The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JUNE 28TH, 1889.

THE GOOD OLD WAY.

Bishop Sweatman in his charge to the Anglican Synod which met in Toronto a few days ago lamented the decadence of the Church of England Temperance Society. It is observable that all organizations for the spread of temperance principles by moral suasion have become feeble of late years. Temperance advocates on this side of the Atlantic now place almost their whole dependence on law to advance the cause which they have at heart. We hear a great deal about Scott Act and prohibition and high license and restrictive laws of one kind or another, but very little about appeals to the conscience and the common sense of the people. The day of great temperance lecturers and apostles seems to be past. It requires a little courage to utter the words "moral suasion" in the hearing of some of the most zealous of the advocates of temperance. They depend almost altogether on the arm of flesh. The statute law is their favorite instrument of reform. They are strong in numbers and can make their influence felt at the polls, and they have, in a great measure, abandoned the lecture stand for the halls of legislation. But the success of the new way has not been at all brilliant. The Scott Act in the Dominion, after having been allowed a fair trial, is admitted by all but a very few to be a complete failure. No other form of prohibition has been tried in Canada, but in the United States where prohibitory laws have been enacted they have not effected the reform in the habits of the people which was hoped for and expected. We find that high license is now becoming a favorite way of regulating the liquor traffic in many places. But it is cheering to find that in spite of legislative failure the temperance sentiment keeps on growing. Drinking has become discreditable almost everywhere and absolutely disgraceful in many places. And what is the source of this sentiment and how was it cultivated? Was it not by powerful appeals to the people? Men who are past middle age can remember when the use of intoxicating drinks was much more common than it is to-day. They saw the first temperance advocates ridiculed by almost everyone, and they can recall the time when a teetotaller was looked upon as a sort of curiosity, and was made the butt of any number of jokes. But in spite of ridicule and opposition of various kinds, the enthusiastic temperance advocates made great headway. They counted their converts by the thousand. Temperance organizations of different kinds were established which were the means of saving numbers from the ruin which the love of strong drink so often causes. They did more than this, they created a sentiment in favor of temperance which now finds expression in a thousand ways, and which is the cause of the legislation which has been so barren of good results. Why then should the friends of temperance reform cease to use a means which in a far less promising condition of society was found to be so effective, and which has, beyond the shadow of a doubt, done so much good. Why do they not, in these days of coldness and apathy, resort to the old means of awakening an interest in the cause of temperance? Although much progress has been made, and the proportion of sober men in every community is greater than it was a quarter of a century ago, intemperance still counts its victims by the thousand, and other thousands are on the path which leads to misery. The means which were so effective at the outset of the temperance movement have surely not lost their efficacy. Men were then induced by moral means to give up their bad habits, and others were prevailed upon never to contract the drinking habit. Is it not possible by using the same means to produce the same results now?

We believe that the old way is better than the new. When a man is convinced by argument and by appeals to his better nature that the use of intoxicating drinks is dangerous, and may produce the same miserable effects in his case that it has in the cases of dozens of his acquaintances, and become a total abstainer, he is far more likely to live a sober man than he who is sober only because the law places strong drink out of his reach. The law does not touch either his conscience or his will; it has no effect on his appetite, and he will evade it and violate it as often as he gets the opportunity. He finds in the community under the prohibitory law hundreds who make it their business to supply him with the beverages which are under the ban. He, and many like him, think it no harm to violate the law, and the prohibitory enactment becomes a dead letter. This we believe to be the history of the Scott Act and other prohibitory laws. Total abstinence that came of conviction benefited the abstainer and elevated the moral tone of the society in which he lived. Compulsory abstention from strong drink is resented by quite a large proportion of the community and the law is evaded. Habitual violation of the law is demoralising, and this is why those who expected society to be greatly improved by prohibition are so often disappointed.

A NEW KIND OF LEAGUE.

