these boulders were granite, and ve come either from the Adironuntains, 200 miles to the north. the Canadian highlands, still away. This accumulation of was 70 or 80 feet high, and ir many miles, descending into a by 1000 feet below the plateau y continuous line, forming part uthern moraine of the great

ice sheet. Kentucky hills, about 12 sailes incinnati, conglomerate bouldning pebbles of red jasper, can to a limited outcrop of the ck in Canada to the north of on, more than 600 miles dissimilar boulders have been intervals over the whole in untry. In both these cases the have passed over interest and hills, the latter as high s high as the source whence the ere derived .- Prof. A. R. Wall-

ne Fortnightly Review tand Against Sunday Work, in accordance with the religious of the heads of the firm that day work" was a rule of the To this rule there is on record ngle exception. This occurred in er, 1855, shortly after the battle the dispatches containing the list of killed and wounded aron Saturday night, and after tion with his father young Smith oon their staff to sacrifice their rest in order that special sups might be issued and distributed on and the provinces. In conthis incident, and to show that done, not to enhance the reputhe firm, but to put a speedy the doubts, fears, and, alas! to es of many distracted families necessary to mention another which happened some years essrs. Smith received a command one of the royal family with ers. Among other journals on accompanying the command was server, then, as now published lay morning. The command was with, but it was explained that lay work was against the rules firm, the Observer could not be This was followed by a visi indignant official, who seemed to understand how a regulation of newsagents could stand in of a royal command; but even of the withdrawal of the whole not avail to cause a departure rules of the house.-Right Hon

mith. M.P.

electricity on a Pyramid. s autobiography the late Sir W. relates an amusing anecdote. called his attention to the when on the top of the pyramid ps, when he raised his hand gers outspread, an acute singing ras heard, the sound ceasing as: he let his hand fall. "I have is assertion," he writes, "to be As soon as I raised one of my bove my head I felt a prickling ngers. That this could be caused electric phenomenon was proved fact that a slight electric shoek on trying to drink out of a ttle. So I wrapped a full bettle that I had with me in damp nd thus converted it into a Le le, which was soon strongly with electricity by the sim holding it above the head. The ad already become distrustful on mall lightnings, as it were, issue wine bottles, held up by myself companions, and now held sultation. Suddenly, at a given ach of my companions was seizthe giude who led him up, and tried to force him to go down myself was standing at the very he pyramid, when the sheikh of bs came and told me, through rpreter, that the Arabs had d that we were at once to leave amid, because we were practicing and it might endanger of making a living. On my my left hand. I had awaite nent, and held up my right hand bottle in the attitude of a mafterwards lowering it slowly to the point of the sheik's nose uite close to that feature I felt shock run through the bottle wn arm, and was certain that kh must have received the equiv-At any rate, he fell speechles stones, and a few anxious passed before he rose sudd oud cry and sprang down the gi steps of the pyramid with lon The Arabs, seeing this, and by the shiekh's constant cries of magic!" released my compan followed their leader, leaving as masters of the pyramid.'

e Motion of the Diamond. Ball, who is fond of revealing rvellous, has been studying the ous action of molecules; and has to say concerning the molea dimond is as truly surprising hing he has told concerning the the planets. Every body is comf a multitude of extremely, but itely, small molecules, and it e thought, says Sir Robert (acto a contributor in the New-Eng., Chronicle), that in a solid. ents; the little particles must be I together in a compact mass. truth is far more wonderful. e sensibility of our eyes increasas to make them a few million pore powerful, it would be seen e diamond atoms, which form the gem, when aggregated in suffiriads, are each in a condition of novement of the most comp lon. Each molecule would be inging to and fro with the utolence among the neighboring es and quivering from the shocks es from vehement encounters with olecules, which occur millions of each second. The hardness and rability so characteristic would sight seem to refute the propohat it is no more than a cluster dly moving particles; but the wall impenetrability of the gem artses he fact that when attempt in press a steel point into the state because the rapidly moving prole the stone batter the metal with traordinary vehemence that they to allow it to penetrate or even the crystallized surface. When cut with a diamond the edge ems so hard is really composed of moving atoms. The glass which s also merely a mass of moving es, and what seems to happen is the diamond is pressed forward eral particles, by their superior drive the other particles of class the way.

MODERN KNIGHTS OF THE ROAD Observations on the Army of Tramps and Its Ways.

