knew Cornelius except as a grown-up man. A fortnight before his death he walked to

MURDERS IN ENGLAND.

A Number of Terrible Tragedies.

English journals received by last mail tain the following:—

THL ST. ALBAN'S MURDER.

The residence of the deceased, who was about 70 years of age and greatly respected in the neighbourhood, is a lonely farmhouse, surrounded by trees, in a richly-wooded district, and is approached in the front by a path lined with hedgerows, and the back of the premises is reached by the farm road opening through a gateway off the highroad. The house has two storeys and an attic. The deceased slept on the second floor, the hedroom to the right; Mrs. Lindsay, the old lady who acted as housekeeper in a room to the left.

THE MURDER AT HASLINGDEN.

The Toronto Collegiate Institute will, we understand, be re-opened this week. Two large additions have been made, and the building will be very much improved in consequence. The members of the Mount Forest High school Literary Society have commenced the publication of the "High School Outlook." ts design is to assist teachers in prepr

A very successful lawn social was la given on the grounds of the Prescott Roman Catholic Separate School. The grounds which are very large, together with the schoo uildings, were tastefully illuminated. Mr. Cotton, of one of the London schools,

has been getting into trouble over the recen comotion examinations. Two lady tea have made charges of improper conduct in connection with these examinations, and the Board decided after some discussion to remit the matter to the School Management Com-

The members of the Agricultural Commission are at present in Muskoka. They examined some eight witnesses from the town-ships of McLean, Brunel, and Ridout, and visited the farm of Mr. Hill and his sons on Peninsula lake. Several witnesses were in attendance from Franklin, Sinclair, Chaffey, and Perry to give evidence before the com-mission proceeds to Bracebridge and Port The Royal College of Physicians and Sur

geons has recently issued a circular contain the new regulations for the coming matr lation examinations to be held a ation examinations to be held at Queen's University, Kingston, on 7th and 8th October next. The Registrar of the universities, in writing to a gentleman connected with the Hamilton Collegiate Institute, points out what a new field of labour medicine, exclusive of surgery, offers to women.

Mr. R. B. Hare, Principal Director of the Hamilton Collegiate Institute, has been during the vacation studying the geological aspects of the Ottawa Valley. He has brought back with him some rare and inesting specimens of stones, his tourmalin and parakoids being specially deserving of no-tice on account of their great beauty. These specimens with others contributed by lovers of science are to form the nucleus of a natural history and mineralogical museum for

The Markham Township Council have adopted a very sensible resolution directing their clerk to notify the Trustees of Public School Boards which have neglected to send in their applications to the Council to levy the school rate for 1880, according to the Public School Act, that a special meeting will be held in September for the purpose of receiving the same, and that the Council will expect the Boards which have failed to make the required application to pay the expense of holding said special meeting.

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The new Model School in connection with The new Model School in connection with the Normal School, Ottawa, was informally opened last Wednesday, when the enrolling of scholars was completed and classes organised. There was every appearance of a most successful inauguration, and the school promises to be one of the most, if not the most, popular in that city. The formal opening took place on Friday afternoon in the Normal School building, when addresses were delivered by Dr. Hodgins, Principal MacCabe, and others. Invitations to be present were extended to Invitations to be present were extended to the M.P.'s, M.P.P.'s, clergymen, and friends

The time for the Public Schools settlin down for the fall and winter terms is upon us but the Kingston School Board have not don very much towards increasing the accomm dation of their schools. In a letter recent dation of their schools. In a letter recently written to a Kingston paper it is suggested that the school trustees in that city make an attempt to buy the old Commercial Bank buildings, now known as the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons. The building spoken of is large and substantial, with commodious yard and excellent outbuildings, fit for dry or rainy weather, and with plenty of room for a gymnasium. It is said that the property is for sale cheap.

The Ontario Agricultural College held its

The Ontario Agricultural College held its annual athletic sports and harvest-home pro-ssion last week on the College grounds. The grounds were beautifully laid out for the The grounds were beautifully laid out for me occasion, and the sports were entered into with the vim of old athletes. The committee had issued a large number of invitations, and between 800 and 1,000 people were present. At the conclusion of the sports, the harvest-home procession, headed by the Ar-tillery band, moved off. It consisted of wood-cutters, men with handspikes, oxer reapers, and heavy machinery of the College. The proceedings were terminated by the pre-sentation of the Governor-General's medal for general proficiency in the College, Mr. J. L. Webster, of Nova Scotia, being the

happy recipient. The Jesuits have established nine colleges throughout the various provinces of Spain.

The Professorship of English History in the University of Dunedin, New Zealand, has been conferred upon Mr. H. M. Brown, Canandaigua, N.Y., has been enjoying a six weeks musical convention. The proceed ings consist of lectures on music and cognate subjects, and performances on the organ, piano, and other instruments, all designed the instruction of those attending

made certain popular changes in the curricu-lum of the schools. The study of Latin wil agish or German must be studied, however, a set off. The examination week, which just closed the educational year in the runs and schools, has seen the last of the stiff annual oration. Next year the oration

will be in French.
Spurious degrees from well-known university ties are seen in England as well as in America. The General Medical Council in England have refused to register a medical practitioner who diploma from the University of Aberdeen, dated 1849. He had paid £35 for it and passed an examination by two Glasgow doctors at the office of a medical agent in

London. The document was a forgery.

It is announced that the police will visit the Jesuit scholastic establishment throughout France, to execute the decrees against unauthorized congregations. At the Jesuit in-stitutions at Dijon the police found only one regular priest, who is a new director of the establishment, and one Jesuit representative of the socity in his civil capacity as proprietor of the building. Is is believed that the police will find all the establishments of the society

Committee recommended, with regard to a petition emanating from the Oldham School Board, England, on the question of the metric system, which had been referred to the committee for consideration, that the Board should send a reply to the petitioners stating that they did not consider it expedient in the present state/of public business to urge the question on the attention of the Government. This metric system now used in France, and employed in many scientific measurements, is inveighed against most strongly by Professor Piazzi C. Smith, Astronomer Royal for Scotland, in his work on the Great Pyramid of Egypt, as being nothing else than the "mark of the beast and the false prophet."

