Fuzzy Poem.

A PASTORAL POEM.

I've been waiting in the lane,
Fuzzy dear;
In the wind and in the rain
Shivering here.
And the farmer keenly eyes me through,
As I lingered here for you,
Fuzzy dear.

But my dream of love is over,
Fuzzy dear!
I will trouble you no more—
Never fear.
The appointment was for eight—
Up at yonder garden gate,
And eleven's rather late,
Fuzzy dear.

I am fated, I'll be sworn,
Fuzzy dear.
To awaken to-morrow morn
Pretty queer;
Of the position and the pill
I shall have to take my fill,
And of syrup of the squill,
Fuzzy dear.

It may please you to be told,
Fuzzy dear,
That I've caught my death of cold—
This is clear.
'Twill delight you to hearkenown,
When my final breath has flown,
That the fault was all your own,
Fuzzy dear.

Fashion Sprays

The perfume of flowers is a valuable disinfectant.

Paris girls are wearing long sailor neckties in polka dot satin, tied in loose knots.

Pockets are not so fashionable as formerly, and large brooches are things of the past.

The favorite bridal flowers are orange, white lilac, lilies-of-the-valley and clematis.

Many fashionable dresses are made with the fan waist, in favor many years ago, and so becoming to slender figures.

Christening robes are generally supplemented by a sash of white satin or white gros grez grain ribbon about eight inches wide.

Imported black grenadine dresses for evening wear are all mounted on a satin foundation, and white lace is used for trimming them.

The white and black striped silks have black velvet facings edged with black Boston lace of heavy pattern, in a striped design that plays effectively.

Henrietta cloth is still the standard material for deep mourning dresses all the year round. Milanese resembles the henrietta, and tamise cloth is like closely woven satin.

Mauve and lilac stockings are now worn with white and light costumes. There is a new style, the color of "old gold," and embroidered in delicate colors that is very handsome.

White Spanish lace scarfs are worn in a variety of ways; they serve as a most becoming veil for the head during evening strolls, or when on the piazza; they are draped around the shoulders as a Sahu scarf, and they are bunched up in sashes over silks of plain color.

Imitation English note paper has the corners turned down and fastened with a small flat bow of paper which looks like ribbon, and ornamented with a minute and delicate spray, insect, tendril with leaves, or the like, painted by hand. Initials are out of date, though monograms are sometimes used.

Fancy feathers will be used to excess again in trimming bonnets and hats. Whole and half birds, bells, wings, pompons and feather fringes and reaches are all seen in the millinery stores. Long gray ostrich plumes, of the natural color, are also to be revived, and tips, demilong and Mecanite, and willow plumes, are all to be worn.

Axford's Incubator—The "Glass Hen."

In a small, neat building, situated near the Great Western Railway Station, is one of the greatest wonders of the coming Exhibition. Here the Axford Bros' artificial incubator, or as it is called, the "glass hen," can be seen in full operation, bringing forth by the hundreds chickens of almost every species and breed. The incubators, of which there are five in the room, and each warmed to the required temperature by a powerful heater having about 5,000 square inches of radiating surface. Kerosene oil is the material used for generating heat, and the stove is so constructed that the oil is supplied from the reservoir in quantities just sufficient to keep up a regular flame. The dampers are regulated by electricity, so that the heat, which registers 105° Fahrenheit, seldom varies. Adjoining the glass-covered incubator, which contains about 1,000 eggs, is a box built after the fashion of a show case, with glass roof and sand-d floor. This is called the "artificial mother." When the young chicks are able to eat, which is generally within twenty-four hours after birth, the orphans are removed from the incubator and placed in the "artificial mother" until such time as they are able to pick up their living in the open air. The inventors who are Englishmen by birth, but now reside at Chicago, Ill., state that they brought out their invention in that city about four years ago. They have been very successful from the first, but they did not consider the invention perfect until this spring. Mr. R. C. Axford, before visiting Canada for the first time, wished to experiment for this exhibition. At Omaha, Neb., the incubator brought forth from 180 eggs no less than 179 chicks, something which had never before been performed on this or any other continent. Then the artificial incubator is particularly in advance of the "clucking" hen, the inventors are perfectly satisfied. In proof of this assertion they point with some degree of pride to the eggs placed nineteen days ago in the "glass hen," many of which are already chipped by the beaks of the young birds. The usual time supposed to be taken by the "clucking" hen to bring forth her chickens is twenty-one days; many of the eggs in the artificial incubator, however, will be hatched within twenty days. The eggs have been placed in at such times that the incubation of some of them will take place every five or ten minutes during the exhibition, so that visitors may at any time see the completion of the process. Seven hundred eggs have been set, so that they will be hatched on Thursday, the 18th prox., as a grand finale. It is expected that fully 6,000 or 7,000 chicks of various breeds will be the result of the labors of the "glass hen" during the holding of the Exhibition, all of which will be sold to persons desiring substantial mementoes of the Exhibition, and especially of this curiosity. The proprietors tell some amusing stories of visitors who imagine because the chicks were hatched by artificial means that they would be minus some one or other of their natural functions, such as the cock being unable to crow, or the hen to lay eggs. It is now in order to put the old conundrum, "whether is the hen that laid the eggs, or the (glass) hen that hatches the egg, the mother?"—*Mail.*

Supply of Live Stock.

