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Companies, and similiar institutions. 20
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cents each insertion.

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THE WEEKLY MAIL

WARNING.

Agents of other papers are through the country representing themselves as agents of THE MAIL and offering to take subscriptions at less than advertised rates. Any agent offering to cut on rate should be avoided, as he is almost certain to be a fraud. THE MAIL will not accept subscriptions from these parties at any price.

IMPATIENT OF CRITICISM.

AMERICAN writers are certainly not disposed to ignore the faults and failings of the English, much less to excuse them. Nothing appears to give them more pleassure than to get JOHN BULL on the hip, to expose his weaknesses, and to exhibit him in the least attractive light before the world. But if now and again he turns the tables upon them, and makes it apparent that that is a game at which more than one can play, they find fault. When has there been an exhibition of lawless ness and violence within the bounds of the United Kingdom which has not called forth a storm of unfavourable criticism in which the whole blame has been ultimately traced to the alleged defectiveness of the British Government or the British form of civilization? But now that English journalists have ventured to suggest that there might be some connection between the Cincinnati riot and a system of government which, in the great centres of population, practically gives the balance of political power to the lowest and vilest elements of the community, the sugcestion is attributed to an evil animus and the fancied interest which England | \$13 in the latter. has in decrying the American system of

Even so respectable a journal as the Chicago Inter-Ocean takes this view of the of the clothing worn in the United States the following from the London Daily News

"The whole affair, together with the com ments of the American newspapers on it, bears witness to the popular belief in the bears witness to the popular belief in the charges which Americans so often make against their own institutions. Not only novelists like the authors of 'Democracy' and 'The Bread-winners' complain that the public estate is rotten, that politicians are venal, that even judges may be bought and

To this the Inter Ocean replies that "the picturer of political parties or of "society in such a book as ' Democracy' " must be counted simply as the spleeny "manifestation of low malignity, and the "caricatures of 'The Bread-winners' as exhibitions of resentfulness of a higher "order." But it will be seen that the Daily News refers to other evidence besides novelists and satirists. It refers to the fact that " serious authors in grave " reviews repeat the accusations which are " urged again by reckless humorists." To these authorities, as our Chicago contemporary well knows, the testimony of the most reputable journalists in the United States might have been added. Mr. MURAT HALSTEAD'S appalling description of the state of things in Cincinnati which was the immediate occasion of the outbreak has already been referred to in THE MAIL. No one either in this country or in England would presume to paint the state of things in that city in as dark colours as that gentleman did, who was on the spot, who had the very best means of knowing whereof he affirmed, and whose character as a first-class journalist lent spe-

cial weight to his utterances. If the state of things in Cincinnati could be regarded as exceptional, it might very well be allowed to pass without particular comment ; but if the same causes which produced the riots in that city are at work everywhere throughout the country, unpleasant as the task may be, it is clearly the duty of every American who is interasted in the future well-being of his country to use his influence in order to have it probed to the bottom. On this point we quote the concluding paragraph of an editorial which appeared in the New York Christian Union of the 3rd inst. The Union says:

"The outbreak is local; the evils which reduced it are national. The Century for pril reports some significant figures:—517 murders in the United States in 1883; executions; 118 lynchings, the pro-of executions to murders one to The Century silows a margin and the to fourteen. The lawless execu-

tions twenty-five per cent more than the law-ful ones. What does this mean? It means a terrible failure of justice. It means a criminal law administered to protect the criminal law administered to protect the possibly innocent far more than to punish the certainly guilty. It means a net with meshes so large that a criminal lawyer can get almost any criminal out of it, even after he is caught. But it means more. It means a decay of justice as a public sentiment. It means a lack of education of conscience in the school; a lack of wise, intelligent, resolute government in the family, school, and community. It means a lailure of the Church to preach a God whose government is one of inflexible justice, it means a mandlin mercy which is no mercy, for there can be no servey without justice, as there can be no silver which is no mercy, for there can be no mercy without justice, as there can be no silver lining to the cloud if there is no cloud. It means, too, what the dynamite exportation means, the development of the fire fiend in America. It means that those who sow the wind must resp the whirlwind; and that a city that puts the sceptre into the hand of the liquor interests in careless recklessness of results must expect to pay the penalty of its selfishness and indifference. It means a cry to America for a stronger government, a more inflexible conscience, a wiser and wider education, a more stalwart and muscular religion."

These we take to be words of truth and soberness. They are not the words of an

soberness. They are not the words of an Englishman, but of an American of the Americans; they cannot therefore be supposed to be prompted by any evil animus toward American institutions or American society. They express the sentiments of thousands of the wisest and best men of the nation, who feel that without a foundation of morality and religion-a morality and religion which include the principles of justice, respect for law, and submission to authority—their free popular institutions will prove a delusion and a snare, and the American Republic end where all the republics of the past have ended, in anarchy, to be followed by despo-

HIGH TARIFF AND DEAR

THE tariff "reformers" in the United States will have it that they are afflicted in "their coats, their hosen, and their "hats" by the present scale of duties on imported goods. They are quite sure they have to pay nearly twice as much for their clothing as they would have to pay but for these "villainous imports." But when these complaints come to be examined they are found to have little or no foundation in fact. Someone has been in London, or some other of the great cities of the Old World; and under the stress of circumstances he goes to some "slop" shop and buys a suit of clothes or an overcoat'at about one-half what a first-rate suit, or article of the same kind, would cost him if made to order in a first-class fashionable merchant tailor's in Broadway, New York, and forthwith the fact is made the foundation of an attack upon the fiscal system of the United States. One, for example, tells us that "a broadcloth dress suit which costs \$50 in New York costs only \$22 in London." Another, or perhaps the same person, tells us that a winter beaver overcoat which costs \$35 in the Empire City costs but \$14.50 in the metropolis of the British Empire. And a heavy business suit which costs \$30 in the former of these cities can be bought for

