

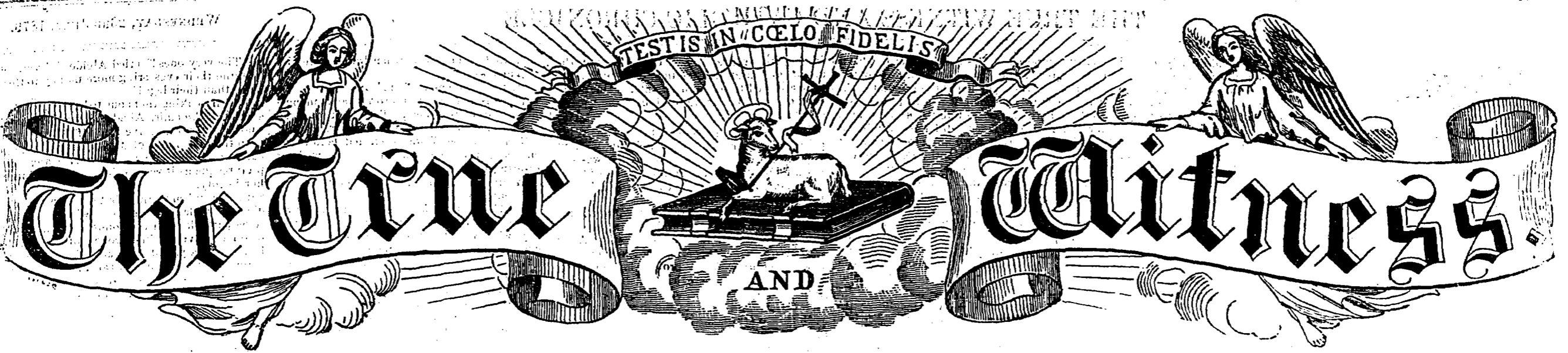
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CATHOLIC AND PROTESTANT WITNESS

VOL. XXIX.—NO. 49.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1879.

TERMS: \$1.50 per annum in advance.

United States. The city or town of Poughkeepsie, New York, rejoices in the possession of a stingy club.

A Florida lady writes: "Do you ask me if I was ever comfortable? Oh, no! I still sigh for the unattainable."

A New York lady writes: "If I could have my way, every smoker should marry a smoker or live alone for ever."

A negro man in Union Springs (Ala.) recently died from the effects of eating thirteen hard-boiled eggs while intoxicated.

Two coloured children living on Col. Ledbetter's plantation, near Wadesboro, N. C., died soon after eating snake eggs, which they found in the woods and cooked, supposing them to be partridge eggs.

The divorce laws of Connecticut promote the amenities of domestic life. At Willimantic the other day a man went to a funeral and sat between his two wives; and if he had sent to Danielsonville he could have a third one.

The Richmond, Va., Christian Advocate says:—An old barn in the mountain section of North Carolina, calling itself a college, and run by people who had better be "worming tobacco, has conferred the degree of D. D. upon a village insurance agent."

At the sportsmen's convention in Rochester, Seth Green exhibited two California mountain trout, which had grown from spawn deposited by him in the head waters of the Genesee thirteen months ago, and taken from the same source. The weight of each was about four ounces, and they were three times the size of our trout at the same age. They weigh, when full grown, about two pounds each.

Ritualism. A prosecution for Ritualistic practices was before Lord Penzance on the 11th ult. The defendant was the Rev. S. F. Green, rector of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Milus Flatting, who was charged with a variety of offences against the laws ecclesiastical committed during the celebration of holy communion. The offences were those which have formed the ground of most of the Ritualistic prosecutions, but there was one novel charge, that of washing the communion cup after the celebration of the communion. The defendant was also charged with placing a large brass cross on a ledge over the holy table. After hearing evidence his lordship found all the charges proved, except the last one, which was withdrawn, and directed the defendant to be admonished, to remove the brass cross, and to pay the costs of the proceedings.

Home Rule. The Irish home rulers are getting obstructive again. The session is drawing to a close, and the general election is not far off. What concession the home rulers are to get from the government they must get at once. No one can justify the tumult which now and then they create in the house of commons, or uphold the violent means they take to prevent the transaction of business. At the same time it must be borne in mind that the only means by which a minority of a section of the House can prevent what it deems its rights from being overridden is by adopting and carrying out a policy of obstruction. The question is really not whether the home rulers are in the right or in the wrong but whether they believe themselves to be in the right. That they believe themselves to be in the right is proved by their sincerity. Yet home rule for Ireland is a dream.—Toronto Telegram.

The Shooting at Wimbledon. In the 300 yards competition for the Albert prize, Milton Farrow, the American, made the highest possible score.

In the 600 yards range for the Albert prize, Col. Fenton, of Lanca-shire, scored 34, and Milton Farrow, the American, 33; taking the result at the 200 and 600 yards ranges together, Farrow and Fenton are ties, heading the other competitors by one point. The result now depends on the shooting at 900 yards.

Frank Hyde, the American, made 33 at 600 yards.

In the first stage of the competition for the Albert prize, Rigby, of the Irish Rifle association, scored 100, and Milton Farrow, American, 97. Colonel Fenton, English, won. In the Curtis and Harvey prize, Frank Hyde, American, and an Englishman tied for second prize, which they divide, taking 214 each. In the Whitely competition Hyde only obtained 61 prize.

Only the first stage, namely, 200, 600 and 900 yards' ranges of the competition for the Albert prize will be decided to-day. The second stage, 1,000 yards' range, will be decided on Wednesday.

London, July 21.—Six prizes in the Whitely competition, at Wimbledon, have been pooled and equally divided among the ten competitors who made the highest possible scores. Hyde is one of the band; his name is sixth on the list.

In the shooting at 600 yards for the Albert prize, Lieutenant Craik and Lieutenant Colonel Gibson, Canadians, made a score of 33 each. In the contest for the prize given by Messrs. Pigeon, Wilkes and Lawrence, Lieutenant Adams, Canadian, and G. Hyde, American, scored 35 each. In the Robin Hood contest, Privates Harris and Bell and Lieutenant Gibson, Canadians, won prizes.

Imitation meerschaum pipes are now manufactured from potatoes in France. A peeled potato is placed in sulphuric acid and water, in the proportion of eight parts of the former to one hundred of the latter. It remains in this liquid thirty-six hours to blacken, is dried with blotting paper and submitted to a certain pressure, when it becomes a material that can be readily carved. The counterfeit is said to be excellent. An imitation ivory sufficiently hard for billiard balls, can be made by still greater pressure. A resemblance of coral is obtained by treating carrots in the same manner.

The Pope. Pope Leo rises early, and, after his devotions, gives himself up to study until the hour set for audiences or assembling of the congregations over which he presides. Although in delicate health, he works hard, and makes his household do the same. Like the majority of Italians of southern Italy, the Pope has only one regular repast a day, at about one o'clock. He is an enemy to the delicacies of the table, and his fare is much more meagre than that of many of his curates. He eats boiled mush, which takes the place of soup, a little boiled or roasted meat, rarely vegetables, cheese made of goats' milk, and drinks ordinary wine. Even on the day of his election to the Papacy he went back the roast beef given to him, and asked in its place a second plate of soup.

Art of Printing Fostered by the Church. When the art of printing was invented, years before the so-called reformation, the church was prompt to appreciate its value and to utilize its services. It was the Popes who assisted the first printers, the workmen of Faust and Schœffer, on their removal to Rome. The first printing-press set up in Paris was at the Sorbonne. The first to patronize Caxton in England was Thomas Milling, Archbishop of Hereford and Abbot of Westminster, in which abbey Caxton established his printing office. The earliest printing-press in Italy was in the monastery of St. Scholastica, Subiaco, the productions of which are much sought for on account of their great beauty. In 1474 a book was printed by the Augustinian monks in the monastery of Rheingau. In 1480 a printing press was set up in the English Abbey of St. Alban's, and another in the Abbey of Tavistock.

Poisoned by Revenue Stamps. (From the Birmingham Republican.)

Ex-Mayor Butler has been sick for a week and confined to his house in consequence of being seriously poisoned about his face and hands by handling government revenue stamps used on cigar boxes. On Saturday, the 28th of June, while the weather was very hot, and he was perspiring freely, he stamped and cancelled the stamps on a large number of cigar boxes. Green dust flew from the stamps and covered his hands and wrists, and a handkerchief used by him for wiping his face and neck also became filled with the dust. The result was a severe and deep poisoning wherever the dust touched. He appeared to be better last evening, but there was evidence of poison breaking out on one ankle, showing that it was spreading through his system. Other cases of poisoning in a similar manner have been reported in the public prints. Ex-Alderman Jackson, of the revenue office in this city, has been troubled for about a year with a skin disease resembling closely the poisoned surface of Mr. Butler.

Italy the Paradise of Assassins and Thieves. The following is the translation of an article which appeared lately in the *Ran-fulla*, Italian journal, reproduced in the *Gazette di Venezia* of June 5, under the title "Statistiche Nuove."

