cessful disciplinarian whips least. This view received very clear endorsation in a recent discussion on corporal punishment in the United States, during which statis, tics were furnished to prove that the "newest teacher whipped most, and the best teacher whipped least." Of all forms of corporal punishment perhaps the most dangerous is the too common one of box. ing a child's ears for slight misconduct or neglect of duty. Mr. E. H. Buxon, a most energetic member of the London School Board, England, has recently directed attention to the matter. He says that in visiting the London Hospital he saw seventeen cases of diseases of the ears undoubtedly traceable to this cause. "Those having the care of the young." he says, "cannot be too strongly impressed with the evil and danger of this mode of punishment." He also recommended that punishment." He also recommended that the School Board warn teachers not to "box" the pupils ears, and also proposes that a penalty be imposed upon every teacher found so doing.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

A community of the Jesuits expelled from France are going to take charge of the Roman Catholic College at Charlotte. town, P.E I.

Some valuable finds have been made at

the Beauce gold fields, one nugget weighing over one pound having been discovered there the other day.

The Picton Standard says the shipments of coal from the port of Pictou, N.S., last week, were the greatest ever known in the history of the port. There's the "hum"

history of the port. There's the "hum" for you.

The Spring Hill Mining Company have shipped thus far this season about ten thousand tons from the port of Sackville, N.B., and are loading vessels every day.

Ten thousand copies of Mr. Blands dire prophecies, respecting the rgin the building of the Pacific will entail on Canada, are to be printed for the enlightenment of the Maritime Provinces.

Fresh sturgeon from the North Shore form a new article of export from New Brunswick. Provincial grown strawberries (cultivated) are being shipped in considerable quantities to the Boston market.

The Monoton, N.B., Times notices the

able quantities to the Boston market.

The Moncton, N.B., Times notices the return, by the American boats, of provincialists to St. John, and puts some very pertinent questions to the St. John Telegraph and Globe, as follows:—"It is a well known fact that the American boats from Boston to St. John are crowded with provincialists, who are returning home. provincialists who are returning home, satisfied that they have no business away from the provinces, and are better off while in them. But why is it that the St. John

Grit papers are not making a note of the The St. John News :- Our impression is that more wheat has been sown this year in the Maritime Provinces than for a long time past. Should the crop be ever so fine, the amount gathered will seem small when compared with the result in any of the famous wheat-producing lands. Never-theless, a good wheat crop in the Marisime Provinces will be a fine thing for their people generally. The general result seems likely to be an abundant supply on the whole, and, at least, moderate prices under any circumstances that can reasonably be

any circumstances that can reasonably be anticipated.

The North Sydney Herald, some days ago, wrote:—"At the present moment the St. John, N.B., barque Sea Crest is being loaded at Glace Bay Mines with one thousand tons of coal for the Ottawa Gas Company, another practical proof that the demand for Nova Scotia coal in the Upper Provinces is not the small matter it is made out to be by the opponents of the extension of our ceal trade. The feeling among the Ontario people is, we believe, that coal from the Nova Scotia mines should be taken in preference to that of any other, and in consequence of this, the two sections of the Dominion, East and West, are fast ebtaining a stronger feeling of mutual confidence."

Messrs. Page and Hunt have arrived at Fraser River, B.C., as the representatives

on and re

Fraser River, B.C., as the representatives tractors, of Seattle, W. T., and are now busy with a force of men at Emory saw mill building a soow 100x35 feet, to be placed upen the Fraser at Emory and other Bars, to operate with a patent inven-tion that works by steam. As we under-stand it, the principle is something like that of an elevator, where the grain is drawn up and passed along accordingly. Here a tube will be run to the bottom of the river, and a vacuum created, that will Here a tube will be run to the bottom of the river, and a vacuum created, that will cause the sand, gravel, &c., to "run up the spout" and land upon the scow for examination. The invention, it is claimed, will clean out the river, and leave rocks

and hard pan alone behind.
There is now in course of construction at the foundry of Messrs. C. Norsworthy & the foundry of Messrs. C. Norsworthy & Co., in St. Thomas, a test locomotive or engine intended to be used on transways. It is a well-known fact that the building of the path for horses used in drawing cars of the path for horses used in drawing cars on these tramways necessitates a greater outlay than the construction of the track itself. The object of the locomotive is to do away with horse-power altogether, and thus materially lessen the expenses of working. A tramway track built of round logs, contains many crooks, and it is inworking. A tramway track built of round logs, contains many crooks, and it is intended that the wheels of the proposed engine shall have a play of six inches and thus adjust themselves to the inequalities of the track, and yet drive the cars. The speed of the locomotive will be about three or four miles per hour—as fast as a horse progresses, and it will have sufficient power to draw three loaded cars. It is claimed that the whole secret lies in the whole secret lies in the whole and a draft of it has been sent of Quincy, to the patent office to secure the right. The engine is the invention of Mr. T.