There are two sets of men in every community, those who think that the State should do a great deal for the individual—have its hand in almost every transaction—and those who believe that the State should interfere with the individual as little as it possibly can. We see these two classes among ourselves. Whenever any new project is started we see some men almost instinctively looking for State assistance. "Let us apply to the Government for help, and let our action be regulated by Government direction," is the language they use. The other class look for means to effect their purpose by individual effort. "We'll do it ourselves; we want no Government muddling," is the position they take. The tendency in these days is for Government to widen its sphere, to regulate almost everything. We find the Government asked to direct men when they shall work, and how long they shall rest, what articles it is lawful to sell, and what are not to be sold. Government interferes in one country between the landlord and the tenant, and in another between the common carrier and his customer. In one country the Government owns all the railways, and in another it has become the possessor of all the telegraph lines; and there is one school of economists, and that by no means a small one, who declare that Government must be the only landlord. In trade and commerce the interference of Government is very great in every country. There are some who desire it to be still greater, but there are others who declare that the very best thing that Government can do with regard to trade is to let it alone.

This perpetual interference of the Government in men's affairs is found by some to be very annoying, and they say that it is detrimental to the general good. There was an article in the Oregonian a few days ago, in which it was contended that the migration of young men from the New England States was caused by their impatience of grandmotherly legislation, which treated them as if they were so many overgrown children, leaving them no scope for the exercise of will. These young men come to the west to enjoy the freedom which in that region is still allowed the individual.

Even in Great Britain the tendency of Government to encroach on what have hitherto been regarded as the rights of the individual, has alarmed some sensible men, and they have formed themselves into a society to resist governmental encroachment. It is called "The Liberty and Property Defence League." Some of the most eminent members of this League are Lord Wemyss, Lord Fortescue, Lord Bramwell, Lord Penzance, Sir G. W. Watkin, Alderman Cotton, Sir W. R. Farquhar. It will be seen from this that the Liberty and Property Defence League is no society of doctrinaires, but a combination of able and experienced practical men, who are determined to resist what they regard as a dangerous tendency of the time. They contend that placing so much power in the hands of Government, permitting it to restrict private rights in so many ways, is progress in the direction of state socialism, which those who have the welfare of the nation at heart should oppose by every means in their power. We see that there is a branch of this League in California, where it is contended it is much more greatly needed than in Great Britain, for the tendency to call in the aid of the State to effect social reforms is greater in the United States than it is in the Old Country. It is probable that the Liberty and Property Defence League will be heard from in the near future.

LORD DUFFERIN.

Lord Dufferin has the faculty of making himself popular wherever he goes. He is beyond doubt a very able man. He can adapt himself to the position in which he is placed, and can perform duties widely differing in their nature to the complete satisfaction of those whom they affect. In Canada, for instance, where responsible Government obtains and where Parliament and people are most jealous of gubernatorial interference, he made an excellent Governor-General, keeping strictly and without an apparent effort within the limits of his constitutional authority. In India, where the Governor-General is as near being an absolute ruler as is possible for a British subject to be, he exercised his great authority with such judgment and tact as to gain not only the approbation of the Imperial Government, but the esteem and gratitude of the people of India. The man who can acquit himself so well in such widely different positions must possess gifts and accomplishments of no ordinary kind.

In order to show the value which the nation places on the services of Lord Dufferin, the Corporation of London the other day presented him with the freedom of the city. This is an honor seldom conferred upon a civilian. That he deserved it is admitted by men of all parties. His administration in India is allowed on all hands to have been highly successful. His task is admitted to have been one of no ordinary difficulty. The financial condition of the country when he took charge of its affairs was bad. It will be remembered, that it was while the Marquis of Dufferin was Governor-General of India the difficulty with Russia respecting the Afghan frontier occurred. It was owing chiefly to Lord Dufferin's good sense and tact that the misunderstanding did not develop into something exceedingly serious for both nations. In his speech the other day he bore witness to the good faith and honorable dealing of Russia. This is contrary to British prejudice which represents Russia as the most unscrupulous and the least reliable of the nations of Europe. It must have been a surprise to those who had formed this opinion of Russia to find Lord Dufferin warmly commending her for her fair and honorable dealing.