The Rev. J. W. Grubbs officiated at what was intended to be a mock marriage, as Springfield, Mo., but afterward declared that the knot was legal, and made a formal record of the certificate. The couple were indignant at this action, and had the clergyman prosecuted. He was fined \$25 for making a false return; but he has appealed, and for months the pair will not know whether or not that are husband and wife.

## ENGLISH MAIL

Fresh News Gathered From Old Country Journals.

ENGLAND. Sir Nathaniel Rothschild has remitted

Messrs. Bertram & Roberts pay £20,000 a year for the privilege of supplying refreshments to the people who visit the Crystal Palace and grounds. A Distinguished Service Reward of £100 or annum has been conferred upon Sir W. Muir, M.D., K.C.B., Director-General of

he Army Medical Department. Truth understands that the new Board o dmiralty have confirmed the order o of the Iris class. These vessels will cost over \$400,000, and they will, no doubt, be value additions to the navy, which is lament-deficient in vessels of this really useful

The Royal Commission on Mines met at wood colliery, near Wigan, on the 1st purpose of making experiments with mps now in use is the safest and best. its of the experiments will be await-interest by those engaged in mining The experiments may extend over

A peculiarly distressing gun accident has eper, situated near Astley, Warwickshire, loaded gun was standing in the house, and iver's son, not knowing it was loaded, iked it up and pointed it at his sister, a girl and twenty years of age. The gun sud-niy went off, lodging in the girl's face, troying the sight of the left eye, and adfully disfiguring the nose. The sufferer s in an exceedingly critical condition. One of the most recent acts of Mr. Gladone before he started on his tour in the antully Castle, was to accede to the wishes, not alone of the employers upon the England, but likewise of the men, that he rould recommend her Majesty to confer the conour of knighthood upon Mr. Rupert Kettle, of Wolverhampton. This act of the Premier is warmly approved by the represen-

tatives of almost every industry in the coun cently established at the Centenary Hall, London, is likely to be a success. Several London, is likely to be a success. Several gentlemen in all parts of the country, who have been engaged for years past in the collection of old Wesleyan manuscripts and relics, are coming forward as contributors, and the museum is already rich in the matter of letters written by the Wesleys, portraits of the founder of Methodism, &c. Among the interesting features of the museum is a collection of secretary tickets an affort hoirs, in collection of society tickets, an effort being in progress to form a complete set of these tokens of membership from the establishment of Methodism.

A young man named Richard Blundell, in A young man named Richard Blundell, in the employ of Richard Rainford, farmer, altear, whilst returning home from Liverpool, was stopped at Little Crosby by a policeman, who charged him with being drunk, and attempted to take him to the lock-up. Blundell, insisting on his being sober, resisted, and a scuffle took place between him and the policeman. A man named Frith was passing by at the time in his trap, took Blundell up, and drove him home, the policeman pursuing. and drove him home, the policeman pursuing. Blundell died the next morning from the ef-fects of the encounter. Blundell being considered a steady young man, the case de-

mands a most searching inquiry.

Another charge of cruelty to cattle at the Woodside lairage was heard on the 1st, before the Birkenhead stipendiary. William Nelson, a cattle salesman of Liverpool, was summoned for having tied up a number of bullocks in such a way that the pressure of the ropes so chafed the heads of the animals that they bled profusely. It was proved that the defendant was not responsible for the cruelty. The bullocks were Colorado cattle, and had to be specially secured on board ship, but the inspector for the port thought some more humane method of tying should be adopted—an opinion in which the magistrate concurred. A second defendant, similarly charged, got off upon a technicality.

Our Mold correspondent (says the Manches-

Our Mold correspondent (says the Manchester Examiner and Times) telegraphs that the officer in charge of the Flintshire County Prison at Mold received a few days ago the authorisation from the Prisons Commissioners directing him to give up possession there to the Rev. Francis Xavier Pailloux. On Friday the Rev. Francis Xavier Pailloux. On Friday the Rev. Father, accompanied by two lay and also by two elerical brothers, took up his abode at the gaol, which is now re-named Saint Germanus House. Germanus was the Bishop of Auxerre, who early in the fifth century was sent by the Gallican Bishops to attend a conference held at Saint Alban's with certain Pelagian doctors. He was present at what is known as the "Hallelujah Victory," gained at Maes Garmon, near Mold, by the ancient Britons over their Saxon invaders. The rev. brothers, who expect to be joined by nearly 100 members of their order, state that it will be about twelve months before all needful alterations are completed.

Amongst the more painfully suggestive

Amongst the more painfully suggestive items of information contained in Sir E. Y. W. Henderson's valuable report upon the transactions of the Metropolitan police during the year 1879, is a statement to the effect. that "forty-three bodies of persons unknown, found dead or drowned, were photographed, but had not been identified." The vastness of our overgrown metropolis, and the grim impenetrability of its life and death secrets, are dismally epitomised in this simple sentence. Within twelve months over forty human beings have perished apposed to a utterful. exempt from family or social ties, so absolutely forlorn of interest to their fellow-men, that all the efforts of the authorities to obtain any identification of their remains have proved ineffectual. These nameless dead, though their portraits, taken after death, have been submitted to public inspection at all the London police offices, appear to have been known to no one.—London Telegraph.

The Warrington Guardian announces that Mr. Bright, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Mr. Bright, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, with whom rests the appointment of the local magistrates, has felt it necessary to refuse to appoint Major Pickmere as a Warrington borough magistrate, although one of the four nominated by the local Town Council. It appears that Mr. Bright's attention has been called by memorial to the fact that Major Pickmere holds an ordinary license, as well as that of a wholesale wine and spirit merchant, having purchased, but not used, the license of a place near by which has been closed. The Guardian remarks:—
"The curious anomaly, therefore, is now witnessed that a gentleman who was our mayor some years ago, and is our mayor-now, and has ast on the bench, and will continue to sit for one year after he retires from office by for one year after he retires from office by virtue of the Municipal Act, will not be able to qualify as a permanent magistrate, because of Mr. Bright's antipathy to licensed victual-lar."

