## CANADA AND THE STATES

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Some Resolutions Passed at the Reciprocity Meeting.

president Hill of the Northern's Ideaspr. Orton on the Situation-Great Mass Meeting Last Night-Election of

St. Jul, Min., June 6.—This morning their Chairman Eustis called the con-ntion to order, Hon. Joseph Martin, a for member of the Manitoba parliaormer member of the Manitoba parlia-ent, was called to the platform and ined to the convention.

The committee on permanent organization reported; James Fisher, M.P., of Winnipeg, for chairman; P. K. Kelly, of St. Paul, vice-chairman; Dr. J. McGinnis, of Grand Forks, secretary; J. H. Beck, of St. Paul, S. A. Thompson, of Dulth, and C. N. Bell, of Winnipeg, as-Mr. Fisher returned thanks for the iate secretaries.

nonor conferred, but, in view of his peech yesterday, would make no extended remarks, save to say that he believed that good and nothing but good could arise from such conventions. He hoped that the movement would so exthat before long conventions would be held in the eastern cities. This convention simply hoped to be a factor in bringing about a satisfactory reciprocity treaty between the two countries.

Secretary McGinnis read letters of re-ret from Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, the anadian Liberal leader, Hon. Thos. W. gret from Greenway, premier of Manitoba, and Capt. Alexander McDougall, of Duluth. E. V. Smally, chairman of the committee on resolutions, reviewed the report of that committee and spoke briefly its support, explaining the reciprocity ovement and its means of strength and weakness in both countries. The resolutions cover only the subjects reciprocity, deep water ways and ansportation, and were as follows:

Sportation, and were as follows:
That in the opinion of this convention
policy unanimously approved by the t international reciprocity convention Grand Forks, is now reaffirmed, of oving the tariff restrictions upon our ional boundary as far as can be consistently with a due regard to evenue requirements and other inis of the two nations, and may be advantageously carried into effect treaty providing for the free intere of these classes of the p:oducts natural and industrial—of each that are generally in demand or ly find the readiest sale in the ets of the other. Such a policy in ircumstances of the United States Canada is capable of being applied many classes of industrial products well as to natural products generally. would result in giving to Canala a ket now desied it for much of its with compensating advantage to United States, and that without af-

ng a large part of their respective That cheaper transportation is a matprime importance to the interest Northwest—Canadian and Amerifavoring the improvement of existwaterways and the construction of tional channels of communication bethe great lakes and the ocean of ient capacity to allow a free pas-of ocean vessels, which should be

ovide for the free and common use by people of both countries of all nals now built or hereafter to be built to facilitate commerce between the great lakes and the ocean, and should also akes and the ocean, and should also provide for free and open competition be-ween the railway systems of the two intries, in order to reduce the cost of ransportation from the interior to the ard to the lowest figure consistent ith the efficiency and reasonable pros-

That in order to secure the desired resought to be obtained by this con-on, a joint committee will be apted by the permanent chairman of convention, consisting of ten mem-five of them to be selected from the of Canada and five of them the United States; that it shall be duty of this committee to take ge and prosecute this work after the ment of the convention, by using measures as they may deem propering the matter before the Dominion nt and the Canadian authorities efore the congress of the Unite and the American authorities, and the people of the two countries. Martin was then called and talked for some time in sup-freciprocity, expressing the belief e people of both countries wou'd politics to interfere with view of the situation, which he be reciprocity in natural products, in many manufactures. Cheapportation to the seab ard was important a question for the Northwest, which is at the a railway system. He depreattempts to choke the recipro-ovement by asserting that the ent is disloyal to Canada, and the great railway that made ssertions with that very disloyal-that it secures control of American s and American outlets for itself