The conquest of Upper Burmah was the most remarkable and perhaps the most important event of Lord Dufferin's administration. That country was in an exceedingly disordered condition under the rule of the most cruel and the most capricious of tyrants. Its conquest was a work of comparative ease but the consequences of years of misrule could not be effaced in a few months. The country was infested by bandits who robbed the people at their will, and whom it has been exceedingly difficult to subdue. But their complete subjugation is only a question of time. Lord Dufferin did his work in India so well that in his own words he left that country "without a cloud upon the political horizon."

In India, as in Canada, Lord Dufferin had in his wife an admirable helpmate. In all social duties she was at his side and did her share towards making his administration a success. She did more, she engaged in a noble work which only a woman and one possessing great tact as well as great influence could perform. She saw how much the women of India suffered for want of proper medical attendance, no male physician being allowed to attend them. She therefore set about establishing hospitals for women, the physicians and nurses of which were all of their own sex. She also established a medical college for women which is attended by more than two hundred lady students. These hospitals and colleges have done much to lessen suffering in India and they will ever remain a memorial of Lord Dufferin's truly noble wife.

WHICH IS TO BE SUPREME?

The fourth of the resolutions passed at the Anti-Jesuit Convention is, we think, one that should commend itself to Canadians of all creeds and all parties. It is as follows:

"We deem it essential to the peace and highest welfare of our country, and to the maintenance of good government, that the line between the civil and the ecclesiastical authority should be clearly defined, and should be respected in all legislatures and administrations, both of the Dominion and of the several provinces thereof. While the church is entitled to entire freedom and protection in its domain, which embraces all that is properly spiritual, the State must have full control in all temporal matters, and it cannot without abnegating its just authorities, ask or accept permission from any ecclesiastical persons or organizations, or from any extraneous party whatever to exercise its own functions and perform its own duties."

In a community composed of men professing many creeds nothing but disagreement and strife can come of the State meddling in any way, no matter how indirectly, with ecclesiastical affairs. The Government in a country like this, if peace is to prevail, is obliged to be strictly secular. It should extend to every religious denomination the fullest freedom, but it should show favor to none. Nothing but the strictest impartiality in this respect will satisfy the great mass of the people. As soon as it shows the slightest leaning towards one religious body or another jealousy is engendered, and the peace that ought to prevail on matters connected with religion in a mixed community is destroyed. Every religious denomination considers that it has as good a right to any favors which the Government has to bestow as any other. And so it has. The members of all denominations contribute to the support of Government and justice demands that what the state gives to one it is bound to give to all. The only safe way, then, is for the state to hold itself aloof from ecclesiastical matters altogether and to confine itself to what is strictly temporal and secular.

There are, we know, subjects over which churches claim to have a right to exercise authority which the state has taken under its control. One of these is education, another is marriage. When the temporal jurisdiction and the spiritual authority interfere and clash what is to be done? Which is to give way? The position is a very serious one and very much depends upon the action which the state may take. In our opinion it is the duty of the state to assert its authority. It should acknowledge no superior; it cannot afford to divide its jurisdiction. It must either refuse to meddle with such matters altogether or it must manage them in its own way. The case does not admit of compromise.

The most advanced states in the world regard education as a matter of public concern. It is now thought to be the duty of the state to provide for the education of the children in the state. Measures must be taken to insure the possession by every citizen of a free state of a sufficient amount of intelligence to enable him to exercise the duties of citizenship. Education, then, has become a department of Government. Some Churches say, "we have a right to a share in the direction of public education," and being powerful, they insist upon the claim. The result has been in some cases a compromise, and we see, as in the case of Ontario, that the division of authority does not work well. It causes jealousy and ill-feeling, and it is not conducive to the efficiency of the educational system. Here is an instance, in which the Government consented to share its authority, and we find a very large proportion of the people dissatisfied with the result. It would have been better for all if the State, in this instance, had refused to give up any part of its control of public education. With regard to marriage, the State should leave all free to choose the form they consider right, but it should insist that any form of marriage which it declared legal should by all denominations and in all circumstances be considered legal. Its marriage laws should be uniform, and no power outside of itself should have the power to modify them, or alter their operation in the slightest degree.

