciliation is possible. It is now expected that there will be at once developed a more rigid policy than ever upon the German frontier. Austria is arming with as much energy as if she were certain of future trouble. Russia is constantly sending secretly to London for financial aid for the purpose of extending her military preparations. All of the leading English newspapers are making ready for war, hoping it may not come, but believing that it will not be safe to go ahead from now without being fully prepared.

ALIVE IN HER COFFIN.

Strange Restoration of a Young Woman Who Was Supposed to be Dead.

Mrs. Dicie Webb keeps a grocery in Cincinnati, O., and is known to hundreds of people. Two years ago John Webb, a son of Mrs. Webb, married Sarah Kelly, a remarkably pretty girl, to whom the mother-in-law became greatly attached. Before the first year of their married life had passed Mrs. Webb, jr., became stricken with consumption. About a month ago the young lady became anxious to visit her parents in Henderson County. Two weeks ago last Tuesday a telegram announced her death, and the husband started for the remains. Three days later he returned with the corpse. The mother-in-law pleaded so hard for a sight of the dead woman it was decided to open the coffin.

While looking at the placid face Mrs Webb became almost paralyzed with fright at beholding the eyelids of the dead woman slowly open. Mrs. Webb was unable to utter a sound. Finally she fell upon a chair near by, but her horror was only increased when the supposed corpse slowly sat upright and in an almost inaudible voice said: "Oh, where am I?" At this the weeping woman screamed.

Friends who rushed into the room were almost paralyzed at the sight. One, bolder than the others, returned and spoke to the woman, who asked to be laid on the bed. Hastily she was taken from the coffin and tenderly cared for. The day following she related, as her strength permitted, a wonderful story. She was conscious of all that occurred, and did not lose consciousness until she was put aboard the train for Memphis.

Soon after being placed in her mother-in-law's home she regained consciousness. A supreme effort was made to speak while her mother-in-law was looking at her, and in that instant, while returning to life, she again lost track of her surroundings, which caused her to ask where she was. Mrs. Webb lived a number of days, when she again apparently died. The doctor pronounced her dead, and she was once more placed in the coffin from which she had been taken, and next day was buried.

Sculling Across the British Channel.

Mr. Samuel Osborne, whose disappearance in a small pleasure boat on Monday caused considerable anxiety, returned to Dover Thursday with the boat in which he sculled across the Channel to the French coast. He belongs to Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, where it is stated he is well known. He is a well-built, athletic-looking young fellow of about 30, and resembles in a remarkable degree the late Capt. Matthew Webb, who some years ago swam across the Channel.

He came to Dover on Saturday night, and states that his only object was to prove that the voyage of the Oxford crew in crossing the Channel in an eight-oared galley was no great feat of endurance when it could be done by one person. Altogether Mr. Osborne must have rowed between forty and fifty miles, and, as a feat of strength and endurance, it is certainly a notable one. The time occupied from start to finish was only thirteen hours. This is the most remarkable part of the performance, as the voyage was made against a strong easterly wind.

Osborne states that he launched from Dover beach at 11 A. M., there being a fresh wind at the time. The only refreshments he took with him were a few biscuits and a bottle of stout. His intention was to row straight to Calais, but he found the tide drifted him down channel toward Folkestone. In crossing he was drifted backward and forward, according to the set of the tide. About 3 P. M. he passed the East Varne buoy, where he sighted a yacht, which signal led to him. Toward dusk he had reached the Ridge Bank, or fishing ground, where he came up with a Folkestone fishing boat. The wind had then increased, and his little twenty-foot punt was pitching about a great deal, although, with careful handling, only a little water was shipped. The fishermen told him it was going to be a rough night, and advised him to come on board, as he was then fifteen miles from Calais and twenty from Boulogne. Osborne, however, thanked them for their offer, and said he intended to finish his voyage. As there was considerably more wind—which is always felt more in this side of the Channel—the boat required very careful handling for the rest of the distance. Night soon after set in, and the remainder of the voyage was made by moonlight. Nothing further was fallen in with, and Osborne ran his boat aground on the French coast near Wimereux at midnight, about two miles and a half west of Boulogne. Osborne states that he kept up a steady pull right across the Channel, and did not feel any the worse for his trip. There being no one about, Osborne pulled his boat up, and lay in it till morning, when he obtained assistance, and had his boat conveyed into Boulogne, where it was subsequently placed on board the packet and brought over to Folkestone.