According to our calculations, which may be depended on, in our Italy, (the young man, as it is called, there have occurred during the first ninety days of this year 545 effected assassinations. These were the greater crimes during this period. But there were also during the same period 1,409 serious cases of wounding, and 7,015 light cases of the same, which makes 8,424 cases of stabbing and wounding, and produces an average of 93 a day, without reckoning the first 95. The infanticides announced to 70; not one a day. Robberies of the person amounted to 847, of which 15 were accompanied by assassination. There were 100 cases of larceny. There were 11,325 effected robberies, and 1,052 attempted but not effected. That makes 12,377 in the short space of 90 days, about 130 per diem. Our readers may add to this list 3,000,000 fr. (£120,000) loss to the general public caused by the manoeuvres of the vast army of thieves which inhabit our 'bel paese.' Now, as it may please our readers to know in which part of Italy they may stand a better or worse chance of being forwarded to the other world either by knife or ball or otherwise, we will give with round numbers the names of the provinces where assassinations more or less prevail. We calculate, then, that there is one assassination, to every 12,000 inhabitants in Sicily, to every 13,000 in the province of Rome, to every 16,000 in the Neapolitan States to every 25,000 in the island of Sardinia, to every 34,000 in Umbria and the Marches, to every 49,000 in the Emilia, to every 54,000 in Tuscany, to every 77,000 in Piedmont and Liguria, to every 100,000 in Lombardy, and to every 122,000 in the Veneto. So, dear readers, let us all go and settle in the Veneto."

Germany and the Money from France. In 1870 Germany waged a mighty war with France—and what famine can vie with war in destructiveness to wealth? Think of the multitudes of men whom it converts from producers into consumers only! War replaces nothing that it destroys; impoverishment is its inevitable offspring. But did not the indemnity make all right for Germany? What might not £220,000,000 in the way of remedy? Everything, if only they had reached Germany in the shape of goods of useful wealth, to replace as capital what had been consumed. But what could be available for the relieving of German distress? The currency of Germany was not deficient, and the new gold could be applied to no restoring process. It could not be turned into wheels for moving machinery, nor become food and clothing for a laboring distressed people. So long as it remained in Germany, all that it could accomplish was to put material wealth into different hands, and this it could do and did in very mischievous ways. Far better would it have been if it had been locked up and hoarded, if it was bound to remain in Germany.

A large portion of this gold was applied to military purposes, to the building of fortresses. Their cost was enormous; they consumed without reproducing, precisely as the American railroads, with this difference, however, on the bad side, that in the end the railroads will repay their cost and be permanent increasers of the national wealth. Nor was this all the harm that the indemnity gold did. Another portion of the government lent to speculators, who retained it within the country. They bought German goods in abundance; prices rose, brilliant profits were realized, and the same fatal tale was repeated. Luxurious consumption spread; instead of restoring what the war had destroyed by parsimony, prodigality magnified the disaster, and the French gold wore the appearance of a clear contrivance devised by France for avenging her reverses.—*Bonny Price in North American Review.*

Yellow Fever. Among the reports at Memphis of late regarding the precautions of yellow fever, it was stated that twenty thousand loads of street, sewer and sink garbage had been carted to barges and dumped into the Mississippi from February to June. This was a loss of twenty thousand valuable loads of manure to the neighboring fields. Why not have sent the garbage to a railroad depot for transportation, and charged the farmers a small sum to cover the cost of freight? They would readily have taken it. Memphis is not alone in the wastage of manure. Other cities are equally foolish.

Anti-Rent. The anti-rent agitation in Ireland is increasing. A few days ago, at a public meeting in county Galway, a speech was made by Mr. Malachi O'Sullivan to fourteen thousand persons. They had come, he said, to assert with no uncertain voice that the land of Ireland belonged to the people of Ireland, and not to a few men, or to men who never saw the soil of Ireland. He mentioned a case of a man who had not a penny, but who bought an estate with borrowed money and then raised the rents to enable him to pay for it. He complained that owing to the land jobbers a farmer could not buy meat for himself or his family, or the ordinary necessities of life. How, he asked, were they to get rid of this system? They must have a system of peasant proprietors. Three cheers were then given for the French revolution and for the Irish republic. He told them that they must save the people and take the sharing into their own hands.

The Toronto Exhibition. The forthcoming Toronto exhibition has attracted attention in a region as remote as Manitoba. An effort is being made in Winnipeg to have a display of the products of that province made at our exhibition, as well as at the provincial show. It is justly urged that the exhibits would thereby receive more general attention. To effectively secure this result, it is suggested that a large and prominent space should be allotted to a Manitoba display at the show in this city. Such a display would no doubt prove an attractive feature of September's gathering, and the suggestion is worthy of consideration at the hands of the committee of management.—*Mail.*

The Wonders of Science. (Detroit Free Press.)

It is curious how narrow-minded some men are, and how little they care about subjects calculated to broaden and benefit their mental faculties. Such a man was half asleep on a bench at the Union Depot yesterday, when a very tall stranger with a very short linen duster on, sat down beside him and said: "Have you calculated the pressure per square inch which you exert on this bench?" The sleepy man scowled as he looked up, and then turned away as if he didn't want to hear any more.

"Do you know," continued linen duster, "whether it's dead weight or force of gravitation which permits you to rest on this bench?" "No sir," was the emphatic answer.

"What is the attractive power of earth? What force is exerted by the law of gravitation on feet the size of yours? Let us figure a moment."

"I don't want to hear you talk," snapped the other as he sat up. "I'm waiting for a train."

"So'm I," said linen duster, "and that opens a subject for a new thought. Do you know the weight of air displaced by a train moving at the rate of thirty miles an hour?"

"No, sir, nor I don't care! I'm in no mood for talking."

"Suppose," remarked linen duster as he squinted his left eye at the man, "that you are walking at the rate of six miles an hour, do you wish to know what pressure the air exerts upon your forward movement? Lend me your pencil and I will figure."

"I won't do it; and I tell you again I don't want to be talked to!" was the fierce reply.

"Do you know how long it would take a locomotive to reach the moon, running at the rate of a mile a minute?" softly asked Ipan duster.

"See here, I'll knock your head off if you don't go away from me."

"You sir, weigh 165 pounds and have well-developed muscle; but do you know how much force is exerted in knocking down a human being, and the atmospheric pressure to be overcome, before your fist reaches his face?"

"I've stood your sneer just long enough, and now you leave or I'll mop the ground with you!" shouted the narrow-minded man as he jumped up and spit on his hands.

"And don't you care to know that the heat of the sun is 256,000 times—?" "No, sir! no, sir!" "Or that the moon exercises an influence—?" "No, sir—go off—I don't care—go away—you're a liar and a fraud!"

The man with the linen duster withdrew a few feet to lean against the wall, and the other went back to his narrow-minded and selfish interests. While the latter dozed and thought of nothing higher than ham and eggs, the former picked up an old nail and softly figured out the distance travelled by a father's arm in giving his son an old-fashioned whaling.

Mining in Canada. The mining of precious metals is being more vigorously prosecuted in Canada than for some time previously, and gold and silver are being found in new localities. The Nova Scotia and British Columbia gold mines are being more fully worked, while additional energy is being infused into the silver mining industry along the shores of Lake Superior. Silver has recently been discovered on the line of the Canada Southern railway. Gold has been taken in paying quantities from the bed of the north branch of the Saskatchewan river. It comes down from the mountain with high water, and lodges on the bars or any rocky point where the main current strikes. When the water falls so that the bars and points are nearly dry, the miners get the gold. Some of them take out as high as \$15 per day, but the average is about \$5 per day; less than that will not pay, as provisions are very high in that remote section of country.—*Mail.*

Curious and Scientific. Bamboo shoots are used as an article of diet in Japan. At a certain stage of their growth they are said to be so nourishing as to rival even cauliflower and asparagus.

The Engineer states that an invention has been patented by the late chief mechanic of the small-arms manufactory at Steyer. It consists of an apparatus by which an ordinary breech-loading rifle can be temporarily converted into a repeating arm. The device holds 10 cartridges, and it can be carried by the soldier in his pocket. It can be fitted on the rifle in a moment, and the 10 rounds can be fired as rapidly as the same number of cartridges from any magazine rifle.

Mr. Edward Solly makes the following communication to *Nature*: "On Thursday, June 12, at 11.30 in the morning, a remarkable shower of rain fell over London, which might almost be described as 'effervescent'; the drops while falling appeared to be colorless and perfectly transparent, but on striking against any solid substance they became milky, and on close examination it was evident that this cloudy appearance was caused by a number of very minute air-bubbles, which rapidly increased in size and then burst."

Besides the improved methods of transportation which will be used in conveying the materials for the new Eddystone lighthouse, and the admirable apparatus which will be placed in it for diffusing its warning light, there is sufficient in the process of construction itself to show the great progress made in light-house engineering since the present tower was made by Smeaton. In Smeaton's tower there are 636 stone joggles, 1,800 oak trenails, 4,570 pairs of oak wedges, 8 circular floor chairs, and 226 iron clamps. In modern rock towers scarcely any such appliances are used, though composition metal bolts, slit and wedged at both ends, fasten down the foundation courses. Now the system of dove-tailing the stones into each other is so complete, and modern quick-setting cements so excellent, that the work when put together is nearly as homogeneous as solid granite.

