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JAS. H. CROCKET, PROPRIETOR.

The York Gleaner.

JAS. H. CROCKET, PROPRIETOR. FREDERICTON, N. B., OCTOBER 10, 1883. VOL. III. NO. 40.

GLEANER JOB PRINT
Book and Job Printing of Every Description
Executed at this office, with neatness and despatch.
ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.
JAS. H. CROCKET, - - PROPRIETOR

ONE BARREL
Pure Montserrat
LIME JUICE
10 Gross Diamond Dye,
1 GROSS BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS,
1 GROSS FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP,
1 GROSS BEEF, IRON & WINE,
250 Lbs. Wyeth's Fluid Extracts, Elixirs, &c.

TOILET ARTICLES.
PURE BAY RUM,
PIERIE & LUBIN'S PERFUMES,
Cosmetic, Sponges,
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JUST RECEIVED AT
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QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON.
Fredericton, August 15, 1883.

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17,752 Bars Refined and Spike Iron,
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310 Sheets Nos. 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 Sheet Iron,
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I. & F. BURPEE & CO.
230 Boiler Plates, Best B. B., and B B B and Lowmoor,
Boiler Tubes and Rivets, 410 Bdls Sled Shoe Steel,
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TO ARRIVE PER "PHŒNIX." FROM ANTWERP: 25 Casks Sheet Zinc, Nos. 6 to 10.
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CELESTIAL CITY BILLIARD HALL,
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SCHNECK BEER, GINGER ALE,

CHOICE HAVANA CIGARS, Etc.
HOWARD & CRANGLE, Prop's.

THIS SPACE IS RESERVED FOR
JOHN OWENS, GROCER,
Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.

LATEST ARRIVALS.
NEW SPRING GOODS
EX. "BUENOS AYREAN," VIA HALIFAX.
SCOTCH TWEEDS, BANNOCKBURNS,
CHEVIOTS, WORSTED COATINGS,
(NEWEST DESIGNS,) And a
CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF
Gents' Spring and Summer Suitings,
&c., &c.,
AT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF
T. G. O'CONNOR.
N. B.—First-Class Cutter; First-Class Work; Lowest "Hard-Pan" Prices. T. G. O'C. April 11.

TO MILL OWNERS.
Having succeeded in obtaining the Sole Right for the Manufacture of
DUNBAR'S IMPROVED SHINGLE MILL,
Patent applied for 1883 for the Dominion
WE have great pleasure in being able to announce to the Lumber Manufacturers that we can now furnish them with the best Shingle Mill made. For excellence of work, capacity of doing work and conscience to work it stands far in advance of any other. We would respectfully refer you to R. A. ESTEY, West End Lumber Mill, Fredericton, and WILLIAM SCARR, Stanley, York Co., who are now running these mills.
McFa lane, Thompson & Anderson.
Fredericton, April 11th, 1883.

QUEEN HOTEL,
Fredericton, N. B.
J. A. Edwards,
PROPRIETOR.
FINE SAMPLE ROOMS IN CONNECTION.
—ALSO—
A FIRST-CLASS LIVERY STABLE.
Coaches at trains and boats.
Aug. 25, 1882.

Barker House,
REFITTED AND NEWLY FURNISHED,
Queen Street, Fredericton, N.B
F. B. COLEMAN, Prop.
Fredericton, March 28, 1883.

Michael Donohue,
BLACKSMITH,
HARVEY STATION, York Co.
Wagon Work, Sled Shoeing, Horse Shoeing, Etc. promptly done at moderate rates.
Feb. 22, 1883.

Spring and Summer.
Thos. Stanger
JUST RECEIVED AT THE
Imperial Hall,
THE BEST ASSORTED STOCK OF
SCOTCH AND CANADIAN
Tweeds
FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.
Ever Imported into this City.
DIAGONALS
IN BLACK, BLUE, GREY, BROWN, ETC.
WEST OF ENGLAND
Tweeds, Doeskins and Broadcloths.
Furnishing Goods, Etc.
JUST RECEIVED
A large and well assorted stock of
HATS AND CAPS.
These new and elegant Scotch and Canadian Tweeds will be made into fasPionaqle suits at the cheapest possible rates.
THOS. STANGER.
Opp. PostOffice, Fredericton, N. B