The web of romance which surrounds the life of "Weary Watkins" and "Ragged Ruggles" has been run into the woof of an interesting article by J. J. McCook in a recent number of the Forum.
In this article Mr. McCook gives many resting details of the open-door gypsy life of these modern knights of the road, collected from interviews with some 1349 embers of the order.

Among the many interesting facts which. McCook has collected the following of interest, not only to the sentimentbut to the student of human natu'e

More than half, 57.4 per cent., of our 9 American tramps have trades, emments or professions requiring more less skill; 41.4 per cent. are unskilled laborers. Only 16 individuals would avow that they had no regular calling. There was one professional 'gentleman,' and if we include him there are 05 different vocations represented. There were one artist—a real German count, two reporters, two brokers, a Salvation Army captain, a designer, three electricians, one music teacher. The sedentary clerk was ust as numerous as the nomadic peddler, there were no clergymen, and, strange say, not a single 'professor,' Following my results, we may expect to find 1 tramp in 20 under 20 years of age; 3 out of 5 under 35; 75 out of every 100 under 40, and 1 in 12 50 or over; only 1 in 111 will be over 70. Nearly all in the prinic life. The German tramp, like the English, is older than ours, 61 out of every 100 being under 40, against our 74, and the English 54. But a large majority of them, also, are in the full vicor of manhood.

With regard to health, only 8,5 per cent. set themselves down as suffering from bad health; 83.5 per cent. openly declared that their health was good, Therefore neither age nor health was a ar to the tramp's labor.

We should know in advance what answer to expect to the question, Why did you take to the road? Looking for work,' 'Out of work,' or 'Out of money,' is, of course, the reply of most of them, of 82.8 per cent., in fact. Among the remainder there is considerable varieand now and then admirable candor. Eight were 'tired of work,' or 'wanted to take life easy,' or 'were after soft living;' twelve 'wanted to see the country;' six said plainly, 'won't work;' 25 charged it to 'whiskey' or 'drink,' and one made it 'whiskey and lazy;' while 16, or 1.3 per cent., declared their 'preference' for a 'roving disposition,' to have been the responsible cause. 'When are you going to work?' I asked. And 18 per cent, were frank enough to say, 'I don't know,' while 2 per cent. with absolute sincerity. say, 'Never.' The rest were, of course, intending to work whenever they could But when they were presently isked, Have you tried to get work today? over 55 per cent. were unwary

enough to say 'No.' 'Here is a characteristic incident: Barly in the seventies, when as many as 150 tramps could be found in a single night in the Hartford police station, a mill proprietor came in and asked for half a dozen hands. With considerable difficulty they were obtained and transported to his establishment. He gave them their own breakfast, set them to work and went back for his breakfast. When he returned everyone of them was gone! A second experiment, had the

It is asserted that in New York city alone a thousand of them vote many times each, and each time for a consideration, at every important election."

Mr. McCook estimates that the number

of tramps in the States is 45,845 an army larger than Wellington's at Waterloo: Eleven-twelfths of them are under 50 five-sixths of them are in perfect health, three-fifths of them have trades or ocupations requiring skill, over nine-tenths of them can read and write. And these persons, constituting over one-quarter of one per cent. of our adult male populaare permanently withdrawn from productive work. That is not all: they pear no public burdens. In case of war the recruiting sergeant might be nimble enough to catch them, if bounties were igh and bounty-jumping active; but the tax-gatherer never, in peace or war. The very roads which they wear they never repair. Nor is this all. They are steady consumers. To support them in the Open Hearth in Hartford costs \$2.90 per week; in the alms house \$2.56. And since institutional life is adopted by them as a last resort, we may be sure that what they get outside is worth at least as much as the smaller of these amounts. "Add a conservative ten cents a day for drink, levied, upon the public by begging, and two cents for tobacco, and you have not far from \$3.50 per week, or about eight millions of dollars annually. Then add police supervision. Every arrest in Hartford costs \$15.68 simply in police hire. Then add hospital and dispensary charges. In fact, it can hardly e doubted that the average tramp costs nearly or quite as much as the worst sort of criminal whose cost, by a careful estimate that excludes, however, the original outlay for buildings, is in Hartford \$1.40 per week. Call it only \$200 a ear and you have \$9,169,000-a half more than the cost of the Indian department and one half the cost of our navy. With it we could pay more than onenarter of the interest of the public debt. Here is a picture thrown in of vagacond life in Germany, as to which the writer gives some interesting details. "I have myself talked with a German, very bright fellow, who tells me that spent the three years following the and down the most charming stretches of the Rhine. How his eyes danced as told of his experiences! In fair weath-

