

The Hearststone. GEORGE E. DESBARATS, Publisher and Proprietor.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, AUG. 17, 1872.

Club Terms: PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

For \$2.00: The Hearststone for 1872, and Presentation Plate. For \$5.00: The Hearststone for 1871 and 1872, a copy of the Presentation Plate and a copy of Trumbull's Family Record.

Every body sending a club of 5 will also receive one copy of the Family Record. Let each subscriber send us at least a club of 5, and secure his paper and presentation plate free.

THE ENGRAVING IS NOW READY FOR IMMEDIATE DISTRIBUTION. MAKE UP YOUR CLUBS.

Address, GEORGE E. DESBARATS, Publisher, Montreal.

No. 33. CONTENTS.

THE DEAD WITNESS. By Mrs. Leprohon. Chap. V. BROOKDALE. By Ernest Brent. Chaps. XXXII, XXXIII. TO THE BITTER END. By Miss M. E. Braddon. Chaps. XXXI. IN AFTER-YEARS. By Mrs. Alexander Ross. Chap. XVIII, XIX. THE WAGGERS. THE MANIC'S FREAK.

STAND OR SQUAT? About Drunkenness. The Next Parliament. Quebec Centre. POETRY. Through the Castle. By Max.—So the Story Goes.—The House where we were wed. By Will. M. Carleton.—Strike through the Knot.—Come in to the Garden, Masd. NEWS ITEMS. LITERARY ITEMS. SCIENTIFIC ITEMS. FARM ITEMS. HOUSEHOLD ITEMS. WIT AND HUMOR. HEARTHSTONE SPRINK. MARKET REPORT.

STAND OR SQUAT?

A rather ridiculous question has agitated diplomatic circles lately; and yet it is not wholly and entirely laughable after all, for it involves a subject for considerable thought. It appears that Mr. Watson, the newly-appointed Charge d'Affaires of our Government at Japan, has been "putting on airs" and dictating to the Mikado of Japan how he, Mr. Watson, should be received at the Japanese Court.

sound common sense of the "semi-barbarous" Mikado, in avoiding any difficulty over a mere matter of form, showed in strong contrast to the "civilized" mobbishness of the self-infated Ambassador; and that the Mikado, by gracefully compromising Mr. Watson's impertinence, rose a whole head and shoulders above the dictatorial representative of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen.

QUEBEC CENTRE.

The scene which occurred at the election in Quebec on Monday, 5th inst., was one which recalls the memory of "the dark ages" rather than the enlightenment of the nineteenth century, and should cause a feeling of shame to all lovers of fair play and honesty in politics.

From the earliest hour the polling booths were filled and votes polled in factious and noisy manner. There was no display of ill-feeling during the morning, and all went off peaceably, until at about eleven o'clock, when the Cauchon crowd took possession of the polling ground.

After describing the entrance of Cauchon's men into town and their meeting with the Ross party, the reporter continues:

