Weekly Colonist.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1885.

RIEL.

The Canadian papers are discussing the probable fate of Riel. An appeal on points reserved during the trial will be heard at Winnipeg on the 3d September; but scarcely a hope is entertained by his friends that the conviction will be set aside. If the appeal should fail there will then remain the recommendation to mercy which the jury attached to the verdict of guilty. On what ground the recommendation is based we have been unable to ascertain. If a traitor ever richly earned the halter Riel is that traitor; and to "strain the quality of mercy" in his case would be to commit a grave error from the effects of which the government could ever recover. If Riel should be respited then no man, white, red or breed, who was concerned in the outbreak, should be executed. The massacres of Duck and Frog lakes would be unavenged, and Big Bear, Miserable Man, Hole-in-the-Blanket, Poundmaker and other murderous chiefs with equally euphonious names must be allowed to escape. Indeed, the government might with much greater show of justice permit Riel's tools to go scot free than to allow Riel himself to live. A heavy pressure is being brought to bear on the Dominion government to save Riel's neck. The pressure is mostly from Quebec, where Riel, from one cause or another, has a good many sympathizers. It is earnestly hoped that the pressure will prove of no avail and that the government will firmly and resolutely refuse to give way. Riel deserved death fifteen years ago. He was pardoned then and has lived to be directly responsible for the recent tragic occurrences in the northwest. Had there been no Riel there would have been no rebellion. It is not to be supposed that, should his life be spared, Riel will again have an opportunity of repeating his wickedness; but the moral effect of clemency in his case would exert an unfavorable influence upon the minds of future evil-disposed persons and be the cause of other and, perhaps, more serious outbreaks. Riel must be hung as a scarecrow, if not as rebel.

BRITISH TRADE DEPRESSION.

The conservative government, in appointing a mixed commission to enquire into the causes of the existing trade depression, have acted wisely. The remarks of Lord Salisbury to a deputation of manufacturers who recently waited upon him to complain of the injurious effects of the American tariff on certain articles of English production were significant. Lord Salisbury intimated that if the government had power conferred on them to impose or remove duties the deputation would have no reason to complain. This may be accepted as foreshadowing the adoption of a fair trade policy by the conservatives. What is the meaning of the term fair trade? It means that whenever articles of English manufacture are required to pay duty at a foreign port similar articles if entered at a British port shall be required to pay the same duty that in imposed on the English article elsewhere. For example: Sewing machines, pianos, hardware, locomotives, etc., of English manufacture are met in American markets by a scale of duties that is practically prohibitive; but similar articles of American manufacture enter British markets free of duty and drive the British manufactured articles out of their own markets. The commission just appointed will have laid before them a proposition to admit free into Great Britain only such articles as are admitted free by other countries. This is a right and proper policy. England is now the country where the surplus productions of the world are dumped and sold at any price for cash, while the British artisan, having the market for his wares snatched away from him, must emigrate or starve. Statesmen of the Gladstone and Bright school will storm at the mere suggestion of interfering with their darling free trade; but new men are coming to the front in Great Britain and the adoption of an aggressive policy has become necessary to preserve the trade of the empire from ruin.

SAUCY CHILE.

Now comes to the front the little South American republic of Chile and through her army and navy officers begins to "cheek" the great republic of the United States. The Chilians have just about squared accounts with a sister republic, Peru, whom they have humbled to the dust and robbed without stint or mercy after destroying or capturing its army and navy and principal towns, and are now casting about for new worlds to conquer. The bare idea that Chile should imagine herself a match for the United States, or that she could for a single day withstand the shock of an encounter with that great power, is sufficient to provoke a smile of contemptuous pity. But leading American papers point out that the boasting of the Chilians is not without reason. They say that the Esmeralda, an ironclad of the Chilian navy, could in a few hours destroy the fortifications of San Francisco and lay that important city under tribute to her 80 ton guns. In the long run, they say, the United States would triumph by sheer weight of numbers and money, but a single Chilian ironclad is more than a match for the whole American navy as at present constituted. This is a serious matter. A war with Chile, which Blaine, when secretary of state, did his best to bring about, would prove disastrous for the Pacific States and in case of the outbreak of hostilities Victoria might awaken some bright morning and find a Chilian fleet, which had just ravaged Washington Territory and California, knocking at her door for supplies that are not contraband of war. Why the Americans should have so inefficient a navy that even so weak a power as a South American republic can boast with a good deal of mirth of superiority, is a matter that astonishes the Americans as much as it does the world.

THE GATLING.

After all, it is doubtful if the Gatling gun was of so very much service in the Northwest campaign. An instrument that would send a shower of rifle balls at the enemy might be considered a very useful article in a fight, provided that the balls should hit anybody. But, it is said, that at Batoche there was only one man found killed with Gatling bullets, and if the report be true that Gen. Middleton set up a barrel on end, and had the Gatling fire at it for a couple of hours at a range of 300 yards, expending several hundred rounds, with the result of only two or three bullet holes in it, we may conclude that the efficacy of this noted gun would lie more in its moral than in its material effect. Its bark would be worse than its bite, though if its bark would only frighten the enemy that might be sufficient. But, anyway, there are a great many bullets fired in battle for every man that is killed, so perhaps the Gatling does not differ much from other forms of artillery.