Now the wonder is that if there really

criticism of the English press, and quotes is not imported. Even after paying the duty according to the present tariff and all other charges there would be abroad margin of profit. But the fact is the Americans object to the material, the style, and the workmanship of the English cheap clothing. They insist upon having better clothing and having it better made, and so long as they do so they will have to venal, that even judges may be bought and sold, that bribery has become a finer art than it was in the hands of Walpole. Satirists we may suspect of trying to win celebrity or or notoriety by exaggerating the abuses they describe. But serious authors in grave reviews repeat the accusations which are urged again by reckless humorists of the Western species. Then comes an affair like the Cincinnati rict to prove that the populace believes in the most monstrous and widespread venality. Believing this, why do they not check the mischief by the political power, which is all in their own hands?

To this the Inter Ocean replies that their own and other countries. The man who pays \$30 for a heavy business suit in New York might get an equally service-able suit for half that price fin the same city if he would only go to the right place for it. But he would not be seen going into one of these places. He must go into a fashionable street and to a fashionable establishment, and of course he has to pay for the luxury. But when he goes to London or Paris he is perhaps not so fastidious, or possibly he does not know the difference; and when he happens to make a purchase in one of these cheap establishments, especially if he has just been listening to a free trade lecture, or reading free trade literature, he runs away with the idea that he has been the victim

of the unrighteous tariff all his days! There is no doubt that if a man wants a first-rate West-of-England suit he will have to pay more for it either in New, York or Toronto than he would have to pay for it in London. But this sort of clothing is among the luxuries indulged in chiefly by the wealthy, and they can afford to pay the tax upon it. If, as we learn from the Chicago Inter-Ocean, a good serviceable all-wool suit can be bought in that of the at prices varying according to quality, from \$8 to \$15, surely there is no reason for anyone going sans sulotte or railing against the tariff so far as the price of clothing is

BDITORIAL NOTES. The New York Times gravely informs its readers that an "unfortunate wife was killed at Troy, N.Y., while cooking her husband's breakfast in a fearful manner." It is a sadly solemn fact that there are a great many wives not only in the United States, but in this Canada of ours, who cook their husbands' breakfasts "in a fearful manner," but it is not often that punishment overtakes them as signally as in the case of the wife of Troy.

If there be any truth in the discovery which a Cornwall young man claims to have made, the modern waltz will soon go out of date. He was much pazzled to find, after an evening's indulgence in the giddy whirl,

that his ankles were marked with am black and blue spots. He also rememb experiencing a peculiar sensation while dans ing, as if somebody were peppering him with shot. It now turns out that the explanation of the mystery is that some ladies are in th habit of wearing Smail leaden bullets in th edge of their dresses in order to make them hang properly. The votaries of Terpsichors will therefore have to make up their minds to receive a battering without murmur, or

else give up the waltz. The Bartholdi statue of Liberty is now finished and on exhibition in Paris. It is the largest known colossus of either ancient or modern times, measuring from the base to the top of the torch 151 feet. The colesus of Rhodes, one of the wonders of the world. had an elevation of 131 feet; the statue Nero, by Zenodorus, 119 feet; the Memnon at Thebes, 62 feet, and the Olympian Jupiter of Phydias, 43 feet. Of modern c statues, that of the German warrior Hermann near Detmold, in Westphalia, is 92 feet height; that of Carlo Borromeo, overlooking Lake Maggiore, is 77 feet. So that Bartholdi's statue, for which it is so difficult to raise money enough in New York to erect a pedestal, as twenty feet higher than the tallest ancient colossus and 59 feet higher

than any modern work of art.

Gastronomy should be regarded as one of the fine arts, and not handed over to every ignorant country girl, who neither knows nor cares the first thing about the chemistry of food. For it profiteth us little if we be arrayed more gloriously than the peacock in his pride, or be as rich as the fabled Crossus, if our lives are rendered a torment by the demon of dyspepsia. In France the memory of chefs like Vatel, Carême, and Bechamel are as green in the hearts of the epigures of Paris as the traditions of Le Petit Caporal are preserved by his "children." The cablegrams announce the death of a great chef. Adelphe Dugléré, better known as Adolphe to the elegants of Paris, has gone over to join the silent majority. But those who have ever visited the Café Anglais, and tasted the exquisite plats of this mattre, will not readily forget this artist of the kitchen, who has passed away at the ripe old age of eighty years, preserved in health and strength by

dining at his own table. Winning Applause.

Fannie Horton, a once selebrated actress, won her first applause in a somewhat singular manner. During her performance in a particular scene she was loudly hissed, when, advancing to the footlights, she aaked: "Which do you dislike—my playing or my person?"

The playing, the playing! was the answer from all parts of the house. "Well," she returned, "that consols me; for my playing may be bettered, but my person I cannot alter!" The audience was so struck with the ingenuity of this retort that they immediately applanded as loudly as they had the moment before condemned her; and from that night she improved in her acting, and soof became Winning Applance she improved in her acting, and soon be a favourite with the public.

When did the term "red tape" become equivalent to official obstruction? Johnson in 1755, after defining tape as a narrow fille or band of linen," quotes Gay:— This pouch that's ty'd with tape
Till wager that the prize shall be my due.
This quotation, which has been reprinted
scores of times, is wrong, for Gay wrote
("Shepherd's Week," 1714, page 5; Poems,
1720, page 79):—

This pouch, that ty'd with tape of reddish hue. Fill wager that the prize shall be my due. An advertisement in the Public Intelligencer. December 6, 1658, offers a reward for the restoration of "a little bundle of papers tied with a red tape which were lost on Friday last was a sevennight between Worcester house and Lincoln's inn."