When the matter became known at Boulogne it created a great deal of interest in the town. The boat belonged to a boatman named Newman, who had very little hope of ever seeing his boat back again. Mr. Osborne three years ago performed the feat of rowing fifty miles in twelve hours, from Tewkesbury to Gloucester, and Sharpness Point and back to Gloucester.—[London Telegraph.

Deep-Sea Soundings.

According to Mr Stalibrass, the history of deep-sea sounding might almost be said to date from the time of the first Almanac cable scheme in 1858, but proper attention has not been given to the subject until quite recently. The work of surveying with a view to ascertaining the configuration of the ocean-bed previous to laying a submarine cable is of vital importance. Between Cadiz and Teneriffe alone, a distance of about seven hundred miles, seventy-three soundings were taken on one expedition, resulting in the discovery of two banks, two coral patches, and four other shoal spots. Some of the inches near these banks were remarkable for their steepness.

FARM.

TREES ON MY NEIGHBOR'S LAND.

If my neighbor's trees, planted near my line, and hanging over on to my land, even if their roots draw subsistence and spread over the border and go foraging among my own, he is entitled to all the fruit, not me.—But, if the fruit falls and lays on my land, a question may arise as to my neighbor's right to go on my land to recover the fruit. This point is supposed not to be clearly settled, though an implied right to enter and recover his fruit would seem to follow. In a New York case the law books report a case of a lady (whose father owned some fruit trees) stood upon the division fence, and undertook to pick cherries from a limb of a tree that overhung a neighbor's land. The neighbor forbade her, and on her persisting, attempted to prevent her by force, and did herpersonal injury, for which he was obliged to pay, through the courts, one thousand dollars. The rights are not all one way, however. I may lop off branches or roots of trees just even to my line of land to my neighbor's trees, but if I use them after lopping, I am liable to pay the owner for their value, or if I exceed my exact line. If a tree stands on a boundary line, part on my, and part on my neighbor's land, then we own it, or its fruit, in common. Neither I nor my neighbor can cut down this tree without obtaining the consent of the other. Nor can I cut off that part extending over my domain, if by so doing I injure the common property. I am not responsible to my neighbor for a thick plantation of trees I may have, that makes my neighbor's house damp and unhealthy, hat is called in law *d mnuma bsque injuria* a loss without injury.) But I am responsible for any damage caused by poisonous trees overhanging my neighbor's property—if his cattle "did eat" and suffer.

If, however, they broke through my fence and coveted my tree to their injury, I am not liable, his cattle then being trespassers. This is in substance the law as laid down in Austin's American Farm Law.

OBJECTS TO DEHORNING.

D. M. Langley, Bourbon, Ind., in a recent issue of the Chicago Tribune, says of dehorning: Why in humanity's name is this criminal cruelty allowed to be practiced by the money-making sharks who prey on the ignorance and credulity of the public? Some Bergh should rise up and bring these offenders to condign punishment for practicing such cruel and unnecessary horrors on the dumb animal, when a far better and easier method of dehorning cattle can be made by anyone without cost, pain or danger. If the calf is taken when but a few weeks old and the little horns just begin to bud and show themselves, and a white-hot iron held over the little horn germ for an instant, no horn will ever appear, and there will be no possible danger of injury to the little dumb animal. No doubt the dehorning man will attempt to laugh the idea to scorn, as it will abolish his profitable vocation, but none the less is it a fact worth remembering in the practice of dehorning cattle.

A LARCH PLANTATION.

The Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture offered in 1876 a prize of one thousand dollars for the best five-acre plantation of the European Larch, 2,700 trees to be planted to the acre. The "Forest and Garden" gives the report of the committee awarding the premium to J. D. W. French of North Andover. The trees were set when a foot high, on poor worn out land, unfit for agricultural purposes, producing nothing but a scant growth of grass, sedge and stunted pitch pines—15,000 on the five acres, four feet apart each way. The trees and setting cost $240. They grew slowly at first, but better afterwards. At the end of the prescribed ten years the largest tree was 25 feet high and 8 inches in diameter, several others about as large, and most of them are 12 feet or more. The experiment appears to have proved that very poor and unproductive soil may be cheaply covered with trees. The awarding committee think that white pine would be quite as successful and much more valuable.

NOTES.

Increase the ventilation of your stables as the weather grows milder.

Straw alone is a poor food, but mixed with cotton or linseed cake, wheat bran and oats and clover hay it makes excellent food.

Buttermilk may be safely fed to sows with pigs, but it is best to begin feeding a small quantity and gradually increase the amount.

Weeds will spring up as early as vegetables, and a watch must be kept for them. The best time to destroy them is when they first appear.

An experienced breeder of swine says that often when hogs are sluggish and indifferent about eating, nothing in the world ails them but toothache.

Soot water is a good and easily made fertilizer for hot plants. It benefits all kinds of plants and clears the soil of worms. Begin using it moderately.

In laying out your work for the season give the garden a liberal share of attention. It may not be labor which will bring great returns in money, but it is certain to do so in family health and comfort.

Professor Whitcher says that a ton of ordinary manure contains only about twenty per cent. of fertilizing material, the remaining eighty per cent. being water. If that is correct, dry manure would be all fertilizing material, which would place it ahead of superphosphate.

Two dollars a ton is about the price paid by the sugar mills in Kansas for sorghum cane delivered. The price seems to us very low. The farmer saves the seed, however, which adds to the profits. Sorghum seed is a very rich stock food, but ought to be ground before being fed.

The bright spring days will cause the young pigs to grow rapidly. Turn them on grass as soon as they are ten weeks old, but gradually at first, or they may have the scours. It will cost but very little to raise a few pigs if they be given the privileges of a small grass plot and fed twice a day.

We import some 16,000,000 dozen eggs a year, for which we pay $2,500,000, and Mr. A. F. Hunter wants to know why we do not produce these eggs ourselves. He answers his own question in the *New England Farmer*, by saying that we have hens enough, but they do not lay as they ought to.

The hens should always be provided with something within which to scratch. Any thing will answer, such as cut-straw, chaff, sawdust, earth, wood ashes, or even sweepings from buildings. Above all things, keep the hens at work during confinement, as they will remain in better health, and prove themselves more productive.

A farmer in the neighborhood of Corinth, Me., having been annoyed by a number of hawks and crows which made their headquarter in one of his trees, set a trap on the end of a long pole, which he fastened to the tree in such a manner that the trap was a little higher than the topmost branch. The result, at last report, was the capture of nine hawks, three owls and one crow.

Several cases of poisoning by strawberries are reported by physicians. There is something antagonistic in the acid of the fruit to some stomachs which results in indigestion. The disturbance makes itself felt by an eruption upon the skin, and sometimes by extreme swelling of the face. This lack of harmony between certain articles of food and the stomach is a curious matter, but instances of it are afforded in nearly every family. One member cannot eat fish, another chicken, etc. Experience alone is able to tell us what to avoid, and in this matter, at least, the unstudied individual is wiser than his physician.

At Saturday's session of the London Conference Rev. John Stonehouse, of Adelaide, whose name figured so prominently recently as being accused of blackmailing hotel-keepers, was deposed from the ministry and expelled from the Church.

A CHAPTER OF TRAGEDIES.

Some Examples of the Wickedness in United States Centres.

On a Sabbath noon, about the middle of last October, the worshippers who were leaving one of the most fashionable churches in Chicago were startled by the sounds of pistol shots and at the sight of one of their number falling to the pavement, apparently dead. The wounded man was a rich banker and his assailant was his step-son. The first has recovered from the five bullet wounds he received, while the second is serving out a brief term of eighteen months for attempting the life of his step-father. On a recent Friday another chapter was added to this tragedy when the wife of the banker and the mother of the prisoner walked into a courtroom in Chicago and

SHOT THE ATTORNEY

of her husband, wounding him twice. The wounded lawyer will probably recover, and the would-be murderess has gone to join her son in prison.

