Listowel Standard.

VOL IV.—NO. 31. LISTOWEL, CO. PERTH. AUGUST 12, 1881. { A. ST. GEO. HAWKINS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THE DOMINION CENSUS.

The Population Figures for Every District in Canada.

Comparative Statement Increase

In the subjoined tables these memoranda should be borne in mind:

Wherever there is a decrease in the population of a district the number giving the decrease is marked by (*) an asterisk, and the total of the "increase" column for each province is the net increase.

In Quebec the population in the Magdalen Islands, in Labrador, and in unorganized territories is merely estimated.

In Ontario the population in Algoma and two unorganized territories is merely estimated.

Manitoba—the return for this Province covers only the old limits.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Electoral District.	Census. 1861.	Census. 1871.	Census. 1881.	Increase 1871-81.
Glengarry	21,187	20,524	22,227	1,703
Cornwall	6,915	7,114	9,904	790
Stormont	11,214	11 873	13,294	1,421
Dundas	18,777	18,777	20,598	1,821
Prescott	15,490	17,647	22,860	5,213
Russell	15,678	18 344	25,082	6,738
Ottawa city	14,669	21,545	27,417	5,872
Grenville S	13,698	13,197	13,525	328
Grenville N	15,341	13,530	12,929	601
Carleton	20,766	21,739	24 688	2,949
Brockville	10,213	10,475	12,513	2,038
S. Leeds	20,689	20, 16	22,306	1,590
S. Lanark	18,972	19,190	20, 34	844
N Lanark	12 667	13,830	13,943	113
S Renfrew	10,869	14,935	21,042	6,107
N Renfrew	11,550	14,833	21,123	6,293
Frontenac	17,737	16,310	14,993	1,317*
Kingston	13,743	12,407	14,093	1,686
Lennox	16,130	16,396	16,320	76*
Addington	21,492	21,412	23,565	2,153
Prince Ed'w'd	20 869	20 336	21,046	710
E Hastings	17,030	17,392	17,131	261*
N Hastings	15,183	16,607	20,488	3,881
E Northumberland	20,511	21,758	22,266	508
W Northumberland	18,842	17 928	16,931	347*
E Peterboro'	14,733	18,706	23,879	5,173
W Peterboro'	11,154	11,767	13,311	1,544
E Durham	19,151	19,064	18,723	341*
W Durham	19,964	18,3 6	17,557	759*
S Victoria	15,750	19,244	2 815	571
N Victoria	7,396	10,956	13,821	2,865
Muskoka	330	6,919	21,713	14,794
S Ontario	19 919	19,923	20,389	466
N Ontario	21,683	25 937	28,437	2 470
Toronto	44,821	56,092	86,445	30,353
E York	19,616	19,340	23,313	3,953
W York	17, 61	16,260	18,891	2,631
N York	24,767	24,262	24,514	252
S Simcoe	19,474	23,670	26,906	3,230
N Simcoe	18,581	33,719	37,253	3,539
Peel	17,574	16,389	16,390	1
Cardwell	16,034	16,500	16,773	273
Welland	20,026	20,572	26,156	5,584
Niagara	4,470	3,693	3,445	248*
Monck	15,192	16,179	17,146	967
Lincoln	18,195	20,672	22,976	2 304
Haldimand	18,442	19,042	18,626	416*
S Wentworth	14,893	14,638	15,015	377
N Wentworth	16,959	16,245	14,845	1,400*
Hamilton city	19,096	26,716	35 965	9,249
Halton	22,793	22,926	21,930	676*
S Wellington	21,417	23,431	25,404	1,973
C Wellington	16,836	21,118	22,272	1,154
N Wellington	10,957	18,740	25,897	7,157
S Grey	13,293	18,652	21,159	2,507
E Grey	13,332	22,193	29,658*	7,465
N Grey	11,125	18,780	23,317	4,809
S Norfolk	13,922	15,370	16,339	969
N Norfolk	14,508	15,391	17,234	1,843
S Brant	18,505	20,766	21,989	1,223
N Brant	11,833	11,493	11,902	409
S Waterloo	20,433	20,905	21,310	8 5
N Waterloo	18,342	19,256	20,987	731
E Elgin	21,370	20,870	28,157	8,287
W Elgin	10,680	12,796	14,214	1,418
N Oxford	21,575	23,678	23,746	68
N Oxford	24,551	21,559	25,361	8 2
E Middlesex	24 125	25,015	3,621	5,566
W Middlesex	14,85	2 195	21,959	411
N Middlesex	18,083	21,519	20,643	876*
London City	11,555	15,826	19,763	3,937
S Perth	19,438	21,159	20,797	362*
N Perth	18,645	25,377	34,228	8,851
S Huron	17,104	21,512	23,385	1,873
C Huron	15,911	22,791	26,479	3,688
N Huron	11,617	21,862	24,127	4,265
S Bruce	18,559	31,332	39 818	8,486
N Bruce	8,940	17,181	24,998	7,815
Bothwell	16 581	21,701	27,122	5,421
Lambton	18,965	31,994	42,322	10,328
Kent	20,750	26,836	36,639	9,803
Essex	25,211	32,697	46 980	14,283
Algoma	4,916	7,018	13,000	5,982
	1,395,091	1,620,851	1,913 460	291,60