A doctor, in the Landes, as in Sologne or Vendée, has no bed of roses to lie upon. He is in constant antagonism with a rival pro-fessional, the sorcerer, or witch healer, who

cures ague and fever by the aid of simples and charms; and he finds himself eternally thwarted by those maleficent hags, the "wise women," or "disuses," who are the pest of rural France, and who negative every precept he can utter as to fresh air, cleanliness for the he can utter as to fresh air, cleanliness for the sick, and especially the hygenic conditions necessary for the rearing of weakly children. It may seem scarcely credible that in the nineteenth century there should be crones who make a living by preaching dirt, vermin, and neglect as essential for the health of the young; but every village practitioner from Tours to Bayonne knows, to his vexation, that such is the case. Medical science does not receive, in the country, the unhesitating respect which it meets with in the great towns. If a rural doctor is also a skilled veterinary surgeon, as sometimes happens. well and good. The curs of a lame horse or a sick cow does more to influence the bucolic mind than the most eloquent of expositions.

Our Debt to the Ideal of the Virgin Mary.
Not so, however, with the essentially feminine type of Christianity, which finds its natural expression in the ideal of tenderness and pure emotion represented by the Virgin Mary. For, whatever may be our opinion as to the theological soundless of the Roman Catholic veneration for the Virgin, there can be no doubt that the elevation of this womanly ideal has profoundly influenced the course of civilization. In other ages of the world great respect has been paid to the idea of perpetual virginity, but in the Catholic reverence for the Virgin Mary a redeeming and ennobling element has been supplied with throws a halo around the name of woman, and lifts us into a higher sphere of emotion. Of course, the woman of the future cannot be molded entirely in accordance with the saintly ideal to traverse the ages unobscured by the clouds of earth is of very great value to us in estimating the quality of woman's influence. If it does no more, it plainly shows how important has been the change produced by Christianity; and it also shows how closely related are the advancement of Christianity and the emancipation of women. Our Debt to the Ideal of the Virgin Mary

A Gander as a Witness. A very singular case, which reminds us of the judgment of Solomon, is mentioned by an Indian paper as having been heard before a certain Mofussil court the other day. It is almost unnecessary to say that the judge was not a native, bewildered with the responsibilities of criminal jurisdiction. The plaintiff was a gentleman's cook, the defendant a notorious thief, and the chief witness. tiff was a gentleman's cook, the defendant a nosorious thief, and the chief witness—a gander. The bird, it appears, was a great pet, and was appropriated by the defendant. The plaintiff having recognized the bird in the bazaar brought this suit. There was hard and make a no both sides, and much historical bazaar brought this suit. There was hard swearing on both sides, and much hissing from the gander. At last the judge ruled that the goose should decide the case for itself. The parties were ordered out of court, and the gander put upon the table. The defendant was then recalled and ordered to take away the bird. But no sconer did he approach the table than he was assailed with every symptom of a gander's utter abhorrence. The plaintiff was now admitted, and the bird at once rushed to his bosom. The judge was affected, pleaders shed tears, and the bird was at once restored to the happy home from which it had been so ruthlessly abducted.

Alone exhibition-Picture of an old bache-

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

Items of Interest to Teachers Parents and Others.

THE MANITOBA SCHOOL SESTEM

The city of Halifax spent \$63,979,30 on its

Common schools during the past year. This is an average of \$11.37 per pupil.

Miss Marean, of the Toronto Kindergarten, has commenced a course of lectures to the Normal School students. A number of the Kindergarten.

Kindergarten.

Kindergarten.

The Ontario School of Art is to be moved from the Education Department to the Normal School. The room at present occupied by the School of Art will be used as a sample room, in which will be exhibited various kinds of school furniture.

Hon. Mr. Ross, Minister of Education, will attend the conversions of Mr. chon. Mr. Ross, Minister of Education, will strend the convocation of Victoria University, Cobourg, to day and to-morrow, and Friday he will attend a convention of the inspectors and teachers for the section east of Kingston, at Brockville, Matters relating to school law, and the Superamuation Fund will be diagnosed.

The Quebec Protestant teachers recommen The Quebec Protestant teachers recommend that the sessions of the Normal School ought to shortened to permit the teachers of the school to be brought into contact with the teachers of the province at their associations. It is suggested that a similar plan might be put into force here with advantage both to the Normal School masters and the Public school teachers.

the Normal School masters and the Public school teachers.

General Eston, the United States Commissioner of Education, in a recent address said that there have been given for education in the United States in the past ten years over \$61,000,000 by private individuals of wealth, and that annually there are 9,000,000 in attendance at the Public schools, and an annual expenditure for these schools of \$80,000,000 from the public treasury.

So, 000,000 from the public treasury.

The demand for cheap teachers in Ontario is very detrimental to the cause of education, as it drives many who are qualified to teach into other pursuits, and places in their stead persons inexperienced and incompetent for the work. When teachers show the people that they are getting the worth of their money by the work done in the schools, they will more cheerfully furnish the means necessary to pay for this valuable work, and, do it more cheerfully and promptly.—Ex.

The Minister of Education continues to make improvements in the internal arrangements of the Education Department. He has ordered the small book and stationery store which was kept open in the Normal School building for the alleged benefit of the Normal and Model School students to be closed. It has lately never been anything more than a soft situation for one of the clerks. The Normal School students will certainly not regret its closing.

cierks. The Normal School students will certainly not regret its closing.