An English paper says—If meat is scarce and dear in Western Europe, such is not the case in other parts of the world, as the following statistics relative to America, Australia and Africa will show: Paraguay, the population of which by the last census of 1876 was 400,000 souls, possessed at the same time 4,973,924 head of horned cattle and 9,143,134 sheep; but as these figures are taken from the returns made by the farmers themselves for the purpose of taxation, M. Vitalba, comptroller of the State, considers the more accurate numbers would be 6,000,000 and 12,000,000. The Argentine Confederation, far larger in extent, with barely 2,000,000 of inhabitants, had, according to a calculation published at Buenos Ayres in 1876, 13,493,000 animals of the bovine species, of which 5,116,690 were in the Province of Buenos Ayres, and 57,546,413 sheep. But according to the official announcement in the Argentine section of the exhibition of 1876, the real quantities were 80,000,000 sheep and 15,000,000 of horned cattle. A vast extent of the southern portion of Brazil, particularly the Province of Rio Grande, Bolivia and portions of Peru on the eastern slopes of the Andes, are also occupied in raising cattle; but the difficulties of procuring definite returns are so great that any estimate made could only be mere guesswork. Turning now to North America, where immense districts are almost wholly pastoral, the figures published in 1872 by Mr. Block showed the existence of 36,699,305 head of cattle, 31,679,500 sheep, 22,000,500 of pigs. But these numbers have vastly increased since, owing to the extensive trade which has sprung up between England and the United States in meats, both salt and fresh. According to some statistics published by the French Minister of Commerce, Canada possessed in 1876, 3,624,199 animals of the bovine race, and 3,155,509 of sheep. The numbers supposed to exist in Australia and New Zealand are 5,995,672 of the former and 61,649,967 of the latter, of which the share of New South Wales is 3,131,013 cattle, 24,639,756 sheep, as well as 178,604 pigs. Finally, England's colony in the south of Africa is, speaking generally, devoted to raising cattle, and although no accurate returns are forthcoming, the fact is known that this industry is extending there daily.

"Roots charmed away" is the announcement of a Boston bootblack.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

A Budget of Special Interest to the Ladies.

Can't Afford to Marry.—Girls, do you hear this? Many good men are crying, "Can't afford to marry!" Why? "Expense of supporting a wife." Why suppose a wife? Might not wives be made self-supporting, or partly so? Isn't there something wrong in this system which makes matrimony dependent on a man's ability to pay all the wife's expenses? Is it not filling the land with old maids? Has it not done so for the last half century? Who marry most? What race? The people who care nothing for keeping up style. The foreign born, whose women turn to and tend the shop. The cultivated American is not the marrying man. He likes the goods on exhibition, but they're too costly for his every-day wear. Hence, oh they remain on the counter until shop-worn. This is a crying evil. Our best men are not marrying. Because so many of our girls are saying, "You must take me for better, for worse, to feed me, to clothe me, to house me, to warm me, to keep me aled in the fashion, to give me a house proportionate to my style, to hand me in pin money; and I will condescend to live with you, and take your money, and do nothing to earn more, and to lament, if things go wrong, that I didn't marry better, and you must regard it as a great favor on my part." The man wants you pretty badly, but it's too heavy a contract. Things must be rearranged so that you can carry more of your end of the log.—*N.Y. Graphic.*

Poison Ivy.—As several cases of poisoning have occurred from the handling of this seemingly harmless plant, we publish the following receipe, which is said to be an unfailing remedy, and may prove very useful to some of our readers in the future: Put ten to twenty drops of bromine in one ounce of olive oil or glycerine and apply three or four times a day, especially on going to bed. The bromine is volatile, so only a small quantity should be made.

Late Hours.—Truth thinks that it is really full time that the conventional prejudice against late hours should be exploded. When people want to bed early it was to rise early, because business commenced at an early hour. Persons who have nothing particular to do in the morning have no reason for rising at some unearthly hour. Nor do they. The early to bed means with them a great deal too much bed. There is nothing in itself more objectionable in being up at 3 a.m. than at 3 p.m. A person in good health requires a maximum of seven hours' sleep, and at what period of the twenty-four hours he takes this sleep is, provided that it does not interfere with his avocations, a matter of absolute indifference.

Preserving Autumn Leaves.—We find the following directions for preserving autumn leaves. Spread the fresh leaves and press them, in a suitable dish, with alternate layers of fine sand, which is thoroughly dry and as hot as the hand can bear. When the sand has cooled they may be removed, smoothed under a hot iron, dipped for a moment in clear French spirit varnish, and allowed to dry in the air.