An inquest was held on the 1st inst. at Bolton, touching the death of William Horrocks, aged thirty-nine years, spindle and fly maker, of Firwood. A well-to-do tradesman, named Daniel Buxton, grocer, of Folds-road, who is in custody of the police on the charge of causing the death of Horrocks, was present at the inquiry. From the evidence it appeared that on Saturday night the deceased and his daughter called at Buxton's shop to burchase' some grocerics. The former had lately been dealing at the co-operative stores, and Buxton commenced twitting him about it. Deceased said he had a right to go where he could save his money. A quarrel ensued, and Buxton in a fit of passion wrenched a stick from the hand of Horrocks and broke it in two. Deceased observed, "But for law I would kick you out of the shop." Buxton afterwards dealt the deceased a violent blow under the ear, and he fell to the ground dead. The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter, and Buxton was committed to take his trial.

A singular game same was heard at the

Mundford police court, Norfolk, on the 1st inst. The head gamekeeper to Mr. Lyne Stephens, a large landowner, summoned a farmer's sou named Giles, and two labourers, for searching for and pursuing game on several different dates, and Mr. Giles was also summoned for authorising the other defendants to commit the offence. It appeared that the farm is held on a yearly tenancy, game rights being reserved. The tenant complained of an excess of hares on the farm, and wrote to his landlord's arent. telling him to choose behis landlord's agent, telling him to choose be-tween hares and rent, which he could not pay unless the game was kept down. No notice was taken, and he employed men every night with dogs to drive hares away from the crops, but not to kill the hares. When the dogs did kill some they were left on the ground, not taken away. The defence was that this was the only resource to see the hat this was the only resource to save the crops, and that killing was accidental. The Bench held that a technical offence had been ommitted, and fined the defendants one penny each and costs.

Higher education among the middle classes has, within the past few years, wrought a far greater change in the social status of women than all the vapouring wordiness about their abstract rights and wrongs could ever have done; and here, as in other cases, práctice has shown its advantage over theory. Secure in the possession of that power which has been aphoristically identified with knowledge, the true "girl of the poriod" "secured". the true "girl of the period" regards as use less and effete all question as to her intel lectual equality with man. And well she may do so, considering the evidences of her power and capacity in the face of the world. Take, for instance, the recent examinations of London University. In French two ladies stand in the first class, none of their male rivals having got beyond the second. In German there is a lady in the first class, while one has obtained honours in Latin, two in English, and two in mathematics. These, together with the student from Newnham, who has taken honours in botany and chemistry, may smile at the old-fashioned prejudices which deny to womankind any footing on the difficult paths of science.—Londo

The iron trade in the North Staffordshir district has still an upward tendency, more remunerative orders having come to hand re-cently than manufacturers have received for ome considerable length of time past, and still better prices are expected. All makers, especially finished iron manufacturers, are very careful as to how they accept orders, be ieving that if they find just sufficient work for their hands until the market revives that rade will be in a very satisfactory conditi some of the finished ironmakers have worked off most of their stock of pig iron, which ac cumulated some time ago, and have also reduced their stock of finished iron. At several places furnaces are in preparation for be-ing "blown in," no doubt in anticipation of the "good time coming." The coal trade is still unsettled in consequence of the notice which the men have given of a 10 per cent. which the men have given of a 10 per cents, advance in wages. This notice is not by any means looked upon favourably by many of the workmen in the district, and it appears all the more strange that the men should take the more strange that the men should take this step when it is considered that only a few weeks ago the miners of the Longton district gave notice of a 20 per cent. advance, and at the expiration were compelled to re-

ceive a reduction of 5 per cent. Whether or not a bird is an animal is a Whether or not a bird is an animal is a question that seems capable of a very easy solution, but legal minds can evolve very learned discourses both in the affirmative and negative. Law courts are occasionally called upon to settle the point, and very diverse rulings are the result. The Manchester ripendiary magistrate, in deciding the question, leaned to the side of humanity, and whether his decision is upheld by superior courts or not, his motives will meet with appropriation. An Irish declar in forth was approbation. An Irish dealer in fowls was summoned for cruelty to animals in sending two cases of ducks to Manchester from the county Tyrone, the fowls being not only packed very closely, but during their transit receiving no water or attention of any kind, this constituting the cruelty alleged. The defence set up was that a duck is not an animal within the meaning of the Act of Parliament, reliance being placed upon an appeal from Liverpool four years ago, heard before one of the London courts, when the majority of the judges decided the question in the negative. Since then it was admitted there had been five magisterial decisions adverse to the judicial ruling, and the Manchester stipendiary also ignored it, fining the defend-

In the home labour market the iron trade emains steady, although in the manufactured remains steady, although in the manufactured department there is not so much activity. No change of importance has taken place in the coal trade. In West Cumberland the whole of the furnaces are now in blast, except those undergoing necessary repairs. At Birwhole of the furnaces are now in blast, except those undergoing necessary repairs. At Birmingham local manufactures are improving, and at Sheffield there is a gradual increase in the staple trades, though many workmen are still on half time, and wages are low. At Leeds the hematite iron works are well employed, but the boiler and agricultural implement makers are quiet. At Eston, Messrs. Bolckow, Vaughan & Co. are doubling the capacity of their steel works. A slackness is anticipated at the mills in the Forest of Dean. The threatened strike of Tyne shipbuilders will probably be averted by a compromise. Waggonmakers throughout Nottinghamshire are very busy, chiefly upon repairs. At Bradford the wool trade is quiet, while yarn makers have some fair orders. The lace and hosiery trades of Nottingham are dull, but a slight improveof Nottingham are dull, but a slight improve-ment in the boot and shoe trade has taken place. The hosiery trade of Leicester and the carpet trade of Dewsbury are better. The strike of Scotch miners continues to extend. In South Wales the iron and steel works are steadily employed. In North Wales the slate trade remains depressed, but some stone quar-ries are working with more regularity.