White bricks are manufactured from common red clays at Hull, England. A cheap material, chiefly magnesian limestone reduced to a powder by being burned and slacked, is ground into the common clay. This mixture is passed through a series of mixing and grinding mills, and then falls into the molds of a powerful steam pressing machine, and is thence laid on the delivery-table, a complete and almost dry pressed brick, which when burned in the kiln produces a white brick. The ingredients added to the clay are stated to absorb about 40 per cent. of the moisture found in the natural clay, and the grinding is so close and complete that the mixture is thoroughly amalgamated. The change effected in the color of the red clay on being burned is due to the presence of the substance added to it. The oxide of iron combines with the silica to form silicate of iron.

The frequency of accidents resulting from misplaced switches has led to an invention for giving the locomotive engineer the entire control of all the switches on the line, and so obviating the necessity of switchmen, with their tendencies to carelessness. Projecting from the engine, in front of the cow-catcher, is a short, strong steel lever, which by a suitable arrangement of rods and gearing, is so connected that the engineer, standing in the cab, can move it from one side to the other at pleasure. The movable rails of the switch are connected with a pin projecting upward from the track, so arranged as to catch in the engine lever one way or the other can open or close the switch. The objection to the device is, that it requires the train to come to a full stop before each switch, occasioning a slight loss of time. Yet by many this would be regarded as an advantage, for if every train were obliged to stop at the switches, there would be very few accidents from carelessness in placing them.

Mr. James Peterson, of Toronto, has received from the firm of The May & Co., wholesale dealers in fancy dry goods, Montreal, and Toronto, the remaining partners, Messrs. Richard Wolf and Frederick A. May, of Montreal, the business under the old name.

Cannibalism in the Far West. (From the Winnipeg Free Press.)

A most horrible tale comes to us from the Far West—a tale of cannibalism and murder so sickening in its details that we doubt if its equal was ever heard of. The story, as told in a private letter from Fort Saskatchewan, under date of June 27th, the writer of which is a thoroughly reliable person, is as follows: It appears that rumors have been floating around for some time past regarding the cannibalistic practices of an Indian, and these reports assumed such a shape that the authorities took cognizance of them and succeeded in arresting the suspected party. The letter goes on to say: "They have an Indian in jail here for eating his wife and four children, who died of starvation—at least he said they did; but it is suspected that the redskin murdered some of them himself. Capt. Gagnon, Dr. Herchner, and three mounted police went out to examine the remains the other day, taking the supposed murderer with them as guide. He led them a long way around—on a blind lead as it were—but finally the party stumbled on the camp when he least expected it. They returned to-day (7th) with a bag full of bones and four skulls with the flesh off them. The doctor said they had been boiled. The bones were broken and the marrow taken out, and the skulls were also smashed in and the brains extracted. The culprit was taken before the colonel in the afternoon and was shown one of the skulls. He took it in his hand and nonchalantly turning it round and round remarked that it was his daughter's, and the brute actually smacked his lips! They are going out to have another examination, it being suspected that there are more bodies to be heard of yet."

Pope Leo's Irish Schoolmates. Mr. Tobias Kirby, the venerable rector of the Irish college, Rome, and a classmate and competitor of Giovanni Pecci, now Leo XIII., gloriously reigning, sends the following interesting letter to Father C. P. Mesban, the well-known Irish historian:—

"Yesterday I had the honor of an audience of His Holiness, at which I had the pleasure to lay at his sacred feet your three most interesting works, which His Holiness was pleased to accept with great pleasure. He looked over them with great interest, and fixed his eye particularly on the Latin verses at pp. 114, 115, of the 'Geraldines,' which he read through. He expressed his regret that you did not publish the Latin text of the 'Geraldines,' as it would have been a comfort to him to have it along with the English translations. I also gave him your letter, which His Holiness opened in my presence and read to the end. He smiled when you spoke of the school days in the Roman college, and said he has a distinct recollection of one of the Irish students, and mentioned 'Quinn, Andrew,' (now parish priest of Athy). His Holiness authorized me to convey to you his thanks for your valuable gift, and his Apostolic benediction. His Holiness greatly admired the beautiful binding of your books, as we all did in the college. In our library we have the 'Flight of the Earle,' 'Franciscans,' 'Geraldines,' 'Marchese's Painters and Sculptors,' and 'Confederation of Kilkenny.' His Holiness authorized me to convey to the firm of the Messrs. Duffy his Apostolic blessing in consideration of their great merits in printing and circulating so many useful Catholic works."

To Save the Apparently Drowned. As this is the season of drownings and narrow escapes from drowning, the deaths by this cause would be much less numerous if the following rules, which are essentially those circulated by the royal humane society, were familiar to all bathing masters:

1. To maintain a free entrance of air into the windpipe: Cleanse the mouth and nostrils; open the mouth; draw forward the patient's tongue and keep it forward; and elastic band over the tongue and under the chin will answer this purpose. Remove all tight clothing from about the neck and chest. Make sure that no foreign body is lodged in the pharynx, larynx, or œsophagus.

2. To adjust the patient's position: Place the patient on his back on a flat surface, inclined a little from the feet upward; raise and support the head and shoulders on a small firm cushion, or folded article of dress placed under the shoulder blades. Supposing that natural respiration has ceased, proceed:

3. To imitate the movements of breathing: grasp the patient's arms just above the elbows, and draw the arm gently and steadily upward until they meet above the head (this is for the purpose of drawing air into the lungs), and keep the arms in that position for two seconds; then turn down patient's arms, and press them gently and firmly for two seconds against sides of chest. This is with the object of pressing air out of the lungs. Pressure on the breast bone will aid this. Repeat the measures alternately, deliberately and perseveringly fifteen times in a minute, until a spontaneous effort to respire is perceived; immediately upon which cease to imitate the movements of breathing, and proceed to induce circulation and warmth.

Should a warm bath be procurable, the body may be placed in it up to the neck; continue to imitate the movements of breathing; raise the body in twenty seconds to a sitting position and dash cold water against the chest and face, and pass ammonia under the nose. The patient should not be kept in the warm bath longer than five or six minutes.

4. To excite inspiration: During the employment of the above method excite the nostrils with snuff or smelling salts, or tickle the throat with a feather. Rub the chest and face briskly; dash cold and hot water alternately on them.

5. To induce circulation and warmth: Wrap the patient in dry blankets, and begin rubbing the limbs upward firmly and energetically. Friction must be continued under blankets or over dry clothing. Proceed to the warmth of the body by the application of hot towels, bottles or bladders of hot water, heated bricks, etc. to the pit of the stomach, armpits, between the thighs and to the soles

of the feet. Warm clothing can generally be obtained from bystanders.

On the restoration of life, when the power of swallowing has returned, a teaspoonful of warm water, small quantities of wine, warm brandy and water or coffee should be given. The patient should be kept in bed; any disposition to sleep should be encouraged. During re-action application of large mustard plasters to the chest and below the shoulders will greatly relieve distressed breathing.

S.S. "STATE OF VIRGINIA." Further Particulars.

HALIFAX, N.S., July 21.—The government steamer Glendon usually gets more kicks than compliments. To-day she deserves compliment for the efficient manner in which she performed her work of bringing from Sable Island the passengers of the wrecked steamer State of Virginia. Nobody thought the Glendon would be back before Monday, and had she been detained until Tuesday it would not have been thought remarkable; but the weather proved favorable, and Lieutenant Brown, R.N., lost no time in proceeding direct to the island. Leaving Halifax at 10 on Friday she reached the island at three on Saturday. Without any loss of time all passengers and a part of the crew, making a total of 79, were embarked. Among the number was Quartermaster John Stewart, who had his hand smashed between two boats. This was the only mishap, beyond the sad loss of nine lives resulting from the capsizing of the surf boat. Captain George Moodie, who has commanded the State of Virginia ever since she was launched, says that he obtained an observation on Friday, the day after his sailing, when he was on the course laid down in his sailing instructions. Soon after this he ran into a dense fog, which enveloped the ship until 10 o'clock on Sunday, long after the ship had been stranded. The captain kept a close personal watch, and though he waited to see any indications of danger he determined that at eight o'clock Saturday evening he would stop the ship and take soundings. The ship was then going at about 12 knots per hour. All preparations had been made for soundings, but just as they were about to be taken the ship struck and became fast. The engines were reversed, but without success; the passengers were then for the most part amusing themselves with singing and reading. They were assured that there was no immediate danger, and apparently having the utmost faith in the officers accepted the assurance and there was a surprising absence of fear among them. Nothing remained but to wait as patiently as possible for the morning. The pumps were running, and repeatedly during the night sounded, but the ship did not leak. When daylight appeared on consulting with his officers, Capt. Moodie determined to lighten the ship, and to this end caused the cattle and a portion of the cargo to be thrown overboard. Meanwhile two large anchors and a kedgie anchor were carried out to some distance forward of the vessel and sunk in deep water; the chutes attached to them were connected with the monkey engines. An effort was made by this means to get the vessel off, but without success. By this time, Sunday morning, the ship began to leak; the officers now knew that they were on one of the Sable Island shoals, but had no knowledge of their bearings. Guns were fired, which brought to their aid the superintendent of the island, who with his men was now seen on the shore. A boat was sent ashore to inform him of the state of affairs, then one of the island surf boats was brought across the island, sent out to assist the passengers to the shore. The boat on one of her trips was capsized in the surf and nine women and five children besides the men in charge were thrown into the water. As before reported, four of the women and the whole five children perished, the boat righted and the men were able to assist the others to hold on until the boat was washed ashore, when restoratives were applied. Her majesty's despatch boat Griffin sailed at seven o'clock last night for Sable Island to assist in saving the cargo of the wrecked steamer State of Virginia and to bring up a portion of the survivors.