How to make a Hanging Basket.—Procure a wooden bowl, a stray rusted tin basin or wash-dish, which is the best shape for the present purpose; cover the outside with a coat of putty, and place on it, in rows, groups or clusters, little shells. A row of tiny "dust-pan" shapes are pretty for a border. The contrast of the green leaves drooping over the white shells is very pretty. Or, if shells are not to be had, a "pounded" mixture of bits of different colored glass pressed into the putty makes the uninitiated believe your basket to be made of diamonds, especially when the sun is shining on it. The "snowflake" baskets, made of raveled white cloth, look cool and hint of spicy woods and nodding violets, through the long winter, if filled with ferns and hung in a cool, north window, fashed by frosty white green and fresh, and pile them on a platter, or even a board, cover them with thick, wet moss, and they will keep moist and green during the winter, to replenish the baskets or vases. Try it.

The Care of the Sick.—A timely article in one of the September monthlies impresses upon those who have care of the sick that the patient never should be consulted beforehand as to what he will eat or what he will drink. If he asks for anything, give it to him, with the doctor's permission; otherwise prepare something he is known to like and offer it without previous comment. One of the chief offices of a good nurse is to think for her patient. His slightest want should be anticipated and gratified before he has had time to express it. Quick observation will enable her to detect the first symptom of worry or excitement and to remove the cause. An invalid never should be tested with the exertion of making a decision. Whether the room is too hot or too cold; whether chicken broth, beef tea or gruel is best for his luncheon, and all similar matters, are questions which should be decided without appealing to him.

DOMESTIC RECIPES, BY AUNT KATE.

(Ladies are invited to contribute to this department.)

Rice Pudding Without Eggs.—I have an excellent recipe for rice pudding without eggs, which I know to be good from experience. Look over and wash a common sized tea cup of rice. Put into a pudding dish with four quarts of milk, add one pound raisins, a little salt, lump butter, size of an egg, and season with cinnamon. Stir occasionally, until it boils. No pudding with eggs can exceed this, if attended to according to directions.

Pumpkin Pie.—Cut the pumpkin into thin slices and steam until soft enough. Mash and rub through a sieve. To a quart of pumpkin add two quarts of new milk and six eggs. Sweeten to taste, and season with a dessert spoonful each of ground cinnamon and ginger, a grated nutmeg and a teaspoonful of salt. Heat the mixture and pour into pie-dishes lined with paste. Bake until set and delicately browned.

Cold Catsup.—Take half peck of ripe tomatoes, cut fine; one small cup of grated horse radish and the same of salt and black and white mustard seeds mixed; two tablespoonfuls of black pepper; two red peppers, without the seeds, and three celery stalks all chopped fine. If celery seed is preferred it can be substituted; one ounce of mustard seed, and onions, mixed and chopped; one teaspoonful of ground cloves; two teaspoonfuls of cinnamon; one teaspoonful of mace; one teacup of brown sugar; one quart of best cider vinegar; mix well and put in air-tight jars; not to be heated.

A good way to keep bottled green gooseberries is to pour a little salad oil on the top before corking them up. They must of course be previously boiled like other bottled fruit.

Simple and Nourishing Drink.—A pleasant drink for the sick—Take a dessertspoonful of arrowroot and add a tablespoonful of milk; wet and rub in smooth. To this add a teaspoonful of powdered sugar. Heat a half-pint of good, rich milk and bring it just up to the boil. Then, when it boils, stir in carefully the arrowroot and sugar. Allow it to boil three minutes and give either warm or cold.

Stewed Cucumbers.—A seasonable dish may be prepared by paring cucumbers, cutting them in half lengthwise, boiling them gently till tender in salted water, laying them on toast and pouring over them white sauce or drawn butter, to which a cup of milk has been added.

A correspondent asks, what shall I put on wallpaper to keep the insects from eating the paste? Use carbolic acid, oil of cloves or alum.

THE POPE'S NEW ENCYCLICAL.

Pope Leo XIII. on the Regulation of Philosophical Studies.

The encyclical letter just addressed by the Pope to the dignitaries of the Catholic Church fills ten closely printed columns of the *Osservatore Romano*, and treats of the restoration of Christian philosophy in the Catholic schools according to the spirit of the angelic doctor, Thomas Aquinas. "During the last fifty years at least," says the Rome correspondent of the *Daily News*, "the teachings of St. Thomas Aquinas have been held at a discount in the seminaries of Rome. The philosophic teaching imparted to the young has been drawn, according to the varying fashion of the day, from Grotius, Puffendorf, Descartes or Kant. At present the text book used in the Roman seminaries is the philosophyof Corte, the late Professor of Philosophy at the University of Turin, whose system, based mainly on Rosmini's speculations, is taught likewise in the Government lyceums. From this species of compromise with modern thought the Pope would recall the instructors of Catholic youth back to the system of the angelic doctor. The result can only be to train up a generation of militant clergy, versed in scholastic method and dialectic debate, in order that they may cope with the freethinker and Protestant—the very antitype, in a word, of the modern easy going cure."