M. Springer, of Illinois, chairthe ways and means committee national house of representatives. ced, and expressed himself or of reciprocity with all the states American continent. As we are t Canada, he said, our first efforts be turned in that direction. The are substantially of the same nguage and interests, and almost same country. We are not to aid. suggest anything in the form of government, and the connec-een Canada and Great Britain and cannot interfere with the eciprocal trade relations. We deintimate trade relations for al benefit. People do not transss for their health, but for the those who are concerned in all actions. He hoped it would not sary for such conventions to ly years more, for the signs of indicated the early solution of ion of reciprocal trade rela-Such a period would build up untries, and would be an era of

rdering others to keep their

eace and prosperity. was then taken. hairman Fisher called the conorder at five minutes before President James J. Hill, of orthern Railway, was intro-After a few remarks on the on of the convention, Mr. Hill as he understood it, the obconvention was to bring free interchange of commernodities and of transportation sides of the interna adary. If the customs houses border were abolished it would geography, commercially of the continent on both sides ndary. The people are engagtically the same occupation. reason why the commerce y secures an outlet at Balti-Boston and New York should ided with Montreal. The iment of the great continental wat-

erways in his belief would probably make Montreal the largest shipping port on

the continent That would let farmers live and pro per. Low freights are necessary for the development of the Canadian Northwest. In the United States the cheapest rates are in vogue. Canada has all the value SPEECHES BY MANY LEADING MEN

SPEECHES BY MANY LEADING MEN

procity, reflection will show that the situation is different from that of any other of the western hemisphere. If we had reciprocity Canada would be served.

The Northern's Ideas— The Northwest would gain in transport ation to the sea, provided deep channels are made through the waterways to the sea. An arrangement agreed upon between the two countries would result in good to a portion of this country and all of Canada. He thought it well not to ask for so much that the people would feel that Canada was getting all the ad-vantage. To ask for something that could be secured would serve as an entering wedge for more. The whole north of the United States would be benefited by freerer relations with Can-ada. If it were possible to build a ship canal to the Hudson it would never approach in effectiveness the natural high-way by the lakes and the St. Lawrence,

of the natural ways were improved.

Dr. Orton, a former member of the Canadian parliament, J. Hayne, of Minneapolis, and Mr. Hall, of Brandon, Man., spoke on the platform, and Mr. Thomson, of Duluth, spoke at length on deep waterways to the sea, on which he is one of the best posted men in the country. This last address was listened to with the closest attention and was fol-lowed by a brief discussion, after which the platform was formally and unani-mously adopted.

In the evening a mass meeting was held in the Auditorium, which was almost filled with delegates and others, many of whom had been attracted by the presence of Mr. Springer, chairman of the ways and means committee of the last house of representatives, who de-livered the chief address of the session. Mr. Springer was greeted with hearty applasue, and in opening disclaimed any intention of speaking for others than himself, saying that what he should advocate would simply represent the views which he entertained as one individual, which could not be construed as a policy which would be pursued by congress or the Democratic party. Whatver policy the party will adopt will be determined when congress meets and after consulta-tion with all the representatives and of the people of the states and the general government. In the course of his remarks Mr. Springer said that no citizen of our republic would, for a moment, consent to the establishment of any restriction whatever upon trade between the various states of the union. If this trade had been so beneficial, what reason could be given, what argument could be offered in favor of continuing this trade among the American states which would not apply to the trade be-ween the States and the Dominion of Canada? He thought that the same freedom of trade should exist between Canada and the United States. Continuing, he said that restricted trade be-tween the Dominion and the United States had been brought about by the individual selfishness of special interests, each supposing that with the aid of the government they might get some advan-tage over the other, neither having re-gard for the welfare of all the people, ir respective of country. What was needed at this time was intelligent debate. discussion in conventions of this kind, arguments in the public press and a more unselfish and patriotic devotion to the ge of ocean vessels, which should be e of all tolls.
That any reciprocity treaty between to United States and Canada should United States the authority to appoint tional commission on the part of the United States to treat with a like commission appointed by the Dominion of Canada for the purpose of submitting