en up and away early, while the air is and the dew is on the grapes. 'Ah weet they smell! he exclaimed with igh of longing. 'Gruss Matilda!' is he cheery cry of recognition to the felow craftsmen whom they meet. The ouses are carefully watched, and where hey see one where coffee is being served hat is where they stop for breakfast, seldom asking in vain. Then halt and rest under this shady tree! Eat of its uits, then take a nap-'Man muss sich chonen, nicht wahr!' One must spare one's self, must he not? But be sure to waken in time to make a Herberge before the doors are shut; for it looks like

r he and his friends slept by preference

their packs with all valuables carefully

tucked under their heads; their compan-

ons stretched out hither and thither along

the edge of the road. Chausseegrabeuta-

sirer, highway ditch upholsterers, is one

their favorite names for the craft.

'Mother Green's' (in the open air),

rain; and you have a few pennies still left, and your papers are genuine, or else skilfully forged; you need not fear the Blitzableiter-'the lightning-rod;' that is the policeman. And in the Herberge take your beer and pipe. And search out the Biepen (bees!) in your clothes before you go to bed. And hang your garments up so that there will be a clean space on the line between them and your neighbors. And so on! one day after another till Vater Weiss, Father White covers Mutter Gruen with his cold mantle, driving you from her hospitable embrace. The pleasantest life in the world? he ejaculated."

Crystallized Sunshine. We use it daily in a myriad of forms nd combinations. It is a chief and important article of food which we call sugar. The sparkling cubes which we buy for a nickel per pound are lumps of crystallized sunshine, or, if you please, concentrated energy. The growing cane absorbs carbonic acid gas from the air, throws off oxygen and deposits carbon in the plant. The carbon combines with hydrogen and oxygen given up from the water absorbed by roots and from the atmosphere. From a single pound of sugar cane we may obtain 2800 grains of carbon. In these bodies of ours, often called human furnaces, we burn sugar, and so great is its heat-giving power that ten grains of cut loaf sugar, when onsumed in the body, will produce sufficient heat to raise 8.61 pounds of water one degree F., which is equal to lifting 6.649 pounds one foot high. (Edward Smith.)

Some chemists call this force potential energy. It is stored up in different sores of food in varying volume. There is as much or more in starch than sugar, but in the case of starch it must first be converted into sugar; which the system does as soon as it enters the mouth. Sugar is the very best example of respiratory food, because its action in the system is rapid, and, as a general rule, the sugar is fully decomposed or destroyed-burnt up, which is not the case with foods consisting largely of albumen. One ounce of sugar burnt up in the system gives four times more of energy than one ounce of Bass' ale, 25 per cent, more than one ounce of cooked beefsteak, nearly four times as much as can be obtained from a

like quantity of potatoes. Crystallized sunshine, as it is turned out in sparkling cubes, or as a granulated mass from the huge, smoke-begrimed brick structures that are such conspicuous objects along the river from of New York, Philadelphia and the bay of San Francisco, plays a very important part in our dietary. And until recently it had a very important part in Uncle Sam's economy, for we find that during the past 25 years (1866-1891) sugar placed over \$1,000,000 in the national treasury in the shape of a duty or a tax on the energy-building power of the people. is not any wonder, then, that sugar plays a very prominent part in the political world. It is a splendid source of financial strength to many governments, as it is a physical strength to those who are its consumers.

Chemically considered, there are several sorts of sugar, using the term by its general use, we may say that it can be obtained from linen rags and sawdust, as well as from beets and other roots, maize, sorghum, the palm and the cane. The chemical production of fruit work and went back for his breakfast.

When he returned everyons of them was one! A second experiment, had the ame result.

"Only 9.94 per cent, of the American ramps enumerated could neither read nor Will it be the same, if the change is ever | dull red, ranging from, four brought about? Some chemists claim it will, but nature, in her laboratory, makes different things from the same chemical formula, and has tricks of combination that defy our power of research and investigation.-American Grocer.

A Very Small Baby.

Chicago has a novelty in the baby line on its hands, says the Tribune of that The smallest living infant in the world so far as parents and doctors have been heard from is breathing within the

city limits or was last night. William Bannerman of 809 North Washtenaw avenue is the father of the baby, and the attending physician and other doctors who have seen the child say they never read or heard of a child born under similar circumstances living as long as this Chicago one has lived already. The baby had lived five days yesterday, and the chances were about even, the doctor said, for life remaining indefinitely.

