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J. W. MORRISON. TRUTH IS POWERFUL AND WILL ULTIMATELY PREVAIL. Editor and Proprietor.

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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Important historical documents, comprising General Montcalm's diary, correspondence, etc., during the campaign of the French army in Canada up to the capitulation, have been presented by a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 Welland 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 shut 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 utilized 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 or 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-water-way, 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 Patax 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 Buenas 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 equivalent 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 exertion 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 in 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 at Lusignan in Voltaire's "Zaire. His emotion at the discovery of his daughter indescribed as "excesive" and "prodigious," and the house "rang with applause," we are told, at the fainting fit from which he never recovered. 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 hope of Heaven to show thee,
May such befall me at my latest hour.

What seems curious in this last case, and she's 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?" "Coloured 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 bi chromate 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 made by nitrate of cobalt or 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."

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. Dixie 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 house 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.

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 looks 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, that is called in law *d mnumu haqne 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, the 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 LARGE 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 9 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.

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 she 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 uncle, who was a bachelor and lived with children, broke up the family and sent 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, Lyman K. Bass, 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 attracted the attention of the leaders of the Democracy for a nomination for President in 1884. Since then his life has been before the eye of the nation, and needs no rehearsal, now that his nominination repeats the verdict of approval which has followed him in every relation of life.—[N. Y. Times.

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 $252,456 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.

HowLLong.

If on my grave the summer grass were growing,
Or heedless winter winds across it blowing,
Through joyous June or desolate December,
How long, sweetheart, how long would you remember—
How long, dear love, how long?

For brightest eyes would open to the summer,
And sweetest smiles would greet the sweet new-comer,
And on young lips grow kisses for the taking,
When all the summer buds to bloom are breaking—
How long, dear love, how long?

To the dim land where sad-eyed ghosts walk only,
Where lips are cold, and waiting hearts are lonely,
I would not call you from your youth's warm blisses,
Fill up your glass and crown it with new kisses—
How long, dear love, how long?

Too gay, in June, you might be to regret me,
And living lips might woo you to forget me;
But ah, sweetheart, I think you would remember
When winds were weary in your life's December—
So long, dear love, so long.

POST OFFICE REGULATIONS

Important Changes to be Made in the Workings of the Department.

OTTAWA, June 12.—In connection with the scheme of Postoffice Department reorganization, recently consummated, a number of changes affecting the outside postal service will take effect on 1st July. After that date postoffices in Canada will be divided into two classes: 1, Money order offices, which will continue to render accounts to the department; 2, Non-accounting offices, which will not render accounts to the department. Postmasters of the latter class of offices will be absolved from furnishing a quarterly account after the termination of the present quarter. A new method of supplying postmasters with postage stamps is to be adopted. A supply of postage stamps, estimated to be the postmaster's probable requirements for three months, will be sent to him from the department so as to reach him about the 1st July next. This will be the last supply of postage stamps to be sent to the postmaster from the department. The postmaster will not be required to furnish any account of the sale of these stamps, nor will he have to pay for them so long as he remains in office as postmaster. It will be his duty to use the money he receives as he sells these stamps for the purpose of renewing his stock, which must at all times be maintained at a point equal to the public requirements. When further supplies of stamps are required, which will probably not be before the month of September, the postmaster must procure them from the postmaster at the most convenient of the following cities; Toronto, Hamilton, London, Kingston, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Victoria, Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, Charlottetown and St. John.

While the postmaster after the 1st of July must obtain his regular supplies of postage stamps at one of the city offices named, it will nevertheless be his duty in a case of urgency to purchase them from the postmaster of the nearest money-order office if time would be saved by his doing so. The postmaster who neglects to keep his office supplied with a proper equipment of postage stamps will incur serious responsibility.