J. B. Ferguson & Co.

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YOUNG, old and middle-aged, all experience the wonderful beneficial effects of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Young children suffering from sore eyes, sore ears, scald-head, or with any scrofulous or syphilitic taint, may be made healthy and strong by its use. dw

British Trade Depression.

TO THE EDITOR:—The paragraph in today's *Colonist* is open to criticism. In the first place, Lord Salisbury did not intimate to the deputation of sugar refiners that he lacked power to impose more duties; but, rather, that if he could see his way to enact retaliatory measures *with advantage* he might do so.

The proposition that England should levy duties on articles imported from countries which charge duty on similar goods exported by England, applies to a case not contemplated by political economists, unless as a temporary and exceptional occurrence. No country, as a permanent branch of trade, exports any merchandise to another country from which it habitually imports similar goods. Such a state of things would be allied to what Americans call swapping jack-knives—an unprofitable business. But instances do occur when something of the kind happens *temporarily*—as where machinery of superior construction is introduced from America and sold in England, the effect being that English makers are led to adopt the improvements of the imported article, and with the advantage of cheaper labor ultimately stop importation.

It is hardly likely that, even avowed protectionists would advocate legislation to meet such cases. In fact, no prominent British politician now talks of a return to protective duties *generally*; but merely as a retaliatory measure, to induce foreign governments to adopt a policy which they themselves, presumably, consider erroneous. But when we hear of "British trade depression," it should be remembered that the manufacturing portions of the United States have suffered equally, and France to a still greater degree, notwithstanding almost prohibitory tariffs. In all these three countries there has been a dearth of employment and shrinkage of wages; but owing to free trade food and all commodities have been cheap in England, and the sufferings of the poor have been to some extent mitigated.

A.

A Card.

TO THE EDITOR:—From the report in this morning's Standard of the assault case, the public would be led to suppose that I had thrashed Mr. C. W. Wallace in a cowardly manner, and without provocation.

Knowing that I had taken the law into my own hands, I pleaded guilty to the charge of assault, but out of consideration for the complainant refrained from explaining the provocation which, with your permission, to clear myself from any false impressions, I will now do.

On the morning of the 16th inst., Mr. C. W. Wallace came to the Transfer Company's stables and demanded a horse and buggy that had been ordered by another gentleman, stating that he was going to accompany this gentleman on his drive. Perceiving that Mr. Wallace was intoxicated and deeming him incapable of taking charge of a horse and buggy he was politely refused. He then abused me in impertinent manner. I tried to avoid him, but he persisted in following me into my office, abusing me. I then told him to leave the place and he refused. I again walked away from him, but he continued to follow. Then as an excuse to get rid of him I said that the man he was waiting for had gone. He then told me that I lied. I then walked towards the telephone to order a policeman to remove him. He again followed me and said, "Mr. Barnard, I wish to repeat that you lie." I then struck him in the eye and punched his face several times. I did not strike him until provoked beyond further endurance, and then I struck him from in front as his eye and face will testify.

FRANK S. BARNARD.

We, the undersigned, sole witnesses of the occurrence, beg to corroborate Mr. Barnard's statement, which is true in every particular.

A. HENDERSON.
H. RYDALL.

A Reply.

VICTORIA, August 20, 1885.

TO THE EDITOR:—Mr. Barnard's letter, appearing in your issue of yester day's date, is as cowardly as the personal attack made upon me. He had an opportunity of meeting me face to face in open court, but instead of doing so he turned tail and pleaded guilty "*to an unprovoked and unjustifiable assault*," and I was informed by my lawyer and the presiding magistrate that after his so pleading I could not make a statement, which if made would have refuted all the assertions in his letter and placed the true version before the court and the public. This statement on my part he most skilfully avoided being made by pleading guilty and so closing my mouth. Your readers will hardly credit Mr. Barnard's statement when he says he submitted to a fine "out of consideration for me" when he KNEW himself to be as much in the right as he now wishes them to believe by his letter.

Yours truly,

CHAS. W. WALLACE.

School Board Meeting.

A meeting of the city school trustees took place yesterday afternoon at the city hall. Present—Chairman Harris, Trustees Braden, Heisterman, McMicking and Higgins.

Trustee Heisterman was appointed secretary pro tem.

It was moved by Trustee Higgins that, as the Johnson street school has an average attendance of ninety scholars, and as that was altogether too many pupils for one teacher, an efficient assistant be appointed.

Mr. Heisterman remarked that he had seen Mr. Pope, who informed him that an allowance of $25 per month would be made for three months for an assistant.