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Electoral District.	Census 1861.	Census 1871.	Census 1881.	Inc'e.
Bonaventure	13,092	15,923	18,9 8	2,985
Gaspe	14,077	18,729	24,3 8	5,579
Rimouski	20,544	27,8 8	33,701	5,973
Temiscouta	18 561	22,491	25,501	3,010
Kamouraska	21 058	21,254	22,180	926
L'Islet	13,9 0	13,517	14,917	1,400
Montmagny	13,386	13,555	10,527	3,028*
Bellechasse	16,962	17,637	18,069	432
Levis	22,091	24,831	27,9 0	3 149
Dorchester	16,196	17,779	18,713	934
Beauce	22,105	27,353	32,021	4,768
Labiniere	20,012	20,606	20,857	251
Megantic	16 200	18,879	19,091	182
Nicolet	21,941	23,262	26,612	3,350
Drummond and Arthabaska	25,451	31,892	37,363	5,471
Richmond and Wolfe	15,432	20,636	26,340	3,304
Compton	10,210	13,665	19,581	5,916
Sherbrooke	5,899	8,816	12,520	3,704
Stanstead	12,258	13,138	15,556	2,418
Yamaska	16,045	16,417	17,191	774
Bagot	18,541	19 491	21,199	1 708
Shefford	17,779	19,077	23,234	4,157
Brome	14,732	13,757	15,827	2,070
Richelieu	19,070	20,018	20,210	192
St. Hyacinthe	18,877	18,310	20,631	2,321
Rouville	18,427	17,634	18,548	914
Iberville	16,801	15,413	14,459	954*
Missisquoi	18,608	16,922	17,785	863
Verchères	15,485	12,717	12,448	269
Chambly	13,132	10,498	10,859	361
St Jean	14,853	12,122	12,272	149
Laprairie	14,475	11,861	11,436	425*
Napierville	14,513	11,8 8	10,513	1,175*
Chateauguay	17,837	16,166	14,395	1,807*
Huntingdon	17,491	16,404	16,495	161
Beauharnois	15,742	14,757	16,005	1,48
Soulanges	12,221	10,958	10,233	575
Vaudreuil	12,282	11,003	11,485	482
Chicoutimi & Saguenay	16,579	22,980	29,777	6,797
Charlevoix	15,213	15,611	17,901	2,290
Montm'enci (?)	11,136	12,035	12,332	247
Quebec City	59,990	59,699	62 447	2,748
Quebec Co'ty	19,012	19,607	20,278	671
Portneuf	21,291	23,216	25,175	1,959
Champlain	20,093	21,643	26,937	5,294
Trois Rivieres	6,065	8,414	9,296	82
St Maurice	10,493	10,658	13,578	2,920
Maskinonge	14,790	15,079	17,493	2,414
Berthier	19 608	19,993	21,838	1 845
Joliette	21,198	23,075	21,988	1,047*
L'Assomption	17,355	15,443	15,233	190*
Montcalm	14 724	13 149	13,373	224
Montreal City	90,323	107,225	140,862	33,637
Hochelaga	16,474	25,640	40,079	4,439
Jacques Cartier	11,218	11,179	12,345	1,166
Laval	10,507	9,472	9,462	10*
Terrebonne	19,494	19,391	21,692	2,301
Deux Montagnes	18,408	15,615	15,856	241
Argenteuil	12,897	12,806	16,061	3,256
Ottawa Co	27,757	27 892	49,600	11,708
Pontiac	14,125	16,547	20,391	3,844
	1,111,566	1 191,516	1,338,469	166,953