As in these subjects so in others. The civil authority should be in every part of the Dominion supreme, and as the resolution states, the line which divides it from ecclesiastical authority should be closely defined. This supremacy of the civil power is perfectly consistent with liberty of conscience and liberty of worship. As the Church cannot be allowed to encroach upon the jurisdiction of the State so the State should not be permitted to invade the domain of religion. Men of all religions and of no religion should be perfectly equal as far as the State is concerned. It should treat all perfectly alike—that is, it should not interfere in any way with men's religious beliefs and practices. A free church in a free state is what is wanted in a country peopled as Canada is by men of all shades of religious belief. By mutual forbearance and by the exercise of that charity which is the first of Christian virtues there is nothing to hinder men of all denominations living within its bounds in perfect harmony.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers; there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhœa, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP," and take no other kind. my31-eod-w

Many Thanks.

"My age is 58 and for 20 years I have suffered from kidney complaint, rheumatism and lame back, and would have been a dead woman if it had not been for Burdock Blood Bitters, of which two bottles restored me to health and strength." Mrs. Maggie Hendeby, Half Island Cove, N.S. e-w-f

ACCUSED OF MURDER.

The preliminary proceedings of the trial of Mrs. Maybrick for the murder of her husband has occupied a large share of public attention in Great Britain. Some time ago Mr. Maybrick was taken ill, and after lingering some time in great suffering died. A nursemaid a few days before Mr. Maybrick's death picked up a letter from Mrs. Maybrick to a gentleman named Brierly, which contained expressions which led her husband's relatives to suspect that Mr. Maybrick was being poisoned. Although a strict watch was put on Mrs. Maybrick after this supposed revelation and the nurses changed, Mr. Maybrick did not recover. After his death Mrs. Maybrick was accused of poisoning her husband. It appeared on evidence that the woman had purchased a quantity of fly paper and soaked it in water. The supposition is that she gave the solution thus prepared to her husband in his medicine, tea, etc. Preparations containing arsenic were found in Mrs. Maybrick's room. It appeared from the evidence of the nurses that Maybrick suspected that his wife was tampering with his food and medicine for he almost invariably became ill after eating or taking medicine. But she appears to have soothed him and quiated his suspicions, for he allowed her to continue her attendance on him. The contents of the deceased's stomach, and part of the viscera were examined, and traces of arsenic were found in them, but these traces were small in quantity. The largest amount found in the liver was exactly half of the least quantity which the analyst had found previously in any fatal case. It is said that Mr. Maybrick was in the habit of taking medicine containing arsenic for some time previous to his death. Mr. Brierly, the lover of the accused woman, is a Liverpool cotton broker. The letter discovered by the nursemaid has brought him into unpleasant prominence in the case, but there is, as far as we have seen, no other evidence implicating him, or showing that he had any knowledge of what was going on in the sick-room.

Mrs. Maybrick is the daughter of Baroness Von Roque, and she is said to be an American by birth. The accused woman acted with the utmost coolness during the long examination. She was dressed in the deepest mourning, and her face was covered by a veil of thick crape, which she never once raised. She was committed, and sent to Walton jail. Her trial will not take place until the 26th of next month.

LORD RANDOLPH.

