

The Weekly Monitor. THURSDAY, JUNE 19th, 1873.

Farricide in New York.

The murder of Martin Tracy Walworth, by his son Frank, reported by telegram the other day, caps the climax of horrors that have long been accumulating in New York. The deed has all the appearance of being premeditated. It appears that deceased, who is a well-known author, had been divorced from his wife two years ago, and the latter accompanied by the children—two daughters and a son, the parricide—went to Saratoga and set up a Young Ladies' Seminary. It is said her late husband insulted or in some way annoyed her by threatening letters, and that some of these fell into the hands of the son, a young man of 19. The latter left Saratoga suddenly and without notice, and, arriving in New York on the afternoon of the 2nd instant, called at his father's boarding house, but, finding him out, left a note stating that he, the son, wanted to settle some family matters and to call at the Sturtevant House, where he was staying. Next morning, at the early hour of 6, the father called as directed, and was immediately shown up to his son's room. Twenty minutes after show were heard and the terrible tragedy was consummated. The murdered man was found lying on the floor near the bed, one arm bent under his head, and presented a ghastly spectacle. On hearing the shots the chambermaids of the hotel gave the alarm and an officer was sent for, but before he arrived Frank Walworth walked down stairs with a coat on his arm, and stated to the clerk that he had shot his father and asked where the nearest police station was. After receiving the desired information he went to the telegraph office and sent off a despatch to his uncle in Saratoga, telling him what he had done and asking him to break the news as gently as possible to his mother before she should hear of it in any other way. He then proceeded to the Thirtieth street police station, and walking up to the desk stated to the sergeant who was in charge that he had shot his father, who was then lying dead in the Sturtevant House at the same time handing over his revolver, which proved to be one of Colt's five-barrelled.

THE MURDERER'S STATEMENT.

The following is the murderer's story as told the coroner's jury:—"I reside with my mother in Saratoga, my father having parted from her some years ago; my father is an author, and I have been studying law; I think father is about 41 years old, but do not know where he was born; my father has not lived with my mother since we left here three years ago, but he has frequently sent threatening and insulting letters; it is only a short time ago since he threatened to shoot my mother and myself; I shot him because of this; not long ago I met him in the street in Saratoga and told him that if he did not keep away from us, or if he insulted my mother any more, I would shoot him; I told him that there were bounds which I would not allow any man to go beyond with impunity, especially when my mother was being insulted. I went to his house yesterday and left a note for him to call on me, which he did this morning; when he came into the room I drew out a revolver and told him to promise me that he would not threaten or insult us any more, which he promised; shortly afterward we began speaking on family matters, and he used very insulting language, and put his hand in his pocket as though to draw out a pistol, when I shot him. He then came toward me and I fired three other shots at him; when I fired the last shot he had me by the collar; I only regret this on account of the effect it will have on my family; I would like Judge Barlow to know this as he was interested in the case before."

Dr. Marsh did not find any pistol in the pockets of the deceased, but found the note left for him by his son in his breast pocket. Deceased was a son of the late Chancellor Walworth, one of the most distinguished citizens of New York State. The Chancellor died in 1867 at the age of 80. A brother of the deceased is a popular and eloquent mission preacher of the Pauline (a Roman Catholic body). The family has been largely identified with the most prominent interests in this State—in the judiciary, in the church, and in education and literature, and they have a wide and influential connection. Mr. Walworth was born in Albany in 1830, and consequently was in the 43rd year of his age. He was educated for the legal profession and after being admitted to the bar assisted his father for a short time in his office at Albany, but the profession becoming distasteful he soon turned his attention to literature. His works are embodied in five novels, and at the time of his murder he was engaged on another. No murder, it is stated, except the Nathan and Fisk tragedies, has created such a profound sensation in the community of New York for several years. Young Frank Walworth does not seem to feel any regret at the terrible deed he has committed. On the contrary, he seems to be laboring under an almost insane idea that he has performed what was his duty, to avenge the alleged conduct of his father in a family quarrel of long standing. The friends of the assassin say he had always borne a good character, but the events of that day demonstrate that there was a devil within his bosom that only needed an occasion for its manifestation.