Trustee Braden coincided with Mr. Higgins' motion, and said that Miss Jackson had four classes, which was altogether too much for any one teacher too look after. He would nominate Mr. Wright for the position, at a salary of $25 per month for three months.

Trustee Higgins seconded the nomination, and Mr. Wright was elected.

Trustee Braden called attention to the overcrowded state of James' Bay school, where there is an average attendance of seventy, and thought that an allowance should be made for an assistant teacher for that school also.

Trustee Heisterman moved that certain sidewalks leading to the city schools required repairing and others required to be made, and that an application be made to the city council to have the necessary work done before the winter season sets in. Carried.

Trustee Higgins wished to know if the deputation of the school board had yet called upon the mayor and council with reference to obtaining a room for the purpose of carrying on a night school. He would move that the secretary be requested to ask the council to appoint some Wednesday evening to interview the mayor and council in the matter. Carried.

Trustee Higgins brought to the notice of the board the application of Mr. E. A. Phelps to allow his daughter to finish her education at the city school. He considered this an important application, and thought it better to enlarge this motion until a full attendance of the board met.

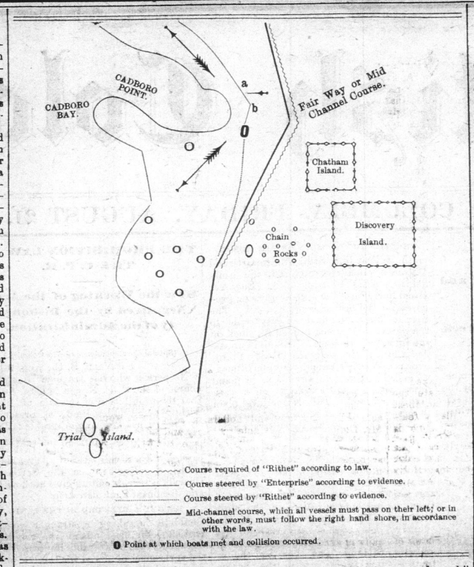
Trustee Braden thought that this matter should receive the consideration of the full board, and believed it advisable to defer it till a future meeting.

Trustee Higgins was quite agreeable to extend his motion until a future meeting, but hoped it would receive the board's early consideration, as he meditated leaving town shortly, and, as this matter was an important one, he would like to cast his vote and see the matter settled before his departure.

This concluded the business, and the meeting adjourned.

LARGE.—Frank Campbell yesterday exhibited sunflowers fourteen inches in diameter, and luscious grapes from the garden of the Hon. T. B. Humphreys.

SALE.—Shears & Page opened an extensive sale of dry goods yesterday.



The Rithet-Enterprise Accident

TO THE EDITOR:—According to the evidence introduced before the coroner (and it was substantially the same before the commissioners) the above diagram shows the correct course pursued by the respective steamers. When the Rithet blew, Capt. Rudlin had to look across the land at Cadboro point to see the Rithet. There was a strong flood tide flowing in directions designated by an arrow on the diagram. The Enterprise having to clear Cadboro point could not safely port her helm until she reached *a* (see diagram), but at that moment the rip tide flowing easterly out of Cadboro bay struck her on her starboard bow, causing her to sheer towards Chatham Island. She was opposed by the tide while passing from *a* to *b*, and this was when she appeared to be crossing the bows of the Rithet. When she reached *b* her stern also had passed into the easterly current, and being opposed in common with the bow, she at once answered her helm, and moved to starboard until the collision occurred. It seems that at the very moment the Enterprise put her helm hard aport (at *a*) her bow was in the easterly and her stern in the southerly current. One witness said it was where the "water was whirling" at the meeting of the currents. About the time the Rithet whistled, the shore of Cadboro bay was a mile or more to port. She was pursuing her due course for New Westminster, leaving ample searoom to port, under ordinary circumstances. She had no reason to expect the Enterprise at that exact point, and why should the Rithet go four or five miles out of her way. If she followed such a rule all the way to New Westminster it would make the journey 20 miles further, and accordingly increase the expense of navigation to that place. The commissioners refer to Chap. 29, Art. 21, Act 43 Vic., as follows: "that in *narrow* channels every steamship "shall, when it is safe and practicable, "keep to that side of the fairway or mid-"channel which lies on the starboard side "of the said ship." And in the preceding sentence the commissioners say the channel "*is quite 1000 yards wide.*" The entrance to Victoria harbor is a *narrow* channel, but 1000 yards is a *wide* channel.