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Electoral District.	Census 1861.	Census 1871.	Census 1881.	Inc'e.
Inverness	19,957	23,415	25,651	2,236
Victoria	9 643	11,346	12,470	1,124
Cape Breton	2 966	26,454	31,362	4,868
Richmond	12,637	14,268	15,122	854
Guysborough	12,943	16,555	17 808	1,253
Halifax city	23,995	29,582	36,102	6,520
Halifax co'ty	25,026	27,381	31,818	4,437
Lunenburg	19,632	2 ,834	28,583	4,749
Queen's	9,265	10,554	10,577	23
Shelburne	10,668	12,417	14,913	2,496
Falmouth	15,446	18,550	21,284	2,734
Digby	14,751	17,037	19 861	2,824
Annapolis	16,753	18,121	20,598	2,477
King's	18,731	21,510	23,470	1,960
Hants	17,460	21,301	23,360	2,059
Colchester	20 445	23,331	26,721	3,390
Pictou	28,788	34 114	35,534	3,422
Antigonish	14,871	16,512	18,061	1,549
Cumberland	19,531	23,518	27,398	3,880
	330,857	387,800	440,585	52,785

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Electoral District.	Census 1861.	Census 1871.	Census 1881.	Increase 1871-81.
Albert	9,444	10,672	12,329	1,657
St John City	27,317	28,805	26,128	2,677*
St John Co	21,605	23,315	26,839	3,524
Charlotte	23,603	25,882	26,085	204
King's	23,283	24,593	25,617	1,044
Queen's	13,359	13,847	14,017	170
Sunbury	6,337	6 824	6,651	173*
York	25,353	27,149	30,400	3,260
Carleton	16,373	19,938	23,367	3 429
Victoria	7,701	11,641	15,576	3,935
Westmoreland	25,337	29,835	39,719	10,374
Kent	15,854	19,101	22 618	3,517
Northumberland	18,801	20 116	25,111	4,995
Gloucester	15,076	18,810	21,614	2,804
Restigouche	4,874	5,575	7,057	1,482
	252,047	285 594	321,129	35,535

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Electoral District.	Census 1861.	Census 1871.	Census 1881.	Increase 1871-81.
Prince County	21,401	28 3 2	34,347	6,045
Queen's County	39,525	42,651	47 000	4,349
King's County	19,931	23,068	26,434	3,366
	80,857	94,021	107,781	13,760

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

Electoral District.	Census. 1870.	Census. 1881.	Increase. 1870 81.
Selkirk	.....	12,779	.....
Provencher	.....	10,948	.....
Lisgar	.....	5,790	.....
Marquette	.....	19,992	.....
	12,228	49,509	36,781

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Including Indians (estimated): Province	1870.	1881.	Increase
British Columbia	33,586	60,0 0	26,414

TERRITORIES,

and Manitoba Extension, Indians included (estimated):

1871.	1881.	Increase.
60 500	100,000	39,500

THE DOMINION.

The figures for the whole Dominion are:

Census 1871.	Census 1881.	Increase.
3,786,596	4,350,933	864 337

PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE.

The following table shows the percentage of increase for the several Provinces since the last census:

Province.	Increase per cent.
Ontario	18.05
Quebec	14.01
Nova Scotia	13.61
New Brunswick	12.44
Prince Edward Island	14.63
Manitoba	28.90
British Columbia	76.66
Territories	65.2-
Increase per cent. for the Dominion is	18.02

Comparative Summary of the Population of Cities and Towns.

OTTAWA, Aug 1.—The following is a comparative statement, according the figures in the census of 1871 and that just completed, of most of the towns and new cities in the province of Ontario. In the case of the towns it has not always been possible to find the comparative figures, as many of them were not incorporated in 1871, and were not separate census districts.