A curious and interesting as well as a very important suit is now in progress against the City of New York. It is an action brought by a father whose child had been diseased through means of bad vaccine matter, with which he was inoculated against that father's wish, under cover of a city ordinance authorizing compulsory vaccination. It is difficult to conceive a more painful case than the syphilitic inoculation of a healthy child.—Medical aid cannot reach him, and money cannot mend the injury. On the other hand, the law for the compulsory vaccination of children has been found by experience to be necessary and beneficial, and a wide latitude is allowed for its operation. The present is but one of many such suits which have grown up against New York out of the ignorance or carelessness of its medical employees.

Some slight idea of the dangers and perils attendant on a trip through the crowded London streets, may be gathered from the statement, that during the last five years no less than five hundred and thirty-five persons have been killed out-right by vehicles and horses, while seven thousand five hundred were maimed or injured more or less severely.—Chronicle.

Horrible Massacre of White Settlers in Fiji.

The Fiji Times of February 19 publishes the following account of the massacre of a family of white settlers named Burns, and some native laborers:—About half past seven on Tuesday morning, February 4, some of the imported laborers from Mr. Burns plantation arrived at Rarawai, stating that the mountaineers had killed Mr. Burns and his wife. Mr. Mackintosh immediately despatched Messrs. Stirling and McGrath, with about 40 imported laborers, to render assistance. In about half an hour they got in sight of the wretches, and saw them coming out of the house as thick as bees. When they saw the two white men coming they quietly walked away. Stirling and McGrath then followed them up the plantation until they crossed the river, where they managed to fetch one down at a long distance. In looking about the plantation they found the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Burns some distance from the house, both quite naked and mutilated. In a short time after nearly all the settlers on the river were on the place. Mr. Burns had been clubbed and tomahawked. His brains were beaten out, bottom jaw broken, two deep cuts on left breast, and one on the breast bone. He only managed to shoot two of them before they gave him his death blow. Mrs. Burns, poor lady, must have suffered agony, by the look of her. She must have received two cuts with an axe or tomahawk on the top of her left shoulder on the first attack; her left hand was raised to the wounds, and still remains in the same position now in her grave. She had a cut under her left jaw, part of her teeth down her throat, and two holes, one on each side, just above the hips, evidently made with a spear, which had passed through her body before she fell. She was then stripped naked, and dragged by the hair of the head, the trail of her body on the ground being plainly seen up to the place where she was found, some distance up the plantation, face downward, with nothing on her but her wedding ring. The mountaineers, no doubt, were taking her away with the intention of eating her, but were too closely pursued and compelled to leave her. The little boy was found outside the house with a deep cut on the right side of his head, and three deep cuts in his right groin, and his little head clubbed to a pulp. The little girl, an infant, was a shocking sight; it would appear they had taken her by the legs and dashed her brains out against the post of the bedroom door. The four bodies were brought and laid out under the verandah by side. As far as ascertained there were ten Feroing men, five Tanna men, and one Solomon woman killed. Two Tanna men were found with their legs cut off, and carried away by the mountaineers; also several other bodies, no doubt for a cannibal feast. A number of spears, axes, &c., were picked up in and about the house, which, by their appearance, have done a great deal of work in murder and destruction of property. After ransacking everything, they commenced to destroy all they possibly could.