A suggestion is made by "A Norfolk Vicar, A suggestion is made by "A Norfolk Vicar," in a letter addressed to a London contemporary. Persons in humble stations of life, he says, often die interacte, and that position of affairs leads not unfi-quently to very disagreeable family quarrels. If we mistake not, the opinion prevails somewhat extensively that people in the ranks of life to which "A Norfolk Vicar" refers are not often troubled with possessions about which after death there possessions about which, after death, there need be family quarrels; but it would appear need be family quarrels; but it would appear that through the agency of savings banks and other institutions for the promotion of thrift, it sometimes happens that members of the labouring classes leave sums of money behind them for which the survivors enter into an un-seemly scramble. "A Norfolk Vicar" sug-gested that all post-offices of sufficient standng to have a savings bank department should be authorised to issue, at a low fee, simple forms of wills. He thinks there might be three forms—I, bequeathing all to one person absolutely for his own use and benefit, and he to be sole executor; 2, bequeathing all to one person, he to be sole executor, in trust for the control of the person below the person one person, he to be sole executor, in trust for one or more persons being infirm people or minors; 3, bequeathing all between two or more persons (adults), they all being jointly executors. He would have these forms issued at about 1s. each, and, witnessed by any two parish officers, be capable of being proved, at a small fee, at the nearest main post-office to the parish to which such officers belong. Some such machinery as this, "A Norfolk Vicar" believes, would be the means of avoiding many serious family difficulties, and he also thinks that the revenue and the public would alike be gainers.

calling itself a Workingmen's Association. It is the working classes that have the greatest interest in the liberty to have Sunday funerals. The workingman cannot afford to leave off bread-winning because death has darkened his house; and well for him that it is so, for in the day of affliction labour is a blessing because it would be some the because the state of th is so, for in the day of affliction labour is a blessing, because it enables a man to better bear his sorrow. Only very near relations could attend a working-class funeral on a working day, and to them it would involve a loss they could frequently ill afford. Other relations and friends could not attend to show their regard for the dead and their goodwill for the bereaved mourners. One of the noblest traits of the working-classes is an ardent sympathy with the troubles and afflictions of relations, friends, and neighbours, and we are confident that workmen would not approve of the prohibition of funerals on the only day they are free to take part in the mournful ceremony, and solemn but consoling service. ing service.

A dearth of water is threatened in the Clyde district. Greenock has only a 36 days' supply in store; and at Dumbarton, should the con-sumption be at the usual rate and the drought ontinue, the stock of water will be exh

n less than a fortnight. Two fishermen were drowned at Lerwick, in the Shetland Islands. While the boat Intrepid was sailing out of the harbour, and the crew was employed hauling out the bowsprit, one of the ropes broke, and two men, named George Anderson and Gilbert Hunter, fell overboard.

On Tuesday, the 31st ult., the body of the Rev. Robert Sutherland, recently from Australia, was found on the rocks near Sandside House, Reay, Thurso. It is not known whether the deceased had been bathing, or only preparing to do so, as the body was found particular deceased. tially dressed. Deceased was a native of Reay, and unmarried. He was licensed shorly after the Disruption. He went to Australia, where he was engaged as a preacher for many years. he was engaged as a preacher for many years.

Late on Tuesday evening, the 31st ult., a lamentable boat accident happened at Banfi, whereby Dr. Hirchfield, Mr. Findlay, coast-guardsman, and Dr. Hirchfield's little son were drowned. It appears that a party of five had left for a pleasure sail early in the evening, and after cruising about in the bay far a few hours the boat was swamped, and before any assistance could reach them Dr. Hirchfield, Mr. Findlay, and Dr. Hirchfield's son had sunk. Dr. Hirchfield was drowned while trying to save his son. Mr. J. A. while trying to save his son. Mr. J. A. Christie, sheriff-clerk's office, and a young man named Cook were saved. The affair has caused quite a gloom in the town. Dr Hirchfield was one of the most skilled and promising physicians in the North, and will be much missed. He acted as a surgeon during the Franco-Prussian war with the highest honours. None of the bodies have

- Another relic of the Spanish Armada has just come to light on the north-east coast of Scotland. When that ill-fated fleet, which bore in vain "the richest spoils of Mexico the stoutest hearts of Spain," tried to escape from the foe by running northwards, a wild storm completed the work of destruction which the English had begun. One of the vessels, the St. Catharine, was wrecked at a little creek, since known as "St. Catharine's Duh," near Slains, on the rock-bound coast of Buchan, Aberdeenshire. Recently one of the guns belonging to this vessel was recovered from the sea, where it has lain for nearly three hundred years. The gun is in an excellent state of preservation. It is of malleable lent state of preservation. It is of malleable iron, is eight feet in length, and the diameter loaded at the time of the disaster, and the ball and wadding are still there, occupying a space of thirteen inches. This is not the only piece of ordnance of the St. Catharine that has been recovered. Lieutenant Paterson, R. N., made a first attempt in 1840, and raised two guns. One of these is now in the possession of the Earl of Aberdeen. In 1876 the Countess of Erroll employed a diving party to search the site, and they were rewarded with two cannons and an anchor, which were sent to the Queen at Balmoral. The gun taken out recently is, however, the largest and most complete of any yetrecovered.

en recovered.

A weatherbeaten stone in the churchyard of Culmore, some few miles from London-derry, gives the following information:— "Here lies the remains of Thomas Nicholls, who died in Philadelphia, March, 1783. Had he lived he would have been buried here."

The broad facts of Irish landowning are a follow:—The total area of Ireland is 20,159, 678 acres. Of this, 452 persons own each more than 5,000 acres; 135 own each more than 10,000 acres; 90 persons own each more than 20,000 acres; 14 persons own each more than 20,000 acres; 14 persons own each more than 50,000 acres; 3 persons own each more than 100,000 acres; 1 person owns 170,119 acres; 292 persons own. 5,458,100 acres, or about one-third of the island; and 744 persons own 9,612,788 acres, or about one-half of the island. Two features of Irish landowning are just now peculiarly worthy of notice:—

(1) That the absentee landlords include a large proportion of the great landowners, and (2) that much of the land of Ireland which is not in their possession is held on leases for lives.

that much of the land of Ireland which is not in their possession is held on leases for lives, and of this a great part will, at the termination of the leaseholds, revert to these great owners, with all the improvements made upon them by the expenditure of the leaseholders.