How the Heron Attracts Trout. (From the London News.)

The old writers on angling, especially Walton, had a number of queer magical receipts for alluring trout. Among the various rather nasty compounds, in which ivy oil played a part, we do not remember that a heron's breast was an ingredient, yet if M. Noury, who has lately written on the matter, understands his subject, there is nothing that attracts trout so much as the breast of the heron. In the streams Risle, Euro, Ithen and Tonque that solitary angler, the heron, has nearly exterminated the trout. Many of us have watched the patient bird waiting for his prey, but it has been left for M. Noury to discover how he attracts the fish. The heron wades into the water till it reaches its breast and, when trout pass, dives down on them with its bill. There is a pleasing bird to be seen in some aviaries of which visitors are warned by the attendant that "it always haims at the eye." The heron is less particular, and spits the trout where and how he can. But why do the trout not give him a wide berth, why do they actually make, if M. Noury is right, for the place where the heron has taken his stand? The reason is this:—Beneath the skin on the breast of the heron are certain small reservoirs which secrete a fatty matter that the animal can exude at pleasure. This substance has a small offensive to us, but peculiarly pleasant to trout. The unfortunate fish go to look for the source of their favorite delicacy, and then the heron is down on them. "If the breast of a heron be placed in a trout-trap the latter will soon be full of fish, no matter how large it is." If this be true, it is probably has not escaped the notice of Mr. Frank Buckland. Perhaps it is scarcely right to circulate the story, for we shall have dismal, warm-fishes keeping herons' breasts in their bait-bags. One or two experiments will decide the question.

Michael Strogoff, THE COURIER OF THE CZAR.

By Jules Verne.

PART II. CHAPTER III.—Continued.

Sangarre, who had stolen in the shade to a spot quite near to the two women, remained there several hours, with her ears open for any information. She could hear nothing. By an instinctive feeling of prudence, not a word was exchanged between Nadia and Maria Strogoff. The next day, the 10th of August, the loud-tongued trumpets sounded through the camp. The Tartar soldiers sprang at once to arms. Ivan Ogareff, after having quitted Zabeidiro, arrived, accompanied by a numerous staff of Tartar officers. His face was more serious than usual, and his contracted outlines, indicated a great anger, which was only waiting for some object on which to hurl itself. Michael Strogoff, lost in a group of prisoners, saw this man pass by. He had a presentiment that a great calamity was about to happen, for Ivan Ogareff now knew that Maria Strogoff was the mother of Michael Strogoff, captain in the corps of the couriers of the czar. Ivan Ogareff arrived at the centre of the camp, dismounted from his horse, and the horsemen of his escort formed a large circle around him. At that moment, Sangarre approached, and said: "I have nothing new of which to inform you, Ivan!" Ivan Ogareff answered only in giving a short command to one of his officers. Immediately the ranks of the prisoners were traversed in a brutal manner by the soldiers. These unfortunate ones, urged on with blows and pushed with the wood of the lance, quickly arranged themselves along the edge of the camp. Four lines of infantry and cavalry, drawn up at the base of the plateau, rendered all escape impossible. Order for silence was given, and at that moment, Sangarre directed which way the group in the middle of the plateau was about to happen. A disdainful smile played on her lips. Then, turning to Nadia, she said to her in a low voice: "You do not know me any longer, my daughter. Whatever happens, and however trying may be this examination, not a word, not a gesture. It is for him, not for me, they search." At this moment, Sangarre, after having looked around for an instant, placed her hand upon the shoulder of the old Siberian. "What do you wish from me?" said Maria Strogoff. "Come!" answered Sangarre. "And, pushing her with her hand, she led her into the middle of the reserved space before Ivan Ogareff. Michael Strogoff kept his eyelashes half closed, in order that the brightness of his eyes should not betray him. Maria Strogoff, having come in front of Ivan Ogareff, straightened her person, crossed her arms and awaited. "Are you indeed Maria Strogoff?" demanded Ivan Ogareff. "Yes," answered the old Siberian with calmness. "Have you changed your mind as regards the statement you made to me when, three days ago, I interrogated you at Omsk?" "No." "So you are ignorant of the fact that your son, Michael Strogoff, courier of the czar, has passed through Omsk?" "I am ignorant of it." "And that the man whom you believed to have recognized as your son at the post-house was not he—was not your son?" "He was not my son." "And have you not seen him since among the prisoners?" "No." "And if he were shown to you, would you recognize him?" "No." At this answer, which showed an inflexible determination to avow nothing, a murmur of approbation arose from the crowd. Ivan Ogareff could not restrain a menacing gesture. "Listen," said he to Maria Strogoff, "your son is here, and you go at once to put him out." "No." "All these men, taken at Omsk and at Kolyvan, are going to die before your eyes, and if you do not point out Michael Strogoff you shall receive as many blows of the knout as there shall be men who have passed before you." Ivan Ogareff had now realized that, whatever threats he might utter, and to whatever tortures he might subject her, the indomitable Siberian would not speak. To discover the courier of the czar, he now counted, not upon her, but upon Michael Strogoff himself. He did not believe it possible that, when the mother and the son should be brought into the presence of each other, an irresistible impulse would not betray them. Certainly if he had only wished to gain possession of the imperial letter, he could simply have given orders for all these prisoners to be searched; but Michael Strogoff might have destroyed this letter, after learning its contents, and if he were not recognized and he should gain Irkutsk, the plans of Ivan Ogareff would be all frustrated. Therefore, it was not only the letter which he must have from the traitor—he must have the bearer of it. Nadia at length understood all, and she now knew who was Michael Strogoff, and why he had wished to traverse, without being known, the invaded provinces of Siberia. On the order of Ivan Ogareff, the prisoners passed one by one before Maria Strogoff, who remained immovable as a statue, and whose regard expressed only the most complete indifference. Her son was in the last ranks. "When, in his turn, he passed before his mother, Nadia shut her eyes in order not to see him!" Michael Strogoff had remained apparently impassible, but his hands were bleeding from the pressure of the fetters. Ivan Ogareff was conquered by the son and the mother. "Sangarre placed near him, only said one word: "The knout!" "Yes," cried Ivan Ogareff, "let this old jade have the knout, and let the punishment continue until she dies!" A Tartar soldier, carrying that terrible instrument of torture, approached Maria Strogoff. The knout is composed of a certain number of leather thongs, to the ends of which are attached twisted iron wires. One can easily understand that to be condemned to receive a hundred and twenty blows from such a whip, is the same thing as to be condemned to death! Maria Strogoff knew it, but she also knew that no torture upon earth could