OWEN SHARKEY
HAS NOW ON HAND,
A Full Stock of
STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS!
Ladies' Dress Goods
In Great Variety. Mantles, Hats, Hose, Corsets, Gloves and Parasols.
Tweeds, Cloths, Doeskins, Worsted Coatings, Shirts, Shirting, Hats, Caps, Collars, Ties, Braces, Furnishing Goods, Underclothing.
A LARGE STOCK OF
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Equal to Custom Made. Good Material. Suits from
$5.00 to $25.00.
Rubber Coats, - - - - - - - - from $2.50 to $4.00,
Umbrellas, - - - - - - - - - - 65 cts. to $3.00.
Trunks, Valises and Travelling Bags, Large Stock and Good Value.
Also a large stock of Grey and White Cotton, Ducks, Drills, Cottonades, Osnaburgs and Towelings, Table and Floor Oil Cloths, Room paper, etc.
All of which will be sold at VERY LOW PRICES for Cash.
OWEN SHARKEY.
Fredericton, May 30, 1883

D. PATTON,
WHOLESALE
WINE
AND
SPIRIT
MERCHANT,
Saint John, N. B.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE
IN THE CITY
— TO BUY —
Gold and Silver Watches.
Fine Gold Jewelry,
Gold Plated Jewelry
Solid Silver Ware,
Electro Blated Ware, Clocks,
Spectacles and Eye Glasses,
— IS AT —
Jas. D. Fowler's
Opp. Post Office,
FREDERICTON. - - N. B.

Get Your House in Order!
Landing this day for
ELY PERKINS:
BROOMS, Pails, Scrubbing, Stove and Shoe Brushes, Spices, Currants, Raisins, Washboards, Clothes Lines, etc.
For sale at lowest rates.
Fredericton, April 25, 1883.

SALESMEN WANTED
to begin work at once on Fall Sales, 1883, for the Fonthill Nurseries, the largest in the Dominion, head office Toronto, Ontario; Nurseries Fonthill, Ontario. We can start in addition to our already large force 100 ADDITIONAL CANVASSERS and want men who can give full time to the business. Steady employment and good salaries to successful men. It does not matter what your previous occupation has been. If you are willing to work, your success is almost certain. The best of references required. Apply (enclosing Photograph if possible) to
STONE & WELLINGTON, NURSERYMEN, C. MONTREAL, P.
JAMES W. BRALL, Manager.

STOVES! STOVES!
JUST received and in Stock a large and well selected stock of Cook Stoves and Ranges for sale low by
JAMES S. NEILL.
Anchor Cook for coal or wood,
with Reservoir,
Surprise Cook for coal or wood,
Silver Acorn Cook with Reservoir,
" " without "
Connells Matchless Cook with and without Reservoir,
The New Hub Range,
Farmers Cook Elevated Oven,
Waterloo " "
Star " "
Niagara " "
Also a large stock of Parlor and Hall Stoves with a complete stock of Kitchen and House Furnishing Goods.

APPLE PARERS.
22 CASES APPLE PARERS, CORERS AND SLICERS, with improved patent push off. The only machine ever invented that will entirely pare, core and slice an apple—1883 patent. The latest out.
R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

GUNS! GUNS!
REMMINGTON BREACH LOADING GUNS. The very best and simplest breech loading gun made. Common Muzzle Loading Guns, Gun Caps common and waterproof, Shot Belts, Shot Flasks, Shot Pouches, Powder Flasks, Gun Wads, Shot all sizes, Powder in Kegs, Flasks and Paper Packages, Bullet Moulds, Ramrod tips and screws, Gun Locks, Gun Hammers, Plugs and Nipples, full line just received. And for sale as usual by
R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