A person looking over a catalogue of professional gentlemen of the bar, with his pencil wrote against the name of one who was at the beaming order—"Has been accused of possessing talents." Another seeing it, immediately wrote under—"Has been tried and acquitted."

FARM AND GARDEN.

(By a Practical Farmer and Horticulturist.)

Banking Celery.—The old practice of banking up celery plants as they grow is being gradually abandoned. Many cultivators substitute the rust on celery to the particles of earth which fall in among the stems during the process of hilling when there is dew or rain on the plants. Celery, therefore, in not a few instances is allowed to grow and spread in all directions until each time as banking up is required for blanching the stalks and protecting them from injury by frosts. The leaves at this time are carefully straightened up, held firmly together and earthed up sufficiently to blanch them. During fine warm weather in September, celery will blanch within a fortnight if properly earthed; later, when the days and nights are cooler, three weeks or more are required.

A Fine Economy.—A gentleman who knows writes that a good grindstone set true and run by horse-power for grinding all kinds of tools will pay for itself on a large farm in a month. He makes his men grind their hoes every morning. They think it a piece of extravagance, but he can buy a dozen hoes for less than he pays one of them for a week's work. Tools cost nothing in comparison with labor. A dull, rusty hoe will cost more in a week oftentimes than a dozen new ones.

Black Currants.—Having just sold my crop—nineteen bushels—of this fruit (says a correspondent) it may be well to add that it is one of the most satisfactory and profitable crops grown upon my place. So far no worms or insects have attacked it; the birds do not eat the fruit, the chickens leave it alone, and even thievish boys do not steal it. It is the only crop that thus escapes all damage from depredators, always yields heavily and sells well. For pies, puddings, jelly and preserves it is second to no other fruit. For all throat diseases, black currant jelly is a valuable remedy, while a little mixed with cold water makes a most delicious and refreshing drink.

Starting from Slips.—A pleasant kind of labor with flowers is this. There is, however, an erroneous idea about large slips being necessary. Small ones are far more sure of growing. I have started some geraniums and roses, with slips not over an inch and a half in length. It is a good way to put glass over them if you prefer them air once or twice a day, but glass is not necessary. One may succeed well without it, even with common soil, if they are kept in shade till they begin to grow, which generally indicates the formation of roots, but not always. All transplanted plants or slips do better when the roots grow first. I have sometimes started slips in the open ground by putting hazel brush with leaves on, around them sufficient to let the air through, and keep the sun out until they struck roots.

Sowing Wheat and Oats Together.—The experiment has been made of sowing oats and wheat together with a view to obtain a winter covering for the wheat. The seed, in equal quantities of one part of oats to two parts of wheat, was sown in the fall, and the oats sprang up quickly and were killed by the early frost, the stalks and leaves lying on the ground all winter, keeping the snow from blowing away and preventing the sun from thawing the frozen ground. In the spring the dead oats made a good top dressing for the growing wheat. The crop of wheat in the following season was reported to be excellent, while wheat on the adjoining land planted in the usual manner was of no value.

Mildew on Grapes.—Flour of sulphur has long been known as a valuable remedy for mildew on grapes. Where there is a probability of its approach, apply sulphur on the foliage of all the plants before it appears. A hand bellows can be made with a curved rose on the tip. Fill this partly full of sulphur, hold it so as to blow the flour of sulphur on the under side of the leaves. It will take thirty or forty pounds for an acre. It costs only a few cents a pound, and a man can go over an acre a day. Again later in the season go over the vines where any mildew appears. Good drainage is important. Whether sulphur has been used for grape rot is the way above mentioned or in any other way, the writer is not informed. It is worth a trial. In some portions of Ohio grape rot is kept off by tying a paper sack over each cluster of grapes when half grown; also in some cases by placing boards a foot wide horizontally over the trellis.

Keeping Potatoes.—All farmers I have known have granaries or corn cribs with lath floor and sides, just the thing to put fresh dug potatoes into. All kinds of fruit, grain and vegetables give off a certain amount of moisture after gathering, and if they are permitted to lie in heaps on the floor in cellar or anywhere out of a circulation of air, they heat, which tends to produce decay. My practice is to dig potatoes when the ground is dry, pick them up as dug, keep them covered by a blanket from the sun while in waggon, and place them on the lath in my corn bin, about eighteen inches thick, and leave them there untouched for six weeks, when they are placed in bins in the cellar. The air coming up from beneath keeps them perfectly dry. One fall it was late when I dug them, and I thought it was no near the time to put them in the cellar I would take them there directly. In a few days I found they were decaying; I took them out and put them in the corn crib, and they dried off and did not rot afterwards.

The Farm the Best.—It is a matter of surprise that so many young men will crowd into the cities, earning a mere living as clerks, and a dog's life at that, when there are so many better prospects for an active, industrious man in the country. In the course of a long article on this subject the Philadelphia *Times* pertinently says—"Farming one's self, on one's own land, is the only employment certain always to yield a living. All the secret of success in farming has been shown to lie in high cultivation. He who makes two blades of grass grow where but one stood before is a public benefactor. Vegetables and small fruits, when raised within reach of a market, pay even better than grain. America is destined at no distant day to become not only the granary, but the market-garden of the world, and the practical cannot fail of success. This way lies the road to comfort and perhaps wealth. Don't go away until you have tried work at home!"