It is clear that the section of the act referred to does not apply to the case. The use of the words "*narrow channels*" precludes the idea that *wide channels* were intended to be included. Negligence depends largely upon the circumstance of place. If this channel had been in a harbor where steamers were constantly passing due caution would have required Captain Insley to keep well to starboard, but it would not be negligence if he allows 350 yards of sea room, ten miles out at sea, with the chances of one to a million for meeting a vessel at that particular point. The master would not be required to forego his lunch and remain on the look out for a vessel so improbable to be met at that dangerous point. The quartermaster did not make an error in steering—"the wheel was hard-a-port," etc.—and it would not be negligence to leave an uncertificated man in charge, unless it be shown that he has committed some error. Most steamers are steered by the quartermaster (under the direction of the master). The mate of the Rithet said he was near enough to have given Ramwell any orders necessary, but would not have done so, because he had nothing to do with the steering; his duty was to attend to the stowage of freight, etc. The only error possible was the failure to reverse the engines soon enough. But it must be remembered that several witnesses testified that if the Enterprise had kept her course across the bows of the Rithet she would have cleared the latter. Ramwell saw the Enterprise crossing his bows, and knew she could have cleared the Rithet if she had so continued. When she started across he had a right to think she would continue, unless he is required to know that the apparent attempt to cross the bows was due to the rip of the tide. And it seems to me that this is the point where the whole matter hinges. He was navigating according to a government chart, and the two opposing currents are not designated on the chart, and he and Captain Insley would not be supposed to know of the nature of these currents; and hence he is not required to know that the action of the Enterprise was due to the rip tide, and the whole accident is to be attributed to a hitherto unknown peril of that channel. It must be remembered that serious accidents may occur without the fault of any one.

Yours truly,

SIMEON SABBE.

August 20, 1885.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

Active Warlike Preparations by Both Powers.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—A despatch received this afternoon from Shanghai confirms the recent report to the effect that the Russians had occupied the island of Quelpoert, at the entrance to the Yellow sea and south of the Corean peninsula, and some forty miles to the northeast of Port Hamilton, recently reported occupied by England. Russian troops are erecting formidable forts on the island and otherwise adding to its defensive arrangements. The news caused little or no excitement in official circles here, as Quelpoert has not a single harbor and its coasts are exposed to the full blasts of the monsoon, and being high and rocky, are exceedingly dangerous to navigation.

The villages and gardens in the environs of Herat are being demolished so as to prevent their use for covering the movements of Russian troops in case of hostilities. England will pay for the property destroyed.

MESHED, Aug. 11.—A Persian contractor from Merv states that two Persians in the Russian service, accompanied by several Afghans, have gone to Herat to confer with Ayoub Khan's partisans and to report upon the state of the country. Komaroff frequently passes to and fro between Penjdeh and Merv. Active military preparations continue.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 12.—Lord Dufferin is actively engaged in strengthening the friendship of the Indian chiefs. He will give a grand durbar in November. All the dignitaries of Central Asia are expected to attend.

PARIS, August 12.—The Republique Francaise maintains that an Anglo-Chinese alliance, offensive and defensive, against Russia has been perfected. That journal contends that if England concludes a similar alliance with Turkey war with Russia will be imminent.

A VOLCANO IN NEVADA.

An Active Eruption in Progress Sixty Miles from Bishop Creek, Cal.

News reached Candelaria from Bishop Creek yesterday that on Saturday a volcano had burst forth in the mountains sixty miles southwest of Bishop Creek. A party of frightened sheepherders rode into the latter place yesterday morning. They were covered with dust and ashes and had numerous holes burned in their clothing. They reported that on Saturday they were startled by an unusual rumbling noise and trembling of the ground. At first they mistook the noise and rumble for thunder, but it was quickly followed by a tremendous explosion, and on looking up they were appalled at seeing a mountain not far away belching forth a column of flames and smoke several hundred feet in height. The air was filled with firey cinders and hot ashes, which came down upon them in clouds.

The affrighted men immediately drove their sheep to a place of safety and rode to the nearest settlement with the startling news. Several parties have started from Candelaria and Bishop Creek for the scene of the eruption, which is near the deserted town of Mammoth. The bright pink glow observable in the southwestern horizon the past two nights doubtless has been caused by the eruption.—Virginia Chronicle, Aug. 10.

Eastern Canada Mail.

(Per Northern Pacific Railway.)

MAIDLAND, Aug. 11.—A fire broke out yesterday morning at 7 o'clock, in the roof of Messrs. Chew & Week's grist mill. The top storey was completely destroyed, with the machinery contained therein. The machinery, etc, in the other storeys was removed while the firemen confined the fire to the top storey alone.

MONCTON, N. B., Aug. 11.—Thomas White, foreman of the plumbing department of the Intercolonial Railway was found dead in the Petitcodiac River at Moncton last week. His life was insured for $2,000, and he left some money but so far as known he is without relations.

KINGSTON, Aug. 11.—A man of sixty years, Thomas Parker hung himself to the ladder in the barn of his son-in-law to day.

The Grand Trunk new station will cost $10,000.

Paris green was placed by some one in the pasture of P. W. Day, killing five cows and imperilling the lives of several more.

Four thousand dollars have been appropriated for deepening the shoal in the harbor. The stone will be taken to Toronto and Cobourg for the filling in of the piers.