It is probable that Dr. Hodgins, Deputy Minister of Education, will commence a course of lectures to the Normal School students on school law and regulations. This subject has been neglected for the last few years, and the students who graduated from the Normal School knew comparatively little about it. This, no doubt, accounts for the endless number of disputes which have arisen between teachers and trustees, but which could easily have been averted had either party a knowledge of the law and regulations.

Too many teachers have almost no general Too many teachers have almost no general information. This is a very unfortunate fact. The state superintendent of Wisconsin holds that the teacher who does not keep "intelligently abreast of the events of the day is not fit to take charge of a school." Every teacher should take a daily newspaper. or if that is not possible, a good weekly. He should spend a portion of each school day in giving the pupils a brief account of the important events that have transpired on the preceeding day. Such ad exercise would be profitable and interesting to the pupils.

The school system of Manitoba, a correspondent writes, it modelled after that of Ontario to a great extent, but it is widely different in some respects. We have no Separate schools here, as in the East, but the

Separate schools here, as in the East, but the Catholic and Protestant schools are two distinct and independent branches of the one general system, and no Catholic can be taxed for the support of a Protestant school, nor any Protestant for the support of a Catholic school. The school-rate is always levied on this principle, but the Government gives a grant of \$100 a year to each school of both divisons. Parhaps nothing also indicates the grant of \$100 a year to each school of both divisons. Perhaps nothing else indicates the growth of population in the North-West in the past few years better than the great increase in the number of the schools established in all parts of the country. In 1871 there were only 16 schools and \$16 pupils in Manitoba all told; but in 1881 the number had account to 128 schools and 4.919 pupils, as toba all told; but in 1881 the number had grown to 128 schools and 4,919 pupils, as shown by the incomplete returns already in. The standard of qualification is very high, but not quite so technical, as in some of our Eastern provinces. The settlers of Manitoba have this advantage over those of Dakota, where the teachers in most of the rural districts are of the poorest grade, and generally girls, whose education is very superficial indeed.—Canadian Gazette.

Aldrich's Sleeve-Links.

The statement is now made that Mr. Aldrich has abandoned his plan of writing the his of N. P. Willis for the American Men of life of N. P. Willis for the American Men of Letters series for want of time, which reminds me that when Mr. Aldrich began to collect material for this biography he called upon Mrs. Eddy, Mrs. Willis' daughter, asking for letters and memorials of her father. In the course of the call Mr. Aldrich showed her him will be the call Mr. Aldrich showed In the course of the call Mr. Aldrich showed her his cuff-buttons. "Do you recognize these?" he asked. "Certainly I do," she answered; "how came you by them?" "I was calling upon Mrs. Fields the other day," Mr. Aldrich answered, "and she gave them to me with the remark, 'Lord Beaconsfield gave these to N. P. Willis, and N. P. Willis gave them to Mr. Fields, and now I want you to wear them." "That is all very fine," Mrs. Eddy observed, "but I gave the buttons to Mr. Fields myself. He wanted something that had belonged to father, and afterward used to delight in saving that he wore the ouff-buttons of N. P. Willis and the collar-stud of Charles Dickens. As for Beaconsfield, he never saw them. I bought them myself in a most unromantic shop in Broadway." "Well, don't tell," the caller said, lainfning; "the bigger story is a good deal better." But he boasted of Beaconsfield's sleeve-links no more.

The sloister was really the living-place of the menks. Here they pursued their daily avocations, here they taught their schools, they transacted their business, they spent their time, and pursued their studies, always in seciety, co-operating and consulting, and, as a rule, knowing no privacy. "But a monk always lived in a cell !" I think you will be inclined to object. The scoper you get rid of that selection the better. Until Henry II. founded the Carthusian Abbey of Witham, in 1176, there was no such thing known in England as a monk's cell, as we understand the term. It was a peculiarity of the Carthusian order, and when it was first introduced it was regarded as a startling novelty for any privacy or anything approaching solitude to be tolerated in a monastery. The Carthusian system never found much favour in England. The Carthusians never had more than nine houses all told, the discipline was too rigid, the rule too severe, the loneliness too dreadful for our tastes and for our climate. In the thirteenth century, if I mistake not, there were only two monasteries in England is which monks or nuns could boast of having any privacy, any little corner of their own to turn into, any place where they could enjoy the luxury of retirement, any private study used as every boy newadays, in a school of any pretensions, expects to have provided for himself, and without which we assume that nobody could read and write for an hour. The eleister was really the living-place o

18 CANNED FOOD POISONOUS?

An Interesting Discussion in New York An Interesting Discussion in New York,
At the regular meeting of the Medico-Legal
Society, in Mott Memorial hall, New York,
on Wednesday evening, Dr. J. G. Johnson,
of Brooklyn, read a paper on "Poisoning by
Canned Fruits and Mesta," Representatives
of the canned goods manufacturers and the
editors of several of the trade papers were
present. Dr. Johnson said that in March
last he was called to see a family in Brooklyn
who were suffering from poison. The family
consisted of six persons, and he found that
they had eaten for lunch some bread and butter and z can of stewed tomatoes. Immediately afterward they

All BECAME VERY ILS

ALL BECAME VERY ILL

with burning pains at the pit of the stomach, dryness of the shroat, and bright red eraptions of the skin, and one of them was in a state of coma. The doctor found the can from which the tomatoes had been taken and showed it to a tinsmith, who declared the lid to have been soldered on with muriatic amaigam. The acid is put in the groove in which the lid fits with a brush, and he came to the conclusion that some had dropped from the brush in this operation into the can, and in that way had caused the illness of his patients. He stated that in the city of Baltitimors there were fifty-seven firms engaged exclusively in selling what are known to the trick as "econds," which he defined as meaning doubtful or unsound goods, and that there was a law in the State of Maryland prohibiting the use of muriatic acid in seal-

there was a law in the State of Maryland prohibiting the use of muriatic acid in sealing up the cans. He closed by giving the following rules to be followed in buying cauned goods to avoid purchasing unsound or tainted meats or fruits:

"Every can should be examined, and if two holes are found to have been punched in trake the can immediately to the Board of Health, with its contents, and give the name of the grocer from whom it was bought." The reason the second hole is punched is that the can has been found to be a "swell," that is, the head has been bulged out by the gases caused by fermentation, and the can has been "reprocessed," or put in a hot water bath a second time, and a second opening made to allow these gases to escape.