NOVA SCOTIA APPLES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Messrs. James Blair & Co. had a large sale of Nova Scotia apples at their warehouses in Glasgow, on the 12th May. The following is a statement of the lots sold and the prices obtained:— Nova Scotia Apples ex steamer "Olympia." C. B. W.—Russet: 75 bbls at 22 shillings sterling; 3 sample bbls 22s 6d; 3 do 21s 6d; 3 do 16s; 3 do 14s. J. W. Healy—Nonpareil No. 1: 60 bbls 22s 6d; 3 sample bbls 24s 6d; 3 do 22s 6d; 2 wet do 16s; 3 do 14s 6d. Nonpareil No. 2: 3 bbls 22s 6d; 2 sample bbls 21s; 1 wet do 16s. S. E. Bent—Nonpareil: 44 bbls; 4 sample bbls 19s. W. C. Healey—Nonpareil No. 1: 22 bbls 22s 6d; 3 sample do 22s. Nonpareil No. 2: 6 bbls 21s; 2 sample do 20s 6d. Russet No. 1: 75 bbls 22s; 3 sample do 22s 6d; 4 do 23s. Russet No. 2: 12 bbls 20s 6d; 4 sample do same price. E. Tupper—Nonpareil No. 1: 110 bbls 24s; 6 sample do 23s; 3 wet do 17s; 3 do 16s 6d; 3 do 16s; 3 do 14s 6d. Russet No. 1: 3 sample do 22s; 12 bbls 21s 6d; 3 sample do same price; 3 wet do 16s. J. Bancroft—Russets: 80 bbls 24s; 5 sample do 24s 6d. W. Kent—Russet: 11 bbls. J. Fullerton—Baldwin No. 1: 3 bbls 31s; 4 do 27s; 2 do 25s; 2 wet do 18s 6d. Nonpareil No. 1: 3 bbls 22s; 3 do 20s 6d; 3 wet do 17s 6d. Altogether 651 bbls were offered, and, as appears by the above, all but a few lots were sold.—Chronicle.

THE NEW ATLANTIC CABLE.

The steamship Great Eastern having just completed the shipment of the new Atlantic cable and general stores, left her moorings in Sheerness Harbor on Tuesday at noon for Portland, whence, after taking in a further supply of coal, she will proceed to Valencia to commence laying the new cable. The Great Eastern will be accompanied by the steamship Robert Lowe, having on board the shore end of the cable for Valencia, and the steamship Edinburgh, another of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company's ships, with the shore end cable for Cape Breton. Another of the company's ships, the Hibernia, which left Sheerness last week in order to repair the French Atlantic cable, has also a portion of intermediate new cable on board, and on the completion of the repairs of the French cable will return to Sheerness to take in general stores and a further supply of new cable, and will then join the Great Eastern at Heart's Content. There are at present 2553 miles of cable on board the Great Eastern. The new cable will be laid from Valencia, Ireland, to Sydney, Cape Breton. After laying the cable the big ship will fill up with coal; she will then proceed to the break in the Atlantic of 1865, accompanied by the steamship Hibernia, where she will stay, weather permitting, until the fault has been repaired, after which the monster ship will return to Sheerness to take on board a section of the new cable to be laid from St. Vincent to Pernambuco, a large section of this cable being already manufactured. The Great Eastern is expected to return to Sheerness about the 26th of September next.—London Times.

Ten millions one hundred and fifty-four thousand pounds represents the annual sum required to sustain the Church of England, including the maintenance of the clergy, education of the poor, and miscellaneous expenses. These figures have just been published, with the approval of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Gleanings from English Papers.

As we have not yet made arrangements for a staff of special correspondents in England and the European continent, we shall, under the above heading, give, from time to time, a synopsis of leading events transpiring in the old world.

The intention to hold a grand national exhibition at Vienna was made known three years ago; the declared object of which was to set forth "the actual state of our modern civilization, and the national economy of all peoples, and to favor their development."

The opening of the exhibition took place on the first of May, in a magnificent building 2940 feet in length, with an average breadth of 570 feet. In the centre rises the vast Rotunda,—due to the genius of Mr. Scott Russell, an eminent English engineer.—354 feet in diameter and 250 feet high, and encircled by thirty-two iron columns, resting on foundations of cement. Some idea of its immense area may be formed when it is mentioned that it is more than treble that of St. Paul's, the diameter of which is 111 feet; and considerably more than double that of the dome of St. Peter's at Rome. The interior of the Rotunda is lighted by a larger and smaller lantern, the former 60 feet high and 100 feet in diameter, and the latter 43 feet in height and with a diameter of 24 feet; the whole being surmounted outside by an Imperial Austrian Crown in colored and gilded metal and glass, weighing a couple of tons, and upwards of 17 ft. in height. On each side of the Rotunda extend two immense naves, each 1030 feet in length, and intersected at regular intervals by eight transverse galleries, 240 feet and upwards in length, 50 feet wide and 40 feet high. The spaces between these transverse galleries, which have an area of upwards of 8000 square feet, have, in the majority of instances, been connected into inclosed courts by the different commissioners to whom they had been allotted.