Moore.
The Tilsonburg Liberal says :-" There Moore.

The Tilsonburg Liberal says:—"There came down from Ingersoll on the stage, on Wednesday, a poor woman by the name of Alwood, of unsound mind, who has been confined in the Woodstock gool for some time. Her little girl, about five or six years of age, was with her, and the woman's strange conduct attracted considerable attention. She walked up and down the middle of the street, holding an old tattered Bible up to the sky, and shaking it at some of our wicked young men. She took the stage to Eden, where she broke several lights of glass out of the hotel. By threats the stage driver was made to take her back the next morning and leave her at Tilsonburg again, where her outrageous conduct made it necessary to place her in the lock-up. She was bareheaded and bare-footed, and was a most pitiable object. It seems a shame that a person in her condition should be left to wander around the country, one town passing her en to another, but all shirking the expense and responsibility of taxing care or disposing of her. She belongs to Bayham.

Last Friday, says the St. Thomas Times, Alex. Doyle, who works in the Canada Southern railway shops, shouldered his gus and went out into the woods on William Southern railway shops, shouldered his gus and went out into the woods on William Locke's farm, east of the town, on a hunting expedition. Shortly after he had entered the forest he observed a new suit of clothes lying at the foot of a tree. He had not penetrated a very great distance further, however, when his vision alighted upon the perfectly nude figure of a man. The individual was in a reclining posture peering latently at something on the ground, but on the approach of Doyle scampered off helter skelter through the brush. Mr. Doyle gave chase, and after a hot pursuit succeeded in overtaking the unrobed stranger, whom he subsequently recognized as a young man named Paul Brunst, the son of a German living on the sideroad leading to the ninth concession, IMPERIAL POLITICS

Formation of a Whig "Cave of Adullam.

ABORTIVE LEGISLATION. fr. Gladstone's Amendment to the Compens tion Bill Carried.

PROBABLE FATE OF THE BILL

LONDON, July 17. In the House of Commons on Friday Mr. Cladstone's amendment to the Com-pensation for Disturbance bill, of which he gave notice on Monday, was carried by

be gave notice on Monday, was carried by 225 to 25.

The opening of the Whig "cave" in opposition to the Disturbance in Ireland bill was the chief topic of discussion in political circles yesterday, the opponents of the Government regarding it as a serious break in the party, and the supporters of the Government making light of it, declaring it had no backing in the country and that the divisions in committee showed the position of the Government to be growing stronger, instead of weaker. The Whig meeting seems to have been less important than at first believed. A number of gentlemen met on Thursday at Lord Fitzwilliam's house and, after a brief conversation, adjourned to the House of Commons, where a larger meeting took place. It was not intended to communicate with Mr. Gladstone as atsated. No formal resolution was taken. Some of those who attended the Government in the division on the bill. The Irish members supported the Government on the third reading of the bill, as it seemed probable it would have a large majority. If further changes in the bill in committee, or if the question of the limit of rent should determine the Irish against it, it will fail. If the bill reaches the House of Lords they will probably kill it or amend all the significance out of it. hably kill it or amend all the significance

The Hares and Rabbit bill, the Employ ers' Liability bill, and the Vaccination Acts Amendment bill are further Govern-ment measures which are scarcely likely to pass this session, though the Employers' Liability bill may get through if the compromise providing for contracts between employers and workmen for insurance against accidents, the employers con-tributing one-third of the premium and deducting the other two-thirds from the amount payable in the case of death or disablement, be accepted by its supporters.

The progress of legislation has been very slow this week. Members are already arranging pairs for the rest of the session.

A CRISIS IN ENGLAND.

The Proposed Land Confiscation may cause a Revolution—an Approaching Reiga of Terror.

A London correspondent of the New

York World writes :—
At least one bill which has been brought At least one bill which has been brought in by the present Government can be ac-curately described only by the word revo-lutionary. I refer to the new Irish Land Bill, under which no Irish landlord will have the least chance of collecting any more rent, or of turning out tenants who do not pay, except by rendering himself liable to make them compensation which would utterly ruin him. The bill holds out a very heavy premium to all Irish ten-ants not to pay their rent. There is no ants not to pay their rent. There is no very great outery about this, because Irish landlords have very few friends, but when once land confiscation has begun, it cannot be confined to the sister isle. English labourers and tenants will ask what they have done to be treated less generously than Irishmen. The issue will be very simple. The principle laid down is that THE LAND BELONGS TO THE PEOPLE.