"Reject every can that does not show the golden line of resin around the edge of the solder of the cap, the same as is seen on the

solder of the cap, the same as is seen on the seam of the side of the can!" All others, the doctor claimed, were sealed with muriation

"Reject any and every can that shows any rust around the cap on the inside of the head of the can." Rust proves that there was air inside, and consequently fermenta-

"Reject any can that does not bear the manafacturer's name."

"Before buying press the bottom of the can
up, and if the contents are decomposed, the
tin will rattle like the bottom of the oiler of

up, and if the contents are decomposed, the tin will rattle like the bottom of the olier of your sewing-machine. If the contents are sound, the bottom will be solid and impossible to puth up."

After Dr. Johnson had concluded, Dr. Feeney, of Brooklyn, read a short paper stating that he had been called to attend a child of 7 years last Tuesday, who had eaten some canned apples, and exhibited the same symptoms of poison described by Dr. Johnson. He acknowledged that he had not had an analysis made, and so based his opinion simply on the symptoms shown.

Mr. H. T. Going, representing the Canned Goods Exchange of Baltimere, then took the floor and began by asking Dr. Johnson where he got his information relative to the methods used in canning goods and the several assertions made in his paper. The doctor answered that he obtained most of them from a very exhaustive article published some time ago in a New York newspaper. Mr. Going then said that that there was no mention made of muriatic acid in the laws of Maryland, and that the 57 houses in Baltimore who sold goods known as "seconds" were perfectly qualified in doing son as it simply who sold goods known as "seconds" were perfectly justified in doing so, as it simply implied that the fruit sold in that grade was

statistics, showing that last year there were 60,000,000 dozen cans exported, and that if muriatic acid was such a deadly compound as it was used in the trade, it would have killed millions of people. Then Mr. Kemp, of the firm of Kemp & Day, who are furnishing the supplies for the Greely expedition, said:—"Now, I've been in the business thirty odd years, and I've got a sen of 19, who is 6 feet high and weighs 157 pounds, and can kick a ball or row a boat with anyone. He has been brought up from his earliest infancy on canned godds, and he is a living example of their harmlessness. The muriatic acid is diluted by 7 parts of water. I was speaking last week to the doctor who is going on the Greely expedition about this very subject, and asked him what effect a moderate quantity of this dilution would have on a man. He said if it had any effect it would be beneficial." The speaker asked Dr. Johnson if he had any analysis made of the tomatoes he thought had poisoned his patients. The doctor said that they were all eaten, but that he had sent the can to the chemist of the Board of Health, who was present. When that gentleman was called upon to state the result of his investigation, he said that there was not enough tomatoes left in the can to analyze, and he could find no trace of poison. Then Mr. Kemp turned to the medical men present and asked if any one of them had ever heard of a case of poisoning from eating potted goods where the analysis showed traces of poison. a case of poisoning from eating posted goods where the analysis showed traces of poison-ing, and they acknowledged that they never had.

had.

Dr. Johnson had brought over several cans
of fruit, one that had five holes punched in
the lid and a bottom that ratifed like theatrical thunder. This he claimed to be decomposed, but was very much taken aback when Mr. Kemp volunteered to eat the entire con-tents of the can then and there if he would have it opened.

"What man has dope man may do," has long been a favourite maxim of the moralists and the copy-books, but it is reserved for the philosophy of the mining camp to demonstrate that "what man has done woman may do also." Amid the general din of the saloon, says a correspondent, and rising above the general confusion, the clink of glasses against bottles, and the tinkling sound of ivory chips may be heard the words:—"Queen high," "pair kings," "bets two beans," and the like uttered in a soft but penetrating voice which attracts one on entering the door. Making my way to a corner of the room, and elbowing a path cautiously through a pack of meh, I saw a remarkable sight. Before one of the ordinary poker tables sat a woman of no ordinary beauty. The traces of refinement had not yet been obliterated by coarse associations and reckless dissipation. She was dressed in a tight-fitting gown, fitting about the bust like the walst of a riding habit, and adorned with a double row of staring gilt buttons. On her head was a jaunty jockey cap of blue, but its little visor shaded a face whose delicate lines and marked individuality would in any other place have secured for its possessor immediate notice as a cultivated, intellectual power. Yet there she sat, dealing the cards with a graceful ease born evidently of long practice in similar scenes. Careless of the rough talk and ribaid jokes of the men the chips, paid losses, replied to the sallies of the men, and attended to business with a devilish insouciance and calmness which was simply horrible. A more painful sight I never saw, for there was a refinement of wickedness about the scene which robbed it of the vileness of the scene which robbed it of the vileness of the scene which robbed it of the vileness of the scene which robbed it of the vileness of the scene which robbed it of the vileness of the scene which robbed it of the vileness of the scene which robbed it of the vileness of the scene which robbed it of the vileness of the scene which robbed it of the vileness of the

MILITARY MATTERS.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Frederick FishWygra Bart, will be nominated for the coloneley of the 3rd Hussars,

The honorary colonelcy of the 3rd Hussars has fallen vacant by the death in London, in his 5let year, of General Sir George Henry Lockwood, K.C.B.