> sible a free exchange of the products of the two countries. The officers who will serve for the ear are as follows: President, James Fisher, Winnipeg; vice-president, A. Burke, Fargo; Frederick Driscoll, Paul; Capt. J. C. Rene, Minneapolis; F. Winsor, West Superior; F. M. Strbart, Winnipeg; D. F. Burke, Port Arthur; Chas. Braithwaire, Portage la Prairie; secretaries, Dr. R. McGinnis, Grand Forks, S. A. Thompson, Duluth, N. Bell, Winnipeg, J. H. Beek, St.

the respective governments a treaty

of reciprocity embodying as far as pos-

## CANADIAN DISPATCHES.

The News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

The Comptroller of Customs rules that measuring tapes are dutiable at 25 per The by-law granting a bonus of \$50, 000 towards the establishment of a cotton factory in Sorel has been carried. The Inland Revenue department

preparing a schedule of places to which consignments of oil may be shipped in tank cars and barrels under the new regulations.

Mr. Armstrong, of the Baie des Chaleurs railway firm, says that sixty miles were operated this week, and he expects forty more to be completed by the end Merrill, Ring & Co., West Saginaw, have sold their timber limits in Muskoka

to Holland & Co., East Tawas, Mich., for \$1,250,000. The limits cover 800 square miles. The Globe's Ottawa says it is rumored that Hugh John Macdonald, M. P. for Winnipeg, may be appointed lieutenant-governor of Manitoba. It is a choice between Mr. McDonald and A. W. Ross, M.P.

Senator Miller, who is now in Paris, writing to Ottawa friends, says that the Behring Sea Arbitration Court is likely to conclude its labors by the 20th inst. The impression in the French capital is that the British have the best side of

of the rooms state that they will take action against the city for interfering with their business.

Messrs. Trudel and Caron, proprietors of L'Etendard, have filed a declaration of consent to assign.

G. T. McDougall, coal merchant, Toronto, has assigned. His liabilities are put roughly at \$15,000. The case of the seized Yankee fishing vessel Munro has been disposed of. The total fines and costs amount to \$1,-

Bogus 50-cent pieces of 1871 are in circulation in the east. It is said they were put out during the race week in

Munro Ferguson, the prospective mili-tary secretary to Lord Aberdeen, is in Ottawa negotiating with Earl Derby for such articles as the new governor-

Geo. Pyke, the defaulting cashier of the Imperial bank, was taken home to Toronto from Kansas City by Detective Slemen. He had no money in his possession when he gave himself up. The treasury board at Ottawa was non-suited in the case of the license commissioners of Toronto, under the McCarthy act, who asked to be relieved

from paying the expenses incurred by them without warrant. The board said it had no jurisdiction in the matter. An interesting breach of promise case will be taken out in the Superior court at Quebec in a few days against a wellknown French-Canadian professional man, who was married a short time ago.

Dr. Wilkins states that the general condition of Bishop Bond is improved. The last bulletin issued stated: "The alarming symptoms of the bishop's illness of the past week have mostly disappeared. The lung symptoms are still present but in a loss sovers form. present but in a less severe form. Although not yet out of danger, there is

warm reception at Woodstock. The attendance exceeded 1,500 people, who enthusiastically applauded Mr. McCarthy's sentiments in reference to separate schools in the northwest, and tariff reform. Mr. McCarthy was presented with two addresses, one from a committee of citizens, and the other from a committee of women, representing the Woodstock Literary and Educational Association, who presented him with a handsome cane. Addresses were delivered by Mr. S. Gillet, St. Thomas; Mr. J. M. Godfrey, Toronto; the Rev. Mr. Straith, of Innerkip, and the Rev. Dr. McMullen, of Woodstock. A class of 50 sang the McCarthy ode to the tune of "God Save the Queen," while they waved union jacks. It was one of the largest political gatherings in the history of the town.