Owing to the rigorous nature of the Austrian climate, the architects resolved not to light the Industrial Palace by the roof, but by large windows, which in the naves are placed 30 feet from the ground, and in the smaller galleries at about half that height. Of the many annexes by which the palace is surrounded two are of special importance: First, The Fine Art Gallery, an elegant structure which looks on its eastern facade; and secondly, the Machinery Hall, situated in its rear, which is upwards of 2600 feet, or more than half a mile in length, with a width of 150 feet.

The special correspondent of one of the English papers gives the above, as well as many other interesting facts, and adds:—"The productions of Austria occupy upwards of the half of the eastern nave, and the display made is a most interesting one. Everything here was almost complete on the day of opening. The visitors were conducted through this long series of resplendent courts. After Austria comes Hungary, then Russia, Greece and Turkey, Egypt, Tunis and Morocco, Roumania, Prussia, China and Japan. The tour of the Galleries, at the opening, was made by a number of European celebrities; and the special correspondent adds:—"That a few evenings before the inauguration ceremony he was tempted to make the ascent of the dome of the Rotunda. After describing the perils and dangers—not of his native land—he passed to survey the illuminated grounds of the Exhibition, with their hundreds of pavilions, temples, chalets, kiosques, towers, and cupolas, distinguishable in the blaze of light thrown up everywhere around; the brilliantly lit-up avenues of the Prater; and the City of Vienna itself, indicated by hundreds of thousands of gas lamps. The night was dark, for only a few stars twinkled in the cloudy sky, and the River Danube was invisible; still, we know that on the side of the City were no lights were to be seen the broad stream flowed on its rapid course." Rivers on dark nights are generally invisible to the naked eye, particularly if you are some distance from them. It must have been, however, a great satisfaction to "our special" to know that the "Danube," although invisible, had not dried up, but was flowing as usual on the side of the city were no lights were.

In Italy King Victor Emmanuel visited the Empress of Russia. Why he visited her; or what the world has to do with it, is not stated. We presume the Empress must have been in Italy, or else there is a mistake somewhere. She has probably returned home before this.

In Church and State affairs we learn that a memorial bearing more than 60,000 signatures has been presented to the Archbishops. It proceeded from a Church of England Association: was entirely subscribed by laymen; and a lay deputation laid it before their graces. Its prayer was that the Bishops, as the responsible rulers of the Church, should take steps to prevent the spread of Romanish teaching. We trust this may not all end in a cackle.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

In every town and village of the Dominion of Canada there seems to be an awakening to the fact that we are lazy; that we are content to drift along, instead of hoisting sail and putting on steam for an exploration of the rivers of intellectual wealth which branch off in every direction around us. Every day should find us employed about something useful in the way of improving our village, district, or town. Spare hours are thrown away as if there was no value in them;—the odds and ends of time are looked upon as so much waste clipped by a tailor's shears;—

idle, lazy habits are formed, and loafing becomes an institution. The hours daily wasted in this way in every community would, if actually employed in the proper direction, make educated men and women of every inhabitant in five years. It is not accident that makes a man; but determined, persistent, intense activity. What more pitiable sight than to witness the efforts of a really lazy individual attempting to pass away the time, as it is called. He will lounge about a counter—loiter around the corner of a street—then drift into somebody's place of business, to waste the time of the proprietor, and to render himself a general nuisance. It is not such men who have left their impress upon the mind of science, arts, or literature. The celebrated Stephenson by his indomitable energy, pluck and perseverance taught himself arithmetic and mensuration, while working as an engineman, during the night shifts. "We are afraid," said some visitors to Baxter, "that we break in upon your time?" "To be sure you do," said the annoyed divine. The great Hale studied at the rate of sixteen hours a day, and when worn out with the dry study of the law, would take to his books of philosophy as a recreation and pleasant leisure. Our late Governor Howe is a noticeable instance of what determined energy and perseverance can do. He always looked with contempt upon the idling, loafing, specimens to be found in all communities; and his lectures and public speeches teem with advice to all classes to be steady and persevering in their efforts to improve their county and their intellects. The advice was sound and good—equally applicable to-day as yesterday—and should be remembered by all classes. Let us take up with an earnest zeal the wisdom of those who have gone before us in the ways of literature and public improvement, and by patient industry each do what he can to leave his county when he passes away better than he found it.