The issue of the new warrant with respect to the Army Pay Department has been unavoidably postponed, and it will not appear for some weeks to come.

The Colonial Office recognizing the excel-

The Colonial Office, recognizing the excellent work performed under circumstances of exceptional difficulty by Mator-Genral R. G. A. Luard, when commanding the Canadian militia, will, it is stated, confer upon that officer the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

George.

The Army and Navy Journal of New York says:—"Sarah E. E. Seeley, who served in the war as an orderly under the name of Frank Thompson, has received a pension from the Government. She was noted in the army for her bravery and decision, dashing about in the thickest of the fight, carrying despatches from 'commander to subordinates. The doctor who passed Miss Seeley at the time of her enlistment must have been unusually young and inexperienced."

A shocking massacre was committed recently by one of the soldiers of the 19th infantry regiment, quartered in the barracks at Naples. Having taken offence at some of his comrades for calling him a tinker, he waited until bedtime, and, immediately after the signal for extinguishing the lights was given, took down his rifle and commenced firing induscriminately among them. Before he could be secured he had discharged no fewer than fifty-seven shots, killing three men on the spot and wounding eight more, one of whom died soon after being taken to the hospital, while five of the others are reported to be in a hopeless state.

The Norwegian Corps of Skaters, a force peculiar to the army of that country, are a body of soldiers, armed with rifles, who can be manœuvred upon ice or over the snow-fields of the mountains with a rapidity equal to that of the best-trained cavalry. The skates used are admirable adapted for travelling over a rough, and best-trained. skates used are admirable adapted for travel-ling over rough and broken ice or frozen snow, being six inches broad and between nine and ten inches long. In ascending steep slopes the men take a zigzag course, tacking up the mountain side as a ship does against a head wind. As an instance of the speed at which they can go, it is mentioned that a messenger despatched, from Roeraas at three o'clock in the morning arrived at Drontheim at half-past nine in the evening of the same at half-past nine in the evening of the same day, having consequently accomplished one hundred and twenty miles in eighteen hours

and a half. and a half.

It will no doubt be a great disappointment to the Canadian rifle team that has been pieked from the Dominion to compete at the Wimbledon meeting of 1884 when they learn that it has been decided by the Council of the National Rifle Association to discontinue all "Snider" competitions. The abolition of the Snider at Wimbledon is considered a move in the right direction by the authorities at home, but even there, where the Intending competitors are given every facility for praccompetitors are given every facility for pra-tising with the improved weapon, namely the Martini-flenry, which is the recognize service arm, there will be much disappoint ment felt by many to find that their chance as also those in Canada, will have the Mar tini-Henry issued to them, but in the mean-time there is little opportunity left to the Canadian team to perfect themselves with this weapon.

VOCAL CULTURE

who sold goods known as "seconds" were perfectly justified in doing so, as it simply implied that the fruit sold in that grade was not as large or as fine as in the other grades, but it was equally

GOOD AND WHOLESOME.

He also said that the muristic acid used in sealing up the cans was so greatly diluted with water that a person sauld drink a amaliquantity without feating any ill effects.

Barrett, the editor of the Trade, read some statistics, showing that last year there were 60,000,000 dozen cens exported, and that if muristic acid was such a deadly company. Ingenious Device for Improving the Voice earned German began some years ago an

THE NATURE OF THE HUMAN VOICE, in the course of which he found that the throat bears a perfect analogy to an organ pipe, and that the differences in pitch and quality between any two human voices are due to the differences in the size and construction of the throats by which they are respectively produced. Thus a long, wide throat gives a deep base note, a narrow or shorter throat gives a temporary and a diff horter throat gives a tenor note, and a still narrower or shorter throat produces the high soprano. The quality of the note is affected by the sensitiveness of the mucous membrane lining the throat. If this membrane is thin and delicate, the note will be clear and resonant; while if it is thick, the throat will produce only dull or harsh notes. Upon the basis of these facts the doctor undertook to applicate at will regulate at will

THE CHARACTER OF ANY VOICE. THE CHARACTER OF ANY VOICE.

He proceeded to alter the length of the human throat by means of rubber tubes. Borrowing a small boy for the purpose of naking experiments, he inserted in his throat a tube four inches long, thus increasing by an inch and a half the length of the vibrating column of air. The result was that the boy's voice instantly became a deep bass, lower, in fact, than that of the late Carl Formes. Next he substituted for the four iach tube a narrow three-inch tube, and the boy thereupon sang nearly an octave higher than Patti. Continuing his experiments, the doctor found that he could, by means of twenty-four different tubes, provide the boy with TWENTY-FOUR DIFFERENT VOICES,

varying in pitch and quality. The experiments were without exception successful, and the doctor's theory was completely established. It is evident that this discovery is one of the utmost importance. Hereafter opera managers will have to engage but a single star with a complete set of pipes, for such a singer will be able to appear one night as a soprano, another as a tenor, and another as a contralto, a baritone, or a basso. The manager, instead of paying an enormous sum for this star, can manufacture him—or her—out of a cheap chorus singer at the mere cost of the star's rubber tubes. Concert singing will, however, be practically ruined by the German doctor's tubes, for every man can provide himself with his own set of tubes and do his own singing. The tubes will also be of use in other fields than that of music. The stern mother-in-law can reprove and rebuke with mother-in-law can reprove and rebuke with double effect if she uses a bass tube, and speaks in low C, and the astute lover, by a judicions use of a fine beritage or the particles or the particl dictions use of a fine baritone or tenor stop, will be able to make an impression upon a heart which has refused to When every man tones of his natural voice. When every man becomes his own organ and can play on him-self with perfect skill the world will become as musical as a cage of singing birds, and a harsh voice will be treated as a wilful outrage on public decency.