and the people have the majority. It may take some time yet to arrive at the end, but what the end will be surely no outside observer can doubt. Mr. Ruskin some time ago warned doubt. Mr. Ruskin some time ago warned the landlords that they must prepare to fight for their property—that there was nothing else left for them to do. But what have they got to fight with? They are outnumbered at the polls, and there is no disposition to show them mercy. They have no idea of the amount of irritation and the facility with the state of the second transfer the second the second transfer the second transfer the second transfer to the second transfer transfer the second transfer transfer the second transfer tran have no idea of the amount of irritation and the feeling which exists against them as a class. That one man should have fity or a hundred thousand acres and another man not a rood, seems to the land less class a very great hardship and injustice. Through incessant agitation the question has been brought to a practical issue in Ireland. A bill has been brought in which practically abolishes the landlord. True, the bill has not yet passed, but the important fact is that the Government has surrendered on the subject. And it is most probable that the bill will be passed by the Commons although rejected by the Lords. That, in fact, is the very result which the Radicals hope for. They want once more to see the House of Lords brought into direct conflict with the "will of the people." How such conflicts have brought into direct conflict with the "will of the people." How such conflicts have ended on previous occasions everybody with the alightest knowledge of modern English history must be well aware. The struggle would take precisely the same, course now but it would be sooner over. The House of Lords was formerly ridiculed as an absurdity; now it is denounced as an outrage upon the people. "In less than three years you will see it abolished," eaid a leading Radical to me the other day. The campaign against it is being subtly The campaign against it is being subtly planned. Popular measures are to be introduced into the Commons, and the odium of throwing them out is to be left to the of throwing them out is to be left to the Lords. Many members of the lower house do not approve of this Irish Land bill, but they say, "It does not matter; the other house will reject it." All the opprobrium of resisting such measures will be cast upon the Lords. Now it must be remembered that there are in the present Cabinet three or four members at least who have pledged themselves to the abolition of the House of Lords. No effort to save it can be looked for from them. Mr. Gladstone will doubtless, during the remainder of his career, go with the tide which brought him back to power. He may move slowly at first, but move he will. Where, then, is all this power of resistance on which lords and landlords count so confidently to come from? Where is it concealed? It rests nowhere but in imagination. The threatened classes merely reason like men whose hopes are governed by their wishes.

"After the winter," said Mr. Parnell, recently, "many landlords in Ireland will be found willing and anxious to sell on fair and reasonable terms." What Mr. Parnell means by fair and reasonable terms may be left to the reader's sagacity to conjecture. The truth is that there is scarcely a landlord in all Ireland now who would not be very glad to sell his property on really fair terms, to be decided by any impartial umpire, whether drawn from New York, London, or Dublin. Rat what is **

Partial umpire, whether drawn from New York, London, or Dublin. But what is to dappen during the winter? Mr. Parnell's words are not used at random. He knows perfectly well what is going on in Ireland

EVERYWHERE MEN ARE SECRETLY DRILLING, arms are being largely imported into the country, and preparations are being made for a rising on a scale never before seen in the country. If the plans now known to be in existence are carried out, the winter will be a reign of terror for the Irish landlords. Everything in factors all to the will be a reign of terror for the Irish landlords. Everything is favourable to the
cause represented by Mr. Parnell. The
Government itself has adopted substantially the principle upon which his operations are based. The English Radicals
support him, for to uproot what exists is
their polloy, and it matters little where the
uprooting first begins. The House of Lords
is the only barrier, and it is about the same
kind of barrier that a sheet of brown paper

would be to a hundred ton gun. I should not wonder if many landlords in England, as well as Ireland, were found particularly anxious to get rid of their property on "fair and reasonable terms."

Lord Dunraven's letter in to-day's Times

Lord Dunraven's letter in to-day's Times ought to be read by all who desire to understand the effect of Mr. Forster's land bill. The writer shows that the measure fines a landlord for seeking to recover a debt due to him, and "renders the recovery of the debt impossible by making the fine greater than the debt." Moreover, Lord Dunraven shows that the "passing of this bill will mean rapid and complete ruin to some landlords and serious loss to all." Is not that precisely what the Radicals wish to accomplish? It will pave the way for THE DOWNFALL OF THE LANDLORD GASE.