"A shot of a pistol was fired from Cauchon's men, who extended from St. John to the rear of D'Aiguillon street, up to St. Genevieve, and down to St. Eustache streets. Another followed, and then the battle began. Revolvers were drawn on both sides, and each party was making the other a goodly acquaintance with the standard-bearers was shot down. The standard bearer was James Gandle, a sail maker of Diamond Harbor. Shielding his person carefully by the angle of the English bayonet, he fell, a ruffian leaped forward so as just to see poor Gandle, took deliberate aim and fired. The bullet struck him in the mouth, and he fell and died without a groan. He was picked up and carried into the Police Station just as the Provincial Police charged up the hill in a body, under a shower of bullets and stones. They separated the fighting parties, and by keeping the street, prevented them from joining, and the fighting ceased. The Police made a grand effort under command of Captains Iloigham and Voyer, while Mr. Skelton led a detachment through the thicket of the fire. But the fight went on at intervals, and though the Police drew their efforts were made by both parties to break through the lines and reach each other. They rushed around corners howling and shrieking, while revolver shots rattled through the streets, and stones and stones flew and dropped on heads over the ground in the most extraordinary manner. Stones flew and revolvers popped all during the afternoon; now and then a man could be seen to fall, with a cut or a bruise from a stone, or to examine the last hole made in him by a bullet; some poor fellow would fall down under a heavy blow, and be lifted into the house near. So it went on, for hours. Three men lost their lives, and over twenty have received wounds from pistol bullets. Those who are unable to obtain their names, and we have not those of the other men killed besides David Gandle. Of the wounds—one young man is shot in the chest, and the doctor is afraid to touch the bullet, for fear it may fall into the lungs. Another has his nose nearly taken off; another is shot in the side, and the wound is dangerous; and another has two bullets in the arm, and may lose it from the shoulder; another has his right hand crushed, and another has his eye completely knocked out. We give no names. This is by no means a complete list of casualties; the hospitals have received the names of patients, but many have been taken to their homes."

An inquest was held on the body of John Gandle, and a verdict of wilful murder was brought in by the jury against Jean Lord and other parties unknown; and the jury recommended further strict investigation. At the time of writing (9th inst.) the excitement is still very great, and fears are entertained of an attack on Diamond Harbor by the French Canadians. It is stated that the people of Champlain street refuse to allow the French Canadians to work in the Coves, and it has been resolved by the French Canadians to march up there and take forcible possession of the place. It is feared that bloodshed will be the result.

ABOUT DRUNKENNESS.

"What shall we do with the drunkards?" The question is constantly being asked in this city, and the only answer seems to be "Give them 'one dollar, or eight days.'" Year after year the same sad record goes on of thousands

arrested for drunkenness; and year after year the number increases instead of showing any signs of an abatement of the evil. The following is a statement of the number of arrests for drunkenness yearly for the past five years, which will give some idea of the vast proportions the evil has reached:

Table with 3 columns: Year, Males, Females, Total. 1867... 3,913 Males, 1,040 Females, 4,953 Total. 1868... 4,048 Males, 1,069 Females, 5,107 Total. 1869... 3,888 Males, 1,087 Females, 4,975 Total. 1870... 4,313 Males, 1,045 Females, 5,358 Total. 1871... 4,402 Males, 972 Females, 5,384 Total.

It will thus be seen that the number of drunkards has increased from 4,953 in 1867 to 5,384 in 1871, an increase of 431, and when we consider the fact that the troops were here in 1867 and that of the number of arrests for that year there were 117 soldiers, while in 1871 there were only 3 soldiers arrested, the difference between 1867 and 1871 will be swelled to 545, or an increase of drunkenness amongst our citizens of over 11 per cent in the five years from 1867 to 1871. This in spite of the great efforts made by the advocates of temperance, and the stringent liquor law which was passed two years ago by the local legislature, has an alarming look; the evil of drunkenness seems to increase the more violent are the means taken to check it. Fine and imprisonment appear to be inadequate to the task of suppressing, or even reducing the evil, would it not, therefore, be well to try some other means? In Paris it used to be the custom to make drunkards sweep the streets every morning, which besides being a punishment was an economical way of keeping the city clean; now poor Paris cannot afford to let her drunkards off without contributing something to the general revenue to pay the war debt, and so drunkards and dogs were put together on the list of "taxable articles," and if a man gets drunk in Paris now he has to pay for it. We do not quite agree with the practice of making drunkards sweep the streets, altho' it would doubtless prove very efficacious in some instances; but it really does appear to be time to take some steps towards trying permanently to reform and reclaim to the general good of society some of these unfortunates who are now drinking themselves into the grave. Foremost amongst these means is a stringent inspection law, requiring all liquor sold in any hotel, bar-room, grocery &c., to be subject to inspection at any time by capable government officers who shall have power to confiscate all bad or impure liquor found on the premises, and prosecute the proprietor for keeping adulterated liquor for sale. If people must drink—and they will drink whatever temperance men may preach to the contrary, notwithstanding—let us at least take care that the stuff they drink is as little hurtful as possible. We venture to say—at least one half of the drunkenness in this city is caused not by the quantity but by the quality of the liquor sold; the vile decoctions which are made up and sold as "brandy," "rum," &c., are frequently little better than rank poison, and very little is needed to set the brain whirling, and render a man drunk. We have inspectors of flour and other articles, but we have no inspection of two of the most important articles of our daily life, fresh meat and liquor; while we are careful that a barrel of flour shall contain the right weight and be of the proper quality, we take no care to see that the meat daily exposed for sale is not half putrid, or that the liquor doted out across the counter of the bar is not more than half pure poison. This matter of the inspection of liquor is one which ought to attract public attention. If liquor must be sold, let it at least be of good quality; and we believe a law subjecting bar-rooms, groceries, &c., to the same kind of inspection that bakeries are now liable would do more towards decreasing drunkenness than half a dozen prohibitory laws.