Lord Randolph Churchill is a most exasperating party man. He is continually doing the thing which in the opinion of his friends he ought not to do, and no one knows what his next eccentricity will be. While his party is trying to convince the nation that Mr. Parnell is a dangerous man, and one with whom no loyal subject of the Queen ought to associate, what does Lord Randolph do but go to Sir Charles Russell's, the advocate of the Home Rule agitators, to dine with Mr. Parnell? This proceeding has outraged his political friends. Not long before Lord Randolph had been invited to dine with Mr. W. P. Smith, the Conservative leader in the House of Commons. He neither accepted the invitation nor sent an apology. This incident has set the tongues of the political gossips wagging, and has been the source of any number of surmises. He is member for Paddington. The Conservatives of that city got up a political banquet and invited their representative, but he failed to put in an appearance. His constituents were indignant, as they had good reason to be, at the slight put upon them, and openly vowed vengeance. Mr. Aird who it appears is Lord Randolph's colleague said at the dinner that Lord Randolph would regret the day that he had not attended, and the threat was cheered to the echo. But the truculent young statesman appears to care very little whether he pleases or displeases his political associates. He does what seems right in his own eyes without apparently giving a thought as to what they may think of his actions or what may be their influence on the party's prospects. His conduct at the Birmingham election does not appear to have pleased the party with which he is connected. It might have produced a split in its ranks but whether it did or not he does not seem to care. Whether in the ministry or out of the ministry Lord Randolph does not appear to be amenable to party discipline. He is an exceedingly self-willed young man, and appears to value himself highly, and there are quite a number in the Conservative ranks who take him at his own valuation. He is no doubt a man of ability, but whether so erratic a politician can ever win the confidence of any party is a question on which there appears to be two opinions and both very decided. It is quite clear that Lord Salisbury does not esteem him very highly, and it is more than likely that his estimate of him is shared by the older men of both parties. But with the young men of the Conservative party, in spite of his faults, Lord Randolph Churchill appears to be a great favorite, and the time may come when his popularity with the young element of the party will stand him in good stead.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

The crop report from Manitoba is encouraging. Crops of all kinds look well but are in need of rain. The present is pronounced the dryest season known since the settlement of the country. The chief feature in the crop bulletin of the province is the very considerable increase of the acreage under crop. The area under wheat this year is 623,245 acres, an increase over 1887, when the last detailed reports were published, of 191,111 acres, or nearly 45 per cent. The increase of the acreage under oats is 25 per cent.; under barley, over 20 per cent, and under flax 55 per cent. This shows that the country is filling up and that the principal part of the immigration is to the farming districts. Butter and cheese factories have been established and the increase of cattle in two years has been fully 46 per cent. Manitoba farmers have also taken to sheep raising, the number has increased since 1887 130 per cent. The increase of horses too has been encouraging, there being fifty per cent. more horses in the province than there were two years ago. These last figures show that Manitoba farmers have taken to mixed farming which they had been advised to do by experienced agriculturalists both from Great Britain and from Eastern Canada. It is to be hoped that the needed rain will soon come and that our neighbors in Manitoba will be blessed with a plentiful harvest.

NEWS AND NOTES.

RELICS.

A cup and saucer, the only remains of a China service which was once the property of Martha Washington, is still shown to visitors at the Smithsonian Institution. The set was originally made to order for the French officers who fought under the American flag during the revolutionary war, and who subsequently presented it to the leading lady of that time. It numbered 180 pieces. The ware was the finest then made in France, and the predominating colors were green and blue, the latter being the edging. Links of green ran around the inner borders of the plates, within the links being the names of the States then members of the union. In the centre were the initials "M. W." and the Latin motto, Decus tutamen ab Illo. The cost of the set was about $1,000.

RAILROAD STATISTICS.

The Railroad Gazette has prepared an interesting table showing the number of miles of railway built, the number under construction, and the number surveyed or under survey the present year, its purpose being to show the misleading character of a recent article in the Railway Age, making an extravagant estimate of the mileage to be built the present year. The number of miles actually built this year is 585, and the number under construction is 4,221. This includes lines in Canada and Mexico. The number under survey is 16,179, but obviously the phrase under survey means little more than under contemplation. The longest line under construction is the Alabama Midland, 150 miles from Bainbridge, Ga., to a point south of Montgomery.—New York Post.

A HERO IN HUMBLE LIFE.