	1881.	1871
Prescott	2,999	2,617
Cornwall	4 468	2,633
New Edinburgh	995	596
Merrickville	818	923
Perth	2,467	2,375
Carleton Place	1,975	1,205
Almonte	2,648	2,090
Renfrew	1,605	865
Arnprior	2,147	1,714
Picton	2,975	2,361
Belleville City	9,516	7,305
Cobourg	4,957	4,442
Peterboro'	6,815	2,293
Brockville	7,628	5,102
Pembroke	2,820	1,508
Port Hope	5,588	5,114
Bowmanville	5,5 4	3,034
Lindsay	5,081	4,049
Oshawa	3,992	2,185
Newmarket	2,006	1,706
Collingwood	4,448	2,893
Barrie	4,854	3,308
Orillia	2,911	1,221
Thorold	2,459	1,235
Clifton	2,347	1,610
Niagara	1,441	1,500
St. Catharines City	9,642	7,864
Dundas	3,710	3, 35
Milton	1,303	89
Guelph City	9,930	6,878
Orangeville	2,848	1,4 8
Mount Forest	2,170	1,370
Owen Sound	4,436	3,369
Simcoe	2,646	1,856
Paris	3,173	2,640
Galt	5,189	3,827
Waterloo	2,099	1,594
Berlin	4,056	2,743
St. Thomas	8,370	2,197
Ingersoll	4,322	4 021
Woodstock	5,373	3,982
Strathroy	3 827	3,232
St. Marys	3,416	3,140
Mitchell	2,291	1 892
Brantford City	9,655	8,107
Stratford	8,240	4,313
Listowel	2,084	976
Clinton	2,607	2,016
Goderich	4 564	3,954
Kincardine	2,877	1,957
Sarnia	7,074	2,929
Petrolia	3,465	2,651
Chatham	7,881	5 873
Amherstburg	2,673	1,936
Windsor	6,567	4,253
Sandwich	1,144	1,160
Smith's Falls	2,087	1,150
Napanee	3,681	2 697
Brampton	2,920	2,090
We land	1,870	1,110
Oakville	1,710	1,684

IN THE CAB.

Some Strange Shadows Under the Headlight

There are living in Detroit to-day perhaps fifty men who have left the cab of the locomotive for some other employment, and in some cases the reasons for leavin' are curious enough. It is hard to find a drinker who will admit that liquor hurts him, or a user of the weed who will agree with the doctors that nicotine slowly and surely shatters the nervous system. And it is harder still to find an engine driver who admits that the long hours, ceaseless vigils and rough riding have weakened his nerves or affected his courage.

"He was an excellent man for years," said a depot official as he pointed to a retired engineer lounging around the Union Depot, "but the time came when he saw phantoms, and we had to retire him."

"Phantoms?"

"Yes. They seemed realities to him, of course, but to others they were shadows and phantoms. In the last year of his run I was on his train one night when he stopped twice in twelve miles for obstructions on the track, and yet there wasn't so much as a straw on the rails. Another night he stopped dead still at the end of a bridge, believing the structure gone, and towards the last he began picking up corpses at the cross roads."

"How?"

"Well, his nerves were so unstrung that when his train dashed across a country highway on a dark night he would imagine that the locomotive had struck a farmer's wagon, and he would halt the train and run back to investigate."

"Do all engineers become affected in this way?"

"No. There are men on the roads centering here who are as good to-day as they were when they entered the cab fifteen or twenty years ago. It is according to the temperament. The constant vigilance and burden of responsibility are a terrible worry to some and no burden at all to others. The motion of an engine alone would break down some men. The engineer who takes out the Pacific express to night grows fat over his hard work, and twenty years' service would not break him down. His predecessor broke down and died before he had been at the throttle six years."

"And so some of them see phantoms, eh?"

"Yes; and let me tell you of an instance. Three or four years ago the engineer of a Lake Shore train began to chase a horse. One night after leaving the Junction a black horse jumped on the track ahead of him and led him a race of several miles. It was only his imagination, but he was as certain in his own mind that he saw what he did not see as you are that you sit here. He not only quarreled with his conductor and fireman about the matter, but he insisted that the Superintendent should send some official to verify his statements. I was selected to go out in the cab. Soon after leaving the Junction the horse appeared—not to my eyes but to the driver's. I saw nothing but the black rails and the smooth road bed, but he saw the horse. He identified the color, marks and other particulars, and in his eagerness to get closer to the animal he ran the train past one of the stopping stations at the rate of fifty miles an hour. We had to take him off the engine and give him other work, but he did not live long. We have almost a parallel case to-day."