HARDWARE
R. CHESTNUT & SONS.
Have Just Received part of their Fall Stock and offer it as usual.
12 doz. Stove Dampers, new and simple.
12 Sett Light Wagon Wheels,
25 Sett Light Wagon Spokes,
12 " Sleigh Runners,
6 doz. Wagon Shafts,
12 Setts Wagon Rims,
3 Cases Coach or Lag Screws containing 4000 assorted sizes from 2 to 7 inches,
60 Kegs Horse Shoes and Snow Ball Shoes,
300 lbs Square Iron Nuts,
3 Cases Jack, Fore, Smoothing and Bead Planes
5 Rolls Best Leather Belting, containing 1250 feet assorted sizes,
12 Sides First-class Lace Leather,
25 Rolls Wire Cloth for fanning mills,
1 Barrel Furniture Varnish,
1 " Walnut Stain,
1 " Brown Japan,
35 Gallon Cans Wagon Varnishes,
20 " " Pure Shelac,
10 " " Gold Size Japan,
1 doz House Scales, cheap,
1 Case Barn Door Rollers,
1 Case Carriage Rivits,
1 Case Copper Rivits and burs,
1 Barrel Pure Olive Oil,
24 Patent Leather Dashers ready to put on,
1 Roll Rubber Packing assorted sizes,
2 Rolls Rubber Cloth,
1 Box Rubber Bumpers and Rubber Anti Rattlers.
3 Cases Masurys mixed paints,
1 Case Liquid Iron Brown, best paint made,
1 Case Conch and House painters colors assorted
1 Case Whip Sockets, and silver shaft tips,
1 Case Remmington Breech Loading Guns, the cheapest and best gun in any market,
3 Boxes Cartridges containing 10,000,
1 Barrel Waterproof belt oil and leather preservative. A splendid article.
75 doz. American make Mill Files best file ever brought into this country,
25 Rolls Dry Sheathing Paper,
4 Cases Mrs. Potts Sad Irons,
1 Cask Sheet Zinc,
2000 Feet Wrought Iron Pipe Couplings, Elbows, Reducers, Nipples, Bushers, Globe Valves and tops to suited for water.
36 Cross Cut Saws assorted lengths,
12 Cast Iron Sinks,
1 Cask Mixed Putty,
50 Fanning Mills which we will sell cheap, warranted in every respect, all our own manufacture,
Hay Cutters with fly wheel,
Frost & Woods Steel Plows and parts, a full line,
1 Ton Stove Pipe 5, 6, 7 inches,
50 doz. Elbows 5, 6, 7 inches, Half Joints, Taper Joints, Drums, T. Joints, Oval, half and full joints,
Sheet Iron 22, 24, 26 inches.
1 Car Load Best Londonderry Iron 12 ton,
115 Bundles and 319 Bars assorted sizes.
R. CHESTNUT & SONS.
Fredericton, Sept. 19.

"LONGINES"
WALTHAM AND ELGIN
WATCHES.
In a great variety of styles and sizes.
Solid Gold, Filled, Silver and Nickel Cases.
—ALSO—
The Patent Dust and Water Proof Cases.
ALL WARRANTED.
A splendid stock of Solid Gold and Rolled Plated Jewelery. New Patterns. Low Prices, at
S. F. SHUTE'S,
SHARKEY'S BLOCK,
Queen Street.
Fredericton, Sept. 5.

PAINTS AND OILS.
BRANDRAMS GENUINE WHITE LEAD, Elephant White Lead, London White Lead Colored Paints, Parkers Paint Oil, Earls & Kings Oil, Belts Oil, Turpentine, Colored and Dry Paints.
I have a stock of the above, and Paint and Oil have not been so cheap for years, it is a very desirable time to purchase, call and leave your orders and I will guarantee you the lowest prices.
J. S. NEILL.

Bibles,	at	Hall's Book Store.
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Sunday School Libraries,	at	Hall's Book Store.
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All kinds of Books,	at	Hall's Book Store.
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Hymnal,	at	Hall's Book Store.
Psalms of David,	at	Hall's Book Store.
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Work Boxes,	at	Hall's Book Store.
Jewel Cases,	at	Hall's Book Store.
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Hair Brushes,	at	Hall's Book Store.
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Gold Pens,	at	Hall's Book Store.
Marking Ink,	at	Hall's Book Store.
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Accordians,	at	Hall's Book Store.
Fifes,	at	Hall's Book Store.
Tuning Forks,	at	Hall's Book Store.
Room Paper,	at	Hall's Book Store.
Gilt Paper,	at	Hall's Book Store.
Bronze Paper,	at	Hall's Book Store.
Green Paper,	at	Hall's Book Store.
Bordering,	at	Hall's Book Store.
Lawn Tennis,	at	Hall's Book Store.
Croquet,	at	Hall's Book Store.
Liquid Slating,	at	Hall's Book Store.

Haying Tools,
1883.
I HAVE the largest and best selected Stock of Haying Tools ever Imported in this City, and I import them direct from the Manufacturers. I am in a position to sell them at low prices.
120 dozen Sythes,
60 " Snaths,
250 " Rakes,
60 " Forks,
40 " Fork Handles,
100 Boxes Scythe Stones,
6 Tons Grind Stones.
The Genuine Black Snake Scythe has my name stamped on the Heel of every Scythe, and made by the A. S. Whitney Manufacturing Co., and can only be bought through me. There is an imitation sold in this city and manufactured by O. S. Rixford which is not the Scythe that I introduced in this market Four Years Ago, and that has given such general satisfaction.
JAMES S. NEILL.
fton ily 18

FREDERICTON
MONUMENTAL WORKS,
Queen Street,
JUST ABOVE REFORM CLUB ROOMS.
THE Subscriber begs to inform the Public that he is prepared to execute all sorts of
Plain and Ornamental
MONUMNTS, TABLETS,
Fence Stones and Posts.
First Class Material and Workmanship guaranteed.
JOHN MOORE
Fredericton, Sept. 1.