About eight o'clock on Saturday night, as some workmen in the Siemens department of Thomas Firth & Sons, Sheffield, were about to remove a red hot steel ingot, weighing twenty-four tons, from the casting pit, a terrible accident occurred. The 100-ton travelling crane had been brought into position over the ingot, which stood in the casting pit, when, as one of the workmen, Stanley, was adjusting the chain on the crane, his footing slipped, and he fell into the pit, a distance of fifteen feet, right down beside the column of red hot steel. Some idea may possibly be formed of the awful nature of Stanley's position when it is known that the ingot had but a few hours previously been a sea of bubbling fluid in the furnace. And then a deed was done at which one's flesh creeps as one thinks of it. A laborer known familiarly as "Sailor Jack"—we call him brave John Smith now—realizing in a moment the awful position of poor Stanley, who lay there, stunned by the fall, close to the ingot, and already ablaze and roasting alive, seized a ladder, and, thrusting it in an adjoining pit, hurried down, encountering an awkward fall through the ladder suddenly turning round. Recovering himself in an instant, Smith rushed to the rescue, and stepping into the inner pit, that is, the space immediately surrounding the bottom of the ingot (a step down of three feet and a width from wall to ingot of only two feet three inches), speedily picked up his mate, and succeeded in carrying him into the next pit, whence he was able by the assistance of other workmen to get him up the ladder. Then John Smith lay down, and was afterward carried in a dazed state to the infirmary. When I add that Stanley was a heavy, robust man, and the sailor a man of only about nine stone in weight, and that he entered the pit with scarcely any clothing on and with his shirt sleeves rolled up, it will be possible for your readers to form some idea of what this man must have endured. Poor Stanley died three days afterward—a sadly unrecognizable object to those who had known him best. John Smith, who was exposed for only a few seconds' less time than Stanley, is doing fairly well, though he is very severely burned about the arms and hands.—Pall Mall Gazette.

BRIGHT FAMILY.

The election of Mr. Albert Bright once more neutralizes the Bright vote in the house of commons. Mr. William Leatham Bright, who sits for Stoke, is an enthusiastic Gladstonian. The brothers, however, are perfectly friendly, though they are destined to meet but seldom in the same lobby. It is announced that Mr. W. L. Bright will not seek re-election at the dissolution, and it is possible that when an appeal is made to the country the Conservative electors of Central Birmingham will again appeal to Lord Randolph Churchill, and with better success. As regards the borough of Stoke, the seat is a safe one, and the Liberal leaders wish to utilize it for one of their own favorites, say Mr. George Russell or Mr. Reginald Brett. It is understood that Mr. Bright is in the fortunate position of making so much money that he has not time to give to legislation. Yet, curiously enough, his opportunities of growing rich beyond his dreams of avarice are reputed to have come from this very parliamentary connection.

GORGEOUS WEDDING PRESENTS.

The wedding presents of the Duchess of Portland amounted to five hundred, among the principal contributors being the Prince of Wales, who gave a large silver bowl; Prince Albert Victor, a silver sugar basin; the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, a silver mirror. The Duke of Portland's presents to the bride were a pearl necklace, a diamond hoop ring, a diamond and turquoise bracelet, a gold bangle watch in red enamel, set in diamonds; a moonstone brooch set in diamonds; a pearl and diamond brooch, a dressing case and traveling bag, with gold mounts and initials in diamonds, a gold hunting watch, a sable-cloak, muff and boa.

MR. STANLEY ON ARROW POISON.

The letter from Mr. H. M. Stanley which was read at the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society Monday last contained an extremely interesting reference to the arrow poison employed by the natives of the Lower Congo district, and it afforded a curious insight into the strange perversions of knowledge by which the advances of civilization are retarded. Mr. Stanley says they were much exercised as to what might be the poison on the heads of the arrows by which Lieut. Stairs and several others were wounded, and from the effects of which four persons died almost directly. The mystery was solved by finding at Arisibba several packets of dried red ants. The bodies of these insects were dried, ground into powder, cooked in palm-oil, and smeared on the points of arrows. It is well known that formic acid exists in the free state in red ants, as well as in stinging nettles, and in several species of caterpillars. This acid is, in the pure state, so corrosive that it produces blisters on the skin, and hence there is little ground for doubting that it was the "deadly irritant by which so many men had been lost with such terrible suffering." The multitude of curious insects encountered, which rendered their lives "as miserable as they could well be," bears out Stanley's idea that many similar poisons could be prepared from insects. It certainly is strange, that with the exception of cantharides, and perhaps of the orientalis, the insect world is so little used for active therapeutics.—Lancet.