make her speak, and she had already offered the sacrifice of her life for her son's safety. Maria Strogoff, having been seized by two soldiers, was thrown on her knees on the ground. Her hair, having been torn, exposed her naked neck. A sword was fixed before her breast at the distance of only a few inches. And in case she should bend under the pain, her breast would be pierced with the sharp point. The Tartar waited the lash. "Go on!" said Ivan Ogareff. The whip lashed in the air. But before the blow had fallen a powerful hand—had wrenched it from the hands of the Tartar. Michael Strogoff was there! He had leaped before this horrible scene! If, at the post-house of Iohim, he had restrained himself at the blow from Ivan Ogareff, here, before his mother who was about to be struck, he was not able to master himself. Ivan Ogareff had succeeded. "Michael Strogoff!" he cried. "Then advancing. "Ah! was this done by the man of Iohim?" Himself!" said Michael Strogoff. And, raising the knout, he tore with it the face of Ivan Ogareff himself. "Blow for blow!" "Well given!" cried the voice of a spectator, who fortunately hid himself in the tumult. Twenty soldiers threw themselves on Michael Strogoff, and they were about to kill him. But, Ivan Ogareff, from whom a cry of pain and rage had escaped, stopped them with a motion of his hand. "The man is reserved for the justice of the Emir. You may give him the lash!" "The letter to the imperial armies was found in the breast of Michael Strogoff, who had not had time to destroy it, and it was handed over to Ivan Ogareff. The spectator who had uttered all these words—"Well given"—was no other than Alcide Jolivet. His companion and himself, having halted at the camp of Zabeidiro, were present at this scene. "My God!" said he to Harry Blount, "these people of the north are rough men! Do we not owe some return to our companions of the journey? May Korpanoff or Strogoff succeed. What splendid revenge for the affair of Iohim!" "Yes, revenge indeed," said Harry Blount, "but Strogoff is a dead man. For his sake it would perhaps be better not to remember him any longer!" "And allow his mother to perish under the knout?" "Do you believe that he has acted better by his rash haste, than his mother and his sister?" "I don't believe anything, I know nothing," answered Alcide Jolivet, "only had I been in his place, I should not have acted otherwise. What a wretch! Eh! what—the devil, we must boil over sometimes. God would have placed water on our veins, and not blood, had he wished us to remain always and everywhere impetuous!" "What a splendid incident for a newspaper article!" said Harry Blount. "If Ivan Ogareff would only communicate to us the contents of that letter!" Ivan Ogareff, after having wiped off the blood which covered his face, had broken the seal of the letter. He read it again and again for a long time, as if he wished to fathom its contents. Then, having given his orders that Michael Strogoff, strongly fettered, should be sent on to Tomsk with the other prisoners, he took command of the troops encamped at Zabeidiro, and amidst the deafening sounds of drums and trumpets, he marched to the town where the Emir was awaiting. CHAPTER IV. Tomsk, founded in the year 1604, situated almost in the heart of the Siberian provinces, is one of the most important towns of Asiatic Russia. Toholsk, placed above the sixtieth degree of latitude, and Irkutsk, built beyond the hundredth meridian, have seen Tomsk increase at their expense. And nevertheless, it is said, Tomsk is not the capital of this important province. At Tomsk reside the Governor-General of the province and the official world. But Tomsk is the most considerable town of the territory which stretches along the Ural Mountains, namely, along the Chinese frontier of the country of the Khalkas. The higher parts of these mountains, and far into the valley of the Tom, team with platinum, gold, silver, copper and auriferous lead. The country being rich in these metals, as it is the center for all the wealth and enterprise of that large tract of country. Moreover, the luxury of its houses, its household goods, its equipages, can rival those of the great capitals of Europe. It is the city of millionaires, whose wealth has been made by the pick-axe and spade, and, if it has not the honor of being the place of residence of the representatives of the Czar it consoles itself for this by counting in the first ranks of its notables the leading merchants of the city, the principal director of the mines belonging to the imperial government. Formerly, Tomsk was looked upon as a town situated at the extremity of the world. If anyone wished to go there, he must undertake a very long journey. In these days, it is only like taking a walk, when the route is not troubled by the feet of invaders. In a short time will be constructed the railroad which will connect the Ural mountains, which will connect it with Perm. Is Tomsk a beautiful city? We must acknowledge that, as regards this, travellers do not agree. Madame de Bourboulon, who stayed there some days on her journey from Shanghai to Moscow, describes it as a place little picturesque. "Were we to accept her description of it, Tomsk is only an insignificant town, with old houses of stone and brick, with narrow streets very different from those that pierce the great cities of Siberia." Many are the dirty districts, especially where the Tartars congregate, in which lazy drunkards swarm whose very drunkenness is apathetic, as is the case with all the people of the north. The traveler on the contrary, Harry Russell Killough, is quite enthusiastic in his admiration of Tomsk. "May it not be that he saw it in mid-winter, in its mantle of snow, while Mme. de Bourboulon only visited it during summer? This is possible, and it would confirm the opinion that some cold countries can only be appreciated in the cold season, and some warm countries in the hot season of the year. Whatever may be the case, Mr. Russell Killough says positively that Tomsk is not only a beautiful city of Siberia, but is even one of the beautiful cities of the world; with its houses built with colored stones and with styles, its wide and regular streets, with sidewalks of wood, its beautiful magnificent churches reflected by the waters of the Tom, a large and noble river. The truth is between these two opinions. Tomsk, which has some twenty-five thousand inhabitants, is picturesque, situated on a steep and rugged hill. But the true city of the world becomes the more ugly when occupied by the invader. Who would have wished to imagine it at this time? Defended by a few battalions of in-

fantry composed of Cossacks, it had not been able to resist the attacking columns of the Emir. A certain portion of the population of Tomsk, after having given a bad reception to these horrid Tartars like themselves, and for the moment, Tomsk did not resemble a Russian town, any more than if it had been transported into the centre of the Empire of Kholkad or of Bokhara. It was at Tomsk the Emir would receive his victors, his spoils. A feast, with songs, dances and a spectacle, followed by some noisy orgies, was to be given in their honor. The theatre, chosen for this ceremony, arranged according to static taste, was a wide table-land stretching along a portion of the hill, and commanding the course of the Tom for some distance. The view from the hillside to the distant horizon was magnificent; that long perspective of elegant houses, the numerous churches with their graceful and lofty towers, the many meanderings of the fine river; the background of dark, thick forests, and lastly, the broad and verdant plain, dotted with groups of splendid pines and gigantic cedars. On the left of the plateau, a dazzling decoration representing a palace of fantastic architecture—some specimen, without doubt, of those Bokharian monuments, half-Mosque, half-Tartar—had been temporarily erected along the wide terraces. Above this palace, and far above the minarets with which it was studded, among the branches of the high trees which shaded the plateau, tame storks, that had come from Bokhara with the Tartar army, whirled in hundreds. These terraces had been reserved for the court of the Emir, for the Khans, his allies, for the grand dignitaries of the Khanates, and for the harems of each one of these chiefs of Turkestan. Of these harems, who, for the most part are only slaves bought in the markets of Circassia and Persia, some had their faces uncovered, while others wore a veil which hid them altogether from sight. All were clothed in the most luxuriant style. Elegant cloaks, the sleeves of which were left open and turned out to meet at the back with a puff, allowed their naked arms to be seen, almost covered with bracelets joined together with chains of precious stones, and their little hands with the Eger-nails tinted with the juice of the hémeh. Under this first garment were petticoats of brocade, covering the silken trousers, which reached a little above the elegant boots that the women adorned with pearls. Upon these women who were not hidden by a veil, one could admire the long plaits that escaped from turbans of varied colors, the splendid eyes, magnificent teeth, and a complexion rendered still more fair by the contrast with their dark eyelashes and tinted eyebrows. At the foot of these terraces, sheltered under the multitude of standards and flags, the chosen guards of the Emir kept watch, with their double sabre curved back at the side, their dagger in belt, and their lance, ten feet long, in their hands. Some of these Tartars carried white battons, others enormous halberds, ornamented with top-knots made of gold and silver thread. All around, as far as the outer edge of this vast plateau, along the steep slopes whose base was washed by the Tom, a cosmopolitan crowd was massed, composed of all the indigenous elements of Central Asia. The Usbeks were there, with their large bonnets made of the skin of black sheep, with their red beard, their gray eyes and their "arkalouk," a kind of tunic cut in the Tartar fashion. There pressed the Turcomans, dressed in their national costume, with wide trousers of camel-color, with vest and mantle woven of gauze-wool, with red conical bonnets, with high boots of Russian leather, their sabre and knife suspended by a thong; there, near their masters, stood the Turcoman women, their hair drawn back by fillets of goat-wool, their chemises open under the djoubas—striped with blue, purple and green, their legs laced with colored ribbons which crossed each other down to the leather socks. There, as if all the peoples of the Russia-Chinese frontier had risen at the voice of the Emir, could be seen Mandchourians, their hair curled and temples shaved, their hair plaited, with their long robes, with a belt girding the figure underneath a shirt of silk, their oval-shaped bonnets of cherry-colored satin with black border and yellow fringe; then along with their admirable types of those women of Mandchouria, with head-dresses of artificial flowers which were fastened with golden pins, and butterflies delicately placed in their black hair. "Lady! Mongols, Bokharians, Persians, Chinese of Turkestan, completed this crowd assembled for the Tartar feast. The Siberians alone were missing at this grand reception of the invaders. Those who had not been able to flee were kept in their houses by the fear of pillage, which Feofar-Khan might order—a worthy termination of this triumphal ceremony. It was not until four o'clock that the Emir took his position on the appointed place, amidst the noise of drums, military bands, and the discharge of musketry and artillery. Feofar-Khan mounted his favorite horse, which carried on its head a plume sparkling with diamonds. The Emir had kept up his own costume. At his side walked the Khans of Kholkad, and of Homoudou, and he was accompanied by a large staff. At this moment appeared on the terrace the first among the women of Feofar, the queen, if such a title can be given to sultanas. But this woman, queen, or slave, of Persian origin, was wonderfully beautiful. Contrary to the Mahometan custom, and no doubt by a caprice of the Emir, her face was uncovered. Her hair, divided into four plaits, caressed her shoulders of dazzling whiteness, which were scarcely covered with a veil of silk, shaded with gold, which adjoined at the back to a bonnet gemmed with diamonds of the greatest price. Under her petticoat of blue silk fell the "zir-danichy" of silk gauze, and over her chemise hung loosely the "pirana," a chemise of the same material graciously hollowed towards the neck. But from her head she wore a turban which was enveloped in Persian slippers, such was the profusion of jewelry, gold, diamonds, and silver wire, beads of turquoise, of filigree, taken from the famous mines of Eborouch, necklaces of coral, agates, emeralds, opals, and sapphires; that her waist and her figure looked as if woven with precious stones. As for the thousands of diamonds that sparkled on her neck, her arms, her hands around her waist, on her feet, millions of roubles would not have paid for their cost. The Emir and the khans dismounted, and also the dignitaries who formed their cortège. All took their places under a magnificent tent, which was in the center of the first terrace. As in the olden times, the Emir was placed on a sacred table before the tent, and the musicians of Feofar, resounding bugles announced his arrival. Ivan Ogareff—the Hashed, as they had already begun to call him—dressed this time in the uniform of a Tartar officer, arrived on horse-back before the tent of the Emir. He was accompanied by a body of the soldiers from the camp of Zabeidiro, who