LORD LANSDOWNE

Interviewed by an Irish Correspondent of the Toronto "Globe."

Lord Lansdowne, who is to sail for this country to-morrow, was interviewed the other day by a Toronto *Globe* correspondent. The following is the substance of the interview:—

"Lord Lansdowne's estate extends halfway between Kenmare and Kilgarvan on the other side, and taking in the town of Kenmare and crossing the river, extends on the other side all the way—seventeen miles—from Kenmare to Dereen. The property is very extensive and embraces all varieties of soil—mountain and valley, tillage, pasture, and meadow, and no inconsiderable number of acres of plantation. The tenants are numbered in thousands. I have conversed with hundreds of them and travelled over a large portion of the estate, and the general testimony is in favor of the Marquis as a liberal, generous, and considerate landlord. This I found borne out by the testimony of Bishop Higgins, and, without exception, by the priests of the diocese. All expressed themselves in indignant terms at the animadversions on Lord Lansdowne's character as a landlord, which they had heard appeared in a portion of the Canadian and American press. He lives as much as possible at Dereen, in the midst of his Irish tenantry; he has done so all through the recent troubles and disturbances, and has gone about amongst the people unarmed at all times, and disdaining police protection when such a thing was suggested. I own that, from some things I had read and heard in Cork, I came into the district rather prejudiced. A fortnight's sojourn here has shown me how unreasonable were my prejudices, and how unfounded were the reports I had read and heard concerning the Marquis of Lansdowne as a landlord. And in addition to His Lorship Bishop Higgins, I give the name of the Ven. Archdeacon O'Sullivan, of Kenmare, as corroborative authority for my statements. I had the honor of an interview with the new Governor-General of Canada to-day at Lansdowne Lodge, the residence of Mr. Trench, the agent of the estate. And here let me not forget to state the high esteem in which Mr. Trench is held by the tenantry and the kindly way in which he is spoken of as an honest and upright agent. Mr. Trench is chairman of the Board of P. L. G., which is some test of his popularity. My interview lasted nearly an hour. His Lordship asked me a great many questions about the Dominion and the different Provinces. He expressed surprise at the magnificence of our Parliament Buildings at Ottawa, at the network of railways with which Ontario was supplied, the North-West, touched lightly upon the boundary question, dwelt upon the increase of immigration, the immense onward strides that Canada had made and was making, the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and spoke of the grand future of the country with great hopefulness. On all matters, even to small details about Rideau Hall, the Citadel at Quebec, the trade of Montreal, the remarkable growth of Toronto, etc., His Lordship spoke with a wonderful accuracy of information. He knew the *Globe* well, and spoke of its ability and influence as if he were a constant reader of the paper. In the course of conversation he mentioned having met Mr. Edward Blake in London; and Home Rule as applicable to Ireland as well as to Canada, formed part of the subject of discourse. I took occasion to hand Lord Lansdowne a copy of Mr. Blake's speech made in the House of Commons on the Irish question, which I opportunely had in my pocket, and with which His Lordship appeared pleased, expressing his intention to give it a careful perusal.

I had also the honor of being presented to Lady Lansdowne, who asked many questions about Ottawa, the climate, how the country was likely to look on their arrival, enquiries about the Princess Louise, etc. Her Ladyship is tall, fair, and dignified, has a handsome, sweet countenance, and a very gracious manner. His Lordship is of middle height, not stout, dark complexion, high forehead, heavy black moustache, and has a great deal of Lord Dufferin's friendly manner and courteous disposition. He has the reputation of an able statesman and the universal prediction is that he is pre-eminently the right man in the right place as Governor-General of Canada. To-morrow morning Lord Lansdowne leaves here for England. He goes from thence to Scotland to see his mother, returns to Baron's Court, in the north of Ireland, the seat of his father-in-law, the Duke of Abercorn, and from thence goes to Moville, leaving by the Allan liner which sails on the 11th October for Canada."

France and China.