A new method of paying postmasters is also to be introduced. After the 1st of July the postmaster will no longer retain his salary out of the receipts from the sale of postage stamps; his salary, etc., will be paid to him direct from the department. This will be done by a "warrant" issued quarterly in the postmaster's favor and payable at any money order office in Canada. The warrant, after being receipted and endorsed, may also be used instead of cash as a remittance to the nearest city office in purchase of postage stamps. Postmasters, however, now rendering monthly accounts will be paid monthly after July 1.

It is expected that these changes will facilitate the work of the department.

THE BIGGEST DEAL

The World Has Ever Seen, or is Likely to See.

Messrs. Erastus Wiman & Co. offer for sale the Dominion of Canada.

This property is bounded on the East by the Atlantic and on the West by the Pacific Ocean.

The property contains the most valuable mineral, timber and farming lands in the world.

The railways, canals, and five millions of hardy, prosperous, happy people, of course, are included with the property.

We would draw the attention of the United States Government to this magnificent property.

By taking over this Dominion, the surplus manufactured goods of the United States will find an unlimited market.

Arrangements can be made for the closing up of Canadian manufactories.

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia can supply an unlimited quantity of fish, coal and other raw products.

Ontario, for cattle, horses and dairy products, cannot be surpassed.

Manitoba, for wheat, and British Columbia for timber, coal, and canned salmon.

For description of this property and terms see the leading articles which we publish daily in the *Mail* and *Globe*.

The people of Canada have only squatters' rights; so we can give a clear title at time of sale.

The workingmen of Canada who are now engaged in factories can be sent to the lumber woods, mines, farming land and fishing grounds, so as not to interfere with the interests and rights of the purchaser.

If the property is not sold *en bloc* within a reasonable time, it will be offered in lots to suit purchasers.

We shall continue to advertise in the leading article columns of the *Mail* and *Globe* till the property is disposed of.

Our agents in Canada are Mr. Goldwin Smith, B. H. Janes and Sir Richard Cartwright who will be pleased to answer any enquiries and show American statesmen over the property.—[Toronto Empire.

Hochelaga, now called Maisonneuve, will not suffer from too much commerce if the Legislature of Quebec grants the power for which it is asking. The town asks for authority to compel every man, of whatever trade or profession he may be, to take out a license, varying not more than $100 for it, before he can open a shop or hang out his shingle within the municipality.

It is said that care once killed a cat. If care is out of a job, we know a place up town where she can find employment by the week at good wages.

The Prince of Wales, it is said, made $50,000 by backing Ayrshire for the Derby.

Still More Irish Stew.

Now arrah, be aisy, yez boycotting divils
(The curse of Ould Oireland, her bitterest foes),
His "Holiness" spotted your bloodthursty rivils,
And kilt thim entoirely; more power to his toes.

Blood lies on its back in the Lakes of Killarney,
Shot straight through the hear wid the Papal decree,
T'will niver more taise us, with murther and blarney;
Thin, Hip! Hip! Hoorra; Acushla Machree.

Outrage and sedition in Sligo's fair quarter
Hang jibbeted high, ivery bone of 'em craking;
Jist for all the worruld loike an illigant martyr,
Wid divil a sowl to give it a waking.

Troth, our dirthy M.P.'s are bursting wid sorra;
And the swate parish praste's forgettiug to pay,
Dhrames of his excommunication to morra;
'Tis coming at last, bhoys, the first "Peep o' day."

Now niver agin will they hould a big mating,
Or prach the accursed Republic of France;
Their wan God Almighty has given thim a bating!
Come, Erin, alanna, mavourneen, a dance.

Now soon ivery Paddy, from Belfast to Kerry,
In peace by his peat fire will smoke his dhudeen;
And the little gossoon wance more will make merry,
To scraping of fiddle and clink of poteen.

Soon thrade will return, although terribl shaken;
An' the rint will be paid wance more by the pigs,
Till the country becomes, wid the praties and bacon,
The auld swate Hibernia of fairs, bulls jigs.

