

**A WEEKLY JOURNAL.**

**EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.**

W<sub>HOLE</sub> No. 715

Despatches were also put in way of transmission, indicating the *Ferret*, with all on board, had been lost. The crew, who had been anxiously blind up to this time, began to grow anxious, and asked for an examination. Smith told them he was a political exile from the United States and that it was necessary for him to destroy traces of his existence, and that he had taken this method of doing so.

He hoped the crew would help him through; if so, he would pay them handsomely; if not, he would blow their brains out. Much more happened.

most of it all as soon as they were  
 the shelter of a court. The  
 one of the vessel had been changed  
 times, and, on one pretext or  
 other, the owner, with his invalid  
 wife, and the purser, who was in his  
 bed, had managed to silence their  
 appeals until the constable, at Queens-  
 overhauled them. The wonder  
 the adventure is that so much  
 knowledge of mercantile usages and  
 much nautical experience could be  
 ted with so much villany.

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

**mosquitoes and the Derby.**

that the Americans have been dining us lately are mosquitoes, one of which has had the assurance to wag the nose of Mr. O'Shaughnessy, member of Parliament, with all the audacious impudence of the insect. The audience imaginable. After this attack on a Home Rule member of Parliament who knows where they stop? It is no good pleading the privilege of Parliament with a mosquito. Not even the sacred person of a Minister of the Crown may be spared from the ravages of the microscopic insect which makes American politics hideous with its menacing buzz.

might over in the luggage of some careless passenger? In size the equito is a ridiculous thing, but it is a masterpiece of war, and the sport which it lends by its agility and swiftness is felt for days afterward. In view of this highly questionable gift from America, it is impossible to be so enthusiastic as we might otherwise be over the victory which an American horse has just accomplished on the Epsom Downs. Doubtless the news of Froquois' success has provoked the most intense feeling in the Atlantic; but we

over there to plunge the inhabitants in remorse and make them bitterly sorry that they ever sent us a mosquito. The balance of things is fairly adjusted when an American mosquito bites Mr. O'Shaughnessy's nose, and yet an American thoroughbred carries off the blue ribbon of the English turf. We want some compensation for the malevolence of the insect, and if that forward creature takes a permanent lodgment in these ears, and takes to rearing progenies of baby mosquitoes, the affair may become an international one, and we may perhaps seek the arbitration of

compensation.—*London Telegraph.*

♦ ♦ ♦

**Temperance.**

Speaking before the Synod of Monday last week, Mr. Thomas White, P., who is a total abstainer, expressed great admiration for the men who had labored zealously in the cause of total abstinence, but he rebuked the tendency to divert the temperance platform into a system of proxy of the legal and political aspects of the question and a denunciation of all who could not agree with the views of the prohibitionists. Pro-

advances and benefits are, what  
advantages of abstinence, a great  
moral and social obligation has  
been laid upon us. There is no question  
as to the weight of this argument.  
The vast and growing success of the  
temperance movement in the  
Republic of England, the success of the  
movement in Great Britain furnishes abun-  
dant proof on the one hand, and  
the doubtful permanent advancement  
of prohibition in Canada supplies it  
on the other. It is a moot point  
whether some of the elections under  
the Scott and Dunkin Acts have not  
been an evil influence in bringing from  
the ranks into action the most danger-  
ous elements which temperance has to  
oppose.

unscrupulous nature of some uses of opponents. Where prohibition is adopted these injuries, at first, become corrected, but where they do not, they are left to act full force. The poll tax, for example, fails at the polls the poison but does not remove the disease. The moral agency, aided by the most potent influence existent, that of the church, is always at work winning and peacefully to its cause without using the dangerous elements of opposition. Once secured no organization can hold a convert to temptation like that religion which shows its constant influence around it. In principle only one rule is ac-

in five years it will be possible to travel from England to France, and in ten years, or thereabouts, trains will be running through from London to Paris. Experimental borings have been made on both sides of the channel and it has been found that a tunnel can be bored through a stratum of chalk, into which, so far as is known, water can find its way. The work has now been commenced, and a distance of 67 yards has been bored in one week. According to Sir Edward

ent a year. The tunnel will be only miles in length, and as borings are to be carried on from each end, it will take exactly five years, if no accident occurs, to complete the undertaking. The work on the enterprise will be the most dangerous in its character, as a flaw in the stratum of chalk, as found by the workmen, may admit of water, and result fatally to the tunnel and to those actively engaged upon it. The question of ventilation is the most important the engineers will have to consider. Ventilating shafts, two miles apart, are suggested by the promoters, but it is evident that expensive and dangerous

urpose of driving a current of air  
rough the twenty miles of darkness