Jith Hurst did not turn up to fight Dempsey in New York on the night of May I. The stakes, \$200, were given to Dempsey.

President Lincoln accepted a challenge to fight a duel, and chose swords for weapons. When the combatants met on the Missouri side of the Illinois river the challenger's second objected to the length of Lincoln's arms and legs, which he claimed placed his friend at a great disadvantage. Lincoln said that was just the point he had in view when he selected the weapons. He said he was thankful to the seconds for selecting such a fisting place for the fight—in sight of the penitentiary. The whole situation was so droll that they all indulged in a hearty laugh, which reminded Lincoln of a capital story which he told while the surgeon was packing up his box of tools. The parity then returned to town, took a few drinks, and declared the account square. The principals were ever after the best of friends.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The earliest mention of porter as a beverage is probably the following in Nicholas Amherst's Terre Fittus for May 22, 1721: "We had rather dine at a cook's shop upon beef, cabbage and porter than tug at an oar or ros in a dark, stinking dungeon.

Fortress Monroe, Virginia, is the largest fort in the world, covering an area of 70 acrea. It was built in 1817, and to the mninitiated looks almost impregnable. In shape the forl is an irregular hexagon, two sides facing the water, while the other four command the land approaches.

By the death of the Hon. Chief Justice Spragge the Executive Committee of the Diocese of Toronto loses one of its most valued members. The Evangelical Churchman, in a nine-line obitnary notice of the Chief Justice and of Mrs. Spragge, speaks highly of the late Chief Justice's "private and official virtues."

A great Mohammedan University will pro-

A great Mohammedan University will pro-bably be established at Hyderabad, as the young Nizamhas taken up Mr. Wilfred Blunt a suggestion of a university at some central point in India, for the dissemmination of Mohammedan learning and the increased propa-gation of the faith. Mr. Blunt offers to enlow the first professorship.

dow the first professorship.

The English Baptist Handbook for 1884 reports:—Two thousand five hundred and ninety-three churches, 3,738 chapels, 1,939 pastors in charge, 304,802 members, 437,187 Sunday scholars. The number of churches has decreased in the past ten years, though the number of chapels has increased from 3,172 to 3,738. During the same period the increase in Sunday scholars has been about 100,000.

A nervous citizen of one of the outer wards had a neighbour's wife arrested last Saturday on the charge of being a nussance. He said she stayed in his house nearly all the time for two days and nights, during which time she never ceased talking for a moment. In defence she said that she had been laid up with the numps for two weeks and hadn't been able to say a word to anybody, and she felt that she would die if she couldn't get to talk

One of the inhabitants of Lookout Mountain came down to Chattanooga the other day and reported a wild man roaming about who is of giant size and as hairy as a New-foundland dog, and as well as he can guess about nine feet high and will weigh near 500 pounds—his eyes giving light equal to the moon—an appearance of the most frightful nature and growls equal to the lion, causing the people in that section to remain home of nights with closed doors and well fastened.

The newest craze is finger-nail cameo, doing a rushing business cutting miniature portraits on finger-nails. He has recently invented an etching process, by which he can produce an excellent, likeness of a person on a nail in less than half an hour. His patrons are mostly young men, who want portraits of their eweethearts. Some of them pay as high as \$50 for the job, but a majority are satisfied with cheaper work. The picture will last about four months, that being the

average life of a nail. A Bible agent stopped at a rather pretentioushouse in Pittsfield. There was an evident desire on their part to buy a book, but there was a difference of opinion as to whether the book to be bought should be a 25 cent or a \$1 copy. The wife was attracted by the or a \$1 copy. The wife was attracted by the morocory and git. The husband wasn't a hit fascinated by the binding. They retired to a corner for consultation, and after argument the man reported to the peddier: "We'll take the one for a quarter. There's just as much news in it as there is in the one that's four times as big and ten times as costly."

The proprietor of a popular saloon in St. Louis kept missing money from the cash drawer. Finally he began to suspect one of the barkeepers on the night turn, to whom he gently hinted his snapicion. Still the money went, and at last he charged the suspected narty with taking it. He indignantly recented

in a population of 21,191,876—about fifteen of 38,588,371—about seventeen per cent. It 1880 there were 10,065,963 in a population of 50,153,866-a little over twenty per cent. The population has increased since 1800 nine-fold; the number of evangelical communi-cants twenty-seven fold, or three times as

A Paraguayan horseman found a babe lying A Paraguayan horseman found a babe lying under a paim leaf on the banks of Guazu-Cauriver, which led him to suspect that something was going wrong. Riding to the edge of the high bank, he saw a huge giboia in the act of swallowing a hude woman. Tying his two lassoes together he fastened around the fainting, half swallowed form of the woman, and dragged it quivering and palpitating from the mouth of the monster. The woman had gone to the river to take her morning bath, and had just disrobed herself when she felt herself tightly folded in the cold, relentless embrace of this terror of the forest.

It is stated that there is likely to be a per-

It is stated that there is likely to be a per-troleum boom at Three Rivers, as strong evitroleum boom at Three Rivers, as strong evidence is manifest in several counties around that progressive town where oil springs exist. The official report of the late Sir William Logan and several living geologists indicate the existence of petroleum all along the north shore of our great river from the capital to the city. The provincial mining engineer has surveyed the lands specially referred to, and recommends boring for oil to take place so as to test the gas now being emitted from the ground. A company with \$10,000, he thinks, would be well rewarded for its enterprise.