drew up along the sides of the plateau, in the middle of which he remained only during the time allotted to the amusements. One could see a deep gas cutting, obliquely the face of the traitor. Ivan Ogareff presented to the Emir his principal officers, and Feofar-Khan, without departing from the coldness, which was the main foundation of his dignity, received them in a manner which made them satisfied with their reception. It was thus interpreted by Harry Blount and Alcide Jolivet, the two inseparables, who were now allies in hunting up news. After having quitted Zabeidiro, they had quickly reached Tomsk. Their project, long delayed, was to part company with the Tartars, to rejoin, as soon as possible, some Russian column, and if that were possible, to throw themselves with it into Irkutsk. What they had seen of the invasions, of those incendiary fires, of those pillages, of those murders, had profoundly discouraged them, and they were anxious to join, as soon as possible, the ranks of the Siberian army. Nevertheless, Alcide Jolivet had given his brother traveler to understand that he could not leave Tomsk without having taken a pencil sketch of this triumphal entry of the Tartar troops, if it were only to satisfy the curiosity of his cousin, and Harry Blount had decided to remain some hours; but that very night both were to take the route for Irkutsk, and being well mounted, they hoped to leave behind the scouts of the Emir. Alcide Jolivet and Harry Blount then joined the crowd and looked on, in such a manner as not to lose any detail of a feast which was to furnish a hundred good lines for the newspapers. 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wishing to concentrate all his life in this one last look for pity from these fierce men...

Michael Strogoff was about to be made blind according to the Tartar custom...

Michael Strogoff remained alone some paces from his mother, who was lifeless, perhaps dead.

One heard at a great distance the cries, the songs, all the noise of the orgies. Tomsk was illuminated and was bright as a city during a great feast.

CHAPTER VI. In half an hour after, Michael Strogoff and Nadia had left Tomsk.

A certain number of the prisoners on that night were able to escape from the Tartars, for officers and soldiers, all more or less besotted, had unconsciously relaxed the severe surveillance which they had maintained up to that time...

There, in the midst of the crowd, she had seen all. Not a cry had escaped her when the blade, white with heat, passed over the eyes of her companion...

separately, Tomsk, in one word, only to leave the highway, as late as possible.

How could Nadia support the fatigues of that night from the 16th to the 17th of August? How could she find the physical strength necessary to reach such a distant halting-place?

Michael Strogoff had not uttered a single word. It was not Nadia who held his hand; it was he who held that of his companion during all this night...

Nadia then looked into the face of her blind companion, and such a look she had never before given him. There was in her look something more than recognition, more than pity.

Michael Strogoff stretched out his hands. "Are you there, Nadia?" he asked.

"Nadia! Nadia!" answered Michael Strogoff, pressing the hand which the young girl had placed in his.

Among several of the more active minded young peers the apathy and torpor which for many years have distinguished the house of lords are a source of deep dissatisfaction.

Loss of the SS. "State of Virginia."

HALIFAX, July 17.—The purser of the wrecked steamer arrived here to-night, and reports: The steamer State of Virginia, 2,500 tons, of Glasgow, G. B., of the State Steamship company, limited, left New York on the 10th instant.

On Sunday night the vessel had settled down in the sand. There was six feet of water in the mainhold, nine feet in the engine room, and nine in the after hold.

The cargo consisted of 104 head of cattle, American produce and a general cargo. A number of cattle, which had been thrown overboard to lighten the steamer, got safely ashore, and part of the cargo was also washed ashore.

The wrecked steamer consisted of the following named: Captain, George Moody; purser, James W. Robinson; chief officer, Angus McVicar; second officer, W. M. Galt; third officer, J. D. Jack; fourth officer, J. B. McKenzie; chief engineer, John Bay; second engineer, John McKenzie; third engineer, J. Stewart; fourth engineer, A. Paton; surgeon, Walter Burns; chief steward, D. Kidd, with 60 sailors.

The dead were: Miss Marie G. Moulton, about 14 years of age—her mother was saved; Alice Wilson, a child of four years—her mother was also saved; Mrs. Mary Peden and two children—her husband was saved; John Westland, aged 13, parents saved; Miss Coleman, Mrs. Walker and Miss Coleman, who had no friends among the passengers.

Direct Trade Between Ireland and America. The United States Consul at Belfast, Ireland, in a despatch to the department of state, dated July 10th, announces the arrival at that port of the steamer Lombard from New York.

Wonderful Shooting. London, July 18. At Wimbledon the Canadians are making good scores for the queen's prize. Yesterday Frank Hyde, the American, made some wonderful shooting in the competition for the prize given by the 'Armourers' company, 870 yards range.

The oldest Members. Of the house of commons at the queen's accession only eight members survive, of whom Mr. Gladstone is one.

THE SIOUX INDIANS. Major Walsh, of the Canadian Police, on "our Indian Policy."

Major Walsh, of the Canadian mounted police force, has been giving his views in regard to the Sioux to a correspondent of the Chicago Tribune. He says: "I have found them the most noble, most hospitable, truthful and tractable men I ever came in contact with."

"Do you believe them to be thoroughly honest?" "Certainly do. I sincerely believe them to be people of stern integrity."

"Then you believe they are really no worse than the other Indians, and that something may yet be done with them?" "I think if your government would take them, inspire them with confidence and then take care of them it would speedily find an end to your Indian difficulties."

"On the contrary, I think the policy of the United States cannot be improved on, except in some minor details. The system of agencies is the best yet adopted, and the government of the reservation Indians shows the most wisdom and forthrightness on the part of those who originated it."

"I am not suggesting any changes. I am merely giving opinions based on my observation, on what the Indians have told me and what I believe would be their best interests. I have conceived the impression, on what I have learned from conversations with the red men, and something should be done to inspire them with more confidence in and respect for the agents."

"Have you ever talked with the Indians about their return to the United States?" "I have, repeatedly. I have pointed out to them that the buffalo are becoming more and more scarce every year."

The State of British Trade. London Correspondent. Six months of the twelve have now passed and but little change has taken place in the general character of business since the commencement of the year.

There is an old maid association in Cleveland, with rigorous laws against the marriage of any member. Any one who marries is subject to a fine of one dollar or 100 big pennies.

the contrary, of the absence of that business activity which leads to wealth. At times signs which have been but too transient have appeared to give a promise of better things.

BANK OF ENGLAND. Other securities, Jan 1, 1879, £39,000,000. Other securities, June 23, 1879, £18,000,000.

BANK OF FRANCE. Private securities, Jan 2, 1879, £30,000,000. Private securities, June 23, 1879, £24,000,000.

IMPERIAL BANK OF GERMANY. Discounts and advances, Dec 31, 1878, £2,000,000. Discounts and advances, June 23, 1879, £1,000,000.

THE COURTNEY-RILEY RACE. Courtney won easily by half a length the 21st mile. Distance, four miles. Courtney, 21 minutes 32 seconds.

The Irish Volunteer Bill. The bill for the establishment of the volunteers in Ireland has now passed out of the region of doubt.

The Last Fenian Prisoner from Spike Island Killed by Disease Got in Prison. Edward O'Kelly, the last of the Fenian prisoners released from confinement on Spike Island, in Cork harbor, died in Newark at 11 p.m. Saturday week.

THE ZULU WAR. The Times telegraph correspondent gives the report of Lieutenant Carey, who states that when they started on the reconnaissance Colonel Harrison stated that he was not in any way to interfere with the prince, as he wished him to have the entire credit of choosing the site for the camp of the following day.

ney, rowing at the rate of 36 strokes to the minute, Courtney following at the rate of 32. Gradually, and apparently with little effort, Courtney closed the distance a boat length, the two still retaining the same stroke as at the start.

he had gained, winning the race by half a boat length in 21 mins. 32 secs., which, considering the water, was very good.

I looked round and saw his foot in the stirrup. At the same time I said 'mount,' and as the men vaulted into the saddles I saw the black faces of the Zulus about twenty yards off rushing towards us through the meadow fields.

On looking back I saw one party following us, while another on our left was attempting to cut off our retreat across the ridge.

A Standard Itezei correspondent says the prince's saddle flap is torn across, showing that the prince, seizing the saddle flap, jumped, as was his wont, into the saddle; it tore, and the prince was thrown to the ground.

The bill for the establishment of the volunteers in Ireland has now passed out of the region of doubt. We congratulate those who have exerted themselves in obtaining this measure of justice for Ireland on their well-earned success.

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As we have frequently pointed out, they were untrue in substance and untrue in fact; they were unreliable and untrustworthy in the deductions drawn from premises utterly untrue and unjust.

The True Witness AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "EVENING POST" IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, AT 761 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL.

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Germany and France.

France is ruing Germany. She is forcing the new Empire to increase her army, and to incur expenses which she cannot afford. France is rich, and she is using her wealth to crush her lately triumphant neighbour.

The Railway Question.