Another thing which we need very badly in Montreal—or in its immediate vicinity—is an asylum for inebriates, where the victims of drink can be sent with some hope of a reformation taking place. How many fathers and mothers in this city would be thankful for such an institution to which they could send their erring children when first led away by the demon of drink. It appears to us that such an institution could be built at small cost somewhere in the suburbs of Montreal, say behind the mountain, or at Hochelaga, or Lachine, and be made almost self-supporting, by charging for first and second class inmates, as is done in the New York Asylum; and even if it were not self-supporting, we cannot fancy a better or more suitable manner of applying the money received at the Recorder's Court for fines for drunkenness than to use it in endeavoring to reclaim a few of those addicted to the pernicious habit. The New York Asylum, on Ward's Island, has now been in operation about four years, and the results, so far, have been highly encouraging; the place is not meant as a prison, but more as a school to train the passion for drink into submission, and to arouse in the victim a desire to shake off the hold of the demon and free himself from the baleful influence of an unbridled appetite for strong drink. We give the following account of a recent visit to this institution by a reporter of the N. Y. Tribune,

which will no doubt prove interesting to many of our readers:—

"The building is a large three story structure with a Mansard roof. It is built of brick, and has two large wings. On the first floor are the office, reception-room, library, and a large dining-room for first-class boarders. In the west wing are sleeping-rooms, 12 by 14 feet, well furnished and carpeted, a reception-room, parlor, and a reading-room. The second class dining-room is in this part of the building. It is 90 by 20 feet and has 16 large windows. The first-class boarders pay \$10 or \$15 a week, according to the room occupied; the second-class boarders \$5, and others \$2.50. On the second floor in the west wing are the rooms of the second-class boarders. The rooms are very large and contain about twenty beds. The mattresses are of straw, and the rooms are well kept. On the second floor in the main building there is a chapel, where both Protestant and Roman Catholic services are held. Rooms for boarders who are willing to pay \$20 a week are on this floor, and in the third story are apartments for poor inebriates. In the basement are cells where violent drunkards are lodged.

"The number of patients in the Asylum is about 40, all but seven being first or second-class boarders. The third-class boarders have not to do in and around the building, and do not associate with the other patients. "The aim of the institution seems to be to furnish inebriates with a pleasant home, where they will be beyond the reach of temptation; and hence the buildings and grounds are very attractive, and the social relations of the inmates very agreeable. Patients amuse themselves with billiards, dominoes, and even baseball. The Asylum will accommodate about 250 patients. If a patient enters the Asylum of his own accord, he is at liberty to leave it at pleasure; but if placed there by friends he is subjected to their orders. Inmates often return, one of them having repeated ten times his first visit to the Asylum. About one-half of the patients after dismissal yield to temptation, but reform in the case of the rest, it is hoped, is permanent. It is estimated that nearly one-half of the patients are victims of domestic unhappiness; and in a large number of cases the taste for liquor is hereditary.