Thin desthruction to Parnell, Dillon and Healy;
Good luck to the oiland of emerald green,
Wid shamrock, wid whiskey, the Pope, and shillalay;
Ould Oireland for iver, and God Save the Qaeen.

The Planet Mars.

There is, to say the least, nothing inherently improbable in the supposition that other members of the planetary system of which our earth forms a unit, may be, like it, abodes of intelligent life, and theatres of scientific and industrial activity. Nor will those who have kept track of the growth of the science of astronomy, and especially of the development of the marvellous powers of the telescope, be wholly incredulous as to the possibility of astronomers becoming one day able to discover unmistakable indications of the presence and operations of such intelligent agents in the planets nearest us. This, a European astronomer, M. Perrotin, by name, even now claims to have done in the case of the planet Mars. Those who are familiar with the maps of this planet as outlined by the star explorer, showing the surface divided into long, narrow bands, presumably alternate strips of sea and land, will at once realize that, as an English contemporary puts it, "a few great inter-oceanic canals would be of immense benefit to commerce," and so a great convenience to the merchants and travellers of Mars. According to Mr. Perrotin, straight transverse lines have of late begun to make their appearance, intersecting these parallel bands. These lines the astronomer, with scientific instinct, at once recognized as canals in process of construction. It seems not a little curious, assuming that the sister planet has, like our own, been through the process of evolution from lower beings of some order capable of wielding pick and shovel, or whatever may do duty for those implements in another sphere, should have anticipated our engineering feats in the same generation—if they count by generations there—as ourselves. Can it be that the Mars folk are interested observers of what takes place on earth, and have taken a hint from the operations of M. de Lesseps in Suez and Panama? Seriously, however, we may be wise to hold our scepticism in check, and await with interest the observations of other astronomers, who will no doubt be eager to follow up and test the clue given by M. Perrotin.

The Fastest Train in the World.

Most persons who travel on the Continent are doubtless well aware that the speed of express trains there is considerably slower than that of English express trains. Two or three trains on the Lyons and Marseilles Railway come perhaps nearest to the English standard of performance. On the Italian lines it is customary to resort to the refinement of having three classes of trains, "ordinario," "diretto" and "espresso," but these do not seem to be chosen between them. The *Railway Press* corrects our vague impressions by the test of figures, and gives us the exact ratio of our expresses to those of foreign countries. The English expresses all run at a high rate, but since the acceleration of the Manchester and London expresses, one or two of the Great Northern Railway come perhaps nearest to them. They run at an average of 48 miles an hour for the whole journey, including stoppages and the exceedingly heavy bank at Penistone. The bit between Grantham and London is done at the rate of about 54 miles an hour. These achievements, however, are very closely approached by the other great lines. France and Germany follow with an average of about 36 miles an hour. Holland, Belgium and Austria-Hungary follow with 33 miles an hour, Italy with 29½ miles an hour, Spain and Switzerland with 29 miles, and Portugal with 18½ miles. America runs no more closely, with an average speed of 35 to 40 miles an hour.—*London Daily News.*

In 1848 Lieut. Tschow was dismissed from the German army for surrendering the Berlin armory in the insurrection to the Civic Guard, and was condemned to fifteen years' imprisonment in a fortress. He escaped to Australia; and now, at the age of 75, he has returned hoping that he was included in the amnesty proclaimed by the new Emperor. The Minister of War decides that his offence was unpardonable, and he will be reimprisoned, probably for life.

Robert Louis Stevenson, the author, is described by a fellow traveler, who journeyed in the same car with him to New York as follows: "He has a long, narrow face, and wears his long brown hair parted in the middle and combed back. His black velvet coat and vest showed plainly, and over his legs he wore a black and white checked shawl. His Byronic collar was soft and untidy, and his shirt was unlaundered, but his clothes were scrupulously clean. On the long, thin white fingers of his left hand he wore two rings, and he kept these fingers busy, constantly pulling his drooping blonde moustache."

PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF NOVA SCOTIA