The strange part of this family affair from a medical point of view is that the hour of the birth came a little more than two months and three weeks earlier than those events usually do. No one thought the mite of humanity would live a day. "It may live two hours." said the doctor, ooking curiously at it, "but it must die." All efforts were bent on the recovery of the mother, who was on the point of dying at any hour, but she has now passed

the danger point. A pair of scales was brought into the room and a one pound weight placed on ne side, the baby on the other. The balance was even. Sixteen ounces represented the exact weight of the young gentleman, for it was a boy. On account of the child's sex, its original record breaking weight, and the peculiarity of its birth the father is very anxious to see his son and heir live to a ripe old He hasn't slept much for five nights and in talking to his friends confidentially is very proud of his midget boy. The doctors were surprised to find a perfect child and every part of its body in exact proportion. That is a point in the baby's favor. The trouble is that it has to be wrapped in cotton batting lose of his apprenticeship tramping up and kept close to a stove with the temperature at 90 degrees or the breath of life would quickly leave its body. It takes nourishment like a common seven-pound-Two speonsful of milk each day suffice to appease its appetite. It licks down the fluid without any trouble and doesn't cry for more. At one time it was thought to be dead, but the little fellow revived, to the amazement of the doctor, who vowed he had never seen such vitality in a child. The face is so small that a silver dollar covers it, and when a match is placed against the fin uelly said it was nearer, but some one gers the former has the best of it in

Mr. Bannerman is a member of the isinfectant firm of Bannerman & Mc-Cullough, No. 113 Adams street. He is Canadian who has made his home in Chicago for many years. The house has blood bubbles merrily in their veins been crowded for five days with curious when they calculate how much neighbors and friends, and the baby is is to be theirs; so what matters an extra the talk of the neighborhood. Mr. Jan- mile or two to them? We will meet nerman's two other children died, one in these men again in the field under differten days and the other in eight months. No. 3 appears to be the banner baby of the Bannerman family.

WEST AUSTRALIAN GOLD. Typical "Rush" to a New Field-

Little Gold and Less Water.

suits know what it is to have a mob of hours from starting landed us on the castle "rush." That reckless madness field, footsore, tired, but buoyant which seizes the brute creation is ten corks, ready to snatch our share of the times more violent than in the human gold from the jealous earth.

species. By judicious handling it is In went our pegs and to possible to steady and control a mob of rushing cattle, but to try and control beyond the power of mortal man. On containing the all-powerful yellow metal, get up to town and discover the prospeca "prospect" of quite another color. To boiling earth and scattered over all my softly-put queries he turned a ground for the space of some four miles deaf ear. On my mentioning that remained dumb. Chasing round in my pocket to find the necessary three shillings for two drinks (one shilling for each drink and sixpence for the water), I felt the proud possessor of the key to unlock this hidden treasure. But, alas! nere again I was disappointed as he positively declined to drink. Owing to the warden's office not being open until the morning, and registration being impossible until then, William Frost was

'as dumb as a drum with a hole in it." This is the same man who discovered the 90-mile find. Owing to the general public getting an inkling of the find the enterprising prospector was robbed of his reward before he could secure himself, his share of that valuable find only being some six ounces. Hence the extreme canefulness on this occasion. You, my city readers, have you ever thought of what a successful prospector's life really consists? I'll wager you have no more idea than of what the man in the moon is like. Let me describe the present one. Tall and strongly built, with a resolute, devil-may-care appearance, to which the want of water adds an expressiveness otherwise unattainable, able to walk miles under a sweltering sun or ride through a dry stage without turning a hair. An absolute knowledge of bush lore, and a nose which can smell water 15 miles away by the clock. A face you might use as an emery paper, and a vocabulary whose expressiveness and range adds an important part to a very solid and ready fist. This is the man who along with his mates has discovered two rich patches of gold in the centre of a ghastly desert, and who now stands waiting at the warden's office.