"Within the past four years about 100 women have occupied rooms in the Asylum. Of these nearly one-third have been ladies moving in the highest circles of society. They were all middle-aged, and nearly all had been married. Medicines are only administered in case of delirium tremens—hydrate of chloral and bromide of potassium being the drugs. The object is to induce sleep, though in many cases the medicines have an opposite effect. During four years only one patient has died of delirium tremens in the Asylum.

THE NEXT PARLIAMENT.

The following is a list of the members elected to the second Parliament of the Dominion, up to 9th inst:— M Ministerial; O Opposition; I Independent.

Table of members of the Dominion Parliament. Columns: Province, Name, Party. ONTARIO: Brockville (Buell, M. O. I.), Carleton (Rochester, 1 O), Essex (O'Connor, 1 O), Frontenac (Kirkpatrick, 1 O), Grenville (Bruse, 1 O), Hastings, W. R. (Brown, 1 O), Hastings, N. B. (Bowell, 1 O), Kingston (Sir John A. Macdonald, 1 O), Lanark, S. R. (Haggart, 1 O), Lanark, N. R. (Galbraith, 1 O), Lennox (Cartwright, 1 O), Leeds, N. R. (Jones, 1 O), Lincoln (Merritt, 1 O), London (Carling, 1 O), Norfolk, N. R. (Charlton, 1 O), Northumberland, W. R. (Cockburn, 1 O), Ottawa City (Currier, 1 O), Prescott (Lewis, 1 O), Russell (Hagar, 1 O), Simcoe, N. R. (Dr. Grant, 1 O), Simcoe, S. R. (Cook, 1 O), York, N. (W. C. Little, 1 O), York, S. R. (Dodge, 1 O), Ontario, S. R. (Linderpers, 1 O), Ontario, S. R. (Gibbs, 1 O), Wolland (Street, 1 O).

Table of members of the Dominion Parliament. Columns: Province, Name, Party. QUEBEC: Argenteuil (Abbott, 1 O), Bulchuse (Fournier, 1 O), Chicoutimi (Price, 1 O), Champlain (Ross, 1 O), Compton (Pope, 1 O), Dorchester (Languevin, 1 O), Huntingdon (Scriven, 1 O), Joliette (Baby, 1 O), Kamouraska (Pelletier, 1 O), Laval (Bellerose, 1 O), Levis (Blanchet, 1 O), Montmagny (Taschereau, 1 O), Montmorency (Langlois, 1 O), Ottawa County (Wright, 1 O), Portneuf (St. Georges, 1 O), Quebec East (Tourangeau, 1 O), Quebec County (Chauveau, 1 O), Quebec Centre (Cauchon, 1 O), Quebec West (McGruevy, 1 O), St. Maurice (Dr. Laeerte, 1 O), Stanstead (C. C. Colby, 1 O), Sherbrooke (Brooks, 1 O), Torrebonne (Masson, 1 O), Three Rivers (Macdougall, 1 O), Brome (Carier, 1 O), Missisquoi (Baker, 1 O).

Table of members of the Dominion Parliament. Columns: Province, Name, Party. NEW BRUNSWICK: Kent (Renaud, 1 O), St. John, City and County (Burpee, 1 O), Palmer (Palmer, 1 O), Tilley (Tilley, 1 O), Northumberland (Mitchell, 1 O), Queen's (Ferric, 1 O), Westmoreland (Smith, 1 O), York (Pickard, 1 O).

SEEKING GHOSTS.—Did you ever see a ghost? A real live, sociable kind of ghost who will go anywhere and let anybody see him? If you have not we would advise you to get the parlor novelty called "Ghosts Everywhere" sold by McIntosh & Co., Brockville, Ont., and you can have a ghost in every room in the house. There's an excellent one and will afford considerable amusement during the long winter evenings. See advertisement on eighth page.