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Lettuce is excellent for young pigs. If the disease has not gone too far it will stop the scours.

To cure scab in sheep, rub with plain petroleum with a sponge three times a week. Dogs can be cured of mange in the same way.

In cultivating sweet potatoes do not let the vines root at the joints, as numerous small potatoes will form there at the expense of large ones.

Destroy the large green tomato worms by hand-picking. Provide a cheap frame of stakes and poles, or place straw under the vines, to keep the fruit up from the earth.

Salt is an excellent manure for strawberry plants after the crop of berries have been picked. If applied before that time it causes such a growth of foliage as to prevent the berries from ripening.

It is stated that Indian corn charred into charcoal will make a valuable condiment for poultry. It will put the hens in good health, and cause a general toning up of the system that will be seen in more and better eggs.

A cental is equal to 1 bushel and 40 pounds of wheat; 1 bushel 44 pounds of corn or rye; 3 bushels 4 pounds of barley; 2 bushels 32 pounds of malt. At 75 cents a "cental" the bushel oats would be quoted at 24 cents; barley, 36 cents; corn, 42 cents; wheat 45 cents.

Scraping hogs by machinery is one of the innovations adopted by the packing houses of Chicago. As the animals pass over revolving flukes they are scraped clean at the rate of 10 hogs per minute. This process occasions an immense saving of time and of manual labor, while the work is done quite as thoroughly.

Cows that have access to water at all times will drink often, but little at the time, and return to their feeding. Cows deprived of a sufficient supply of water fall in milk and flesh, and when they are allowed to fall it is almost impossible to bring them back to their proper yield of milk and condition of flesh, at least without extra expense and trouble.

Probably the very best way to protect wheat in the bins from the weevil is to thoroughly fumigate the bins with burning sulphur. This should be done before the grain is put into the bins and repeated in the course of a month or so after the grain is stored. Some persons use lime and salt, but there is nothing better than sulphur.

If moderation is needed anywhere on the farm it is in the driving of cows. A boy or a dog that will hurry, and therefore worry, the cows as they are taken to and from the pasture, should be—to put it mildly—attended to. Boys, do not run the cows home, even if it is getting late, especially if it is on the way to the yard and their udders are full of milk.

The small boy mourneth as the holiday season draweth nigh its termination. But there is one consolation for him. He should paste in his hat the item that a schoolmaster in San Francisco dropped dead while punishing a pupil. It is an exceedingly dark cloud that has no silver lining.

SCOTCH COLUMN.

The Duke of Argyll, accompanied by the Ladies Mary and Elizabeth Campbell, has arrived safely at Roseneath.

Rev. Dr. Carter has given notice of a motion in the Haddington Presbytery on the decline of religion in the district.

The new Monkgate Cemetery at Edinburgh embraces 32½ acres, 16 of which are tastefully laid out.

The arrival is announced of the Rev. James Gourlay, M. A., and Mrs. Gourlay, in Thurso, from Port Elgin, Canada.

In Aberdeenshire there are several large deer forests, as, for instance, Glentanar and Inchmarnoch, rented at £1,616.

The Mansion House of Hillside, Annan, has been sold for £2,500 to Mr. J. Irving Carson, Stockton-on-Tees.

Sir Reginald Macdonald, of Clanranald, has been appointed Admiral of the Hose—an office which is worth about £3,000 a year.

The Rev. D. J. Harker, Rockshaft, Staffordshire, has accepted a unanimous call to the pastorate of the Banff Congregational Church.

Archbishop Eyre, of Glasgow, has just ordered prayers for good weather to be offered up in all the Catholic churches of that district.

It is stated that a circular calling on Sir James Bain to come forward as Liberal-Conservative candidate for Glasgow has been extensively signed.

The other day a shoal of eighty whales were driven ashore by the fishermen in one of the "voes" or inlets of the Shetland coast, near Nesting.

The estate of Calgruff, in the parish of Crossmichael, Kirkcudbrightshire, extending to 268 acres, has been purchased for £12,000 by Robert Stewart, of Glenloggan.

The wool clip in Perthshire, as a whole, is reported to be the most deficient both in quantity and quality experienced for many years.

Recently Robert Balderstone, son of Mr. J. Crawford, Netherraige, near Paisley, was killed by falling into a burn which runs behind Netherraige Bleachworks.

The Conservatives of the Ayr Burghs have definitely resolved to bring forward Sir W. Cuninghame, the present member, to contest the seat with Mr. Campbell, of Craigie.

Rev. Mr. Glaiz, minister of the Gaelic Church at Perth, has been appointed chaplain of Aberdeen Prison, in room of Rev. Daniel Baxter, resigned.

The Master of Blantyre has just purchased from Mr. Blake, the Duke of Sutherland's manager, a four-year-old Highland stot of the Dunrobin breed. The purchase price is stated at £160.