The occurrence illustrates on a conspicuous scale one feature of social life which is becoming so marked in the large American cities. Another phase of it was exhibited a few weeks ago in New York, when a broker was found dead in the yard of the house from which he was seeking to escape in order to avoid disgrace. In the Chicago case the actors were a rich banker of easy social habits, a woman whose only dowry was her beauty and a young man reckless and daring enough to take upon himself to revenge the supposed wrongs of his mother. The reputation of the woman was known to the banker before he made her his wife. He was told that she had had two other husbands from neither of whom had she obtained a legal divorce, but when

SHE CONFESSED HER PAST

to him he averred his readiness to marry her even if the whole world was against her. When, however, he repented of his choice and sought to be rid of his burden he found that the woman whom he had supposed to be only a weak, emotional creature could fight as well as he.

Then followed charges and counter-charges a suit for divorce and ejectment from home, the raking up of old scandals, the hounding of lawyers, the tragedy at the church door and finally the shooting scene of Friday.

And now the public which has been compelled unwillingly to take the part of an audience while this play in real life was being acted before its eyes, must apportion the blame and award the censure. With a full knowledge of all the facts the sympathy of the city in which the tragedy was enacted has gone out to the woman until the last when she attempted to take vengeance in her own hands. The larger share of public censure in such a case is always meted out to the man, and generally this judgment is just.

It is one of the penalties exacted for the greater liberties accorded the male and it is one of the safeguards public opinion throws about

THE DEFENCELESS FEMALE.

And who shall say that the decision is not just? The male actors in these tragedies find that their business and even their social privileges are but little restricted by such escapades, while publicity always brings social ostracism and financial ruin to the female.

Chicago is said to have doubled its population and quadrupled its wealth during the past sixteen years. Those who look only at the surface of things will be dazzled by these figures and the visions of future prosperity they call to the mind's eye. But those who look deeper and estimate the welfare of a nation by the honor and domestic virtue of its people will see in the Hatch and Rawson tragedies the seeds of a social rottenness that must be eradicated, or it will bring ruin to the country, in spite of its marvelous achievements in material wealth.

The Democratic Nominees.

Grover Cleveland, who is to be the eighth American re chosen by his fellow-citizens to the chief honor in their gift, began life under fairly good conditions, but without adventitious help to advancement. His mother was the daughter of an Irish bookseller. His father was a Presbyterian minister. Of this parentage he was born in Cardwell, N. J., March 18, 1837. He received only a country school education, and at 14 years old it was necessary that he should add his mite to the family income. He was a clerk in a country store for $50 a year, but his father's death, leaving a widow and nine children, broke up the family and set the 17-year-old boy afloat in the world. In 1853 he assisted his brother to teach the blind at the institution on Thirty-third street in this city. A friend then offered to send him to college, but he preferred begin the study of law directly. His uncle, L. F. Allen, of Buffalo, helped him to enter the office of Rogers & Bowen, of Buffalo, where he remained until 1863. That his prosperity had already begun, and that, without wealth, he lacked for nothing, sufficiently appears from the fact that he always had something to spare for his mother and sisters and steadily contributed to their support.

Grover Cleveland's first office was that of Assistant District Attorney for Erie County for three years from 1853. He was nominated for District Attorney, but was defeated by Lyman K. Bass. He declined the offer of an Assistant United States District Attorneyship, and in 1870 was elected sheriff. He wanted the income of an office to increase his means, and its leisure for study. He realized his expectations in these respects, and, instead of becoming a commonplace sheriff, he developed into a thriving counsellor at-law. Thus in 1881 he was equal to accepting his party's nomination for mayor, and he was elected by the largest majority ever known in the history of Buffalo. He at once put in practice a principle phrased at a later period, viz.:—"That public office is a trust," and that public affairs should be administered on the principle of private business. His mayoralty attracted attention and approval beyond the bounds of Buffalo, and thus he ran for Governor in 1882, and was elected by a plurality of 192,854. In this conspicuous office he maintained his repute for modest efficiency, honesty and independence, conducting himself with a sole regard for the public good, careless of the effect upon his personal fortunes. His phenomenal majority and his evident capacity for high office commanded for him the nomination for President in 1884. Since then his life has been before the eye of the nation, and needs no rehearsal, now that his nomination repeats the verdict of approval which has followed him in every relation of life.—[N. Y. Times.