Mr. Charles G. Fraser, third teacher in the Berlin model school, severely flogged a 13-year-old girl named Mary Paure for an alleged trivial offence. When the girl's father heard of the affair he was very angry, and went to the school after dinner to wait for the teacher. When dinner to wait for the teacher. When that gentleman made his appearance at the school gate, Paure made a rush at him, and excitedly exclaiming, "You'd strike my daughter, would you?" he began to deliver blow after blow on the undefended face of the school teacher. undefended face of the school teacher, until he was compelled to desist by some schoolboys, who pulled him off and saved Fraser further punishment. The face of the latter was much disfigured, two black eyes and a torn mouth figuring conspicuously. He at once laid a complaint, and the case will be thoroughly ventilated in the police court. Mr. Paure, who is a well-known citizen, claims that his daughter has black and blue stripes as a result of the whip-ping administered by the teacher.

## THE RETIRING SEX.

Influence of Women in Conducting the World's Affairs.

Four highway women grace the police calendar this morning. A week or two ago a single member of the same sorosis won from the public press favorable notice of her prowess. The spirit of enterprise seems to be spreading among the sex whose designation of softer is a mockery of their victims. Yet it may be doubted whether robbery as a profession realy enlists a growing proportion of women. Much of their other has surpassed that of any cricketer of ignation of softer is a mockery of their vicactivity may be delusive. It may be doubted whether the direct influence of women in the public conduct of the world's affairs, has not diminished and is not diminishing. With the growth of democracy, it would seem that this conclusion must follow. With the single exception of the brief military court of Napoleen, women molded—if they did not direct the policy of every court in Europe for 200 years. By the Napoleonic episode the headquarters of a camp was interjected for a few years into the succession. Then the restoration of the crown restored the influence of women. The republic has put them out of court, so to speak, to a great extent. In the one constitutional country of Europe, England, the controlling power of women in public affairs declined only with the rise of the cabinet as a constitutional body during the reign of George III. In other words, with the gain of the people in power, women lose. military court of Napoleon, women molded

cablust as a constitutional body during the The impression in the French capital is that the British have the best side of the case.

The rates from Toronto to Chicago are expected to be lowered in a few days. Return tickets are now \$19. It is understood the fare will be reduced to \$12 for the round trip. Comparatively few have yet visited the Fair on account of the high rates.

The prospectus of the International Navigation Co. which proposes to run at line of steamers between Toronto and Rochester and Montreal, in opposition to the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co. his been issued. The capital stock is \$1,000,000 in shares of \$100 each.

David G. Shedden, of Woodstock, a respectable man, drove off with a milk wagon and attempted to cross on the ferry with it. When arrested he was about to jump into the river. He was locked up in jail and next morning suicided by winding his suspenders around his neck and holding on till death was accomplished.

The annual general meeting of the Bauk of Montreal was held in Montreal on Tuesday. The financial statement showed the net profits to be \$1,325,810. Out of this a dividend totalling \$1,220, to this a dividend totalling \$1,200, to the financial statement showed the net profits to be \$1,325,810, to the financial statement showed the net profits to be \$1,325,810, to the financial

WILLIAM GILBERT GRACE.

A short account of this famous cricketer's life cannot fail to interest both young and old cricketers and particularly the latter, many of whom have seen him before the stumps during his paimy

days.

Grace was born July 18th, 1854, at willows in the suburbs Downey, a small village in the suburbs of Bristol, England. He may be said to have been bred at cricket. His father was a capital batsman, his mother'sbrother, Alfred Pocock, was one of the best all-round players in the West of England, and his elder brother, E. M. Grace, was noted 20 odd years ago for his wonderful batting. He made his first appearance for his native, county (Cloucestarships) when out price was noted. (Gloucestershire) when only nine years old, carrying out his bat and contributman, who was married a short time ago.
The plaintiff is a young lady residing in one of the adjoining parishes, and claims \$15,000 damages.