On Aug. 6th, the coming of age of Mr. Ralph William Anstruther, eldest son of Sir Robert Anstruther, Bart., M.P., was celebrated by Sir Robert's Wetten tenantry by a dinner at Thurso.

Mr. David Murray, one of the most esteemed and influential citizens of Paisley and for many years its chief magistrate, died at his residence at the Royal Bank there the other day.

Offers of a composition of one halfpenny and one farthing per £1 respectively on the firm's debts have been made by the joint junior partners of Potter, Wilson & Co.

It is now stated that in the event of the retirement of Mr. Fraser-Mackintosh from the representation of the Inverness burghs, Mr. Asher, advocate, is likely to come forward as a candidate in the Liberal interest.

The Aberdeen Town Council has increased the salary of the Town Clerk by £250, and that of the City Chamberlain by £120, thus making the former's salary £1,000, and the latter's £500.

The Parliamentary contest in Moray and Nairn having been precipitated by the action of the Conservative party, the Liberals have selected the Honourable Lewis Grant, Bart., of Ballindalloch, as their candidate.

Wm. Galloway, who in the 71st Regiment took part in the war in Spain under Wellington, died at Dysart on the 1st inst., in the 94th year of his age, having been born at Perth in 1785.

Recently an acrobat named Sivado, presently performing in Cook's Circus, Greenock, missed his hold and fell from a height of about twenty feet into the arena, receiving considerable injuries. The unfortunate man was promptly removed.

The return of the Registrar-General for the quarter ending June last shows that the births in Scotland for the quarter were 33,504, the deaths 18,784, and the marriages 6,050; all considerably below the usual average amount.

Mr. James Hay, of Messrs. J. & J. Hay, merchants, Glasgow, was the other morning found dead on the shore between Dunoon and Kirn. It is believed he had on the previous evening fallen over an embankment on the coast road.

The model of the Dundee Burns Statue has been finished by Sir John Steell, and the work of casting is being successfully carried on. The granite pedestal, which is being supplied by an Aberdeen tradesman, is almost ready.

The heaviest basket which has been brought into the market at Lochleven from a single boat during the past sixteen years was landed on the 26th ult., by Mr. Thomas McIdrum Hendry, merchant, Kirkcaldy. It contained seventy trout, weighing forty-eight pounds.

The news of the death of Lieut. James Scott Douglas, of the 21st Fusiliers, eldest son of Sir Geo. H. S. Douglas, has been received in Kelso with expressions of deep sorrow, as he was a young man of much promise.

The joint committees to whom has been referred the Bill for the restoration of St. Giles's Church, Edinburgh, recommend that the sum to be raised by public subscriptions, in accordance with the provision of the measure, should be £10,500.

In response to the application of the Rev. Stewart Wright, Blantyre, the Lord Provost of Edinburgh and his co-trustees have granted £150 out of the Hartley Surplus Fund placed at their disposal for behoof of the widows and children of the miners killed at the recent explosion at Blantyre.

The action at the instance of Miss Thompson, Glasgow, against Mr. William M. Thompson, shipowner, Woodlands, Greenock, for breach of promise of marriage, has been compromised, the pursuer having accepted an offer of £1,000, each party paying their own expenses.

In the Mid Parish Church, Greenock, on the 3rd inst., while a young couple were being proclaimed for marriage in the usual way, the father of the bride rose in the area of the church, and protested against the banns being proclaimed. Some excitement and confusion followed upon the unusual protest.

By the testament of the late Mr. Robert Nicol, merchant, of the firm of Cowliesshaw, Mitchell & Co., New York and Manchester, who died at Geneva about six months ago, a large sum of money, believed to be about £40,000, is bequeathed to the City of Aberdeen for educational purposes.

On Aug. 1st, Mrs. Scott Elliott, Blackwood, in name of the congregation of St. John's Episcopal Church, Dumfries, presented the Rev. A. McWeen, pastor of the church, with a purse of sovereigns on the occasion of his leaving for a lengthened holiday on account of indifferent health.

Smiffkins thought he was going to make an impression on the beautiful and musical Miss Tremmalow, and at the same time convey to her a delicate hint of the state of his affections, by singing of "My heart, my heart is thine;" but he didn't. He got to the touching line, "Tis thine, 'tis thine, my heart," when she remarked, "I will take your heart in G, if you please, Mr. Smiffkins. Suppose you try it again." He didn't.

Very wise was that noted musician who once said, "When some one comes to me and says that another person has slandered me, I always ask him if he is willing to go with me immediately to that person and tell the same thing."

As a party of gentlemen and ladies were climbing to the top of a high church tower one hot day, a gentleman remarked, "This is rather a spiral flight of steps." To which a lady rejoined, "Yes, perspiral," and she wiped her brow as she spoke.

It is said that nothing succeeds like success. Just put a boy in conjunction with a ripe watermelon, and if he don't suck need more than success we miss our guess.