The Cork Constitution publishes the following account of a projected Fenian raid upon a cavalry garrison and a powder mill:—"The public will be astonished to learn that within the last few days the Fenian brotherhood in these parts conceived the, for them, gigantic project of attacking the cavalry garrison at Ballincollig, and also the robbing the powder mills at the same place. The attack was admirably planned, and would in all probability have been put into execution before now but for the fact that all the sworn band of desperadoes were not faithful to one band of desperadoes were not faithful to one another or true to the cause they had espoused, as is invariably the case in organizations of as is invariably the case in organizations of the kind, composed as they are of the most worthless members of society. Unfortunately for them there was a traitor in the camp, who betrayed the brethren. The Govern-ment got timely warning, the military were apprised of the intended attack, and they took the precaution of storing in a 'strongtook the precaution of storing in a 'strong-room' all the arms and ammunition not re-quired for immediate use; and the sentries were doubled, the military were under arms all night, and ready at a moment's notice to fall upon their assailants."

The Dublin correspondent of the London

same bed. About two hours afterwards the other immates of the house were alarmed by hearing Mrs. Barnfather screaming for help. Her sons ran to her assistance, but before they could reach the bedroom the unhappy woman's throat had been cut by her husband, who had also cut his own immediately afterwards. Mrs. Barnfather died in the course of two or three minutes. Barnfather, with the blood streaming down his body, went to his daughter's bedroom, and at once fell to the floor and expired. The wounds inflicted on Mrs. Barnfather extended from the right car to the left shoulder blade, and the left arm was nearly severed from the body. Her fingers had also been severely cut in the struggle.

An inquest on the bodies was held before Mr. J. H. Brown, deputy coroner for Carlisle. The jury found that Barnfather had killed his wife while he was in a state of unsound mind, and that he had committed suicide while in the same condition. It is stated that Barnfather had been labouring under an unfounded impression of his wife's infidelity. excitement caused by the alleged miracles at Knock has not yet subsided, as may be gathered from the description given by Mr. James P. Talbot, manager of a Clonnel club, of a visit which he paid to the place. Writing to the Tipperary Free Press, he says:

'Starting from Clonmel by the 7 a.m. train
it was close on 10 o'clock at night when I
came in sight of the Church of the Appari Dennis Molloy, an Irish mopmaker, was brought up at the Haslingden Police Court, charged with causing the death of his son James, by stabbing him with a knife, that afternoon. Large crowds assembled outside the court house, which was not opened to the public. The prisoner, who appeared in his shirt sleeves, did not seem very much affected. Bolice Sergeant Taylor stated that shortly before two o'clock that day whilst on duty at the police station he was told that came in sight of the Church of the Apparitions. As I approached I could hear the voices of the pilgrims, crowds of whom, even at that late hour, were assembled in and around the church reciting the Rosary, or chanting hymns in honour of Our Lady. Around the yard, or in the church, were people praying or settling themselves to sleep. There were representatives from every county in Ireland, England, Scotland, and even from France and America. No one could help being struck with the faith and devotion which induced even delicate people to sleep night after night on the damp grass. On the 15th inst. High Mass was celebrated in presence of a congregation numbering not less than 20,000. After mass, a procession of children, bearing the banners presented by the Cork, Limerick, and Lancashire pilgrims, marched round the church. The sermon was preached in the open air by the Rev. Father O'Callaghan. The following are a few of the court house, which was not opened to the cour

being almost useless. She was complecured during sleep. A young girl me Walsh, nearly cured her of paralysis. Foley, Manchester, was in the hospitate of the spine. He was so far restored to be as to be able to walk without crutches as to be able to walk without crutches. quest might be held in the meantime. Large crowds have visited the scene of the murder, and much excitement exists in the several streets adjoining Marsden square, nearly the whole of the inhabitants of which are Irish. The murdered man bore a good character for honesty, sobriety, and attention to his work, but he was unfortunately often out of work owing to his left arm being slightly deformed. The fact that he was often out of work was a source of annovance to the father and led to ighteen months, suffering from disease he spine. He was so far restored to hes so to be able to walk without crutches other young man from Manchester, fering from spinal disease, was comple cured. His body was so weak that he source of annoyance to the father, and led to the quarrel which terminated in such a pain-

is now able to walk or run without any help. These are only a few of the miraculous cases I had the happiness to witness during my stay. I could relate many more, but I fear I have already trespassed too much on your valuable space. The editor of the paper vouches for Mr. Talbot's integrity."

The Registrar-General's return for the second quarter of the year 1880 presents a more satisfactory account of the state of Ireland than might be expected. The quarter's death-rate, which has averaged 19.7 per 1,000 per annum, advanced to 21.6, but the increase is fully accounted for by more accurate registration now that the burial returns are forwarded to the Registrars under the Public Health (Ireland) Acts, 1878-9. There does not appear to have been any material increase of disease, or any extensive epidemic out-EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE OF MURDER AGAINST SOLDIERS. The Norwich magistrates committed for trial Sergeant Browne and Private Davis, of the Army and Hospital Corps, and Privates Pritchard and Solly, of the Enniskillen Dragoons, for the attempted murder of John Smith, a private in the 2nd Battalion 17th Foot, by burning sulphur in his room. It il was accepted. A MAN KICKED TO DEATH.

Arstall, a master fustian cutter, who resided in Bury street, Salford, died from injuries which had been inflicted upon him on the highroad near Irlam. Two carters, named Paul Barker, of Glazebrook, and Isaac Richof disease, or any extensive epidemic outbreak. There were 182 deaths from smallpox, but the increased fatality of smallpox in Ireland is almost altogether due to the prevalence of that disease in Dublin, where it ardson, of Cadishead, are in custody charged with having murdered the deceased. They were brought before Sir John Iles Mantell at the county Police Court and remanded. valence of that disease in Dublin, where it has been constantly present for the lass three years. The average weekly number of persons receiving outdoor relief in Ireland in the quarter was 63.890, or 23.820 more than in the corresponding quarter of 1879, and the average number receiving indoor relief was 55.790, or 4.458 increase. The Registrar-General states that many of the registrars take notice of the distress which prevailed during the quarter, but he says that in only two instances is disease attributed to want, and in these cases indirectly. Where distress is mentioned, it is generally accom-

THE BRITISH LAND SYSTEM.