In the duel between Barron and Decatur. at Bladensburg, shortly after the close of the war of 1812, both fell at the first fire, which war of 1812, both iell at the first fire, which was delivered at eight paces, each thought the other mortally hurt. They held a friendly parley while the surgeons were trying to plug the holes they had made in each other. Both expressed the deepest regret for what they had done, an abology was offered for the offence, and all was forgiven. Decatur died, but Barron lived under the dark shadow of the deed for several years, his life being almost worthless, partly from the effects of his wound, but mainly from remorse.

A correspondent of an Atlanta paper states as a solid fact that fashionable tailors in A correspondent of an Atlanta paper states as a solid fact that fashionable tailors in Philadelphia make a great many fall suits for ladies, after the pattern of men's suits. These are mostly worn by them when but on larks by gaslight, yet not a few, even among those of the highest respectability, venture on the street with them in broad daylight. A wig, moustache, and bronze powder so changes their appearance that their most intimate friends would not recognize them. They have to wear the trousers a good while before they dare venture out in them. Some wear them about the house in connection with their other clothes until they become with their other clothes until they become nsed to them.

The wife of President Gonzales, of Mexico. The wife of President Gonzales, of Mexico, who is the mother of his ten children, is now living in Texas. About a year ago she left him, alleging that he neglected and maltreated her. Being very independent and high spirited, she announced that she would make her own living. She rented a shop in the most fashionable quarter of the city of Mexico and opened a millinery store, in front of which she had erected a large sign, on which was written:—'The wife of Manuel Gonzales. President of Mexico fashionable which was written:—"The wife of Manuel Gonzales, President of Mexico, fashionable milliner." For a time she did a rashing

A Parisian Monstrosity Head of Parisian men and wom

A NEW T

Parisian men and wome qui vive for a new sensats. Tem Thumb was on exhi quantity of letters from whose too susceptible hes had made an impression.

The Chinese and Belgr little successes, and the everybody out, he was so so utterly, utterly too, sa But another and a greate monstrosity; so striking, that his conquests will by the score. A youth wo fa calf and the sweetest How will Parisian beauty How will Parisian beaut ous calf of a tenor THE TENOR, OR

as you piease, called at the other day to let the his head and hear his voice This cross-examination that Emile Boudon was ance to the fact that his few days before Emile blood of the animal spurin accordance with welllaws, produced Emile's Emile's lines were n

places as a child. The less little wretches, chase dirty streets, pelted him and mo-o-o-o after him is and mo-o-o-o-o after him is ive manner.

For this reason he coul and his education has be but let him take heart, first popular tenor who write, and if he ever structure and if he ever structure his love letters.

Now could note Emile 1. Nor could poor Emile

day labourer in the hand. The peasants LOOKED UPON HIM whose parents sinned ing him at birth, and the stop work to stare at i

the employer.
So poor Emile was toll turned to his father's litt himself useful in chopping the cattle to water. him in his misfortune, stuck-up calves tried to But the enterprising

café concert, who happe he farm to see the cal He found Emile in a c SINGING TO HIMSELF " Bravo-bravissimo -

cried the enraptured ma gaged now. We'll talk a
He was dumfounded.
Emile had a tenor voi
randy aud as clear as cry
They left for Paris at o
had had a few weeks' mu
is remarkable, not only
soy), he rushed him t
yaro to be passed upon by
After. Emile had been
the better halt of a bot
dry, they led him to the
To quote the words To quote the words
so strange as to hear the
to Gentil issuing fro
mouth."
Emile sang "Ah qu
dat," from "La Dame
dinors," from "Faust,"
from the "Postillion d

from the "Postillion of A DIGNIFIED Now He was Ruffled b Foote, the English wager that he would up certain head waiter at a had the name of being

with three friends-an an eye, a cavalry officer The precious quartet er the four corners of the the waiter, who came in nary assumption of digr against their uncerement him. "Waiter?" cried neer, "come and take adding, as the waiter stion, "and while you hake out my eye," "Ye tion, "and while yo take out my eye." "Yo the startled dignitary, ion't you understand En Eye glass and glass eye and the waiter reconnoily as they lay in the pair man eyeing a watch that ped. Just then the thouted in his turn, "Velvee and pow that I glove; and now that I my arm." Glove and h

touch and the waiter

ALL TUMBLIN

like a mosaic puzzle, away when the one-leg Waiter, pull off my st may as well pull off my waiter shudderingly con peating every prayer stantly the previously cork leg gave way, and dignity on his august ballimb quivering in his enough. Forgetting ever ized longing to escape horrors, the ill-starred fied glance at the frag the carpet, sprang tow before he could reach i the length and flexit might have aroused the twisted his neck right re and called out in a voice snough to trighten a Ber come and take off my b at it take off my hea gave one yell worthy of and made but a single be the stairs to the bottom his dignity but himself the day of his death he

self again.

Baby Camels Wit Two ungainly little seck, have made thei Barnum's caravan. T be the first baby came moralizing influence of "These," said Mr. I Barnumn's company, peal camels. I assure folts, with long, draw thing but what they are, as you see, inade, and the lightest The elder was born 48 have the greatest diffice mother not to eat him. "I always thought mildest temperament— the story book gives to camel has developed ast her offspring by the h after a sharp tussle.
"The younger," con after the excitement

At this point the ma After the excitement I at hours old and has no The mother stepped or hours old. She also sion to the collection of The little creatures a weak-old cold, havingth, with joints ly as full-grown camels. No vestige of humps appearance. Their ne assiy long. They take appearance. Their ta