The trial of Rev. A. Truax, of Courtland, for preaching doctrines contrary to the Methodist church, which has occupied considerable time at the sessions of the Niagara Methodist conference, has commenced his career in first-class matches at Lord's Ground, London, with the Niagara Methodist conference, has been concluded. The charges made against Mr. Truax were sustained, and against Mr. Truax were sustained, and matches at Lord's Ground, London, with a fine inning of 50, and in the same year he scored 170 and 56, not out, in a match. His career since has been marked by a succession of brilliant batting feats such as no other cricketer has ever performed. Space will not permit of a full account of his exploits year by year, and it must suffice to say that the best bowlers had to own him as their master, and acknowledge that they never met a batsman like him, who hit away the well-pitched balls, placing them as he hope from his present satisfactory condition that he will continue to improve."

Reports received by the Fisheries Department show that Canadian fishermen combined—and the spectator knew not combined-and the spectator knew not have had a great stroke of luck off the Yarmouth coast. They caught four thousand barrels of fine mackerel in one week. The American fleet caught five ing." The batting of the celebrated hundred barrels in a month. The Americans have a special vessel following the Atlantic fishing fleet and watching operations with a view to procuring information to use before the International Mr. Dalton McCarthy was given a warm reception at Woodstock. The attendance exceeded 1,500 people, who enthusiastically applauded Mr. McCarthy's sentiments in reference to separate

slip, the other one to long-leg. During his career he has three times performed the exceptional feat of making two separate centuries in a first-class match, scoring 130 and not out 102 for the South of the Thames against the North, at Canterbury, in 1868; 101 and not out 103 for Gloucestershire against Kent, at Clinton, in 1888. He was one of the heroes in a batting partnership that stood as the record in first-class matches up to last August, having in conjunction with B. B. Cooper made 282 runs for the first wicket in the match between the Gentlemen and Players of the South, at the Oval, in 1869. The highest individual inning ever hit in a match between Gentlemen and Players is the 271 by W. G., at Brighton in 1871. Altogether he has played no fewer than 13 converies for the Gentlemen. W. G. formed

the past or present, and is proved by the fact that during the 29 seasons he has scored 38,768 runs in 938 innings of first-class matches, thus averaging 41. 27 runs to an inning. He has achieved "the century"—that is, scoring 100 runs or upward in an inning—as many as149 times, his highest being the not-out 490 above mentioned. Ninety-three of these centuries, including scores of 344, 318, 268, 261, 224, 221, 217, 215 and 215, have been in first-class matches. William Gilbert Grace has also proved effective as a bowler, his delivery being slow to medium pace round arm. He did not bowl in any first-class matches in 1864, but his analysis of the past 28 seasons shows that he has obtained 238) wickets at an average cost of 16.50 runs each. His best bit of bowling secured an unexpected victory in a minor match in 1868, when he captured 10 wickets for 6 runs, although the side wanted only 10 to win. He was always an ex-cellent field, being a sure catch, covering a great deal of ground, and being an ac-curate and long thrower to the wicket. During his long career he has been very handsomely remunerated for his cricketing services. Following the example of his elder brother and father he entered the medical profession and took his degree of M.D. at Edinburgh July 9, 1879, and journeyed from the Scottish capital that night for the purpose of taking part in a cricket match. years previously a public meeting had been held for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for the forma-tion of a Grace testimonial fund in re-

visited this country in 1872, and he cap-

cognition of the great and wonderful all-round cricketing abilities displayed by W. Grace throughout his extraordinary career. A subscription list was headed by the Marylebone Club, and he received at Lord's Ground, in London, a testimonial match July 21st, 1879, to mark the occasion of his retirement from active play to the practice of his profession as a surgeon. The Costliest Book in America

yet made is said to be a Bible now own-ed by Theodore Irwin, of Oswego, N.Y.

naid that sum for the work. The origin-

is valued at \$10,000,

WILLIAM GILBERT GRACE.

Exploits of a Famous Cricketer and Batsman.

Where can there be found a lover of England's national game who has not heard of the famous cricketer, William Gilbert Grace?

Grace as a batsman had no equal. His wonderful record speaks for itself. He faced the greatest bowlers of the age, and indeed the trundlers who found little difficulty in cutting short the innings of remarkable batsmen felt decidedly nervous when called upon to try their hand and aim at the wickets when the latter were guarded by William G.