Phosphate mining is booming. Large quantities are being shipped to Philadelphia. One lot, as an experiment, has been shipped to England.

TORONTO, Aug. 11.—At the meeting of the Toronto board of works yesterday afternoon, Mr. P. D. Conger, coal merchant, was stricken down with heart disease and died in a few minutes.

A coroner's inquest was held at Merriton yesterday on the death of Engineer Cox, and a verdict returned by the jury declaring that the deceased should have whistled when he found the air brakes not working, and that spring locks should be placed on all swing bridges.

Two men were heavily fined at the Toronto police court yesterday for assaulting a Chinaman.

KINGSTON, Aug. 11.—The cattle that were poisoned with Paris green at Collins bay belonged to Peter Day. Nine of them ate the stuff, which was placed in the pasture, and up to the present seven have died, including a Durham bull and two valuable Shorthorn cows. Fortunately the poisoning was done on Saturday night, so that the milk on Sunday was not sent to the factory; if it had been the cheese would have been rendered dangerous also. A few miles from Day's farm Egerton Rees had two fine cows fatally poisoned. The farmers are excited, and if the guilty wretch is discovered he may get roughly treated.

H. M. S. Triumph.

The flagship has the following on board: Rear-Admiral Sir Michael Culme Seymour; Captain, Henry Rose; Commander, F. E. B Simpson; Lieutenants, F. Hutchinson, J. Gibbings, A. H. Anson, S. W. A. H. Gray, F. H. Fisher, E. E. Grafton; Secretary, A. P. Brenan; Flag-Lieutenant, E. A. Garforth; Clerks to Secretary, C. R. Smith, G. F. Petch; Staff Commander, G. A. Broad; Captain Marine Light Infantry, R B. Kirchoffer; Chaplain and Naval Instructor, Rev. S. S. O. Morris, E. A.; Paymaster, H. J. Ray; Staff Surgeon, T. Dolster; Chief Engineer, G. Whitting; Surgeons, F. H. Trevan, R. J. Lawson, M. D.; Sub-Lieutenant, F. J. Lea; Assistant Paymasters, G. Whitcroff, J. G. V. Thain; Engineers, J. P. Thomas, A. J. Johns; Assistant Engineer, G. E. Bath; Gunner, C. Matthews; Boatswains, W. Merchant, T. R. Acon, J. Smith; Carpenter, J. T. Berry; Midshipmen, F. W. Mellvill, A. C. Sykes, W. Driffield, L Percy, S. Douglas, E. Reeves, E. R. Hamilton, A. M. Grant, M. S. Pasley, W. S. Lambert, R. D. Jeffreys, A. Halsey, G. M. K. Fair, F. G. St. John, A. A. Gordon; Naval Cadet, E. A. Baird; Assistant Clerks, A. W. Denman, W. J. L. Scrivin.

DELAYED DISPATCHES.

EUROPE.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The Pall Mall Gazette's recent revelations of London vice have been dramatized at Vienna. The play is in five acts and is entitled, "Protect Our Daughters."

A marriage has been definitely arranged between Sir Charles Dilke and the widow of Rev. Mark Pattison.

DUBLIN, Aug. 17.—Lord and Lady Carnarvon started to-day on a tour through Ireland. Their first stop was at Galway, where a large crowd had assembled to meet the new Viceroy. The people received the visitors respectfully but without any cheering. The Lord Lieutenant received addresses here from the Laborers' Society, the Harbor Commission, the Town Commissioners, and the citizens of Galway. In replying to the addresses he said that the government desired to do its utmost for the prosperity of Ireland. He was gratified to see the efforts of the citizens of Galway to develop the resources of their port, which, he said, was two hours nearer to America than any other important town in Ireland. He hoped to see in his own time the ancient prosperity of Galway revived. He regretted the universal depression in labor, which, he said, was owing to foreign competition, and urged laborers to study the interest of their employers. He hoped that Irish fisheries and other industries would be developed, and in conclusion expressed his conviction that the times would soon mend. His remarks were received with cheers. After visiting various points of interest throughout the city the party left on the man of war Valorous for Limerick.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—General Pallova has been named to command the Italian expedition to the Soudan. Lord Salisbury is not inclined to accept the overtures of Signor De Pretis in relation to an Italian occupation of the Soudan.

DUBLIN, Aug. 17.—Rioting has been renewed at Lough and several arrests have been made. The police of Dungannon were refused the use of the cars by the Orangemen, and were compelled to walk from Dungannon to the scene of the disturbance.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Mail advices from China confirm the report that a treaty has been concluded between Russia and Corea. The terms of the treaty are advantageous to Russia.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 17.—The jury in the Prindle murder case were unable, after four days, to agree on a verdict, and have been discharged.

Charles Walcott Brooks, the well known writer and scientist, died at Napa Springs yesterday of Bright's disease.