GRIGGS EXPERIENCE.

The Trials, Tribulations and Sufferings of a Thin Man.

I think Grigg was the thinnest man I ever saw, writes Florence Pratt in the Yankee Blade. Had he entered the living skeleton field he would have wiped out all competition. He used to speak of it sometimes in a calm, despairing way.

Grigg said he was so thin that the bones poked through his skin and cost him a small fortune in court-plaster to keep them from punching holes in his clothes.

He used to weep when he told us that he hated to lean up against a wall while talking to any one, because his bones were sure to peck the mortar all out before he got through, and it used to hurt his feelings when his friends asked him what was the mortar with him.

We often wonder why Grigg never smiled, but he said the smile was always getting looped up on his cheek bones and he was too old to begin life as an elephant.

He remarked that the saddest experience of his life occurred some years ago, when he was advised to go to the Adirondacks for his health. He procured a guide and a buckboard wagon, and away they went for the woods. Though Grigg had never met a buckboard before, he always thought they had no springs; but he estimated that this particular one had about two thousand and three springs to the minute. He never suffered so in all his life. The guide was chewing tobacco, and, though Grigg knew it was an awful thing to wish, he prayed that he might swallow it and die. By and by Grigg became resigned. He began to lose his skyward aspirations and to enjoy life. Pretty soon they stopped and the guide invited him to get down, but Grigg and the plank were so attached by this time that he couldn't bear to leave it.

The guide investigated, and began to use painful language.

He explained that Grigg's spine had been hammered clean through the board and stuck out the other side. Grigg said he'd seen a stream of sawdust following the wagon for some little ways, but couldn't account for it before. The guide was very disagreeable. He said he'd had a wholeboard when he left town, and wanted it back. Grigg pointed out that he had the hole bored now, and claimed indemnity for the wear and tear on his back bone. They compromised, and camped where they were; but the guide said he guessed he'd set up. He had a family dependent on him, and besides, he didn't want to die a lingering death.

In the morning, they returned to town. They agreed that Grigg had better keep away from the wagon. He wanted to ride the horse, but the guide said he'd had that animal a great many years and felt attached to him. He couldn't bear to leave him to die by the roadside, far, far from home. Grigg never went to the Adirondacks again. He said he'd been so bored the first day that he didn't think it augured well for the future.

GRASMERE CHURCH-YARD.

Where Green, Coleridge, Clough and Other Celebrities Lie Buried.

The grave of Green, the painter, with its beautiful Wordsworthian epitaph, bids us pause, but we return to that tomb of Hartley Coleridge's. Above his dust the oak leaves wreathed upon the cross, the crown of thorns and the legend: "By Thy Cross and Passion," are eloquent of a life of constant effort and sorrow that awe us as we gaze. There are figures that haunt this holy spot. A sexton stands, rule and spade in hand. It is January 7, 1849, and with him are Wordsworth and Hartley Coleridge's brothers. Wordsworth tells the sexton to measure out the ground for his own and his wife's grave, and then a third plot for the dead Hartley. And Wordsworth is much in thought of Dora's and William's funeral two years ago in 1847. "When I lifted up my eyes from my daughter's grave he (Hartley) was standing there." Then, turning to the sexton, he said: "Keep the ground for us; we are old people, it can not be for long." It was not long; a year and a few months passed, and in April, 1850, the ground that day measured out opened its grassy door to receive the aged bard. We note the yew trees, eight in number, brought by Wordsworth's direction from Loughrigg Tarn and planted with his own hand there. We listen to the murmur of the bees in the sycamores; we hear the undersong of the River Rothay close beneath the low church wall. Our eyes fall on the name of Clough, for to him there is a monument in this place that knew him well, and in a moment there rises before us the possible form of one who, sick of that first Arthur, of one who oftentimes meditated here; his memorable music comes to mind; we leave the poet's corner saying:

> Keep green the grass upon his grave,
> Oh, Rotha, with thy living wave,
> Sing him thy best, for few or none
> Can hear thee right now he is gone.

