THOUSAND ISLAND PARK.

The Sunday School Parliament.

THOUSAND ISLAND PARK, July 19.—This beautiful and romantic spot is situated on Wolfe Island, which is one of the famous "Thousand Islands" at the mouth of the St. Lawrence. Indeed, however, of late years the Island itself has become so well known that there are in reality between two and three thousand, which are of all sizes and shapes, and scattered in profusion through the waters, some covered with vegetation, others bare and rugged rocks; some many acres in extent, others measuring only a few feet. The islands are mostly granite or sandstone. Till within a few years this beautiful region was but little visited, except by a few of the more enterprising tourists. It is believed that in the future the islands will become famous for summer residences. Indeed, during recent years, there has been considerable stir, and the beautiful scenery is becoming more and more appreciated. Spacious hotels have been built in the most delightful localities.

About two years ago some gentlemen in the United States considered the idea of an association for the purpose of securing a portion of Wolfe Island as a summer resort, for camp meetings and other like purposes. Already the picturesque spot presents a homelike appearance, and as the number of lots increase, it will undoubtedly soon be able to make still further improvements, so that there is no doubt that in a few years time Wolfe Island will become one of the most famous places of its kind for such as love to get away from the heat and bustle of large towns and cities, and at the same time have all the religious and social privileges which they enjoy at home.

Last year only one camp meeting was held, but, as a beginning, all were satisfied. This year, however, greater things are being attempted. First on the list comes a Sabbath School Parliament, which met on Tuesday afternoon, and will continue for eight days. Every possible arrangement had been made by the Park Hotel, which is the centre of the Parliament to make it successful.

The first meeting has been held in the Tabernacle. It was for the most part of an informal kind, intended chiefly as an opportunity for the various persons to become acquainted with each other.

Chancellor Haven, of Syracuse, who is the President of the Association, occupied the chair, and gave a brief outline of the origin and progress of the Association, which led to the selection of the Island as a place of summer resort and camp meetings. A committee was then appointed, which met, and at least $30,000 have been expended in surveying the Island and laying it out in streets and squares, several lots have also been sold, and though the Company have made such large expenditure, they do not look for any returns beyond simple interest on their investment. Several other speakers then delivered brief and appropriate addresses.

In the evening the attendance was much larger. The meeting consisted of a Vesper service, and national airs of England and America by a choir, and music by a band, interspersed, led by Miss Nellie Brown. Addresses were delivered by Hon. Wm. Strong, Rev. L. W. Munro, Mr. John Earnie, from England, and others. The enthusiasm was kept up until nine o'clock.

Mr. J. E. Searles, from New Haven, who is chairman of the Executive Committee of the International Sunday School Association, delivered a very earnest address, after which the meeting broke up. Hon. Wm. Strong, who was chairman, was a display of fireworks which created great amusement.

Third Day.

The second day was called "The Teachers' Day," and was wholly taken up with addresses on the science and practical work with the teacher's work. Each lecture was followed by a series of questions from the audience, which were very numerous, though they intended to make use of what they were now learning.

It was stated that the thousands of Sunday school teachers on the continent of America could be reached, and asked how they would have gathered much valuable information, both as to how to get and how to impart knowledge. The lectures were all of a real practical character, and abounded with illustrations made on the blackboard, and numerous incidents in the experience of the speakers.

There were between seven and eight hundred, of which was begun with a service of song from the Hisa and Sankey Song Book. Rev. R. P. Duffield, of Detroit, Mich., Crafts, and J. L. Hurlburt, and Mrs. Crafts, and Mr. M. C. Hayard were the lecturers. Towards the close of the evening addresses Mr. Bliss arrived. He was received with cheering, and sang a solo, to the delight of the assemblage. Those who hear him sing once will be sure to do so again whenever they can.

Third Day.

During the day there were many arrivals. Some who had purchased lots were busy erecting their tents, but others, who had only come for the day, were to be seen taking their lunch in real picnic style or calling upon such friendsas they might know. A large excursion party from Kingston was among the arrivals in the afternoon, and Rev. J. L. Hurlburt delivered a lecture illustrative of a Normal class, the subject being the Bible. Mr. Crafts, Mr. Hayward, and Mr. Morton, from Brooklyn, discussed the topic "How shall we manage unruly boys?" As both those gentlemen have had considerable experience in mission schools among some of the most notorious of the cities where they reside, they drew largely from their own experience, and it was amusing and not a little affecting. Kindness, patience, perseverance, and much prayer were insisted upon as essential to success.

During the dinner hour, there came a heavy thunderstorm, which did not last long, but, during its continuance there was a small stir among the occupants of the tents, which consisted of all sorts, except that the marquee or tabernacle was blown down, which disarranged the plan of the services for the after part of the day.