A "NOVA SCOTIA FARMER."

The Nova Scotia farmer is one of the most independent men in existence. With a hundred acres of good land at his disposal he is not obliged to sell out, or discontinue his labors and then, after having a fling at his native place, leave for other parts. While printers make improvements in their papers and materials of their office, the true Nova Scotia farmer makes improvements in his lands and surroundings.

A paper called the Nova Scotia Farmer has been published at Bridgewater, in the County of Lunenburg. The editor, as mentioned in our last issue, has determined to remove to Annapolis, because "he has faithfully tried Lunenburg County, and proved, by long experience, that its natural conditions are not adapted to the economical working of a Newspaper business, on account of the scattered population, the bad roads, and the tardiness with which the majority of our subscribers pay up,—many of their accounts extending over the last three, four, or even five years."

What immediate connection there is between a scattered population, bad roads, and tardy paying subscribers, and the agriculture of the county we have not yet discovered; inasmuch as in our best agricultural counties we have "bad roads and scattered population." We have not been long enough in the business to speak of tardy paying subscribers; but we dare say the County of Lunenburg is not alone in this matter. We know very well there is business enough in every county to support a local paper—Lunenburg not excepted. If the MONITOR were located in that splendid county we believe we could arouse an interest among the sturdy population to take a different view of her undeveloped resources—of her lumbering business—of her undoubted rights to Railway communication with the rest of Nova Scotia and the Dominion of Canada, than the Nova Scotia Farmer, which seems desirous to belittle the people of a County such as Lunenburg. We have a strong interest not only in that County, but in the whole Province; and it is because we delight in the prosperity of every county—in the agricultural as well as every other interest—that we object to a small newspaper failure being the grounds of a pitiable attack upon the resources, industry, intelligence and influence of a county with the great resources, the magnificent harbors, the agricultural capabilities, the mind and wealth of a County such as Lunenburg. In fact, we have about made up our minds to start a branch of the MONITOR at Bridgewater, if necessity should demand, as we are well assured that a properly conducted paper in that county would not only command support; but support of a very remunerative nature. Whether or not this County would maintain two papers we cannot give any opinion. After the experiment has been tried here for a few months we may be in a position to judge.

SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Pursuant to notice a Special Sessions was held at the Court House, Annapolis, on Tuesday, the 10th of June inst., for the purpose of appointing a "Health Inspector" for the Town of Annapolis Royal, in accordance with Chap. 55, R. S.

Present:—His Honor the Custos; Justices Harris, Forbes, Goldsmith, Pickup, Jones, and Barteaux.

On motion of Justice Harris, seconded by Justice Jones, Dr. Augustus Robinson was appointed Health Inspector for the Town of Annapolis, the limits of Jurisdiction to extend from the World's End (so called) to the Mile Board, in an easterly direction, and extending westerly to Allan's Creek Bridge. Said regulations to be in force till next April Term of Sessions.

Dr. Robinson was thereupon sworn into office by His Honor the Custos. J. G. H. PARKER, Clerk Pecca.

The weather for the past ten days has been exceedingly unpleasant and cold. On Tuesday, sun'night, ice, of an inch thick formed; and many persons in this vicinity and at Belleisle had their young corn, peas, cucumbers, &c., frozen. On Friday and Saturday last a heavy rain, accompanied with very high and cold wind, prevailed; and while we write more rain is threatened.

We call attention to the advertisement of George Whitman, Esq., of Round Hill, Auctioneer and Real Estate Agent, in another column. No doubt Mr. Whitman being well posted in matters relating to parties of that nature, will give satisfaction to parties who may trust their business in his hands.

GENERAL ITEMS.

The Strasburg Clock Surpassed.