EPITOME OF LATEST NEWS.

CANADA.—The work on the tower of the Parliament buildings is progressing but slowly. The improvements in front of the Parliament grounds, under control of Mr. Goodwin, are going on fast. The Laurence mangle, the speaker's desk, and the Lauzon Club has remained in three straight games for the summer in 45, 27 and 15 minutes respectively. The Department of Public Works is about to call for tenders for the proposed improvements in the hall for accommodation at Montreal. A most appalling crime was committed by a man named Scott on Saturday last, in the Township of Bedford. It appears that Scott is a very violent disposition, and had a quarrel with his father on the day mentioned, and attacked him with a bay fork, inflicting two wounds on him, from the effect of which he died in about 15 minutes. It is said that his father carried a defensive weapon with him in case of an assault by the son, but on this occasion he was running from him, and received a wound in the back. He then turned round and faced his son, upon which he gave him a fatal wound in the chest. The son fled to the village of Parkham and was arrested there. An inquest was held upon the body of the father by Coroner Corneil, and the jury brought a verdict of wilful murder against the son. He is now lodged in the county jail, awaiting trial at the assizes. It is stated that Sir John Lope is created a Baronet in recognition of his services to Europe. The Baronet, a man who has been confined in the Penitentiary for about 25 years, was liberated on 6th inst. and left for the States at once. She is 45 years of age, and looks remarkably well. She has occupied many positions of confidence during her imprisonment. She is a Jew pedlar, doing business over the Leader office Toronto, was arrested on Saturday morning charged with entering a girl named Rebecca Moss, a case from Hamilton, March last, when information was laid by the mother of the murdered girl who came from the North-West for that purpose. Reports from the North-West indicate that the surveyors are all at work, and are pushing the survey forward with all possible dispatch. A portion of the North-West territory, considerably to the west, is also being surveyed.

UNITED STATES.—At Long Branch, on 3rd inst. Mr. Bannatyne's Millstone won the atopie chase. Time, 3:52. About 800 German soldiers, with a detachment of Cuirassiers, and many resolutions of indignation at the expulsion of the Jesuits from the German empire, and resolved to send copies of their resolution to Bismarck, at New York, on 5th inst. some \$1000 worth of silverware, in a shop fitted up as a cigar store. It is believed that the goods were smuggled. No arrests have been made. The Iowa elevator, the property of Mr. J. H. Mahony, was destroyed on 6th inst. with 80,000 bushels of grain, mostly corn, valued at about \$70,000. The building was worth, probably, \$25,000. Insured.—Secretary Boutwell anticipates that the reduction in the public debt for August will be over \$3,000,000. Peter Shaffer was stabbed to the heart on Saturday by Heinrich Frick, at Syracuse, N. Y. It is claimed by the murderer that Shaffer insulted his wife. A destructive fire occurred on 6th inst. at Minneapolis, consuming the residence of C. M. Cushing, A. M. Shay and J. Ellis, the Methodist and Episcopal churches, the residence of Dr. Leonard, and three other places. The Harvard London dispatch says Stanley is invited to dine with Lord Granville and Lady Franklin, and other distinguished people.

FRANCE.—European agencies state that the Emperor Napoleon is about to visit Carlsbad, and the Austrian Government has sent him a note of gratification as to his assurance, that he hopes to avoid any diplomatic explanation as to his presence in a Bohemian bathing place. President Thiers has some at Trouville, a seaside resort in the department of Calvados, a few miles from Caen. The National Assembly, to-day announced a recess of that body until 21st November. Freshets in the Garonne and other rivers in the south of France have caused great destruction of property. Thanksgiving services for the success of the new loan were held in all the churches in Paris.