The afternoon service was held in the large dining hall, which was crowded with hundreds remained outside. A Bible and song service was first held, conducted by Mr. Gilmore Gooch, a gentleman of the Irish persuasion who devotes much time to the cause of Sabbath Schools. Rev. M. Hurlburt again took the stand, and gave a model review lesson, which was ably done. The lesson was illustrated by a large number of diagrams and as far as possible encourage teachers by all means to review their lessons in the most interesting manner.

The evening session was conducted in front of the dining hall, and consisted of a lecture by Rev. H. M. Parsons, from Boston, mainly on catechetical instruction, arguing strongly that such a method is the most scriptural, and most calculated to be useful. Instances were given from the lecturer's experience illustrative of the methods recommended, which some would consider as almost revolutionary, inasmuch as he recommended that the Bible should be now taught, he conducted as a regular church service, attended not only by the scholars and teachers, but also by the entire congregation. Mr. Parsons is an able reasoner and is not afraid of saying what he thinks and has a tact to do so with much power. His lecture was listened to with great attention.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher visited the island this evening. He is enjoying his vacation at Alexander's Landing, on the mainland, and has promised to deliver an address to-morrow night. No doubt there will be a large crowd to hear him, as he is a great favorite with the people.

To-day, Wednesday, is a day for the discussion of the question of securing a portion of Wolfe Island as a summer resort, for camp meetings and other like purposes. Already the picturesque spot presents a homelike appearance, and as the number of lots increase, it will undoubtedly soon be able to make still further improvements, so that there is no doubt that in a few years time Wolfe Island will become one of the most famous places of its kind for such as love to get away from the heat and bustle of large towns and cities, and at the same time have all the religious and social privileges which they enjoy at home.

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FARM AND OTHER NOTES.

HOW TO STACK GRAIN.

Stacking grain is frequently alluded to by agricultural writers as a "wasteful practice," so far from being "wasteful," there is frequently a great saving in stacking grain. The advantages of stacking are:—Less danger of fire, greater security against rats and mice, and immunity from damp weather. Where the crop is a long distance from the farm there is also a saving of time in stacking. The stacks can be hauled in when labour is cheaper. With the Mediterranean and Tuite varieties of wheat, the stacks most generally cultivated in this section, the loss by shelling is scarcely worth notice.

Have your sheaves of even size and well bound. Badly bound and "slobbery" sheaves cannot be tolerated in stacking, and should not be tolerated at any time. Select high, dry ground for your stacks, and begin by laying a foundation of sticks, where stackers omit this, but it is much better to have a foundation to cut off the moisture from below.

First, lay down four large rails, spaced equi-distant, and across these lay about a dozen rails, and you are ready to begin your stack. Throw two or three sheaves across the centre, and build the outer row of your sheaves on these, going "gee" round; that is, with your right hand toward the centre of the stack. Continue your outer hanging circle until you have fully reached the corners of the foundation, letting the butts of the sheaves rest on the ground on the four sides. Now see that your base is round and level, and then you can put in sheaves large enough on which to build from sixty to eighty bushels of wheat. Let your inner course or two of sheaves go with their butts even with those of the last course on the rails, leaving the stack bottom in the form of a pie dish. Place another course with their butts about even with their bands of the outside course, and the heads pointing to the centre, and another course inside of this, and so on, until your middle is full. Continue on this way until your top formation is eight or nine feet high, or as high as you wish your "top." The heads may be built perpendicular, or, better still, a little out from plumb at top. Begin now and raise the centre of your stack very high, making the slope nearly as steep as an ordinary house-roof, and extending well on to the last course on the bottom. You have now come to the most important part of your job—"laying the caps." Having your centre very high, so as to give your sheaves a good pitch, you begin by taking a sheaf and thrusting the butts downward and outwards, until they extend a short distance over the last course. You now place your sheaves on this sheaf, and another is handed you, which you serve in the same way, until you have completed the circle. Now put some filling in the centre, and lay another "bulge" ring with the butts as far out as the first "bulge," putting in, of course, a few shingles. Be sure and keep the tops of the sheaves well back. They are liable to go forward, and this will spoil the stack. They should all point to the centre, like spokes in a wheel, and should be closely crowded together. If there is a sheaf-hander, he should stand as nearly as possible in the middle, so as not to scatter the outside courses. The third course is drawn in a little, and each succeeding course, as it is put in, should be drawn in a little. Have a few small sheaves for finishing, and have a shaper for the top, which should be sharp at one end. Thrust this down the centre of the stack, taking care to have it perpendicular. Fix a band or two around the tops of the last course, and your stack is proper to leave.