"Who is it?"

"It is an old fireman from the Grand Trunk who left here several years ago and took an engine on the Illinois Central. He held out well for five or six years, and then he began to race with a phantom. It was that of an Indian warrior mounted on a white horse and speeding along the prairie beside the track. In this instance the fireman's superstition was excited, and he too saw the phantom. Would you believe that they flung lumps of coal at the shadow and fired at it with revolvers? They actually did, and one night overrun their time and brought up against a freight train, making a terrible mess of it. The engineer of a train running out of this depot walked into headquarters the other day and asked for a lay off for three months. At first he would give no excuse, but finally admitted that he was killing too many men on his run. He was breaking down, and instead of racing with imaginary horses he was running over imaginary persons. He is the first driver I ever knew to admit his nervousness, but this admission will be his salvation. He will get a rest for three months and go back to the cab with his old nerve restored.—M. Quad.

—If animals are not endowed with reason it would be interesting to know just what faculty a Santa Barbara weasel summoned to his aid the other day. He had been worsted in an encounter with an enormous rat, who, aware of his own superior strength, subsequently bulldozed him most shamefully. Determined not to submit to such indignities the weasel improved a few moments of solitude to dig through a heap of hardened compost a hole large at one end but so small at the other as just to admit the passage of his body. Having completed the job to his satisfaction he went forth and engaged in another battle with the rat. Again he was defeated, but this time his resources were not exhausted. He darted into the hole with the rat at his heels, emerged at the small end, and entered again at the large end. The rat, tightly wedged in the narrow passage, fell an easy victim to the cunning of his adversary.

—They grant no liquor licenses in Ithaca New York, but the effect seems to be to stimulate ingenuity quite as much as temperance. Lager beer "clubs" are organized; on the payment of fifty cents each member is provided with a latch key. He goes to the club, lays down a certificate that he has paid five cents to the funds of the club and is furnished with a glass of beer.

THE LIME-KILN CLUB.

"De o'der night I drapped in to see Uncle Perry Edwards," said the old man as he rested his hands before him on the desk, "He had lost a shovel, an' de purlecee had 'rested one o' Trustee Godfrey's boys for stealin' it. As we sot dar' ole Trustee cum in ter ax Uncle Perry to let up on his boy an' drap purceedings. To my sartin' knowledge dat boy has bin locked up six different times fur bad conduct, an' twice he has turned de ole folks out doors at night, but Uncle Perry soften his heart an' agreed to let him go. Now, it strikes me dat dar' am too much 'lettin' up' an' 'goin' easy' in dis kentry fur de good of de people. Mo' dan 200 bank clerks an cashiers have skipped in de las' ten y'ars an I defy any man to show me whar' twenty of de crowd have been punished as de law intends. I doan' believe dat eben ten of 'em have foun' dar way to prison. De rest have been let up on, an' dey walk among us as high-headed as lords. Not mo' dan one murderer in three am punished fur his crime. De odder two have frien's wid money or influences, an' de law lets up on 'em. Cities am robbed an' swindled an' plundered, an' yit no one am punished. Confidenshul clerks goble de contents of de safe an' light out, an' by chance dey am brought back not one in twenty am treated like a robber. Bankers bust wid a fortune in de vaults, an' yit de law passes 'em by an' de people let up on 'em. Let a robber or thief or murderer be put on trial an' some frien' am on de joory to hang out an' prewent a convickshun.

"I tell you, my frien's, dat we am driftin into a dangerous road in dis kentry. Law am loosin' its terrors; judges am losin' deir dignity; juries am no longer respected; lawyers am looked upon as vehicles to set law at defiance; city an' county treasuries am regarded as free plunder, an' murder am looked upon in many communities wid less seriousness dan a case of boss-stealin'. I doan' know what it will cand up in, but I doan' believe it will go much furder befo' a reaoshun will sot in. Den you look out. We am a people who go wid a rush when we move. When dat reaoshun sots in de corrupt judges, de bribed jurors, de high-nosed robbers an' thieves an' swindlers will be whirled away like leaves in a gale."