The registration is at last un fait accompli, and as the notice goes up on the board he tells a few of us who have got wind of the find where and what it is:

"Seventy miles from Coolgardie, steering as nearly N. W. as damn it, and you will come out at a small soakage. which may or may not have water in it when you get there. I do not know what gold there is outside our pegs, as I did not have time to prospect owing

downwards; how they send the blood coursing through your veins. Seventy miles, with only the chance of getting a drink at the end. Why, we would tramp it twice over, if it only were our luck to peg a claim with such a show. Thanks to the courtesy of an esteemed friend of mine, my two mater and myself start off as soon as the route is given us, armed with 20 gallons

water, rations for a fortnight, and last but not least a camel. This paper deals with the rush, but had I space and opportunity what beauties could I not point out in this ungainly-looking beast. We are off amongst the first ten-but what can have happened? Hundreds of tents were scattered around the hillsides not half half an hour since. Gone! vanished! And in their place are several drays, wagons, and carts loading up with miners' swags for the new El Dorado. Do they know what is ahead of them? Yes! there is that rumor which started an hour since. "Frost, the finder of the Ninety, has come to town for fresh reward claim, and has brought a couple of thousand ounces of alluvial. What mater if the water is doubtful, and there are seventy long, weary miles to be tramped before the grounds is reached? Nothing. The gold is there, and some of it may be for us, so let us go." Oh, the sorrylooking, poor horses which have to drag these same swags and tucker over the bush road yet unformed. Some them can hardly stand up, and would certainly be too poor for any knacger's shop; but hitch them, put some water in the tank and away we go, first having collected 30s, a swag, for your knowing teamster always has his fare in advance. His horses may be only able to drag the swags a fourth of the way; that is your risk, and does not concern bim; he has been paid his fares in advance. What mysterious influence is at work all over the worked-out alluvial flats? For four miles round Coolgardie men come flocking in, and yet no one has been seen to send the word round. There they are, however. Swags, tucker and dishes ready for the road at five minutes' notice, and all eager to be off. What a golden harvest the storekeepers are reaping, as every man, some thousand in all, must take a week's rations with him, and the storekeepers do not know the name

ent circumstances.

Away we go with our camel under full

sail, and well does the good ship Bungo

olight. You will say that this should stop the rush. No, dear reader; the last man is as keen to tramp on to his luck as was the first, and still they push on. On my way back from the rush scores of "tick." The teamsters have electwere met with to whom I told the ofted to go round by a circuitous route, repeated tale-no gold; water almost which some one has told them is nearer dried up; von had better turn back. No from the water to the field by 20 miles. use; on they go with the gold greed The trusting nature of the guileless strong upon them and firm in their bebushman is beautifully exemplified in lief that their luck will pull them this instance. No one knows who actthrough. Some will never return, and the others will return tired and footsore said so, and that was quite sufficient. and poorer in pocket. Too much praise Off they go, from 20 to 50 with each carnot be given to the water supply deteam, only to find when they get to partment in Coolgardie, who, when the the water that they are further off than reports of the privations suffered reachwhen they started away. What mated them, hired teams and bought water Gold is ahead of them; their to send out to the perishing and thirsty beings who were struggling back to civilization and water. Many is the life these tanks of water will save, so. with a thousand blessings on the head

carry us. Leaving in the cool of the away on those people who think that to evening, with a glorious moon we tramp on for twenty miles before calling a All people engaged in pastoral pur- hourly halts for refreshments, thirty Argus.

In went our pegs and to work we went, only to find that our ship had not yet arrived, and the gold was as unor stay the rush of a human crowd is getatable as if locked up in the Melbourne mint. Although our claim was returning to my camp after a hard close to the prospectors', after working day's tramp over scorched hills and like niggers for three days, dry-blowing rocky ridges prospecting for a ridge till our fungs gave out and the roofs of our heads were nearly bursting, all the I met a pal, who whispered in my gold we could get only amounted to ear the magic words, "a new rush." To some 5 dwt. All one's former experiences of gold-mining are upset by what tor was a matter of a very short time, is to be met with in western Australia. indeed, but to extract the necessary in- In this instance it seems as if a spout formation from this astute party was of gold had been shot up from the Several 1 oz. and 2 oz. slugs were pickwas the sole prop of an aged mother who ed up on the surface within a radius was blind and deaf and paralyzed in of four miles by men out "speeking," both legs he expressed sympathy and a very different operation to the exchange business of that name.