Lead has advanced from 3 4 5c to 4½c per pound on the New York market. The advance is due to speculation, caused by the cholera in Spain, which cuts off a large portion of the supply.

John Hanley, a dry goods dealer in this city, failed to-day, with liabilities of $28,000. Murphy, Grant & Co. are creditors to the amount of $9000. Hiller Bros. are the assignees.

Auditor Strothers' annual statement, showing the value of the property of San Francisco, has been prepared. The value of real estate is $118,353,678; of improvements on real estate, $53,062,247; value of personal property other than money, $49,541,624; value of money, $6,651,298; total value of all property of the city after equalization by supervisors, $227,609,348.

ARIZONA.

FORT RENO, Aug 17.—News has been received of a desperate fight between a number of cowboys, occurring at the ranch of Frank Murray, thirty-five miles southwest of here, in the Chickasaw Nation. A party of twenty-five cowboys rode up to the ranch and fired about one hundred shots at the boys inside the ranch cabin, with whom they had a quarrel over some burned stock. The boys inside being well armed, returned the fire with deadly effect, killing Dick Covart and seriously wounding Dick Jones and Bob Woods of the attacking party. This makes four who have been killed over the trouble at this ranch since April. Covart, who was killed, and also Jones and Woods, have been notorious characters in the territory.

SOUTHERN STATES.

NEW ORLEANS, August 17.—Mr. Emile Le Drotte was engaged in casting balls for his rifle at his residence to-day. His wife was assisting him, and he requested her to put the bullets in his pouch horn. By mistake she placed the hot bullets in the powder horn, and a tremendous explosion followed. This instantly killed three of the children, and severely wounded Mrs. Le Drotte and the two other children. It is thought that Mrs. Le Drotte will not recover. The furniture of the house was shattered and the house wrecked. The walls on two sides of the room were blown out.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, Aug. 17.—The Dublin municipal council to-day resolved to present Dr. Walsh with an address of welcome as successor of the late Cardinal McCabe in the archbishopric of Dublin. Some prominent members objected to this, and Mr. Timothy Sullivan, home rule member of parliament for Westmeath, explained that the proposed memorial was intended to be an act of rejoicing over the overthrow of a base and vile intrigue, carried out at the Vatican by M. Errington, to defeat the will of the Irish people to have Dr. Walsh succeed Cardinal McCabe, because he was a home ruler. Mr. Sullivan said the demonstration was not intended in any way to cast disrespect on the Protestants.

DUBLIN, Aug. 17.—Rioting has been renewed at Lough, and several arrests have been made. The police of Dungannon were refused the use of cars by the Orangemen, and were compelled to walk from Dungannon to the scene of the disturbance.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, Rev. Mr. Spurgeon and the bishop of Truro have sent letters to the committee on the meeting to be held in Hyde park, under the auspices of the Pall Mall Gazette, expressing their sympathy with the objects of the meeting. General Booth announces that £8000 have been subscribed in furtherance of the Salvation Army's refuge scheme. He denies abducting the girl Eliza Armstrong.

Mr. T. O Connor makes an energetic call upon Irish voters in London to register their names for the coming election.

CANADA.

MONTREAL, August 17.—Sir Francis Hincks is down with small-pax and is not expected to recover.

TORONTO, Aug. 18.—E. E. Knott, a real estate and insurance agent and a director of the Central Bank of Canada here, has fled to New York, leaving large liabilities. He succeeded in borrowing several large sums of money before leaving, having been considered financially sound.

OTTAWA, Aug. 18.—Gen. Middleton has been created a Knight Commander of the Orders of St. Michael and St. George for services rendered in the Northwest during the rebellion.

MONTREAL, Aug 18.—Sir Francis Hincks died to-night of smallpox. He was at one time minister of finance.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 18.—The jury found Chief Poundmaker guilty of treason and felony, and Judge Richardson sentenced him to three years in the penitentiary.

NEW supply of Smith's Grammar, just received by T. N. HIBBEN & Co.*

THE GIANTS OF PATAGONIA.

The Tales of Sailors Turn Out To Be True, After All.

[Science.]

The tales of their gigantic stature, so often told and as frequently denied, are thoroughly investigated in this memoir, and with a result that will be interesting to anthropologists.

Careful measurements have been made in recent times, by different observers, of many individuals in various parts of Patagonia. The result is that the mean stature of adults (of both sexes, it would appear) is found to be 1.78 meters, or five feet ten inches English. "This mean," remarks the author, "may seem rather low; but if we compare it with that of France, which is only 1.65 metres (about five feet five inches), and if we consider that for all humankind the statistics give only 1.70 meters (rather less than five feet seven inches), we shall perceive that this figure represents in reality a very lofty stature, and makes the Patagonians the tallest race of men now existing." Men of six feet French (six feet three and a half inches English) are common among them; and occasionally one is found who reaches two meters, or six feet six and a half inches.