In an unfinished melodramatic story of Mark Twain's, the actors are so arranged that not one of them can move a finger without bringing about the extermination of the whole *dramatis personæ*. If the telegrams from Paris are to be trusted—which is certainly granting a good deal—this perplexing situation has an exact paralled in the present posture of affairs in Tonquin. The Chinese, we are told, are only waiting the new of the arrival of French reinforcements at Suez to pour their army across the Annamese frontier. The French dare not delay sending out troops, while the soldiers of the Republic are hemmed in by their enemies at Hanoi and Nam-binh, and the "insults to the national flag" remain unrevenged. General Bonet cannot afford to remain inactive at a season when confinement and the breath of the Song-ka swamps are more deadly than the weapons of the Black Flags; neither can he venture again to attack an enemy so overpoweringly superior in numbers, and who have shown themselves no mean antagonists in a defensive war. The Black Flags are in the same quandary; with the difference that they are amphibious creatures, who are well seasoned against marsh fever and dysentery. The Tonquinese and Annamese, at whose cost the game is being played, are also anxiously waiting the next move, to determine whether it will be safer to fall upon and plunder the outlaws or the French who are making equally free with their country. The tableau is perfect; but were it only for the sake of the lookers-on, who are likely to get a share of any hard hits that are going, it is about time that some means were discovered to relieve the tension of suspense. Fortunately, there is excellent reason for thinking that this is also the sincere desire of the leading parties in the quarrel. They cannot continue in the traditional waiting attitude of the Earl of Chatham and Sir Richard Strahan, without a severe political and financial strain. To France, the posture of standing with its sword drawn in Tonquin means a sacrifice of money and of reputation; and China may not indulge, in its longing to be at the poachers on its southern provinces without the loss of trade and the risk of another ruinous struggle with the Western Powers.

The most promising feature in the situation is the signs that the real interests of the two Powers are beginning to be understood at Paris. The enthusiasm for Tonquinese triumphs, which ran high in the Boulevards when it was thought that glory might be had in that region for an old song, has greatly abated since it has been found that it can only be won at the risk of a struggle with China. There is not, so far as can be heard, any passionate and overpowering demand for revenge and the conquest which might force Ministers, against their better judgment, into acts of rashness. The high humor in which the Bouree Treaty was rejected has cooled down; there is, on the other hand, a disposition to make that despised document the basis of the new negotiations, and to repudiate in their turn those terms of peace which Dr. Harmand extorted from the mandarins of Hue with the aid of the Admiral's guns. The difficulty which chiefly hampers the progress of the negotiations between the Marquis Tseng and M. Challemel-Lacour is the proverbial one of discovering how to retreat with a good grace. It is undoubtedly the first duty of the French Government to relieve its soldiers from the perilous position in which they have been placed in the delta of the Song-ka river. That task completed, will it have wisdom enough to withdraw such of its pretensions as are not reconcilable with what is evidently the inflexible resolve of China to uphold its ancient claims of suzerainty over Annam? And will it have sufficient tact to do so without any serious compromise of national dignity? On this issues, and on the promptitude with which the present condition of suspense is brought to an end, the question of peace or war in the East probably depends. Not much comfort is to be found on these points in the past actions of the Ferry Cabinet. Already it has gone perilously near making itself ridiculous—the last and worse fate that can befall a French Ministry—on this question. M. Clemenceau is directing the shafts of his raillery against its foreign policy, and has made palpable hits. He asks whether the troops of France are being sent to the Sahara, the Congo, and Madagascar—to the islands of the Pacific, to the forests of Indo China, and to other obscure nooks of the earth, to clear up the unsolved problems of geography, since no other rational object is discoverable; and he suggests to the Government, if this is their aim, that there are points nearer home—at Belfort and along the eastern frontier—to which they might, in the first place, have directed their attention. The leader of the Advanced Left points to the rock on which many fine French projects of aggrandisement in Asia and Africa have gone to pieces. Tonquin has already furnished some striking examples of the baleful influence of home distractions on the continuity of a foreign policy of adventure. It was the help given by Louis XVI that first enabled the Emperor Gia-long, to annex Tonquin to Annam. The French allies were to have been rewarded with a slice of conquered territory; but the Revolution came about, and Louis and his subjects had to turn their minds to matters closer at hand than Tonquin. Some fifteen or sixteen years ago, the train was laid for another great stroke of policy in the same quaretr; but the Second Empire fell, and it was again postponed. The same thing may occur again; our neighbors may learn what is their wisest policy in Indo-China through an acute sense of what is prudent in Europe. Enlightenment on both subjects has been pouring in upon them of late; they are, it may be assumed, profoundly impressed with the disadvantages of having their hands tied by a great war in the East, and little wars all over the world, in the present position of European politics. Next to the knowledge of how to go right is the value of knowing when you have gone wrong; and if France has learned this lesson, their ought to be no serious difficulty on her part in coming to an amicable arrangement with China.