In the prospectors' reward claim-500 feet by 50 feet-the gold at the upper end of the small gully was deposited in a red, sandy soil covered with a wiry grass not unlike kangaroo grass, and at the botom end of the claim a large ironstone bar ran at right angles across the claim. Below this bar no gold worth speaking of has been found. The sinking varies from two feet to two inches, and the richest patches have been taken out from alongside the bar. When first discovered the gully was covered with furze and jamwood scrub, varied with bastard mulga and quondong trees. Could anything more unlike a golden gully be described? On either latures to extinguish a system of farm side of the gully the ridges are covered with ironstone pebbles and small boulders of diorite thrown off from the solid. Some two chains away a good-looking when we disposed of the seignorial tenquartz reef can be traced a distance on ures of Lower Canada. Here was a the surface, but careful testing and naplping fails to show a single color of the precious metal. It is evident from this that it was not from this reef that the around him. He received not merely his gold has been shed, but the great problem to be solved is where does the gold come from and where does it go to? It may seem incredible, but nevertheless is a fact, that all the payable gold is within the prospectors' pegs, 500 feet by 50 feet, and it has baffled the skill no easy matter, for it was recognized of a thousand expert diggers to get that the seigneurs, as well as the culmore than colors within two miles of tivators, had rights that called for rethe claim. We give it up and take cognition. Parliament settled the quesa couple of days' prospecting round some tion satisfactorily to all by capitalizing distance from the find, hoping we may light on some other gully, only to meet eurs, and allowing the occupier to buy fresh disappointments, as not even a the seigneur out at this figure. The next color rewards our efforts.

In the meantime the diggers have struggled through and are giving the earth a great shaking up. Some thou-sands of holes are bottomed, but nothing is discovered, and after a week's trial the field is unanimously dubbed a duffer.

What a change is now visible in the one-time sanguine digger. Disappointed he is, and sullen accordingly, and he looks around for some one to vent his gers to rush the prospectors' ground. Quoth one of these bu t right that these prospectors should be allowed to hold all the gold in their claim after reporting the field, whilst we can't raise a color? "So the black breath of would-be murder and robbery goes round, but the good men and true are too strong for the blackguards, and they retire for a while, baffied but not scotched.

What pitiful tales, too, are constantly ing along the track dying for want of water and food. Many of these poor got alike thirst and hunger. But expressure. Down they drop in their tracks with parched tongue, glazed eye, swollen lips, bleeding feet. Some were found and rescued by kind hands, and generous hands often gave to some poor parched wretch the last drop of one; these facts will not be forgotten you gladly suffered in his extremity! that his mouth has to be pried open and water gently trickled down his burning throat, discovered off the track by some 'speckers' under a bush where he had lain down to die. Uglier rumors still keep coming in from the men who went on the circuitous route, hoping to make the distances shorter for water. As I said before, they found they were further off than when they started, but then the gold glamor was still on and they marched on. Half way through the track some one remarked that there was some good water over there somewhere, and the usual crop of idiots started out to look for this, "somewhere," and will probably never reach there till Gabriel wakens them a year or two hence.

News has gone in that the rush is duffer and that the men are in a bad that planned the scheme, let us ring down the curtain on Frost's Rush, and trust that this description of a rush in Westeen Australia may not be thrown where the curtain on Prosts Rush, and slap to the royal back and exclaimed "Prince, don't you wish you was governor of Missouri?"—Washington Post.

come here means a fortune and independence.-G. C. M'C. in Melbourne

Landlerds in Canada. 1871, whereas in 1891 twenty-one per cent were tenants. In Quebec the increase has been in about the same ratio. There are 19,079 tenants there now, against 7,895 twenty years ago. The other provinces show a similar increase in the tenants, while Prince Edward has added to the number of owners by 1,500 and has decreased the tenants twenty-two. There are now only 813 tenant farmers in the little island.

It is important to observe that the

conditions which obtain here have their influence also in the neighboring States. There the freehold owner is giving way to the tenant. Frequently it is said that the farm mortgages across the line are lower than those of Canada. This is not true of all States; and where it is true it seems that one factor in the apparently better position of affairs is the circumstance that many a farmer, while not the mortgagor, is the tenant of a wealthy owner who has not found it necessary to look for a loan. The growth of what is termed landlordism in the United States is, indeed, attracting a great deal of attention, and in many quarters the opinion is entertained that some form of legislation may be necessary in order to help the actual worker on the land in his struggle for ownership. We are not in this position yet. But, with twenty-one per cent of the Ontario farms under rent, and with the tenancy system extending, it appears quite probable that in process of time we shall approach it. Meanwhile, it is important to observe that Canada has twice already come to the relief of tenants, and that at this moment there is a strong invitation to one of our legisrental that flourishes in a distant part of the country. Our first exploit in the way of abolishing the landlord was made peculiar system, The seigneur was practically a baron, or lord, who drew stipulated sums from the cultivators annual rental, but, in addition, a large proportion, one-twelfth possibly, of the amount that was paid in the event of a transfer of the property from one landowner to another. The destruction of