ELECTION.

The Glee Club struck a high key on "The Gospel Raft" and during the singing Sir Isaac Walpole's bean-box elected the following candidates: Elder Biff, Col. Retreat Smith, State Rights Johnson, Deacon Lobelia Webster, Cape Henry Bostwick, Maj. James Yolo and Christendom Greenwich.

AN INVITATION

The following invitation reached the club through the columns of the Auburn Daily Advertiser:

AUBURN, N. Y., July 15, 1881.

Brudder Gardner:

DEAR SIR—Habin' read very much 'bout your Lime Kiln club, an' bein' desirous ob propagatin' its gude will, I takes dis yer occa shun ob addressin' a few lines to de club for de purpus ob inwitin' you and de club to our picnic, to be held at Ensenore, de Tuesday followin'. Dis picnic am fur de benefit ob our much revered pastor's salary, which am got a little behind, owin' to de white wash season bein' a little backward and no monopoly.

De roun' trip tickets am only 50 cents, which entitles ebery one to a ride on de keers and a place to de lunch table—upon de payment ob a small nominal sum extry. Our work am a progressin' and doin well and all we need now is a fust class picnic.

Should be specially pleased to hab you and Pickles Smith present, and Elder Toots, for whom peanuts will be supplied free gratis. Also Givadam Jones and Waydown Beebe. Watermillions hab been 'gaged specially for your club, in hopes it will be present, and free passes will be furnished to all wearing de badges ob your club.

And if you will be dar, we will get up a whitewashin' match, and hold a debatin' club upon de rights of de cullud man to 'tend dog fights and eat watermillions. Holdin' in high esteem de good de club hab dun de cullud race, I am, Yours truly,

PERRY WILLIAMS.

P. S.—Doan forgit de date, next Tuesday. On motion of Whalebone Honker a vote of thanks was passed for the courtesy, and Brother Gardner said that he stood ready to lend his yellow necktie and Greeley plug hat to any member who desired to make the trip.

SOME ADVICE TO AN AIRY BROTHER.

At this stage of the proceedings Sweetbriar Perkins stood up in the northwest corner of the hall, flourished a red silk handkerchief, adjusted his lavender tie, and announced that he arose to a question of privilege. He had just returned from a trip to Ohio, and during a short stay at Cincinnati he had been refused permission, or rather the right, to eat at the tables with other guests. The waiter had seated him at a small side table, with no other company, and had even thrown out hints that he should have sought a cheap hotel. Brother Perkins felt that this club had been insulted through him, and he wanted to know what action would be taken.

"It will take no furder ackshun dan to reprimand you fur your imperence," replied the President. "In de fust place you had no money to speak of, an' had no bizness in a fust class hotel. In de nex' place you forgot your origin. You had no mo' bizness sittin' 'longside o' white ladies an' gem'len dan dey would have in luggin' pails o' whitewash aroun' de street. I know all about de Civil Rights law, but it doan' count. De people who made it had no sympathy for us. Not a man who voted for it would sit beside us at de table or in a theater. De law of protekshun applies to a cow as well as a horse—to a goose as well as a calf. Boaf am equal in law—boaf have de same rights in law, but do you see cows mixin' in wid hosses an' tryin' to equal 'em in pullin' an' walkin' an' trottin'? Am a goose veal bekase it has de same rights as a calf? Do calves try to fly bekase de air am as free to calves as to geese? If I should see a white man sot down at a table wid twenty black men I should dispise him, an' de black man who fo'ces his presence upon white folks should be taken by de neck an' bounced into the fust hoss pond. Brudder Perkins, you am a leetle too airy fur a black man, an' about sebenteen shades too dark for a white one, an' onless you make a change your fucher will contain mo' kicks dan friends."

TRUE AS GOSPEL.

During the temporary absence of the President from the hall the Secretary read the following:

DETROIT, July 21, 1881.