A short account of this femous grick.

The Dark Continent is the Hottest Corner of the Earth.

Africa is the hottest part of the world. One needs to turn only a few pages of African travels to feel cool by comparison in thinking how very hot it might be. Mungo Park, the intrepid pioneer of the Dark Continent, remarks upon the awful heat produced by a vertical sun in a lry and sandy country, with a scorching wind blowing from the desert. The ground becomes unbearable to the naked foot, and even thoroughly seasoned negroes will not run from one tent to another without sandals. Often the wind from the Sahara was so great that he could not hold his hand in the currents of air coming through the chinks of his hut without feeling sensible pain. Mossowah, on the shore of the Red Sea, has an average temperature for the month of May of 90 degrees Fahrenheit, and even in midwintor the thermoretical series. winter the thermometer is said to rise frequently to over 100 degrees in the shade. A naval officer says the hottest town in India is nothing to Aden, while Aden's heat is nothing to Aden, while Aden's heat is nothing to that of Massowah. It was at Massowah that James Bruce, the famous 18th century traveller, was astonished to find the heat had ler. Was astonished to find the heat had made his sealing wax more fluid than tar. Captain Lyon, who made the acquaintance of the Sahara early in the century, was much struck by the absence of vegetation. He observed many skeletons of animals, and occasionally the grave of some unfortunate human being. The sun's heat had so dried all these bodies that there was no appearance of bodies that there was no appearance of putrefaction. Even animals just dead gave forth no offensive odor; and after a long time their skin remained unbroken with the hair still on it, though so brittle as to fall apart from a slight

Journeying towards the great desert, Journeying towards the great description. John Davidson was murdered by the natives, and his private printed journal (1839) is a rare and most interesting record of African adventure. When the thermometer in the sun marked a temperature of 141 degrees, he had to wrap pieces of white wool about his stirrups, Moorish daggers and all metallic articles, because they grew too hot to be handled. It is affirmed that eggs may be baked in the hot sands of upper Egypt and Nubia, and the Arabs say, "In Nubia the soil is like fire and the wind like a

When Bayard Taylor traversed the Nubian desert he seemed to absorb the sun's heat until he glowed like a live coal. The skin of his face cracked and peeled off, and had to be anointed every day with butter, from the alternate buttering and burning, attaining at last the crispness of a "well-basted partridge."
This dry heat acted also upon the provisions. Dates became like pebbles of

and malaria of these countries."

The greatest of African travellers, David Livingstone, tells how the hot wind of Alahari desert warped every wooden thing not made in the country, shrinking the best seasoned English boxes and furniture furniture.

Canada Was the First.

Toronto Mail: It is generally known that the first steam-driven vessel to cross the Atlantic was built in Canada. The information is not so general, however, that this same craft was subsequently converted into a cruiser and was the first steamship engaged in actual

The facts in the case are stated in Johnson's Alphabet of First Things in Canada. The ship was the Royal William. She was built at the Cove, Quebec, in the winter of 1830-31, and durant the coverage of the cove ing the season of 1832-33 plied between Quebec and Halifax. In the latter season she was sent to London, and there chartered by the Portuguese government to transport troops intended for the service of the late Dom Pedro to Brazil. Returning to London, she was sold to one of a team of English amateurs that tained mixed teams of professionals and the Spanish government, by the latter converted into a cruiser, and employed against Don Carlos in the civil war of 1836-thus being the first steamer to

fire a hostile shot.

