

simulating the currency of the Dominion without further delay.

The extension to Manitoba of the Militia and other Laws of the Dominion, and their adoption to the present circumstances of that young Province will require your attention.

The decennial census will be taken on the third day of April next, and it is believed that a more thorough and accurate system has been adopted than any that has hitherto been obtained. It may be necessary to amend the Act of last Session in some particulars.

Among other measures Bills will be presented to you relating to Parliamentary Elections, Weights and Measures, Insurance Companies, Savings Banks, and for the consolidation and amendment of the inspection Laws.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons :

I have given directions that the Public Accounts shall be laid before you. You will learn with satisfaction that the revenue for the present year was in excess of what was estimated, and that the prospects for the current year are so encouraging that, notwithstanding the extensive public improvements which are contemplated, you will probably be able to diminish the taxation of the country.

The Estimates for the ensuing year will be submitted to you, and I feel assured that you will be of opinion that the supplies which you will be asked to vote can be granted without inconvenience to the people.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate :

Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

I lay these various and weighty matters before you in full confidence that they will engage your mature attention, and I pray that the result of your deliberations may, with the Divine blessing, prove conducive in all respects to the advancement and happiness of the country.

Count von Moltke does not think much of modern American generalship, if we may believe the following story which is given in a letter from Versailles:—

"General von Moltke was appealed to by some gentleman in society the other evening to settle some disputed point in connection with the history of the American civil war. 'I know nothing about the American civil war,' was the quiet reply, at which more than one in the room expressed surprise. 'No,' said the great strategist, 'I have purposely kept myself in ignorance upon that subject, because there was nothing to be learned from it. War is a science and any record of the mere scrambling of two armed mobs can only produce confusion in the mind.'

A RESOLUTION to grant \$100 to aid in paying the expenses of the Wimbledon team, was voted down in the Ontario County Council last week. One of the Reeves called them "a lazy set of men, going on a pleasure trip." Mr. Galloway, Reeve of Scott—evidently a loyal old brick—defended the volunteers and when the adverse vote was recorded, he gave \$5 to be forwarded to Col Skinner as his share of the sum refused by his colleagues. That act should cover a multitude of errors in the minds of ratepayers of Scott.—*Orilla Packet.*

A young lady of Kingston says the reason she wears her corset so tight is to show the gentlemen how much squeezing she can bear.

AN AFRICAN BISMARCK.

A Bonny Correspondent of the *Liverpool Courier* gives some particulars of the progress of the war between Oko Jumbo and Ja ja. The latter is reported as showing a great talent for Bismarcking neighbouring niggers and drawing them into the war on his side. The Kings of Andomy and the King of Eboe, with other niggers of less consequence, have joined him. At the latest dates the town of Obeta had been skillfully captured by Ja ja—in fact a sort of African Sedan has been accomplished. The combined forces attacked Obeta, and under a fierce fire of cannister and grapeshot a large body of men effected a lodgement in the town. Then fresh men being thrown in the war canoes swept the rest of the town, the open beach and adjacent bush, thus driving Oko Jumbo's men out. This being accomplished a body of men were sent outside the town, under a heavy fire from the war canoes, to cut all the bush down for a long distance from the town. While doing so they captured some prisoners and a large number of breech-loading rifles and a quantity of cartridges. The heavy guns at Obeta had already been taken. All this was effected with slight loss. In the meantime a large body of men had landed about two miles in the rear of Obeta advancing in extended order through the bush, cut off the only line of retreat open to the Ekreeka country, or the Bonny men entrenched themselves in the bush. Since then Oko Jumbo's men have made repeated attempts to cut their way through but without success, and every day batches of prisoners are brought to Opobo. Four days ago 20 were decapitated the heads being boiled till the flesh peeled off, and then hung up to dry—a decided improvement on the European mode of starving prisoners of war to death. There seems to be no escape for the Bonny men Ja ja is in possession of a number of Blakely guns, with which his capital Opobo is strongly fortified.