Next morning, when the dew is on, is the best time to rake it off. Pull the butts where there are unsightly holes, and drag down protuberances. Stacks built in this way will stand the weather in the wettest seasons, and sustain no injury.

Long stacks or ricks are built on two or more parallel rails over the ground. Where there is a large quantity of grain to stack, ricks are economical. The chief objection to this kind of stack is that the grain is more exposed to the weather on top, unless you thatch it with straw or hay. Ricks should always be built with their length running east and west. The east sides of stacks and shocks are always to maturity; by this means it is remarkable that as a rule this "otiole," or "ear" as it is termed, is turned toward the flowers. Their petals will acquire their colour in the dark, while their normally green ear is ripening in the sunlight. There is, however, at least one exception to this rule in the white Hibo obtained by the Paris florists, by which a contrary kind is in most complete darkness.—*Agricultural Students' Gazette.*

Being of rather a speculative turn of mind, I tried a little experiment with a few cobs, by pouring over them a small amount of the oil, and then injected into the cobs stems to see what the effect would be. I was entirely satisfied that the oil had penetrated and preserved fuel. They furnish a kindling cheaper than, and equally as good as, the patented articles put up in cities. Farmers can have a load wood logs, chunks and dead trees, and then have a load of cobs, and have a good fire in the morning, and have the fuel for the kindling. Place another course with their butts about even with their bands of the outside course, and the heads pointing to the centre, and another course inside of this, and so on, until your middle is full. Continue on this way until your top formation is eight or nine feet high, or as high as you wish your "top." The heads may be built perpendicular, or, better still, a little out from plumb at top. Begin now and raise the centre of your stack very high, making the slope nearly as steep as an ordinary house-roof, and extending well on to the last course on the bottom. You have now come to the most important part of your job—"laying the caps." Having your centre very high, so as to give your sheaves a good pitch, you begin by taking a sheaf and thrusting the butts downward and outwards, until they extend a short distance over the last course. You now place your sheaves on this sheaf, and another is handed you, which you serve in the same way, until you have completed the circle. Now put some filling in the centre, and lay another "bulge" ring with the butts as far out as the first "bulge," putting in, of course, a few shingles. Be sure and keep the tops of the sheaves well back. They are liable to go forward, and this will spoil the stack. They should all point to the centre, like spokes in a wheel, and should be closely crowded together. If there is a sheaf-hander, he should stand as nearly as possible in the middle, so as not to scatter the outside courses. The third course is drawn in a little, and each succeeding course, as it is put in, should be drawn in a little. Have a few small sheaves for finishing, and have a shaper for the top, which should be sharp at one end. Thrust this down the centre of the stack, taking care to have it perpendicular. Fix a band or two around the tops of the last course, and your stack is proper to leave.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

A writer in the New York *Tribune* talks quite sensibly, we think, when he says that the bags for wheat are too large by one-quarter.—*Detroit Post.*

We recommend sowing onions in the fall for an early crop. The ground should be so prepared that weeds will not stand upon it one month in advance of the last course on the rails, leaving the stack bottom in the form of a pie dish. Place another course with their butts about even with their bands of the outside course, and the heads pointing to the centre, and another course inside of this, and so on, until your middle is full. Continue on this way until your top formation is eight or nine feet high, or as high as you wish your "top." The heads may be built perpendicular, or, better still, a little out from plumb at top. Begin now and raise the centre of your stack very high, making the slope nearly as steep as an ordinary house-roof, and extending well on to the last course on the bottom. You have now come to the most important part of your job—"laying the caps." Having your centre very high, so as to give your sheaves a good pitch, you begin by taking a sheaf and thrusting the butts downward and outwards, until they extend a short distance over the last course. You now place your sheaves on this sheaf, and another is handed you, which you serve in the same way, until you have completed the circle. Now put some filling in the centre, and lay another "bulge" ring with the butts as far out as the first "bulge," putting in, of course, a few shingles. Be sure and keep the tops of the sheaves well back. They are liable to go forward, and this will spoil the stack. They should all point to the centre, like spokes in a wheel, and should be closely crowded together. If there is a sheaf-hander, he should stand as nearly as possible in the middle, so as not to scatter the outside courses. The third course is drawn in a little, and each succeeding course, as it is put in, should be drawn in a little. Have a few small sheaves for finishing, and have a shaper for the top, which should be sharp at one end. Thrust this down the centre of the stack, taking care to have it perpendicular. Fix a band or two around the tops of the last course, and your stack is proper to leave.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

European.

The town of Albeuve, Switzerland, was totally destroyed by fire on the 20th.