There is still another curious fact that may have been overlooked—that troops withdrawn from Canada upon the close of the American war of 1812-15 for the purpose of joining the army intended to crush Napoleon after his return from Elba, were transported down the St. Lawrence by a Canadian steamer. This was probably the first occasion on which a steam vessel was used for purposes of military transport.
Canada, therefore, not only furnished

the world with the first steam war vessel, but she almost certainly provided the first steam troopship as well.

eum, which stood on the present site of

the Herald building, was burning down

A Whale Astray. While Barnum's old American Mus-

in 1865, and great crowds of spatiators stood gazing at the spectacle from the adjoining streets, some mischief-loving fellow in the front rank suddenly shout-"Look out. The whale is loose," whereupon the crowd went turabling over one another into the side stree;s in genuine panic to get out of the way. Just now there actually is a whale loose. Loose and plunging through the sea somewhere on our coast with a bell buoy attached to him ringing all the time "like mad." This whale was nosing round the sunken Vanderbilt yacht Alva the other day about the time that a ten of dynamite placed unler the vessel by the wrecking contractors went off. The explosion was so unexpected to the whale and the effect so bewildering upon his intellectuals, that he began plunging round in the most miscellaneous way, until at length he got (angled up with the bell buoy at Pollock Rip Slue, and having burst the chain by which it was fastened, started to sea with it ding-donging as he went. He is very liable to confuse navigators and mayhap furnish a theme for romancers and ballad writers, as did the "Methodist meeting house," which, during a high tide at Norwich Copp. on Christmas are 1822. Norwich, Conn., on Christmas eve, 1823, broke from its foundations, and with all The most expensive illustrated book its lamps lighted and its Christmus de-corations floated down the river and out into the Sound. Sailors afterwards told al was in seven volumes, 16mo, and by the addition of drawings and engrav-ings, it was enlarged to 60 volumes, each 16x24in., which occupy 17 feet of all sorts of marvelous stories about encountering it out at sea, and the Rev.
J. G. C. Brainerd wrote a humerous
poem about it.—New York Tribune.

A Moa Found. A dispatch from Berlin a few days ago stated that the Ornithological Society has discovered in the North Island of New Zealand a living species of bird twice as large as the ostrich, and supposed hitherto to be extinct.

If the German scientist has really caught his bird the discovery is the most remarkable in natural history, and his prize is a much greater a raction than Barnum's white elephant, or any other animal that the most enterprising circus manager ever exhibited to a curious audience.

In short, this bird is the moa, which has interested ornithologists since white people first entered New Zealand.

When the British settled in New Zealand they found numerous skeletons of a gigantic bird of the ostrich family.

As the skeletons indicated, it was found to be from 12 to 16 feet high. Professor Owen made a study of 47 almost perfect specimens, sent to England.

most perfect specimens sent to England by Mr. Williams, a misionary, who had them taken from the banks and beds of rivers, where they were buried only slightly in the mud and evidently within The Maoris said that the bird was alive in New Zealand not many generations ago, and their tribal lore contained many accounts of encounters with this enor mous ostrich. There were legends of daring moa hunters, and some of the natives asserted that a few of the great birds still existed in lonely and almost inaccessible parts of the New Zealand

mountains. The moa captivated Prof. Owen's imagination.— He pictured it the ford of the great Polynesian islands of New Zealand, and ruling all its animals, until the human animal, with his superior in-

According to Prof. Owen's theories, deduced from his studies of the skeletons, the moa was heavier and bulkier in proportion to its height than the ostrich, but less swift of foot. The shape of its skull indicated an affinity to the dodo, with a lower corebral dayslowment.

with a lower cerebral development, and consequently with greater stupidity. consequently with greater stupidity.

So far as can be ascertained there were two distinct species of these birds. One habited the North Island of New Zealand, and the other was a native of the South or Middle Island. The South Island bird was the larger, and stood 16 feet in height. Prof. Owen, on account of its size, called it the elephantopus. It was extraordinary for the massive strength of its limbs, breadth and bulk,

San Francisco Chronicle: "Death Valley is known as the region of the lowest depression in the world, besides claiming the flattering appellation of being the hottest place on earth. It is 430 feet below the level of the sea. The valley is 75 miles long and from 8 to 15 miles wide. On the east the valley is bounded by the Funeral mountains, which attain an ele-vation of from 6000 to 8000 feet, and on the west it is enclosed by the Panamint range, which reaches a height of from 8000 to 10,000 feet \* \* \* \* We arrived at the entrance or level of Death Valley and from this point saw for the first time a sand storm. When we saw first time a sand storm. When we saw it the northern part of the vailey was obscured in a brownish-colored cloud, which gradually thinned out until it crossed the entire valley. Never at any moment did it entirely obscure the san, which looked like a mere ghost of itself. The cloud moved with great velocity in our direction and soon advanced runners jasper, and when he asked for bread he or hot puffs of wind reached us. On arwas given a stone.