Dear Old Brother Gardner:

Your opening speech at the last meeting of the Lime Kiln Club is as true as Gospel, as eloquent as St. Paul or as timely as buckwheat cakes in winter, and hit the nail on the head like a sledge hammer. Just such talks as this will do much to hold up to ridicule the current fashionable sin of the age—CANT. Pray give us more of the same sort; it warms "the cockles of the heart," whatever they may be; perhaps they are like President Garfield's liver, something that no feller can find out.

Yours lovingly,

W. D. W.

THE WEATHER.

The bureau reported the following probabilities for the coming week:

Sunday—Sort of a holiday weather for flies and mosquitoes.

Monday—Some more off the same sort.

Tuesday—Good poker weather in the lower lake region.

Wednesday—Picnics in the Missouri Valley declared off.

Thursday—Good weather for wood pulp Miller to resign, but he probably won't. Storm center has passed Albany.

Friday—Gentle showers in the West, accompanied by gentle bolts of lightning. The good will have no need to fear, but the bad will have cause to shake in their boots.

Saturday—Watermelons come up smiling, and hearts will be trump from Duluth to Cairo. Strong indications that hired girls in the vicinity of Sandusky will hurry up the fire with kerosene, with the usual result.

NOT YET.

In answer to an inquiry from Buffalo as to whether the confidential relations between the Lime Kiln Club and Carl Schurz had been continued with the present Secretary of the Interior, Brother Gardner replied:

"Our relations wid the present incumbent am not yit fully established, an' I may say dat it am skearcely possible dat we shall agree. God made de Injun for an Injun. He give him sich instincts as no white man kin have. He made him restless an' oneasy an' lazy. He gin him lands to wander and game to kill. De Injun has bin an Injun since de world stood, an' de ideah dat dis government kin change him into a peaceful, hardworkin', law-abidin' farmer am so chuck full o' nonsense dat only fools an' Secretaries of de Interior will entertain it. We might as well milk hosses an' harness cows to buggies. If de Lawd didn't know His bizness when He made de Injun it ain't fur de pollytishuns to try dar hands. While dis club so believes, an' while de gov'ment believes to de contray, dar will be a gulf atwixt us. It am now time to disquiet de meetin', an' if any brudder should so far forget hisself as to lug of dat watermeliyon o'mine in de aunty-room, on de bench on de lef' han side, de nex' reg'lar meetin will witness a proceedin' dat will make his heart ache."

DR. GRISCOM'S FAST.

At noon, July 12, Dr. John A. Griscom completed, at Chicago, a self imposed fast of forty five days. During the fast he drank 1,433 ounces of water, or about two pounds a day. When he began he was in fine physical condition and weighed 197½ pounds. At the close of the fast he weighed 147½ pounds; his pulse was 66, respiration 15, temperature 98° Fah. On the first day of his fast his pulse was 84, and his temperature 100°. He suffered but little during the fast, and his strength held out wonderfully. To the last his muscular power exceeded that of most men, and his mind was perfectly clear.

The faster was watched by a number of reputable physicians, and a scientific record of his condition was kept from day to day. The official summary of the record, it is promised, will add materially to the physiology of fasting, while certain of the results are said to be fatal to some of the accepted theories of medical men.

It will be observed that—if the evidence of Dr. Griscom's case holds generally—a man in good physical condition, subsisting upon water and his own store of flesh, consumes about one pound of solid food a day when leading a fairly active life. This closely coincides with the figures given by physiologists. For an average man at ordinary labor, Dr. Letheby estimates, on the experiments and observations of a large number of investigations, a daily requirement of 5,688 grains of carbon and 307 grains of nitrogen, or nearly six sevenths of a pound; while, for active labor, the carbon and nitrogen required weigh together, about one and one-fifth pounds. Dr. Dalton's observations indicate a more liberal diet as necessary for a man in full health taking free exercise, his quantities being equivalent to 16 oz. meat, 19 oz. bread, 3½ oz. butter—or nearly 2½ pounds of mixed food, and about three pints of water.

It would seem from these figures that the absorption of flesh from one's own bodily store of flesh costs considerably less energy than the digestion and assimilation of food in the usual way. In any case, a man in good health, with fifty pounds of surplus flesh, can safely reckon on nearly as many days of life, in case of enforced abstinence, or for voluntary abstinence, as for the cure of disease.