Col. King Harman, under secretary for Ireland, over whose salary war has been waged in the Imperial parliament for the greater part of the session, is dead, but as a successor is to be appointed it is not likely that the battle will cease. It is somewhat interesting to note that the Dublin *Freeman* claims that the agitation over the salary bill was largely the cause of Col. Harman's death, when it was the *Freeman's* own party that made the stir and that the deceased had been absent on a voyage to South Africa and back nearly all the time the discussion had been going on.

The net profits of the Canadian Pacific railway for the month of April, inclusive of the South-Eastern railway, were $249,679, as compared with $232,456 for April, 1887. For the four months ending April 30th the net profits were $487,879, against $236,453 for the corresponding period last year.

Miss Margaret Macintyre, a Scotch girl, and the daughter of General Macintyre, of the English army, is a new primadonna soprano who is receiving great praise from London critics of Italian opera.

Philadelphia having made sad havoc in the list of its saloons is now employed in waging war against vice. The moral wave is at its height, and under the pressure of public opinion the police are having a busy time in raiding the haunts of disorderly characters.

Mistress (to new girl): "I had to discharge the last girl on account of her musical inclination; she would insist upon using the piano here and—" Katie Clancy (without turning round): "Oi do not approve av sich conduct in the lady, mum. Oi would not intrude an th' parlor, nor yerself, mum; so fer me, yez kin hev th' peanny put in the kitchen. Oi must continue me music."

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Mobbing an Executioner.

The office of public executioner at Vienna is not a very desirable position. A few days since this official, accompanied by two assistants, went to Trieste to polish off some poor wretch who was under sentence of death. While sipping beer in a *brasserie* they were recognized, and the place was immediately turned into a battlefield. They were mobbed and narrowly escaped with their lives to the nearest police station. The proprietor of the *brasserie* then broke the glasses out of which they had been drinking, and after chopping up the chairs upon which they had been sitting he made a bonfire of them in the street. The principal barber in Trieste was obliged to publish a card in all the local newspapers denying a rumor that the executioner had been shaved in his shop, as in consequence of the story getting abroad every one of his customers refused to continue their patronage.

A Lady Who Saw Napoleon.

Lady Buchan, whose death is recorded at the age of 90 years, was one of the last surviving persons who had a distinct recollection of Napoleon the Great. Her father, Colonel Wilks, was Governor of St Helena in 1815, at the time of Bonaparte's banishment, and on the term of his Governorship expiring, Miss Wilks was desirous of being introduced to the ex-emperor. "I have long heard from various quarters of the superior eloquence and beauty of Miss Wilks, but now I am convinced from my own eyes that report has scarcely done her sufficient justice," said Napoleon to her. "You must be very glad to leave this island," he said. "Oh, no, sire," was the answer, "I am very sorry to go away." "Oh! mademoiselle, I wish I could change places with you." Napoleon presented her with a gold bracelet in memory of this visit. Miss Wilks subsequently married the late General Sir John Buchan, whom she long survived.

It is stated that words hurt nobody; nevertheless, Samson jawed a thousand Philistines to death.

A little girl seeing her mother petting and caressing another child began to show unmistakable signs of jealousy. Her mother remarked; "Why Sadie, I believe you are jealous." "No mamma," she replied, indignantly, "I'm not jealous, but I don't feel comf'able."

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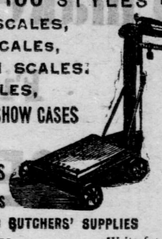

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