If the Hon. Mr. Joly makes the Railway Question a Government measure he will be defeated on it. There are some men who support his party who will not go the length of supporting what cannot be satisfactorily explained.

Provincial Lunatic Asylums.

There are two evils to be guarded against in Lunatic Asylums. These evils are, the danger of interested parties having people who are not insane confined in a lunatic asylum, and the chances of having lunatics, whose people are able to pay for their support, being retained without payment.

England and the United States.

It looks as if the United States are to be the ruin of the English cotton manufacturers. The Lancashire cotton operatives are, we see, emigrating in large numbers to America.

farms. In the iron trade there is nothing but failure every day, and that, too, of men who were princes in the business. Many furnaces have gone out, the mines are comparatively idle, foreign imports beat English manufactured goods in English markets, and altogether the situation continues to grow in seriousness.

The Kingston Cadets.

We notice to-day that the home authorities have decided that a certain number of the cadets from the military college at Kingston shall be entitled to commissions in the army every year. This news is certain to act favorably upon the military spirit of Canadians, and it will encourage our young men to look upon admission to the military college at Kingston as a coveted honor.

"Dark Clouds in Ireland."

The news from Ireland becomes worse every day. The Dublin correspondent of the New York Herald sends a harrowing picture of the distress in Connaught, and it looks as if the country was on the verge of want. The depression of trade in England, and the importation of American cattle, and dead meat, injuriously rebound to the disadvantage of the Irish people.

Property Qualification.

The Hon. Mr. Irvine has, we see, withdrawn the Bill to abolish property qualification in the Quebec Legislature. He found the majority was against it, and the defeat of the measure might be regarded as equivalent to a government disaster.

Property Qualification.

To become a member of the Legislative Assembly of Quebec a man must be possessed of \$2,000 worth of real estate; to become a member of the British House of Commons a man need not possess a dollar in the world.

Banks.

Banks should be written about with caution. A careless writer might cause unnecessary alarm and do a great deal of mischief. But banks must be noticed as well as other institutions, and to avoid a fair criticism might do more harm than to remain silent.

book was only an opinion. The book like will waste, although the reasons for it may be of a nature that, whether explained, might cause us to entertain another opinion.

The Quebec Cabinet.

The Hon. Mr. Joly has now a majority of four and the Speaker. He is now strong enough to take bold action, and by doing so he can strengthen himself, and make every politically Independent Irish Catholic in this province his friend.

"Under the Heel of the Priests."

It is a common phrase that the French Canadian people in this Province are "under the heel of the priests." The words are used in print and out of print, and people seriously tell us that the assertion is true, and that the priest has only to say "presto" to his parishioners, and the people obey.

Obstruction.

It is all very well to abuse the "Obstructionists" in the British House of Commons. It is a very popular pastime to throw mud at the men who "obstruct" one set of ideas in order to advance their own.

Orangeton.

The Toronto papers are full of speeches made by "brothers" on Saturday last. These speeches are of the oddest and the most contradictory character. For instance, "Brother Chambers" was loud in his profession of friendship towards the Catholics, but his profession of friendship did not harmonize with the cant he used about "the iron heel of Rome."

terms applied to "Rome." It is unnecessary to notice. Men can look upon such exhibitions as "brotherly love" in anger, and facts prove the folly of attempting to keep any citizen, because of his religion, out of "places of authority and power."

ANTIQUATED BIGOTRY.

Orangeton are in the habit of proclaiming that their society is the bulwark of civil and religious liberty, and Orangeton speakers usually are careful to abstain from public remarks calculated to make outsiders doubt the assertion.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Ottawa Valley Colonization Scheme.

DEAR SIR,—As a number of persons are making enquiries for information regarding the colonization of the Ottawa Valley, will you kindly publish the following translation of a letter received from the Rev. Father Labelle, parish priest of St. Jerome, who has already done so much to fill up those parts with good roads leading to them, open for settlement, the first to the east of St. Agathe, the second to the west of St. Sauveur and St. Agathe, and the third to north of the Seigneurie of La Petite Nation, north of Grenville.

TO THE EAST OF ST. AGATHE.

The townships are named Duncaster, Lussier, Chilton; and in the township of Duncaster there are already built a flour and saw-mill, and a church with a resident priest, Rev. Mr. Vaillancourt. A number of good farms can there be found, all surveyed; population 125 families. An excellent road passes by St. Jerome, St. Sauveur, St. Adele, and St. Marguerite; or by St. Jerome, St. Hypolite and St. Marguerite, mail three times a week to St. Agathe; Duncaster, St. Lucie, Lussier or St. Donat parishes will have a post office later on.

In the parish or township of Lussier are to be found a chapel with resident priest, a saw and flour mill. As to the quality of the land, see "The Guide of the Colonist," published by the Quebec Government. To the north of St. Donat, a quarter of the land is surveyed, the same for lands near Lake Ouaroué; the same road leads to these places as that to Duncaster. The priest is the Rev. Mr. Couture. Chilton, to the east of Duncaster, all surveyed; good land to the south-east; probably the church will be erected on the 6th range; same road as to Duncaster, thence by the 8th range of Duncaster.

The eastern portion of the township of Archambault can be reached by the road to St. Marguerite and Duncaster—one quarter surveyed—settlers are coming in. The land of this township is as good as that of St. Agathe. The railway fare for return ticket is one dollar to St. Jerome thence to St. Agathe; it will be about \$1.25 by the mail carriage.

TO THE WEST OF ST. SAUVEUR AND ST. AGATHE.

To the west of St. Sauveur are the townships of Howard and Montclair; daily mail to St. Sauveur. Good road for vehicles to Howard, thence only opened for foot-passengers. All surveyed. Church built on the third range, on the borders of Lake St. Joseph. About 70 settlers; as to quality of the land see "The Colonist's Guide."

Montclair township, to the east of Howard, same road as to the latter township; opened only for foot passengers to the lake 15, 16 and 17 of the range on the Lac de l'Esprit; all surveyed. Good land to the west of the 1st and 2nd ranges, as well as on the 8th, between the points of the lake.

Township of Archambault, to the north-east of St. Agathe. Road by le Lac de St. Agathe, one quarter surveyed. Township of Wolfe, to the east of St. Agathe—Site of the church on lot 24 of 8th range; chapel already built; seven miles from saw and flour mills; almost all settled; good roads from St. Agathe. To the north are to be found the best lands; to reach them the settler must pass by a road commencing near the chapel and running inland for three miles. Mr. Marchand, residing at St. Jerome, is agent for, and will give all possible information, concerning the following townships:—Morin, Archambault, Kilkenny, Wexford, Buresford, Howard, Wolfe, Archambault and Duncaster. The agent for Milton and Lussier is Mr. Dolfose, residing at Joliette.

Township of De Salaberry—Good road by St. Agathe and Wolfe; all surveyed; chapel, with resident priest, Rev. Mr. Oumet; saw and flour mills; comfortable inn; road to Grandison; almost all settled; land good; church built on lot 18 of the 6th range. Township of Grandison, to the north of Salaberry—Half surveyed; good land on 1st, 2nd and 3rd ranges; the centre, poor land—at the northern corner, good land. Township of Arundel—Good land; much

settled south of Salaberry; church to be built on lot 20 of 6th range, on the Red River; about 50 Catholic families established. The parts known as "Terres de la Rouge," or Red River land, are Clyde, crossed by the Red River, surveyed along the river. Good roads as far as the Hamilton farm. The site of the church is on lot 25, to the west of the river. There are about 100 good farms to the north. To the north of Clyde townships, good farms up to lot 55 in the interior. To the north of Clyde, it is intended to call the township the name of Joly; the church is placed at Iroquois falls; where they are now building a mill. Near the falls, a good lumberman's road leads to the great Maskinonge lake. Church opposite the middle of the lake. Joly township is surveyed on both sides of the river. No surveys yet in the remainder of that immense region of good farming land. A good winter and summer road runs along the Red River, from the Hamilton farm to the upper farms, distance 40 miles. On both sides of the river, good farming lands, without stones, extends inwards for three miles.

The best lands to the east which deserve special mention are one mile from the falls, called the "Little Sisters," between the Middle and Upper farms and also the Riviere aux Trois Bras, which falls into the Red River at the foot of the long rapids. At low water the Red River is fordable at many points. Between the Middle and the Upper farms the fertile lands are very extended. Three farmers have small stores.

Towards the west, good land commences to the north of the great Maskinonge lake, and extends over fifteen miles. The wood is mixed in general, being elm, ash, cherry, pine, hemlock, fir, hard and soft maple; in many places splendid sugaries could be opened. The above are all easy of access up to this date. The public land department has decided that on both sides of the Red River, farms will front on the river, farms will front upon the lakes as much as possible; in other places, the lines will run from north to south. When the land is not surveyed the settler can choose his lot, and the government will give him that lot as soon as the adjoining lots are put up for sale; all settlers in good faith will have that permission if they so desire. Pork and flour sell at Montreal and St. Jerome prices.

It would be prudent for settlers to take a guide when they wish to explore away from the water courses. Allow me, Mr. Editor, to state that the above remarks are the result of actual surveys by the Rev. Father Labelle himself. It would have been impossible to extend them more without requiring too much of the space of your valuable paper. Father Labelle would also give further details to any one applying for them.