SPAIN.—The Imperial newspaper of Madrid, in an article detailing the operations of the Spanish troops in Cuba, says the commencement of the insurrection on that island, says 13,000 rebels have been killed, 70,000 have given in their submission to Spanish authority, and 10,000 horses, 5,000 arms and 5,000 swords have been captured. The Correspondencia declares that there is no truth in the Spanish Government would send agents abroad to raise funds. The Cabinet has submitted to the King a series of regulations for the abolition of slavery in the Spanish Colonies. The Carlist prisoners taken during the late insurrection have been sent to the Canaries.

ENGLAND.—Parliament was prorogued on Saturday 10th inst. at 2 o'clock. There is some excitement throughout Ireland over a report that gold has been discovered near the town of Kinsale. Several railway casualties having occurred recently, by which upwards of 20 lives were lost. Parliament has been asked to investigate the causes of the disasters, and inquire into the general management of railways with relation to the safety of passengers. The Right Hon. Lord Lathbury, Lord High Chancellor, has resigned in consequence of failing eyesight. The total number of emigrants who sailed from Liverpool for America, in the month of July, is 17,000.

MEXICO.—Colonel Pedro Valdez, of the Mexican army, crossed the Rio Grande with an armed band and captured Gonzalez at his ranch, near Mexico Pass, Texas. Valdez carried him prisoner to Mexico. He also took horses from Gonzalez's ranch, and is now being held in the city of Mexico. The British Government will remove Garzon, Ayala, and become responsible for all his acts during the revolution. General Garzon has 700 men in Monterey and 200 in Salkido.

GERMANY.—The Prussian correspondent considers the approaching meeting of the Emperors of Germany and Austria a guarantee of peace in Europe. It adds that it is the purpose of Germany to maintain and strengthen the bonds between Austria and Prussia, for whose friendship she prepared the way.

TURKEY.—Constantinople advices of the 34th ult. state that the Turkish authorities ordered two agents of the British Bible Society to leave Ispahan. Their books were seized, and the sale of all Protestant works is prohibited. The British Embassy at Constantinople is investigating the affair.

ABYSSINIA.—A despatch from Suva reports that two thousand Abyssinians are advancing on Abyssinia with a view to conquest. The Abyssinians are marching to meet them, but it is generally thought that Magdala will eventually fall into the hands of the invaders.

RUSSIA.—A despatch from Nischni Novgorod, dated 7th inst., states that a great conflagration is raging in that city, and has broken out in that quarter of the place where the fair is held, and already destroyed a great quantity of valuable goods.

ITALY.—Liberal candidates are reported successful in nearly all Italian municipal elections. The Armenian Patriarch Housoum, expelled from Turkey, has arrived at Rome.

HOW SPIDERS SPIN.—The spinning apparatus of the spider is truly wonderful. On the under side of the creature's body are placed four or six little knobs, each not larger than the point of a pin. These are outlets of certain receptacles which contain a substance where the silk is prepared. When the spider wishes to spin a thread, it presses the knobs, or spinnerets, with one of its legs, and forthwith there issue from each, not one but a thousand fine and delicate filaments, that it is only when the products of the spinnerets are united that they become visible to the naked eye. The "thread" of the spider is thus a very rope of four or six thousands filaments. The twisting into one cord is performed by the adhesion of legs, which, like the rest, are furnished with three claws apiece. Using these claws as fingers, the little rope-maker twists her groups of threads into one with surprising rapidity. A writer in "Scientific Monthly" gives an account of the spider's usual manner of spinning and mounting. The insect first extends its thighs, shanks, and foot in a right line, and then elevating its abdomen until it becomes vertical, she slouts its thread into the air and flits off from its station. A geometric spider was observed to rise upon its cable in this wise; having dropped by its thread about six inches from the hole from which it was running, it immediately emitted a pretty long loop at a right angle with that by which it was suspended. This thread quickly changed from the horizontal to the vertical, carrying the spider along with it. When she had ascended to the apex of the object as she had descended below it, she let out the thread by which she had been attached to it, and continued flying smoothly upward until she alighted upon the wall of the room.