The Chinese have equal cause for desiring to avoid a collision with the Western Power. It should be remembered, however, that on the side of China also account must be taken of prepossessions and prejudices, and ideas of national duty and dignity, as strong as, and of still longer standing than, those of France. For untold centuries it has claimed and exercised rights of suzerainty in Tonquin and Annam. The people of these countries are closely allied, in race and in type of civilisation, with the population of the Middle Empire. The bands with which the French are fighting on the Song-ka river are Chinamen, rebels, no doubt, who have fled across the frontier before the Imperial armies, but still the born subjects of the ruler of Pekin. But, above and beyond all this, the Chinese are inveterately and passionately opposed to the establishment of a Power like France as its next neighbour on the Gulf of Tonquin. It dreads, not without reason, the result of pouring the new wine of Western civilisation into its old back provinces, which it has guarded so jealously from the intrusion of the foreigner. It is quite aware of Gallic doings and projects, and of the talk of exploiting China as the English have exploited India. When Mr. Colquhoun crossed the southern provinces of China, he met with a mandarin who was travelling on a special mission to the frontier to inquire into the proceedings of a rebellious tribe that was giving trouble in that quarter. These troublesome rebels were no other than the French. The European, in his calm sense of superiority, may smile at the grotesque egoism of the mandarin mind. But it is nevertheless true that Pekin is as much the centre of the universe of thought, according to the literary and popular conception in China, as Paris is according to the ideas of Victor Hugo. The fact has most important political bearings. It has been in the past one of the greatest obstacles to the peaceful intercourse of the Western nations with China. It will probably be found that the difficulty of reconciling the French and Celestial self-esteem has had as much to do with the failure of the negotiations carried on in China as the difficulty of adjusting their material interests. The same influences will be felt, though in a less degree, at Paris. The Marquis Tseng has had excellent opportunities of judging of the relative strength of his own country and of the Western Powers, and of learning that China, however great the progress she has made in strengthening her defences and improving her army and her fleet, is certain to come off second best in a struggle with France. At the same time, he must have a lively remembrance of the case of Chung How and his Kuldja Treaty, and of the inconvenience of being cut into two thousand pieces, as may happen to the unsuccessful Chinese diplomatist. In Britain, and in every country doing business with China, the earnest hope must be that the overtures that are being discussed between the representatives of the European and the Asiatic Power will result in a speedy understanding. The news of an anti-European riot in Canton will give emphasis to these desires; probably it may help to expedite the slow process of negotiation. The riot may, as is stated, have originated in a trifling accident—such outbreaks usually do. None the less, it is an ugly sign of how the popular wind is blowing in China, and fully justifies the precautions that are being taken for the safety of the British and other foreign residents at Canton and elsewhere. It brings home forcibly, also, the fact that the Tonquin question concerns this country as much as, if not even more than, it concerns France. Britain has her colonies at Hong-Kong and in the Straits of Malacca, where the overwhelming mass of the population are Chinese; she has also her China trade, to which that of France is a mere bagatelle. We have a hunpred reasons for desiring that France should be moderate and China rational; and if occasion should arise, doubtless the efforts of English diplomacy will not be wanting in bringing the two into accord.

American Humor.

WHEN BOARDING-HOUSE FORBEARANCE CHASES TO BE A VIRTUE.

"Mr. Whittle," said an up-town landlady, "you must get out of my house. You owe me for three weeks' board, and it is plain to see that you don't intend to pay me."

"Madam," replied Mr. Whittle, "do not say that I don't intend to pay you. You may say that I have not paid you, or that I am slow about paying you, but do not, I repeat, say that I do not intend to pay. Philosophers have failed when they have attempted to explore the grand organization of the human mind. After days of earnest thought Socrates failed to discover one unuttered thought of the man who made his sandals. Knowing Sock to be a philosopher, some of the boys bet him a pair of brass knucks against a bullfinch that he couldn't tell what the sandal-maker intended to do. Sock took the bet. He locked himself in a room with the sandal-maker, and for three days he didn't take his eyes off