To the Editor of The Mail. To the Editor of The Mail.

Sir,—This is the last letter I mean to trouble you to insert for me. It has been humorously suggested that the Royal Irish Constabulary, who carry steel bracelets for the people's wrists, should also carry gags for the mouths of their orators, who evolve mistable and said and said and said. the mouths of their orators, who evolve mis-leading statements by the mile, and spin transparent fallacies by the league. For a definite, but not an extreme instance, when one Mr. Charles Wilson was seeking the parto want, and in these cases indirectly. Where distress is mentioned, it is generally accompanied by a remark to the effect that it had been mitigated by public or private relief measures, that deaths were not attributable to privation, and that disease was not traceable thereto. A registrar in a sub-district of Tuam mentions that there has been a good deal of pulmonary disease there, owing, he believes, to the "utter want of bedding and bed clothing." Among the deaths registered in the quarter is that of a man aged 97, who was in the Peninsular war, was wounded in one Mr. Charles Wilson was seeking the parliamentary representation of the great county of Antrim, a speech of his was reported, in which he told his audience that the farmers of the Channel Islands paid much higher wages to their labourers than the farmers of Ulster, because the former are, as he said, owners of their farms and the latter are not, and that if these were owners of their farms they could afford to pay their labourers much higher wages. Professors of the dreary science of political economy would have us believe that the price of labour is not so much regulated by what the employer can afford to pay as by supply and demand, and in this I agree with the professors. The farmers of Ontario pay much higher wages than the farmers of in the quarter is that of a man aged 97, who was in the Peninsular war, was wounded in the foot at Corunna, and was present at Waterloo. The registrar at Kilshannig, Mallow, reports the death of Cornelius M'C—at 111 years of age, and says the age is well authenticated, it being well-known in the family that he was born in the year in which his father took a lease of a farm, and that was in 1769. The old people in the neighbourhood, some of them nearly 90, never knew Cornelius except as a grown-up man. with the professors. The farmers of Ontario pay much higher wages than the farmers of Leinster; but there are, I think, some tenant armers in Leinster richer than any farmers in Ontario. And here, I think, is a Roland for Mr. Wilson's Oliver: Some tenant farm-A fortnight before his death he walked to his brother's house, a distance of fourteen or fifteen miles, and a few days afterwards he walked ten miles more to see another relative. The Phænix Park meteorological returns for the quarter show the mean temperature at 49.8 deg., or 2 deg. below the quarter's average for the last five years; and the rainfall measured 5.5 42 in., or 1.913 in. below the average. ers in Leinster are richer than any farmers in Ontario; but the Leinster tenant farmers pay rent, and the Ontario farmers do not; there-fore, if the Ontario farmers paid rent, some fore, if the Ontario farmers paid rent, some of them would be as rich as any of the tenant farmers of Leinster, Bad reasoning? Yes, of course it is, but quite as good as the other. The cause of high rents is the need or greed of money on the one hand, and the need or greed of land on the other, and, ceteris paribus, the only difference in the conditions of farmers paying rent and holding rent free is, that these are owners of that part of their capital which is represented by the land, while the others borrow and pay interest for it under the name of rent. "Better for us, perhaps, it might appear." interest for it under the name of rent.
"Better for us, perhaps, it might appear,"
if every man were owner of all the capital he Some further particulars are to hand respecting the murder of Mr. Edward Anstie, a farmer, of Marshall's Wicks Farm, Sandridge, near St. Alban's, early, on Sunday morning. The residence of the deceased, who was about wants, and that the bankers were sent to Jericho with the landlords; or it might be the use of "the people," who are now in-vidiously refused a cheque-book and open bank account; but we are not yet come to

right; Mrs. Lindsay, the old lady who acted as housekeeper, in a room to the left; and the servant girl occupied the attic. It was by the approach to the back of the house that the robber and murderer appears to have entered, and there is painful evidence upon one of the windows which plainly shows where the pistol shot was fired. The casement windows behind, which look out upon the outhouses, are small and narrow, and to reach the bedrooms a ladder was brought from a neighbouring rick and placed against the window of the room in which the deceased slept. [From the appearances presented by the window of the room in which the deceased slept. From the appearances presented by the window—a broken pane and the marks of streams of blood down the wall in a line from the window—there is reason to suppose that the old man, hearing strange noises outside, hail got out of bed and opened the window, and that upon putting his head out he was shot and fatally wounded, the blood flowing from the wound down upon the wall. The house was then entered and ransacked. Active search was made for the weapon with which the deed was committed, and at last there was found, concealed in a plantation immediately adjoining the house, a double-barrelled gun, out of which one shot only had been fired, the other barrel being empty. Three men and a woman have been apprehended.

population in Ireland, where such proprietorship does not prevail; and if we could ascertain and value all the conditions, positive and negative, on each side, we should then be near the "full vintage," but until all this is done there is little use in pointing to France, Belgium, or the Channel Islands.