Thence to the grave we go, ten paces to the northwest, and there, beside Arthur Clough's monument, we realize that we are standing over the remains of a family whose head was honored by being taken as the pattern parson of the dale in the seventh book of the "Excursion." These grassy heaps that lie amicably close are the graves of the family of Sympson, and on the low stone we read: "Here lie the remains of the Rev. Jos. Sympson, Minister of Wythburn for more than fifty years." We leave the church-yard, expecting to find by the south west wall the very seat of stone whereon that old vicar and his friends are represented in the sixth book of the "Excursion" as holding their high discourse.—Cornhill Magazine.

COVERED WITH GOLD.

The Great Sheve Dagong Pagoda in the City of Rangoon.

Here are the first impressions of Burmah, from a high official, dated from Rangoon, says the London World:

"We got into the Rangoon river early on Sunday. The banks are very low. Nothing to see until the sunlight lights up the gilded dome of the great Sheve Dagong Pagoda, which dominates the city. The days are hot, and the nights cool and pleasant.

"Yesterday morning we went to the great pagoda—the golden temple on the hills. You ascend to it by a covered stairway, on either side of which are stalls kept by women for the sale of toys, dolls, candles, incense, etc. At the top of the stair is a paved court, in the center the pagoda, 250 feet high, covered from base to topmost pinnacle with thick gold.

"All around are quaint buildings, some holding figures of Buddha, some containing bells of enormous size. About all these a gay and merry crowd—men, women and children—talking, laughing, eating, drinking, praying; all dressed in good bright colors, good-tempered and thoroughly enjoying themselves.

"No dirt, no scowls, but a light-hearted, happy crowd whom it was a pleasure to contemplate, and from whom one got only friendly looks and cheerful courtesy. No place that I have seen in the Indian Empire has pleased and interested me as much.

"The bride of a Burmese wedding yesterday was a pretty, graceful girl, and as happy as any English bride. All this is unlike India. The women enjoy great freedom, are much more industrious than the men and are respected accordingly."

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Golden Medical Discovery cures Consumption (which is Scrofula of the Lungs), by its wonderful blood purifying, invigorating, and nutritive properties, if taken in time. For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Coughs, Bronchitis, Bronchitis, Severe Coughs, Asthma, and kindred affections, it is a sovereign remedy. It promptly cures the severest Coughs.

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Dr. Pierce's Pellets, or Liver Pills, are small, mild, easy to take, and yet powerful to cure Biliousness, Sick-headache, Jaundice, Constipation, Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Dizziness, Sick and Nervous Headache, and all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels. Sugar-coated, 25 cents a vial.

THE SIDEWALKS.

To THE EDITOR.—Having seen a few days since a paragraph in your esteemed paper recommending that men should go round with hammers to drive down the nails in the sidewalks, I was rather amused.

Now, sir, if I may be allowed to express an opinion. Why not do away with these wooden sidewalks altogether? There is not a town in Europe of any pretensions that would tolerate them for a moment. If flags cannot be procured why not put down asphalte or concrete sidewalks? and make your city worthy of its name, at least in the business parts.

I would also recommend the streets be laid with wood pavement, which would do away with dust, noise and other annoyances to people in business, but of course that is an after consideration, the sidewalks being of the first importance.

If the board of aldermen would consider these my humble suggestions, I believe Victoria would be the grandest city (for its size) on the Pacific coast.

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Secretary S. & O. Ry. Co.

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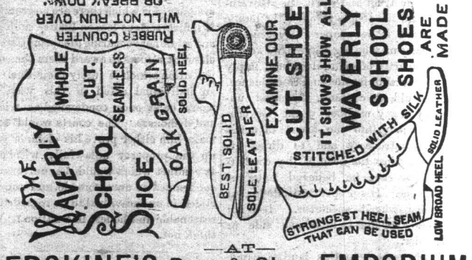

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