A German in Cincinnati has invented a clock which, though much smaller than the celebrated one of Strasburg, is, from its description, much more complicated. We see, in a glass case, a three-story, steeply-shaped clock, four feet wide at the first story and nine feet high. The movements are placed in the story, on four delicate columns, within which swings the pendulum. The second story consists of two tower-like pieces on the doom of which are two pictures that represent boyhood and early manhood. A tower crown, as third story, the ingenious structure. A cock as a symbol of watchfulness stands on the top, directly over the portal. When the clock marks the first quarter the door of the left piece of the second story opens, and a child issues from the background, comes forward to a little bell gives it one blow and then disappears. At the second quarter a youth appears, strikes the bell twice, and disappears; at the third time comes a man in his prime; at the fourth we have a tottering old man, leaning on his staff, who strikes the bell four times. Each time a door closes of itself. When the hours are full the door of the right piece of the second story opens, and death, as a skeleton, scythe in hand, appears, and marks the hour by striking a bell. But it is at the twelfth hour that we have the grand spectacle in the representation of the day of judgment. Then when death has struck three blows on the little bell, the cock on the top of the tower suddenly flaps his wings, and crows in a shrill tone; and after Death hath marked the twelfth hour with his hammer he crows again twice. Immediately three angels, who stand as guardians in a central position, raise their trumpets with their hands (in the left they hold swords) and blow a blast towards each of the four quarters of the earth. At the last blast the door of the tower opens and the resurrected children of the earth appear, while the destroying angel sinks out of sight. Then, suddenly, Christ descends, surrounded by angels. On his left there is an angel who holds the scales of justice; on his right another carries the book of life, which opens to show the alpha and omega the beginning and the end. Christ waves his hand, and instantly the good among the resurrected are separated from the wicked, the former going to the right, and the latter to the left. The Archangel Michael salutes the good, while on the other side stands the devil, radiant with fiendish delight—he can hardly wait for the final sentence of those who fall to him, but in obedience to the command of the central figure, he withdraws. The figure of Christ raises his hand again, with a threatening mien, and accused sink down to the realms of his satanic majesty. Then Christ blesses the chosen few, who draw near to him. Finally, we hear a cheerful chime of bells, during which Christ rises, surrounded by his angels, until he disappears and the portal closes.

A complete drama is here represented without the aid of human hand. The movements are calm, steady and noiseless, with the exception of the threatening gestures of the figure of Christ and the movements of Lucifer, who darts across the scene with lightning rapidity. Of course the peculiar action of these two figures is intentional on the part of the artist, and adds greatly to the effect.

THE CHAMPLAIN SHIP CANAL.—The Bill providing for the enlargement of the Champlain Canal from Lake Champlain to the Hudson River, so as to allow the passage of ships coming down through the St. Lawrence River from the Western lakes, was passed in the New York Assembly on Wednesday.—The work of building a ship canal from the head of Lake Champlain down to Fort Edward and of dredging the channel of the Hudson River from that point to Troy and Albany, would cost, according to the estimates, about \$15,000,000. The channel all the way from Lake Champlain to Albany, through canal and river, would have to be 10 feet deep in the clear and at least 110 feet wide on the bottom, with a water surface of 150 feet. The bill provides for the raising of \$200,000 this year, to be included in the coming fall tax, and for \$800,000 to be raised next year. The \$200,000 is simply to pay for the preliminaries, such as surveying, etc., and the \$800,000 would be applied to the actual work on the canal. Appropriations would then have to be made from year to year until the work was completed. The object of this Bill is to keep the western export trade at New York; but by the time a vessel is so far down the St. Lawrence as the mouth of the Richelieu she might as well go to Europe by the short route via Quebec. The St. Lawrence is the outlet of the West.

A college has been opened at Moscow for adult girls and women. Students must be already advanced in general knowledge, and they are then allowed to attend seventeen classes per week, where they are taught Russian and universal history and literature, the history of civilization and art, mathematics, physics, cosmography and physiology. The first professors of the University hold these classes and sixty-five students were present the first month. At St. Petersburg, three hundred women have applied to be admitted by the Faculty of Medicine to the classes established on their behalf. At the University at Zurich, there are seventy Russian ladies following similar studies. M. Jules Simon is about sending a French commission to enquire into Russian education for women.