In condition I am a lack-land, without as much of this commodity as would sod a lark, but to the backbone I am an Irishman. England owes an immense compensation for the felonious legislation that suppressed the trade and killed the industry of her distraught sister; and it would not be too much if the English would now undertake, at their own expense, the much-needed arterial and thorough drainage of all Ireland. But I put this question to every honest man and brave in your great Dominion. When English statesmen propose, by a "compensation for disturbance bill," or otherwise, to clip the coin of 10,000 Irish people, some of them quite poor, to appease 600,000 other Irish people, some of them quite rich, does it not look like a too vicarious atonement, and a too great sacrifice of that which cost the sacrificers nothing? Also this other question: When it is said that property has its duties as well as its rights, and that landlords having neglected those duties should be sent to Jericho, or shot; does the preamble imply any more than is implied in the exposition of your duty to your neighbour, or than is implied in that answer in the Church catechism about doing your duty in that state of life into which it has pleased God to call you? And whether the penalty might not be mitigated by this gentle request: "He that has done his whole duty to his neighbour, and in that state of life into which it has pleased God to call him, let him cast his first stone?" And if the cowed ghost of the Pharisee should appear, and dropping the stone and blushing blue, should answer, "It is the system that is bad;" should not this reply satisfy his sanctity, "Take thou thy pound of flesh out of the bad system, paying its fullest val A shocking tragedy has been enacted in Carlisle in the house of a tailor and outfitter named Thomas Barnfather. This man had for some time been in a despondent state of mind, and had given expression to morbid fancies about some family affairs with which he was not satisfied. His family had been warned that in his present state he might do some injury. On Friday night Barnfather went to bed about eleven o'clock, and his wife followed about half an hour later. A little boy of five years old slept in the same bed. About two hours afterwards the other inmates of the house were alarmed

JAMES MORTON. The East Indian Problem.

A writer in the Nineteenth Century, speaking A writer in the Nineteenth Century, speaking of the growing poverty of India, says:—"It is impossible to view the condition of India without apprehension, because, owing to various causes, the landless class are increasing, whilst there is no greater demand for labour, and the fertility of the soil is being steadily injured." And again he says:—"Those who do not own the land are increasing whilst there is no occupation to which they can profitably turn." Further on he remarks:—"The natives of India are importing no luxuries; the imported cotton of he remarks:—"The natives of India are importing no luxuries; the imported cotton of course means the destruction by greater cheapness of native industries." Thus England is forcing the entire population to turn to agriculture, with two results: the exhaustion of the soil and the absolute pauperism of those who have no land and no chance to labour on land. India used to employ this non-agricultural population in professor von Hebra, the eminent surgeon of Vienna, is dead. He was in that city both what Ricord was in Paris and what Erasmus Wilson now is in London. He was a specialist in two separate, though allied, branches of medicine, not only the dermatologist of Austria, but also the best expert on that class of diseases so brilliantly treated for more than forty years by the great French surgeon. Professor von Hebra was born in Brinn in

I avail myself of the opportunity of re-

GEORGE N. PAYNE. 35 and 37 West 29th street, N.Y. Giles' Pills cure Flatulency. Sold by all druggists. Send for pamphlet.

EUROPEAN JOTTINGS. There have been 140 duels in France within ight months, without the loss of a single

will ere long be illuminated throughout its entire length with the electric light. The indirect taxes in France produced in the first fortnight of August 12,460,000 francs more than the estimates, making a total surplus of 107,007,000 francs since the coment of the year.

The daughter of a wealthy land owner of

Grambke, near Bremen, has now been sleeping, with the interruption of a few hours only, for six weeks. Light food is admin-

of sharing in the proceeds. A triple monument in the churchyard at Zermatt has just been completed and railed in. It covers the remains of Messrs. Hadon and Hudson, two of the victims of the first and famous Matterhorn disaster in 1865, and of Mr. W. Knyvett Wilson, who was killed four days later by a fall on the Riffelhorn. Prince Charles of Monaco has annulled the civil contract of marriage between his son, the heriditary Prince Albert, and the Princess

Marie Victoria, daughter of the late Duke of Hamilton. The ecclesiastical marriage was declared wid by the Pope several marriage was declared wid by the Pope several months ago. The lady has since married Count Thassilo Festetics, a young Hungarian.

"Le sport," followed on English lines, is quite the fashion in Hungary. M. Dreher, the well-known brewer, has ordered fifteen countes of forhounds from Fundad and her countes of forhounds from Fundad and her counter of the property of couples of foxhounds from England, and he intends to set up a kennel at Tordacs. He and his wife and children are passionately fond of riding, and their stables always con-tain from thirty to forty first-rate hunters.

The town of Kempen, near Crefeld, in the Rhineland, purposes celebrating next October the 500th anniversary of one of its sons, whose name is known in every part of the world. At Kempen, in the year 1380, was born Thomas Hanerken, the author of a book which, after the Bible, has seen more editions than any other book, viz., "The Following of Christ."

In 1868 Nadar and in 1878 Mr. Dragon succeeded in taking photographic proofs from the car of a captive balloon. In a balloon floating freely in the air the problem is more difficult. It has, however, been solved by Mr. Desmarets, and two negatives taken on June 14 last, on the occasion of the fétes at Rome, have been submitted to the French Academy of Science. An account has been published of the num-

ber of strangers who have this year visited the chief German watering places to the end of the first week of the present month. There had been at Aix-la-Chapelle 19,264; Baden-Baden, 26,123; Homburg, 7,070; Karisbad, 21,576; Kissingen. 10,030; Marenbad, 9,253; Pyrmont, 10,227; Schwalbach, 3,333; Tip-litz, 27,934; and Wiesbaden, 55,323. A young German tourist named Schnell, from Augsburg, lost his life by falling down a precipice on the Harder, between Thun and Interlaken. Shortly before he made the slip he was warned of his perilous position, but took no heed. The Harder is one of the most

dangerous and deceptive of the lesser mountains of the Oberland, and a fatal accident happens on it almost every season. There is no snow on the slopes, but the grass is very slippery.

only by the poverty of his appearance, died recently, and some time elapsed before an heir presented himself to claim the fortune of the deceased, which he estimated at between

a sum than \$160,000 was discovered in a cupboard. It was ascertained subsequently that the miser had been in the habit of frequenting the Bourse, where he had evidently been favoured by fortune.