A DEAD HORSE—IS HE WORTH MORE THAN THE LIVING ANIMAL?—The *Scientific American* recently contained an article on the uses to which dead horses can be applied, in the course of which it is remarked that the animal must be a remarkably good one if he is worth as much when alive as he is to the retorts and kettles of the chemist. As soon as the horse is dead his blood is sought by the manufacturers of albumen, and by sugar refiners and the burners of lampblack. Not a drop is allowed to go to waste. The mane and tail are wanted for hair cloth, sieves, bow strings and brushes. The skin is converted into leather for cart harness, for boots and shoes and strong collars. The hoofs are used for combs, horn work glue, and in old times were the chief source of hartshorn, now obtained from the gas house. The flesh is boiled down in the rendering vat, and much oil and fat is obtained from it. Some of the choice bits may find their way into cheap restaurants and play the part of beefsteak, or help to enrich the hasty plates of soup of these establishments. The flesh left after all has been extracted from it that is of any service, is sometimes burned to be used as manure, or is worked up into nitrogenous compounds, such as the cyanides, to be used by the photographer in taking our pictures. The stomach and intestines make valuable strings and cords for musical instruments, and out of the bones so many useful articles are manufactured that it is almost impossible to make out a complete list of them. Among them are buttons, toys, tweezers, knife-handles, rulers, caps,

dominoes, balls and the residue from all these things is burnt into bone black to be used by the sugar refiner, who puts in a second claim on the dead horse; and some part of the backbone is burned white to be used by assayer in testing gold, and when the assayer and refiner have finished with it, it is converted into super phosphate to serve as a valuable manure on our land. The teeth are used as substitutes for ivory, and the iron shoes, if not nailed over the door to insure good fortune to the household, are worked up into excellent wrought metal. Some portion of the back bone is converted into phosphorous for the manufacture of matches, and lately a valuable bread preparation is made of the phosphate, and medicines are prepared for the cure of consumptives.

"Two Uhans" have become historical in this war, but it was reserved to the British service to produce one infantryman who served as support to a body of cavalry. The feat is an illustration of the advantages which result from the improvements in modern arms, for it would have been impossible without a breech-loader. This brilliant action consisted in the defeat of ninety to one hundred Waziris in the Girnee Pass on the Punjab frontier, India. There appear to have been two parties of Waziris, one of whom came on in front, and the other endeavoured to get round so as to attack in the rear. On being challenged by Lieut. Norman's messenger they not only fired at him, but gave him "personal abuse as well." (N. B. The French complain that the Germans call names before firing.) On their opening fire on the picket at the mouth of the pass, and on the challenger being fired on, Lieut. Norman resolved to attack. Accordingly he detached his cavalry—a nique and four sabres!—to ride straight at the Waziris on the plain, under cover of his Henry-Martini rifles with which he opened fire at 400 yards. The first shot was a miss, the second smashed a musket, the third wounded a man of note, chief of the Adool Rahman Khey, and the fourth killed Kashum Khan, the leader of the party, who had thus the honor of being the first man shot by a Henry-Martini. Thereupon the Waziris made off, not liking the complexion of the arm against which they had to contend.

THE YANKEES AND THE BEAR.—Two Yankees, strolling in the woods, without any arms in their possession, observed a bear climbing a tree, with his paws clasped around the trunk. One of them ran forward and caught the bear's paws one in each hand. He then called to his comrade, "Jonathan, run home and bring me something to kill the varmint; and mind don't stay, or I'm in a fix."

Jonathan ran off, but stayed a long time. During the interval, the bear made several desperate attempts to bite the hand of him who held it. At length Jonathan came back.

"Hallo, what kept you so long?"

"Well, I'll tell you. When I got home breakfast was ready: so I stayed to eat."

"Well," said his comrade, "come now, hold the critter till I kill it."

Jonathan seized the bear's paws and held the animal.

"Well, have you hold of him?"

"I guess I have."

"Very well, then, hold fast; I'm off for dinner."