The French Chamber of Deputies has voted 1,000,000 francs for the expenses of the War Department.

The Emperor of Brazil, now in Europe, has been ordered to the baths at Gastein, Germany, by her physicians.

The Paris *Gaulois* says that M. Schouvaloff, the Russian Ambassador to Great Britain, insists upon being recalled, as his position in London is intolerable.

The London *Daily Telegraph* announces that letters from Stanley, the African explorer, have been received, dated April 24th, fifteen days' march from Ujiji.

The Emperor and Empress of Brazil arrived at Liverpool on the 22nd, from New York. They landed without demonstration and drove to the railway station and proceeded to London.

The London *Times* publishes a letter from its correspondent at Rome, under date of July 18th, which says, a well-known banker named Baldwin committed suicide by drowning in the Tiber. His books show that his liabilities are £90,000, and his assets £19,200.

The London *Times*, reviewing the difficulties between England and Russia manifested by the Eastern correspondence, says that the policy of non-intervention is not approved by England, obviously because of a rooted indisposition to intervene, but it is difficult to see what other policy we can pursue. They furnish a kindling cheaper than, and equally as good as, the patented articles put up in cities. Farmers can have a load wood logs, chunks and dead trees, and then have a load of cobs, and have a good fire in the morning, and have the fuel for the kindling. Place another course with their butts about even with those of the last course on the rails, leaving the stack bottom in the form of a pie dish. Place another course with their butts about even with their bands of the outside course, and the heads pointing to the centre, and another course inside of this, and so on, until your middle is full. Continue on this way until your top formation is eight or nine feet high, or as high as you wish your "top." The heads may be built perpendicular, or, better still, a little out from plumb at top. Begin now and raise the centre of your stack very high, making the slope nearly as steep as an ordinary house-roof, and extending well on to the last course on the bottom. You have now come to the most important part of your job—"laying the caps." Having your centre very high, so as to give your sheaves a good pitch, you begin by taking a sheaf and thrusting the butts downward and outwards, until they extend a short distance over the last course. You now place your sheaves on this sheaf, and another is handed you, which you serve in the same way, until you have completed the circle. Now put some filling in the centre, and lay another "bulge" ring with the butts as far out as the first "bulge," putting in, of course, a few shingles. Be sure and keep the tops of the sheaves well back. They are liable to go forward, and this will spoil the stack. They should all point to the centre, like spokes in a wheel, and should be closely crowded together. If there is a sheaf-hander, he should stand as nearly as possible in the middle, so as not to scatter the outside courses. The third course is drawn in a little, and each succeeding course, as it is put in, should be drawn in a little. Have a few small sheaves for finishing, and have a shaper for the top, which should be sharp at one end. Thrust this down the centre of the stack, taking care to have it perpendicular. Fix a band or two around the tops of the last course, and your stack is proper to leave.

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THE YOUNGS.

Clever Arrest of the Escaped Cayuga Murderers by the Hamilton Police.

(Hamilton Spectator Wednesday.)

Although there has been every appearance that for some time past the pursuit of these notorious murderers had been abandoned, the vigilance of Chief Logan and his principal assistants, Sergt. McMenamy and Detectives Rousseaux and McFarlane, never relaxed. For more than a week past these officers became satisfied from the movements of the Barber *girls*, and other circumstances, which, though insignificant to the ordinary observer, are full of meaning to the trained instinct of the detective—from those circumstances these officers became satisfied that the Youngs were hiding in the woods in Glanford. From a careful scrutiny and comparison of every scrap of information, they were led at length to suspect that one of the barns upon the farm of Mr. Aley Binkley was their place of rendezvous. Mr. Binkley's farm is No. 2 in the 1st concession of Glanford, near the town line between Glanford and Ancaster, and is about seven miles south-west of Hamilton. The barn is situated at the foot of a long lane, half a mile from the house. It is isolated and skirted on the east by woods, and altogether is a most eligible place for a fugitive's retreat.

The conviction of the Chief and officers that this was the hiding place of the Youngs grew so strong that last night they determined to attempt their capture. It is well known that the Youngs are desperate characters; their circumstances were, of course, of the most desperate kind, and the officers knew that they would not hesitate to fire dearly on the spot rather than surrender. The Chief, therefore, wisely resolved that the attempt should be made when they were completely exhausted, and who, but for the precaution, would probably have been numbered with the victims of this most sad calamity. It is said that when the Mohawk Indians heard that the Chief had arrived in the saloon fall against Mrs. Garner and her sister, and that he was in trying to extricate himself from the clutches of the Indian, the Chief, in the capacity of peacemaker, hastened to the assistance of the Mohawk, and in the struggle which followed the Chief was