given to some of our English friends, who leased it to the islanders for farming purposes at a rate per acre. In this particular instance the landlord plan was aggravated by the evil of which Ireland has complained, namely, absenteeism. When confederation was mooted the islanders saw in the union with Canada an opportunity to rid themselves of their masters. They seized the chance, Canada assisted in the financial part of the ill-humor on; for a rich grop of blackguards have found their way to Goolguardie, and some of them are here. The
worst characters are very active, trying
to promote a rod-up amongst the digsecept the figure, and when they had of Cape Colony, has £30,000 worth this day the farmers have been clearing up their indebtedness on the instalmen plan. It is rather remarkable that while these successful efforts have been made in the east to relieve the tiller of the soil, the islands of the Gulf, known as the Magdalens, should have been overlcoked. These islands, so far away from us, are beautiful spots, thickly populated and fairly prosperous, But coming into the camp of men found ly- they belong to a certain Col. Coffin, now living in France, whose immediate ancestor secured them as a grant from wretches actually left Coolgardie with a the crown for his conduct during the quart of water in a water bag and all revolutionary war. It was the custom the tucker they had was under their of those days to reward the brave with belts before they started. Buoyed up slices, of territory in distant parts, so with the hope of getting gold, they for that when the land should be occupied the workers thereon might become conhausted nature can only stand a certain tributers to the fortunes of the gallant possessor, his heirs and assigns for ever. The honest Acadians, living on the Magdalens, have worked well for the Coffin family. But they have just intimated to the legislature of Quebec that the family, although owning much water he had been hoarding for his own land, declines to pay upon its property use. Can heroism be greater or self- the regular taxation, and threatens to denial be more noble? Go on, generous raise all the rents unless exemption or a very great reduction is conceded. Unwhen the time comes and the last trum der these circumstances the islanders pet call waken to life again the man want Quebec to buy out Col. Coffin, who is a dead weight to them, and to set Here is one poor wretch so far gone them up in business as proprietors. There is justice in the island proposi tion. It seems ridiculous that a gentle man residing at Boulogne, and drawing from this side of the ocean a large in come for doing nothing, should be able

the annual rental payable to the seign

case which arose was that of Prince Edward Island. This island had been

to resist taxation, These land troubles and the settle ments so far reached with reference to them indicate that we are quite able in this country to deal with any other lifficulty of the same kind, when, in the course of human events, it happens to arise. That a difficulty is imminent there is no reason to apprehend; but census figures show that tenants are increasing in a greater ratio than the owners.-Toronto Mail.

A Missouri Governor. "Out in my state," said a Missouri ongressman, "we used to have a governor by the name of Stewart. This was way back when I was a boy, In those days everybody was accustomed to drink whiskey, and Stewart had entirely yielded to the habits of his day. They tell how Stewart, among others, dy of Williamsburg, Pa., was killed while was once entertaining the Prince of Wales on the occasion many years ago when that aristocrat, then a callow youth, visited this country. They gave great ball in Wales' honor in St. Louis. Stewart came down from Jefferson City to do credit to it. Our governor in the course of the evening be- the dynamite exploded. came very happy, very proud, not to say enthusiastic. He and the Prince were stationed on a little platform raised for them at one side of the hall. as such only a reliable blood purifier can So stationed, the beauty and brilliancy and blue blood of St. Louis swept by them in dazzling review. The spectacle elevated Stewart's feelings several notches. His bosom swelled. Finally, sumption. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla bein a tremendous impulse born of glow and glory, he administered a mighty the royal back and exclaimed

GENERAL DISPATCHES. News in Brief From Various Parts of the

London, Dec. 28.-A dispatch from Paris to the St. James Gazette says that the wine growers in the south of France are so over glutted with their produce that they offer wine at one penny per quart, but fail to obtain that price. The splendid vintage has made wine a drug in the market. New casks cost. more than the wine needed to fill them. The dispatch adds that three thousand wine growers in the Montpelier district are preparing a protest against merchants supplying the wine shops of Paris with manufactured wines when the genuine article is so cheap. A great meeting of the growers is about to be held at Nimes for the purpose of calling attention to