The lady who goes away for her health and takes five trunks begins to decline in weight the minute she discovers that another lady has brought six trunks.

The man who got in a barber-chair, pinned the newspaper round his neck and began to read the towel may justly be called absent-minded.

"Have you a mother-in-law?" asked a man of a disconsolate looking person. "No," he replied, "but I've a father in jail."

'Twas the apples of Eden that caused all creatures to die, and the pairs of the ark that allowed them to live.

"Now we've got a good one. Kerosene oil will fuddle as well as whiskey. Any how, it makes a locomotive's head light."

To some men a dime that buys a bunch of bananas looks fifty times as large as that which purchases two glasses of beer.

Condensed Telegraphic News

Ottawa.—The crop prospects throughout Carleton county continue excellent. The hay and most of the oat crop has been gathered, the yield being good.

At the Glengarry summer, was returning to London from Port Stanley last Wednesday night, and when about a mile from the Park, a wagon containing a load of hay and driven by a farmer named Jos. Ray was run into and smashed by the locomotive. Ray and his little son, who was with him, were struck with great violence, and both were seriously hurt about the head. The train stopped, and the passengers ran to the aid of the unfortunates, who were taken up streaming with blood. Several ladies fainted at the spectacle. To day it was reported that the little boy was getting along nicely, but Mr. Ray suffers from serious internal injury, yet has some prospect of recovery.

A young man named Hopkins, while hacking a waggon load of brick to-day, had his foot crushed by one of the wheels passing over it.

Belleville, Ontario.—The Mayor has been advised by Major DeWinton, the Private Secretary of Lord Lorne, that His Excellency, the Princess and suite will visit Belleville about the 20th of September.

Brantford, Ontario.—A largely attended meeting of the members and adherents of St. Andrew's Church, Burlin, was held here last evening for the purpose of moderating in a call to a minister to fill the vacancy created by the translation of the late pastor, Rev. J. H. Dickie, to the Central Presbyterian Church, Detroit. The Rev. Dr. Wardrope, of Guelph, Moderator of the session, presided, and the Rev. Dr. Torrance, of Guelph, Presbytery Clerk, was also present. The name of the Rev. Donald Tait, B. A., was the only one submitted to the meeting, which was unanimous in its request that that gentleman should be the future pastor of the congregation. Mr. Tait, who has been for sometime past engaged in ministerial work in the County of Halton, is a graduate of the University of Toronto and of Knox College.

St. John, N. B.—Prof. Charles H. Hayes, leader of the 62nd Band, had one of his eyes seriously injured by being struck with an apple at Gagetown yesterday afternoon. The injured man received treatment from Dr. Alder, and the Professor was afterwards taken to a steamroom in the Fawn, where he remained until the steamer's arrival at Indiantown. He will consult an oculist to-day, but it is feared that he will be able to see out of the eye again.

Paisley, Ontario.—Some 1,000 bushels of new barley and 500 bushels of peas were bought here this week by Mr. George F. Williamson. The barley cost 45c. and averaged only 46½ pounds Winchester, but is of pretty good color. The peas cost 55c.; only for being a little buggy is a good sample. The acreage of both in this section is large and yield good.

St. John, New Brunswick.—On Tuesday evening about half-past nine o'clock, as Mr. John McGrath was passing down Dorchester street on his way home to Portland, he was suddenly set upon by two roughs and badly beaten. For sometime McGrath held his own against his assailants, but was finally overcome by the rowdies, who were reinforced by three more of their gang. McGrath then ran to Dolan's tavern for safety, but was followed and struck by the barkeeper. The crowd gained admittance to the shop without hindrance, when they continued to beat McGrath until he took refuge in the railway station here, where he remained a few minutes. McGrath lost his hat, which was not found until yesterday. No arrests.

Sussex, New Brunswick.—The expected arrival of General Sir Fenwick Williams, the hero of Kars, has caused quite a stir in Sussex. He is coming to visit his friends.

Sergt. Burke, of the Jarvis Street Police Station, having suspicion that the number of men seen lurking about were intent upon no good, put his revolver in his pocket when going on patrol. About 1.30 this morning he met Constable Guyon, who had just pursued four men who were robbing a garden. The sergeant handed his revolver to the constable, telling him to protect himself with it if necessary. About half an hour after Guyon was asked to watch Duchenat's house, 248 Bloury street, in which two young ladies were alone with the servant. He went at once to the house, and, entering the back yard, saw the same four he had chased before. Three of them escaped over the fence, but the fourth climbed into a shed near the fence and threw a very heavy stone, which hit the constable, causing him very serious injuries in the spine and kidneys. He drew his revolver and fired at the burglar, who disappeared over the fence. A handkerchief saturated with blood was found near by. The shot had taken effect.