This, however, is not all. The Patagonian, in the upper part of the body, is of a huge build. His trunk and head are large, his chest broad, his arms long and muscular. On horseback, he seems far above the ordinary size of man. When he dismounts, however, it is seen that his legs are disproportionately short and slender: they frequently bend outward. His walk is heavy and lumbering. These are the well-known peculiarities which are found in the Tartars, and in all races of men who spend most of their time, like the Patagonians, on horseback. But it is only a little over two centuries since the horse was introduced into this region.

The natives who were first seen chased the swift guanaco and ostrich over their immense plains on foot. Such activity required long, straight and muscular legs. It is not too much to suppose that the total change in their habits of life which has occurred since they became a nation of horsemen, has detracted at least two inches from their stature. Adding these lost inches to their present height, we recover the giants who astonished the companions of Magellan, and vindicate the narratives which later writers have discredited. We gain also a notable evidence of the influence of natural causes in modifying the physical characteristics of men.

Central Park's Smart Monkey.

["Uncle Billy" New York Letter.]

Believers in Darwinism should see a baby monkey that was lately born in this city, and a chimpanzee in Central park. The infant is the first of its species to be born in this country. It was in a cage when I saw it, distinguished from the others by a red curtain, which concealed it from ordinary view. The mother sat in a corner of the cage with her offspring clasped to her breast, and I was told that she had not put it down for an instant since its birth. I have never seen stranger evidences of maternal love than those manifested by this half-human looking beast. But the chimpanzee in the park is still more interesting. He bears a wonderful close resemblance to a human being. He was sitting at dinner when I entered the building in which he lives, and the first sight of him was startling. He might have been taken for a cousin to a man. He gravely unfolded his napkin, placed it across his knees, and proceeded to use knife, fork and spoon in a manner that would not have disgraced a well-bred person.

"He's not well to day," said the keeper as he handed a finger-bowl to Tommy, and stood by while he washed his hands, or claws, wiping them carefully on the napkin. "Let me see your tongue, Tommy."

The monkey, who seemed to understand perfectly what was said to him, stuck out his tongue for inspection, and at the same time rubbed his stomach, with a look up at his keeper and an expressive grimace, which told eloquently the seat of the disorder.

"I guess you'd better go over in the corner and lie down; pull the blanket over you," said the man.

The grotesque little being obeyed, and was soon asleep.

"Poor little chap," the man explained, "he's been delicate and has come near dying two or three times. He knows his health is poor, and is careful what he does or eats. He understands everything he hears, and I really believe he could be taught anything that a child can learn."

Chinese Childhood.

[Glasgow Herald.]

The most important event in the early days of a Chinese baby is the occasion on which his first month of life is celebrated, if the baby is a boy, and particularly first born, all the relatives and connections from far and near are invited to come to a grand feast in honor of the happy day. No one is expected to arrive empty handed. The great event of the day is the shaving of the child's head. Chinese nurses are amazed to find that English boys and girls, whose mothers neglect this important duty, can still boast of flowing locks when the years of childhood are passed.

Chinese parents are afraid to give their children the fine, high-sounding names their love suggests, lest the evil spirits, of whom they stand in constant fear, should come to understand how precious they are and cause some calamity to overtake them. And so you constantly meet with children answering to the names of Little Stupid, Vagabond Flea, Dirt or Spring Dog—the idea being that when the spirits hear the littles ones called by such uncomplimentary names they will imagine that the parents care very little for them, and will not take the trouble to molest them.

A Remarkable Indian Saint.

[Times of India.]

A Bengal saint, who advertises remarkable cures, is living inside a "pucca" grave, six feet deep, which is covered over with masonry, keeping only a two inch hole through which to serve him with his daily food, consisting of an orange, or pomagranate juice with one almond daily. In this state he will remain for fifty-one consecutive days, and through the hole a string has been passed into the grave, one end of it being tied to a bell suspended on a bamboo post to enable him to give an alarm in case of danger or mishap. He also uses it to respond to calls inquiring after his health, signifying thereby that he is all right.

After he entered, the opening was blocked up, barring the hole, and then leveling the place with earth, some greens were sown, which, being regularly watered, thrive nicely. He took rose water with him in lieu of plain water to wash his face, hands and feet before saying his prayers. A money-order came to his address from Bombay, which, being rolled up, was dropped into the grave through the hole. It was shortly after passed back, duly signed by the holy man.

"Loading" Fish for the Scales.

[Lewiston, (Me.) Journal.]

One day, when a member of our party had landed an unusually large fish, our guide suggested that we put a lot of lead inside of him. "Load him so he'll weigh down," said he. "That's the way all of you do." The owner of the fish spurned this proposition. An amusing happening occurred when the big fish was displayed on the piazza and duly weighed before the congregation. A gray-haired sportsman coolly felt of the fish's belly to see if there might be anything inside of him that did not belong there. I have less confidence in big fish stories than I had before this little scene.

Osage Orange Timber.

[Chicago Times.]