the scandal of selling counterfeit wines. London, Dec. 28.—The financial editor of the Westminster Gazette says this afternoon, in an editorial on the a Fairs of the Atchison railway system: fully recognize that Mr. Reinhart, as president of a railway company standing in a precarious position, may find it nec essary to be very reticent in dealing with an interview on the position of the company, yet we feel that a man making such misstatements as appear in the report of the position of the company is not entitled to the confidence of the shareholders. We have the welcome information that steps are to be taken today to form a committee to protect the interests of the London bondholders. The names of those undertaking the task will represent the largest English interests." Prague, Dec. 28.-It was expected that

the opening of the diet to-day would be made the occasion by some of the young Czechs members for creating a disturbance, but the demeanor of the house was very pacific, and there was no demonstration of any kind. The young Czechs formally laid before the house a proposal that the extraordinary measure adopted by the imperial government in its treatment of Bohemia should be abolished.

London, Dec. 28.-The Italian bark Cavalier Luigi, Captain Dilierty, at Lynn from San Francisco, reports that she was in a gale November 30, when 200 miles from Falmouth, during which she lost several sails. The bank rolled heavily and her cargo shifted, giving her a had list. It was found necessary to jettison 400 bags of wheat to get her on an even

London, Dec. 28.-The attacks made by Henry Labouchere in Truth and in parliamentary speeches upon the conduct of the South African Charter-Company, in their campaign against the Matabele, have moved the company provide the house of commons with list of their shareholders. This list will be issued soon as parliamentary papers. Contrary to general expectation, the list contains the following names members of parliament: Sir Charles Dilke, Radical; Thomas Gibson Bowles, Tory: Ashmead Bartlett Bur-dett-Coutts, Conservative; Charles V. Conybeare, Radical; Sir Thomas Suther land, Liberal-Unionist, and Alexander hand, Liberal-Unionist, and Alexander McArthur, a government whip. Together they have but £8,000 worth of shares. Most of the shareholders have invested only small sums. Among them are Mr. Schnadhurst, the great Liberal organizer, a host of Jews and not a few foreigners. The Duke of Abercorn and Duke of Fife are among the heaviest shareholders. Premier Ceell Rhodes, of Cape Colors and 2000 weeks. 000 worth.

London, Dec. 29 .- A dispatch from Cape Town says native runners from Fort Salisbury have brought confirmation of the reports of the annihilation of Captain Wilson's forces. They say the captain was surrounded by Matabele on December 8th, and that not a man of

the invaders escaped.

London, Dec. 28.—The Hamburg correspondent of the Central News says. Prince Bismarck has been confined to his bed by a cold since Dec. 26th. He caught the cold on Christmas day, when he exposed himself to the moist air of the park, despite the warnings of his physicians. He is said to be making fair progress towards recovery. Schweninger is satisfied that he will be quite well in a few days.

Madrid, Dec. 28.—General commander-in-chief at Melilla, has been appointed special envoy to the Sultan to arrange with him the terms of settlement between Morocco and Spain. He will start for Tangier early in January. The bulk of the Spanish troops now at Melilla will leave camp forthwith but will be massed at strategic points along the southern coast of Spain and the north coast of Africa pending the final settlement. One of the African positions to be occupied by a large force is Ceuta.

London, Dec. 28.-Major Johnson, who arrived here recently from Mashonaland, thinks that the lack of native reports of the disaster to Captain Wilson's party s a hopeful sign. He thinks Captain Wilson's men exhausted their ammunition and thus were prevented from pursuing Lobengula far from the Shangani. As they must have had several wounded, he argues, they must have been unable to get back over the river. They were likely to choose the route on which they would have little fighting, and Major Johnson believes this choice would have confined Wilson to the Fort Salisbury or Fort Charter route. As each fort is some 220 miles from Shangani, he would not be likely to strike either road before

the end of next week. London, ec. 28.-The Scottish Liberal association has adopted an address to the Right Hon. Mr. Gladstone, endorsing bis policy and declaring their belief that the house of lords will ultimately be compelled to yield to the people's will

regard to home rule for Ireland. Altoona, Pa., Dec. 29.-Miles Kennesetting off a dynamite blast at the Juanita stone quarries, 20 miles south of here yesterday afternoon. In company with two other men he had lighted the fuse and got a safe distance away, but fearing it had failed to catch properly, went back to examine it, and when very near

Catarrh in the flead Is undoubtedly a disease of the blood, and effect a perfect and permanent cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best blood purifier, and fore it is too late.

HOOD'S PILLS do not burge, poin or gripe but act promptly, easily and effect-