Iroquois, Ontario.—While the down mixed train, No. 7, was approaching the Grand Trunk Railway Station at this place about noon to day, coming down a steep grade, the engine and four cars broke away from the rest of the train, and, rushing rapidly through the yard, collided with No. 13 up freight train, which was standing about half way inside the switch, taking water at the eastern tank. The engine was reversed, but could not be stopped. Fortunately no one was injured, the engineer and fireman having jumped from the engine opposite the freight offices. Three loaded cars were thrown from the track on their sides into the ditch, and were badly damaged. The engine and tender were knocked off the track and badly damaged. The auxiliary car was brought from Brockville, and the track cleared in a short time. Up express No. 3 was detained at Morrisburg about three hours.

St. John, New Brunswick.—The infant daughter of James Crawford, of Portland, had a very narrow escape from being poisoned to death yesterday by getting hold of fig paper saturated with water and drinking a great portion of the poisonous substance. The child became suddenly ill. Mr. Crawford administered an emetic and sent for Dr. McFarlane, who gave the sufferer a remedy. The child appeared to be suffering great agony before the doctor arrived, but its distress was alleviated soon after.

The tug Speak towed up the river last night, from Indiantown, a scow load of material for building a grist and saw mill on the Tobique. The material is to be forwarded from Fredericton by the River du Loup Railroad. The mills are being built by Lewis Rivers.

Two lads named Smith and Maguire accosted a man named Loudon on the McCosher road yesterday afternoon and, without any provocation whatever, gave him a very rough handling, cutting his face and bleaking one of his eyes.

The Russian newspaper, *Truth*, states that in consequence of supplies sent by Russia, Bulgaria will soon be in possession of 47,000,000 ball cartridges for the Kranka rifles, with which all the militia is armed.

The Czar with a numerous and brilliant staff was at St. Petersburg to-day witnessing the manœuvres of the army.

The whole body of officers at Odessa have been placed under police surveillance by secret order of the Government. On this becoming known, it caused great excitement and serious tumult among the officers, who instigated the soldiers to insult and beat the police. Four officers have been imprisoned and several are under arrest.

The Portuguese consul at Pernambuco has been murdered.

A Vienna despatch says the hope increases that Count Andrassy may be induced to resume the office of Premier.

The French Government has consented to appoint special commissioners to act with American commissioners in concerting measures for a Franco American treaty of commerce. Twenty-five of the chief Chambers of Commerce have pronounced for the treaty. A great meeting will be held in Paris about the middle of September, at which Messrs. Wood and Leon Chotteau will speak in favor of the treaty and its advantages.

An accident occurred at the Grand Trunk freight house here to-day, whereby James Brocken, a brakeman, of Toronto, lost his life. He was engaged in coupling cars, and while stooping to pick up a coupling pin which had dropped he was knocked down and run over. Deceased leaves a wife and three children. An inquest is being held to night.

Rome, Italy.—In consequence of the bad harvest the Minister of the Interior has addressed a circular to the prefects requesting them to urge landed proprietors to provide work for the indigent.

Madrid, Spain.—It is expected that on the occasion of the King's marriage an arrangement will be made with Don Carlos, on whom it is proposed to confer the title of Infante, with a large allowance, upon the condition that he renounce all claim to the throne of Spain.

Washington, D. C.—A patent was issued yesterday to Edison for electric lighting apparatus; also for an electric telephone to F. A. Gower, of France, assignee to O. Roosevelt, New York.

Pittsburgh, Penn.—Algernon Bell, a leading member of the Bar, committed suicide yesterday. He was once very wealthy, but dissipated nearly all his money.

Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania.—About two acres of gardens and nurseries at Mill Hollow, a suburban mining village near this city, sank about eight feet yesterday. It is believed that the entire surface of the land underneat must go down, destroying many public and private buildings.

New York.—The *Sun's* Memphis special says the white race is the most susceptible to fever this year. The negroes suffer the least of all excepting the Chinese. There are fifty Chinamen in the city, but there has been no deaths in the past two years from fever among them.

Mary Quinlan, aged five years, died yesterday from the effects of drinking whiskey from her father's flask which she found upon the parlor table.

A drove of fifty wild steers, while being transferred from a boat to the slaughter house yesterday, were goaded to madness by stones thrown at them by men and boys, and dashed across the down crossing great excitement. One child was tossed by a steer and slightly injured.

The *Sun's* Grand Rapids (Mich.) special says letters will be printed to-day purporting to be from the Rev. Dr. Joseph F. Thompson, now of Berlin, formerly the distinguished pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle, written to Mrs. Sarah Deland, wife of a Grand Rapids newspaper man, charging that while she was visiting music abroad she was improperly intimate with Thompson, and that numerous letters were found in her trunk by her husband; on being confronted with which, Mrs. Deland made the defiant confession that she loved Thompson and never loved her husband and would have nothing to do with the latter. Mrs. Deland is now understood to be the leading soprano in St. Thomas' Church, New York.

The *Commercial* says the story about the Rev. Dr. Thompson and Mrs. Deland is false and scandalous. Mrs. Thompson herself has been an intimate patron of Mrs. Deland. The latter's husband is designated, and the charges are probably made by him because Mrs. Deland refuses to support him.

Poughkeepsie, New York.—Patrick Finnelley, of New York, was cut to pie