In his notes of the African experiences, which ended with his death at Khartoum, the lamented General Gordon made such the lamented General Gordon made such after sunrise. The entire horizon and store the sand store that was shortly after sunrise. The entire horizon and store the sand end of the s remarks upon the weather as: "No man under 40 years of age should be here, and then only those who are accustomed to these climates. Young fellows never will stand the wear and tear and occasionally as a stronger puff of and malaria of these countries." were hurled in our faces. We covered our heads with blankets, and the mules instinctively turned their tails to the wind. With all these precautions we did not escape, for my guide's face and my own became badly bruised and lacerated. In our exposed position we experienced all the fury of this desert simoon, and as the winds travelled across the alkali sink they increased in heat to such an extent that breathing became a matter of difficulty. This storm lasted two days, and in all this time it was impossible to move from our position. We had to camp here for that period, being unable to light any fires or prepare meals. Most of this time we were covered with blankets and literally starved never want to undergo that orderly gain. This was in the fall. The puffs again. of wind were so intensely hot and suffocating that they can be likened to blasts from a furnace, and seemed to draw the very breath from our bodies. The storm piled the sand around our wagon and covered everything. Occasionally looking down into the valley, we could see a large sand augur or spout waltzing hither and thither over the country, carrying the sand and alkali dust high into the air. Though this storm was exceedingly severe to a novice like myself, it is incomparable to the ones that sweep over this country in middle summer. In July or August, with the thermometer registering from 130 to 137 degrees in the shade, it would be impossible for any living creature to exist in it even for an our. After having passed safely through this sandstorm we continued our journey and I made a thorough inspection of the valley. There is much of interest to be told, but owing to the absence of much of my data and statistics I would not venture to give you a description of our observations, as many of them ar based on scientific examinations and tests.

Widest River of All. Were it not for a decided difference in the

color of the water you would never know when the Atlantic is left and the Rio de la Plata entered. The high-rolling, whitecapped billows are the same and no land is visible-for the great river which James visible—for the great river which James Diaz de Solis discovered is 125 miles wide at its mouth, though with an avarage depth of only fifty feet. Sebastian Cabot, who arrived in the year 1520, soon after the natives had murdered poor Don Solis, dubbed it River of Silver, not on account of its color, which might have won for it the more appropriate name of Golden River or River of Chocolate, but because he had wrested quantities of silver from the Indians who swarmed its banks, and naturally imagined that an abundance of precious metal remained in the vicinity. In point of fact, the terms of Argentina and Rio de la Plata (both meaning the same thing with reference to silver) are misnomers, for no metal of any sort, precious or otherwise, is found along the banks of the mighty stream, or anywhere near it, and the scanty argentiferous deposits in the hills of the interior have never been worked. The Indians aforesaid probably obtained the Spaniards from Peru and Bolivia by some method of internal commerce known only to themselves. To this day metals do not figure in the exports of the adjacent countries—Uruguay, Paraguay and Argentina, but such prosaic articles as hides and tallow, horns, wool, preserved and refrigerated meats, extracts of beef, etc.—for their wealth lies solely in grazing facilities and fertile soil. Diaz de Solis discovered is 125 miles wide

Making Fun of Prof. Drummond.

Prof. Drummond's latest book—"A City without a Church"—appears to have suggested ideas to over-wearied churchworkers which its author never intended. "The mere title of it," said one wearied Dorcas. "is restful." Another lady has intimated to the professor that a fine subject for his next book would be "A Church Without a Collection."