Thirty hotels, containing 2,966 rooms were destroyed in the great fire in Chicago. The buildings erected to take their place number 41, and contain 5,272 rooms.

The Maories of New Zealand appear to be on the war-path again; and if they are, the New Zealanders will have a far more formidable foe to deal with than the Americans had in the Modocs, brave and brutal as they were. The Maories, such of them as are left, are a brave, warlike, intelligent and active race. They own ships, they are sailors, they trade even, and in all contests with whites they are man for man in their own way superior. But their revolt will not benefit them this time. The Colonists will take on themselves the task of reducing them, for the British troops have long been withdrawn, and no doubt will bring a better fashion of fighting to bear on them than the British troops practiced. We may therefore look with some certainty for tales of their partial extermination if the revolt continues. It is a thousand pities that the pacification of the Maories has not been perfect; for the dealings of the British Government with this race have been unaccountably generous. Every acre of land has been purchased from the natives at a good price, and when we consider that they never occupied a hundredth part of it themselves and that the occupation by the British was the only circumstance that give any value to the land at all, the purchase was certainly a generous one. But it is difficult to deal with races in a mercantile fashion when they neither understand nor appreciate the manners and morals of the purchasers. This contest adds one more to the little wars that are raging between superior and savage races.—Express.

CAUSES OF DEATH.—The last publication of the British death rate and its causes is curious reading. One man died from the bite of a cat; and two more from the bites respectively of a ferret and an adder. Another was stung to death by bees. A man and a boy died of falling from velocipedes, and an old lady was killed by injuries inflicted by that agreeable machine. The swallowing of a shell, a screw, and a cherry stone put a period to the lives of three infants, while two died of putting one a stone, the other a lead into the ear. Swallowing bones sent three people out of the world, swallowing coins finished two, and swallowing a pin quickly pricked on grim death for one. A scratch from a thorn killed a woman of middle age; improper medicine poisoned eight people, and improper food five. Four hundred and forty-four young children were smothered by bed-clothes; and nine hundred and thirty persons during the year lost their lives in railway accidents. The proportion of suicides to every million of the population is about seventy—the death by hanging, the knife and drowning being most numerous. Heart disease the year's record shows to be increasing—a state of things which is said by eminent physicians to be caused by the greater wear and tear of business and the increased mental activity of the age.—Montreal Witness.

ACCIDENTS AT BEAR RIVER.—On Saturday, the 31st of May, a serious accident occurred in the gang saw mill of Edmund Walsh & Co., Bear River, Digby Co. One of the workmen, named George Fielding, while engaged in raising the saw gate with a hand spike, was struck by the pry and thrown up to the beams above, from which he descended, striking his stomach on the carriage rollers, injuring him seriously, but it is hoped not fatally. The handspike also struck a young man named Obed Berry, aged about 21 years, breaking his jaw bone, knocking out some of his teeth, driving the others far up into his head, and sending him involuntarily to the opposite end of the building. His life is almost despaired of.—St. John News.

The Mother Lodes of the United States.

Since its discovery in 1869, the Comstock has produced nearly \$160,000,000, and has been worked with more energy than any other vein upon the continent. A depth of 1,800 feet and over has been reached upon the vein, and as yet no deterioration found in the quality or quantity of the ore. The limit of advantageous mining from the surface has, however, been nearly reached, and were it not for the provision of the Sutro Tunnel, which will cut and drain the lode at a depth of 2,000 feet, the Comstock would soon have to be abandoned as unprofitable.

The Raymond and Ely mine is of very recent location, but is producing at present a larger amount of bullion than any other silver mine, under one management, in the world. Over \$4,000,000 was yielded in 1872, and an idea can be had of its value from the fact that the local tax upon its bullion produce for the first quarter of 1873 was \$18,000.

The most lode of Arizona has, as yet, received no extensive developments, and only claims a place among the list of mother lodes on account of its great length. It is silver-bearing, and may probably become one of the great veins of the future, when the Apache is no more, and the Southern Pacific Railroad is an accomplished fact.