The osage orange is said to be the most durable timber that grows in America and the shrinkages and swellings caused by heat and moisture so slight as to be imperceptible. Wagons made of this material are very durable, the wheels, it is said, lasting for fifty years without paint or shelter.

A New Cure for Dyspepsia.

The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal relates that a man suffering from indigestion tried various kinds of exercise to no purpose; but being at last prevailed upon to allow himself to be tossed in a blanket every other morning for a fortnight he recovered himself. The Medical Times says there used to be a report "that old John Jacob Astor, when too feeble to stir around, was regularly subjected to this treatment."

Naughty Little Harry.

[Harper's Bazar.]

Five-year old Harry—Mother, ss-a-y m-o-t-h-e-r, can't I go out and play?

Mother (with emphasis)—I've already told you three times you could not. Don't ask me again.

Naughty Harry—Well, I bet you'll be sorry for not letting me, for the very first chance I get I'll eat something that disagrees with me.

THE KING OF THE DUMPS.

An Irish Sovereign Who Rules in Peace a Host of Italian Subjects.

[New York Sun.]

Years ago a large portion of the Tenth ward in South Brooklyn was known as "the Meadows." The land was barely higher than the level of the bay, and was at times overflowed for a mile. Now it is gridironed by streets and avenues, and the few remnants of the old ponds and hollows are being rapidly filled in by the ash-cart man, the excavator, and the street-cleaner. These dumps are frequented by rag-pickers, who ransack every load taken there. Formerly Irish, now nearly all are Italians. With them every morning is an old Irishman, who, rain or shine, appears with a dilapidated horse and a still more dilapidated wagon, and remains until dusk or until his wagon is loaded with the flotsam and jetsam of the streets. He is known as "Mike, the King of the Dumps." His ragged Italian vassals and customers speak of him as "Il Signor Irishamaona."

When the reporter approached he was chaffering with an Italian over a piece of lead pipe the latter had unearthed in the dump. A few coins were handed over, and the metal was pitched into the ancient wagon. "There's nothing like human nature," said Mike. "Thim Eyetalians are all thieves, and that's how I make my money out of them. That fellow has got his bag full of fifty or sixty pounds of paper and rags, and now he finds that chunk of pipe. If it was you or me we'd have some friend carry it home for us. But not much will the Eyetalian. He wouldn't trust his own brother, and so he sells it to me for 15 cents. He didn't know what he was selling. It was lead pipe, but it was lined with solid block tin. I'll get about 30 cents for it. Them Eyetalians sometimes find gold and silver, but that they never sell to me. Everything else they do. One day one of them came to me with a watch chain he had hooked out. 'Lead, no silver?' he said. I looked at it, and it looked very queer. I thought it was pewter, but it was too heavy. But I answered at a guess and said: 'No good, kind of lead.' He wanted a half dollar, but I got it for a quarter. I didn't know what the stuff was, and on my way home that day stopped in at a jeweler's store and asked them. They said it was a French metal called platinum, and was worth $50. I have been laying for the same stuff ever since, but he never run across it a second time.

"What do I buy mostly? Metals, iron, steel, lead, tin, brass, pewter, solder, tomato-cans, wire, and the like. Then I buy rags and paper and all sorts of odds and ends. One time I bought a small bronze statue of Luther. I got it for 30 cents, and when I had cleaned it up I sold it for $8. Tire paper and cotton go to the paper mills; cloth, worn-out clothes, and woolen rags to the hat manufacturers; tomato-cans, tin clippings, and everything with tin in it to a man who has a furnace in Jersey some where. He melts out all the tin and sells it, and then he sells what is left into sash weights, and other cheap castings. For zinc, bronze, copper, and pewter there's always a good demand, and they bring first-rate prices.

"There are lots of new trades to day which use up things that formerly were no good to any one. Rubber, bone, ivory, leather, horn, celluloid, cane and umbrella ferrules, and old bottles all pay for the picking. Of course they don't pay much. Perhaps they average $1 a day, but that's big money for an old Eyetalian woman, who lives on 50 cents a week. Then Eyetalians will do anything. They're worse than pig-tailed Chinamen. But I don't growl much. In the old days, when there was no one on the dump but Irish, I made just a couple of dollars a day, and I was young and active. Now the Eyetalians have driven everybody out of the business, and it is a very cold day when I don't make a $5 note.

Jolting as a Cure for Dyspepsia.

[New York Mail and Express.]

A druggist on Broadway said that the stage coaches were the healthiest riding vehicles in existence, none excepted. Why, all the ladies who rode daily in them were in excellent health, as a general rule. Some who were my customers and bought a great deal of medicine to assist digestion before they began to ride on the lumbering omnibuses, never suffered from that complaint afterward. Actually, I believe riding in those coaches cured me of dyspepsia. For ten years I rode down to my store almost daily in them. When I started I had a bad case of dyspepsia. In a year I felt considerably better, and in three years I was entirely