The purpose of Dr. Griscom's fast, he says, was to impress people with the utility of fasting and the possibility of long continued fasting without severe pain. He believes that much of the sickness and physical distress men suffer from may be attributed to the overcrowding of the system with food and food products, and that very many maladies may be cured simply by abstaining from food for a longer or shorter period. The daily observations upon the blood of Dr. Griscom are said to prove the important fact that the relative number of blood corpuscles is not materially diminished by fasting; and that there is reason to expect that, when the details of the physicians' observations are digested and published, the sanitary value of fasting, and of eating less, habitually, will be scientifically established. As a remedy for obesity, fasting partial or complete, would seem to be both safe and efficient; but it must be persisted in for longer periods than have heretofore been thought prudent. Curiously, the distress of hunger seems to vanish after a few days' abstinence.—Scientific American.

AN EGG FULL OF ROMANCE.

New York Sun: "Yes, it is true," said Mr. James Lynch, yesterday, as he stood in front of his produce market at No. 152 Grand street, Williamsburgh, "an egg was the cause of it all, and it's the first time I guess, that an egg ever acted as a matchmaker. I don't mind telling you the circumstances, but I prefer not giving you the name of either the girl or her intended, for I know they would not like it, and the facts are just as interesting without them.

"It was on Saturday night, I think, about two months ago. There was a great rush of customers, and our girl, who is very handy, came down stairs to help us in the store. She often did this, for the upstairs work, which she is employed to do, is not very heavy, and on most evenings she is at leisure. That day I had bought five barrels of eggs from a commission house on Duane street, near Greenwich, New York. They had come from Tennessee. One barrel was used up when the girl came down, and I had just opened another. She began to sell from this barrel. About five minutes later I heard her laughing, and saw her holding an egg to the light. She looked at it so intently that I drew near and asked her if it was bad.

"'Oh, no,' she answered. 'It's too good.'"

"She handed me the egg, pointing to some words written on it in a clear, business like hand. They were as follows:

"'Will the young lady into whose hand this egg may fall open correspondence with ——, —— county, Tennessee?'

"I read it aloud, and a lady who chanced to be present said, 'How romantic.' I thought so, too, and we all had a good laugh over it. After the shutters had been put up, I told the girl, just for the fun of the thing, to comply with the request on the egg, and send a letter to Tennessee. Before going to bed she did so. She is well educated, and writes an excellent letter. She was brought up in a convent in Ireland. She said that she had no idea that she would get an answer, but I guess that she anxiously watched for the postman during the following week. At the end of five days a letter came directed to her and postmarked Tennessee. It didn't take her long to open it, and I'm pretty sure she read its contents as quickly. A reply was sent, and other letters came and went. Photographs were exchanged before three weeks had expired. The girl after this refused to show any more of her letters, and we began to imagine that matters were becoming serious, and teased her a great deal about her correspondent. Well, to make a long story short, he proposed by letter, and was accepted. On Thursday last he arrived from Tennessee, and saw her for the first time. They were mutually pleased, and the wedding day was set for some time in the middle of August. It is a good match and I hope they will be happy together."

—Congressional Delegate Cannon preached a sermon to his Mormon brethren at Salt Lake City, Utah, recently, in which he insisted that if they would enjoy the glories of heaven they must keep a good stock of wives on hand, and make the harem the leading feature of their establishments. He said a man without wives might possibly become a god, and with the gods stand, but the plain duty of every saint was to marry plentifully.

—Jack, an old war horse, that recently died in his twenty-fourth year, went into battle with his master, Major John S. Simmons, 1661, with the Eleventh Pennsylvania cavalry, and come out of service at the end of the war with many honorable scars. He lost an eye by a rifle ball, was shot once in the shoulder, was struck on the belly with a piece of shell and suffered many other injuries.

—Peanut stand—Small boy: Is them all yer give for a cent? Why, I yuster to get twice that many. Vender—Yes, but all toe fruit crops is failed this year and peanuts and peaches is uncommon slow in comin' in. Small boy—Then give me a cent's worth of ice cream; them isn't failed, is it?

—Daniel Smith, of Townsend Center, while drawing out manure, unearthed a live hen and fourteen eggs in a hole, where she had been buried without food or water for months.

A FISHING EX