Last, and greatest of all, in extent, production and size, is the great California gold vein, or the mother lode of the Sierra Nevada. This fissure has been distinctly traced with occasional interruptions for nearly eighty miles. A line drawn on the map from Mariposa to Amador would not depart from the course of the lode more than two or three miles at any place. At the crossing of the main rivers it is lost almost always, but again found on the bluffs beyond, in places crossing out like a wall of quartz for miles. Besides having been in all probability the source of many of rich placers and bars that have yielded their millions of gold, the lode is worked in a great number of locations with success. The metal is found in fine particles quite evenly distributed in the chimneys and pockets, and existing in smaller quantities in almost every part of the vein. The most prominent mines now working upon it are the Amador, Keystone, Hayward, Loring, McAlpine and others.—Sci. American.

The Maories of New Zealand appear to be on the war-path again; and if they are, the New Zealanders will have a far more formidable foe to deal with than the Americans had in the Modocs, brave and brutal as they were. The Maories, such of them as are left, are a brave, warlike, intelligent and active race. They own ships, they are sailors, they trade even, and in all contests with whites they are man for man in their own way superior. But their revolt will not benefit them this time. The Colonists will take on themselves the task of reducing them, for the British troops have long been withdrawn, and no doubt will bring a better fashion of fighting to bear on them than the British troops practiced. We may therefore look with some certainty for tales of their partial extermination if the revolt continues. It is a thousand pities that the pacification of the Maories has not been perfect; for the dealings of the British Government with this race have been unaccountably generous. Every acre of land has been purchased from the natives at a good price, and when we consider that they never occupied a hundredth part of it themselves and that the occupation by the British was the only circumstance that give any value to the land at all, the purchase was certainly a generous one. But it is difficult to deal with races in a mercantile fashion when they neither understand nor appreciate the manners and morals of the purchasers. This contest adds one more to the little wars that are raging between superior and savage races.—Express.

CAUSES OF DEATH.—The last publication of the British death rate and its causes is curious reading. One man died from the bite of a cat; and two more from the bites respectively of a ferret and an adder. Another was stung to death by bees. A man and a boy died of falling from velocipedes, and an old lady was killed by injuries inflicted by that agreeable machine. The swallowing of a shell, a screw, and a cherry stone put a period to the lives of three infants, while two died of putting one a stone, the other a lead into the ear. Swallowing bones sent three people out of the world, swallowing coins finished two, and swallowing a pin quickly pricked on grim death for one. A scratch from a thorn killed a woman of middle age; improper medicine poisoned eight people, and improper food five. Four hundred and forty-four young children were smothered by bed-clothes; and nine hundred and thirty persons during the year lost their lives in railway accidents. The proportion of suicides to every million of the population is about seventy—the death by hanging, the knife and drowning being most numerous. Heart disease the year's record shows to be increasing—a state of things which is said by eminent physicians to be caused by the greater wear and tear of business and the increased mental activity of the age.—Montreal Witness.

ACCIDENTS AT BEAR RIVER.—On Saturday, the 31st of May, a serious accident occurred in the gang saw mill of Edmund Walsh & Co., Bear River, Digby Co. One of the workmen, named George Fielding, while engaged in raising the saw gate with a hand spike, was struck by the pry and thrown up to the beams above, from which he descended, striking his stomach on the carriage rollers, injuring him seriously, but it is hoped not fatally. The handspike also struck a young man named Obed Berry, aged about 21 years, breaking his jaw bone, knocking out some of his teeth, driving the others far up into his head, and sending him involuntarily to the opposite end of the building. His life is almost despaired of.—St. John News.

Over in Tebbtown, Conn., recently, a girl backed out of her marriage engagement when the minister was in the house. The bridegroom was't of the broken-hearted kind.—He turned to the assembled ladies and said, "If there's any other gal here that'll occupy this vacant situation, I'm her'n". Up jumped the sister of the lady who had declined to be a bride, saying, "Count me in. Proceed old text elinger with the performance. I ain't afeared." And the ceremony was performed to the delight of the groom and company.