The question will be decided by a vote,

The last horror on the Sound was chiefly due to want of presence of mind—by daylight, with abundance of life preservers and land close by, nearly every one could have been preserved by a little self-command. As this is the season when there is an epidemic of fatal accidents, let us say that calmness in danger be enjoined from the press and the pulpit, in all Sundayschools and pionics. In our absence, at dusk, when there were none but women and little children at home, a stout tramp rushed up into our chambers, frightening the cook so much that she could hardly speak. Our better half stepped into the hall and called us with her utmost strength of voice. Not knowing that the man asked for was thousands of miles away, the robber disappeared as rapidly as possible without taking a pin. At Canton, years ago, a fire burst cut in the house where we were enjoying an ordination dinner. There was no engine anywhere, no extinguisher. The house was all wood, and close by stood a barn full of hay. The guests were chiefly females. Quick as a flash a double line was formed, nearly all gayly-dressed ladies, and the buckets flew one way empty and more gradually back when they were full. Three-quarters of the house was saved, and the barn escaped entirely.

THE MEXICAN PRESIDENCY.

Elections Throughout the Republic Connales Chances for the First Hagistracy.

City of Mexico, July 10.—The secondary elections, or voting of electors of the
whole Republic, took place to-day. Anthentic returns from certain States have
changed somewhat the calculations that
the results of the primary elections showed
General Gonzales to be elected president.
Some irregularities occurred in some States
in the late primary election, but nothing
so bad as in former times. It is now believed that no election by the people will
result, and that the election will be thrown
into Congress It is also believed that if
Congress confirms the plurality of Gonzales, President Diaz will enter the Cabinet
as Minister of War and be chief of the
army, thereby assuring the preservation of
internal peace.

MURDERS IN THE OTTAWA:

DISTRICT. Verdict in the Besert Case—Hunting for the Bearbrook Murderer.

OTTAWA, July 17.—In the Desert murder case the coroner's jury rendered a verdict that Blind Michel came to his death from blows of sticks in the hands of Godfrey Morris and Napoleon Lerol.

Thirty-seven Russell county farmers, residing in the neighbourheod of Bearbrook, have been sworn in as specials by Mr. Darnell, County Crown Attorney, and a general scouring of the woods took place.

Mr. Darnell, County Crown Attorney, and a general scouring of the woods took place, but without any result. There is little doubt but Heney, the murderer of Constable Morrison, is a good many miles away. It was three weeks yesterday since the murder was committed, and it is not likely that the murderer would remain in the locality where the crime was perpetrated. From present appearances it looks as though he would not be caught.

DISASTROUS STORMS

Great Bestruction of Property and

AND APPRIEST'S ALREAGE

Word of the same and the product of the state of the same and the product of the same and the same and the product of the same and the

and the driver was washed a considerable distance. He escaped, however, by selzing a tree. At Swansea no fewer than nine houses were destroyed, some of them being entirely swept away. Hundreds of acres of land, including many hayfields, are entirely submarged. At Tavistock the heavy rain caused the Gavy to overflow its banks. The water rushed into a coal mine where three men of posching rabbits in Hawarden Park, the estate of Mr. Gladstone, and whether the Home Secretary will do anything to mitigate the extreme severity of the aentence."

Professor Leone Levi, writing to the secretary of the committee formed to evoke where there were the transported by the committee formed to evoke public opinion against the erection in

de lie the minister of the registration of the

year.

Of course neither the Portuguese Ministry nor the Cortes would have acted in such a way except on the assumption that England would shrink from resenting the wrong done by a small Power. However, the welfare of the Transvasi must not be acrificed by our disinclination to use our superior strength against Portugal. Lord Granville should intimate that unless the treaty is immediately retified, a right-ef-way will be opened and kept open by force. fort and Gambetta.

when the property of the control of the property of the proper

The Feud Between Roche-

AN EX-PRIEST'S MARRIAGE

find the younger and more enthua astic minds especially involved.

Provost Campbell, of Greenook, prestating in Edinburgh at a meeting of the Free Church of Sociand Total Abstinence Society, seid a noe becoming provost he found it a greet difficulty to give toasts at public meetings. His conscience told him that he was doing wrong, and although he only filled his glass with water, still he felt like Naaman of old—and hoped the Lord would pardon him. CHANG'E OF FEELING AT STAMBOUL

In regard to the Greek frontier question there are decided symptoms of a change of feeling in the official world of Stamboul. With the first sentiments of surprise and indignation excited by the decisions of the Conference were mingled a feeling of sericus alarm, an ill-concealed apprehension that the Powers, being united as to the new frontier, would combine to carry out by force their decisions. This apprehension has not now disappeared, but it may be confidently asserted that it has become much weaker during the last few days, and the conviction seems to be gaining ground

what it lacks in size.

From Londonderry, Ireland, papers of June 23rd and 25th, we learn of the meeting of the Reformed Presbyterian Synod of Ulster, presided over by the Rev. Alexander McLeod Stavely (late of our city), who was unanimously elected Moderator, who was unanimously elected Mo