Desgenais, of the 'Independance Belge, says that M. Gambetta's favourite amusement at his country house at Ville d'Avray is to fish for frogs. He has a pond, as he told a friend at Cherbourg, and taking up his position before it he fishes for frogs. "Frogs, Mons. le Président!" "Yes, frogs. And when I have caught them I eat them! You see I have a cook whom I pay very high—40,000f. a year, as you may read in the opposition journals. I must give my cook something to do. But fish as I may, I never shall succeed in having dressed 40,000f. worth of frogs a

Napoleon, is the possessor of a morsel of Mohere's skull, which he purchased fifteen years ago for 300 francs from Count Pourtales, who had acquired it at the sale of Baron Denon's celebrated collection of personal relics, in 1826. Baron Denon had contrined to get the policy and the personal relics of the policy of the personal relics. trived to get the relie during the transfer of Molière's and La Fontaine's remains, in 1792, from the graveyard of St. Joseph to Pére-La-Chaise. The Baron and a rival collector, M. Cailhava, each stole a fragment of the great French dramatist's skeleton. Cailhava secur-ed a tooth, which he wore, set in a ring. been made in the neighbourhood of Solothurn. On removing a mass of superincumbent sand and gravel to prepare for some quarrying operations, the rock beneath was found to be quite smooth and intersected with old water channels. The excavation being continued a number of enormous holes, filled with great stones, were laid bare. These holes, like those in the Glacier Garden at Lucerne, are due to the action of water, which, flowing through the rifts in the glacier that ages past covered the rock, set in cier that ages past covered the rock, set in movement the stones beneath, whereby the "Giant's Rattles," as they are called, were hollowed out; but, while the rock at Lucerne is sandstone, the formation at Solothurn is hard limestone and quartz.

hard limestone and quartz.

A large undertaking has recently been completed in Russia, in the shape of a long bridge over the Volga, on the Syoran and Orenberg railway, connecting the cities o Syoran, in the government of Simbrisk, with that of Samara. The width of the river is nearly a mile, and as it is liable to the occurnearly a mile, and as it is liable to the occurrence of very heavy spring floods, the piers (of which there are fourteen altogether) had to be built 100 feet above mean water level, the depth of the river being more than 50 feet. The girders, 364 feet long and 20 feet wide, were all riveted and put together on the right bank of the river, and then floated to their position. The whole cost of the bridge was 7,000,000 silver rubles; and it is worthy of mention that it was completed worthy of mention that it was completed without any loss of life or any accident of im-

and then they interrupted their debates to listen to the energetic representations of the prisoner, who conducted his own defence with amazing fervour, the judges breaking out into a deafening chorus of comments and reinto a deafening chorus of comments and refutations after his every statement. Presently, having arrived at the unanimous conclusion that the arraigned bird had failed to exculpate itself, they flew upon him from all sides and tore him to pieces with their heals.

their beaks. Through the liberality of the Countess Theress Erdoedy-Raczdinsky, the Hungarian National Museum has recently become possessed of an extremely curious and interesting relic, the favourite sword of the renowned Polish patriot and King, John Sobieski. The blade of this magnificent weapon is made of only, for six weeks. Light food is administered to her from time to time.

At Madrid, a prisoner recently sentenced by court martial to be shot for participation in the attack on a train by brigands, before his execution made revelations inculpating several families of high position. He accused them of not only protecting brigandage, but of sharing in the proceeds. pose of the labour), and the Sobieski cost of arms. The hilt and basket are of pure gold, and admirably designed. A huge crystal, set in twenty-seven brilliants of the first water, constitutes the scabbard button, by which the sword is attached to the belt, and underneath it, forming the outer face of the shorth at. the belt, and underneath it, forming the outer face of the sheath-guard, is a medallion portrait, in enamel, of the King, in full national costume and mounted upon a flery charger. A special case in the Antiquity Department of the museum has been devoted to Sobieski's sabre, which is likely to prove our of the chief attractions of the splendid collection. tion of historical weapons owned by the Hungarian nation.

A St. Petersburg correspondent, writing under date of August 23rd, says:—"Since the telegrams were published by the Minister of the Interior a fortnight ago, no trustworthy information has come to hand as to the crops, but it is highly significant that in the mean-time prices have everywhere risen in spite of the favourable weather for ingathering, and though the exports up to May were 18,000,-000 bushels less than last year. A further indication is furnished by the fact that export merchants are buying a year ahead; and, indeed, competent authorities declare that the harvest is the worst since the famine of 187%. harvest is the worst since the famine of 187%. Last year American speculation provided at easy outlet for Russian grain, and consequently this year some of the richest provinces are receiving Government help to buy seed corn for the improvident peasantry. Rye, the staple food of the country, is worse than the wheat, of which, on the average, seventy-five per cent. is exported. Hail has caused the loss of over four million rubles. But the worst feature presented by the agri-But the worst feature presented by the agri-cultural statistics is not the failure of 1873, or of this year, but that the return has been steadily decreasing during the last decade. The only parts of the Empire where the cultivation of the land gives satisfactory results lie with Russia proper—namely, Finland, lie with Russia proper—namely, Finland Courland, &c., where, be it noted, the con

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

The Brantford cotton factory is nearing A great deal of machinery for the new

cotton mill at Hamilton has been received. A knitting factory, to employ twenty hands, has been started at Wolfeville, Nova

A new organ and piano manufactory is to be started at once in Listowell. Work will be commenced about the 1st of October. Work has been re-commenced at the Feigel gold mine, Marmora, by Mr. Stewart. A new crusher is to be erected at the Gatlin

brisk for some weeks past. Almost every day from two to four and five car-loads are brough

The Grand Junction Railway Co. ar building at Belleville an engine shed 80 feel square and 20 feet high, a blacksmith's shop 50 feet by 25 feet, and a car shed 35 feet by

A rich specimen of copper ore was exhibited at Belleville yesterday by a gentleman of Madoc. It was discovered in that section of the country, and the sample showed two classes of copper almost free from any foreign substance.

Matheson's foundry and the Nova Scotia

forge works at New Glasgow are running day and night, with orders three months ahead. They are employing double the number of men and consuming twice the quantity of raw material used two years ago. Cornwall is a manufacturing centre, and consequently has benefitted largely by the N. P. This the local Grit free-trade organ

admits by saying:—In no previous year h so many shops and private residences h built here. At least \$100,000 will be

contract recently procured by them for the I. C. R. The contract is 120 cars, box and flat combined. In a few days they expect to day. Some twenty-five men are now ployed. A patent oil box, not before in on the I. C. R., is being put on these carr The London Free Press of the 8th instant