Settlers might also call upon C. A. Rochon, Esq., advocate, No. 212 Notre Dame street, Montreal; the latter gentleman has taken a very great interest in the colonization movement, and has gratuitously and most disinterestedly undertaken to afford information to settlers about these new lands, which he knows well, as he very sensibly spends a few weeks every summer in fishing, shooting and exploring throughout that magnificent country. He has also maps and pamphlets giving a great number of details, and will be enabled, I think, to furnish applicants with the Government pamphlet called the "Guide of the Colonist."

Allow me to add, that this colonization is no speculative scheme; no one but the colonist will ever make a cent out of it; the settlers and their families, their country and their church alone will profit by the movement. Let us hope that all good men will favor it.

Yours, very truly, IRVING CANADIAN. MONTREAL, July 15th, 1879.

St. Gabriel's Church.

At Grand Mass on Sunday the Rev. Father Salmon referred to the dispute between the city of Montreal and the St. Gabriel corporation. It appears that the members of the city council think that the property belonging to the city and which is situated in St. Gabriel village, should be exempt from taxation. A deputation from St. Gabriel village and another from the city of Montreal, went to Quebec in order to place the views of their respective corporations before the government. It appears that when in Quebec the deputation from St. Gabriel village succeeded in carrying their point, and when Father Salmon, who was one of the deputation, returned, he took the first opportunity of explaining the result of his visit to his parishioners. He said that the deputation had accepted the amendment of Mr. Robertson, and that was to the effect that the property of the city, outside the city limits, shall be taxed the same as the property of ordinary citizens—no more, no less—and that he attributed their success to the efforts of their worthy member, the Honorable Mr. Beaulieu, and also in a great degree to Mr. McShane, M. M. P. The latter gentleman had received the deputation with courtesy, and had exerted himself in the highest degree on their behalf. This he did without doing the least injury to the city of Montreal.

Loyal Orangetism.

There are a number of Reform papers that openly avow their antagonism to Orangetism. The other day we had the *Globe* and *Herald*, and now we find the following article in the *St. Thomas Journal*, a Reform paper too, and it was copied into the *London Advertiser*, another Reform paper:—

"The Orangeton of Ontario have celebrated their twelfth of July peacefully. They have not gone to Montreal to honor the vows and pledges of a year ago. This might be unpleasant to themselves, and it might be a source of trouble to their political chiefs; it might raise a devil which all the trickery and paver of Bro. Sir John A. Macdonald and Grand Sovereign Bower could not put down. Besides the government of Hon. Mr. Macdonald has been defeated, and the institution has no party prize to offer as compensation for broken heads. Therefore the battle of the Boyne has been commemorated in the Protestant fastnesses of Ontario, and courage and loyalty have been given vent in speeches and huzzas. This is better. It is safer to galvanize a frog than a tiger, and speeches and huzzas are cheap. But after all, *cui bono*, for whose benefit? What single bulwark of Roman Catholicism has been demolished or shaken by the assaults and demonstrations of Saturday. Is Protestantism more vigorous, or is the throne of England resting on a surer foundation? We had an immense demonstration in St. Thomas. We had processions and banners and music and speeches and huzzas. Who is the wiser, the happier, or the better for it all? Three-fourths of the Protestant population only sneer at it, and the Roman Catholic minority are vexed and annoyed because their religion has been wantonly insulted. The political complexion of the institution is undigested. It is tory through and through. Orangetism, pure and simple, is the rump of toryism. There is nothing liberal or tolerant in the organization. The principles for which

William of Orange contended are entirely foreign to its nature; and no one would be so ready to disown Orangetism to-day, were he to rise out of his grave, as Prince William himself. These people prattle about loyalty, and yet their speeches and their conduct offer a standing provocation to disloyalty. Protestantism and Catholicism are facts, and though factions there may stir up strife and bitterness between them, neither the one nor the other can now be destroyed or overthrown. So far as we can now see both faiths are destined to exist as long as the British constitution itself. Nay, the probability is that they will continue to exist in undiminished splendor ages after that New Zealander of the poet's fancy has made his sketch of the ruins of St. Paul's; and dissolved into his kindred gas. There is a great deal of Christian truth which is common to both faiths, and though neither is the embodiment of the whole truth both possess a vitality which is of the essence of Christianity. Neither the one nor the other can be ignored as a factor in Anglo-Saxon civilization, and the existence of the one or the other is no sense of the term a menace to that civilization. But loyal Orangetism, it must be admitted, don't look at the subject in this light. Loyal Orangetism holds a monopoly of loyalty, and whatever is uncomfortable to loyal Orangetism is anti-Protestant, and anti-British and altogether distasteful. And what does loyal Orangetism mean? We had a definition of it on Saturday, by one who assumed to speak with authority. It means loyalty to the crown of Great Britain only as long as the Protestant sovereign sits on the throne. 'If we had a Papist king, would we be loyal to him? Not for an hour!' Now, what kind of doctrine is this, either for Protestants or Catholics? Loyal Orangetism exists to maintain the Protestant ascendancy, and while it is sworn to suppress treason it openly preaches treason. It tells the Catholics that they must be loyal under any circumstances; but for itself, its loyalty is purely conditional. The sovereign may be an idiot, as was George III.; or he may be a debauchee, as was George IV.; yet so long as he professes the Protestant faith loyal Orangetism is sworn never to desert his cause. But we may ask, if loyal Orangetism could not respect the sovereignty of a Papist king—if it could not remain loyal to him "for an hour"—upon what principle of justice or fair play can we demand loyalty to Queen Victoria from citizens of the Roman Catholic faith? Are they an inferior race? or a subjugated race? Bro. Wright, of Middlesex, thinks so at all events; and all the speakers who succeeded him down to Mr. Thos. Arkell, M. P., no doubt concurred with Bro. Wright. At any rate no one of them offered a syllable of dissent. This, we are satisfied, is not Protestant sentiment. The Protestant masses are living in no blind dread of their fellow-citizens of whatever faith or creed. The Protestant succession gives them not the slightest concern, because they know that with the principles of responsible government secured to the people the sovereign can do them no hurt. If the Prince of Wales or Queen Victoria herself were to become Roman Catholic or Mohammedan tomorrow, the principles of civil and religious liberty would be as completely secured to British subjects the world over as they are in the province of Ontario to-day, with a Roman Catholic lieutenant-governor holding the seals of office. If loyal Orangetism ever had a function or a duty to perform in Great Britain or America, its time has gone by; it exists now only as a fungus or an excrescence, whose only function is to instil poison and to breed rebellion.—St. Thomas Journal.

The Cattle Trade.

At yesterday's sitting of the London common council the report of the committee on markets was adopted. The report recommends, in view of the trade in American cattle, that extra lairage be provided at the foreign cattle market for 1,000 head of cattle and 10,000 head of sheep; also 10 additional slaughter-houses. This extra accommodation, it is estimated, will cost £25,000. An arrangement has been concluded with the General Steam Navigation company which will secure the use of their vessels for the transhipment of animals brought from America.

The Jesuits in Belgium.

Brussels, July 19.—There is some indignation among the Catholics here over the alleged efforts on the part of their opponents to excite animosity against the Jesuit Order. On two occasions placards were found pasted on the door of a church, threatening the life of the King of Belgium, should he give his assent to the educational bill pending before parliament. Catholics say these placards were written by the members of a secret anti-Catholic association, and were intended to appear as coming from the Jesuit source. The man who was arrested by the authorities on suspicion of being the author of the placards, asserts he was bribed by persons connected with the Jesuit college to post the placards. The librarian of the college has been arrested.

A Kansas Farmer Purchased a Revolver for his Wife, and Insisted on Target Practice, so that she could defend the house in case of his absence. After the bullet had been dug out of her leg and the cow buried, he said he guessed that she'd better shoot with an axe.

CURE FOR COUGH OR COLD.—As soon as there is the slightest uneasiness of the chest, with difficulty of breathing, or indication of Cough, take during the day a few "Brown's Bronchial Troches."

MORE PEOPLE, ADULTS AND CHILDREN, are troubled with worms, than we should suppose by those who are not physicians. A poor appetite to-day, and a ravenous one to-morrow, are the result from these pests, whose assistance is never dreamed of. Eat BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMBIS or Worm Lozenges, and if the cause be worms, you will be cured.

AS A FAMILY LINIMENT, BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment, is invaluable. Immediate relief will follow its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

THE POOR LITTLE SUFFERER WILL immediately be relieved by using BROWN'S SLOWLY SOOTHING SYRUP for children-teething. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation, cures wind-colic, allays all pain, and gives the child quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed.

A good family medicine chest with a prudent use has saved many a life; and yet we think the idea might be improved upon and reduced to a more simple form. Take some good compound such as Dr. HARRIS' ANTI-BILIOUS AND PAIN-KILLER, and we find that the desired end may be obtained without the use of scales and weights, or little mysterious compartments and enchanted bottles with crystal stoppers. Other might be used, but Dr. HARRIS' ANTI-BILIOUS AND PAIN-KILLER, as tested by many thousands of persons, and found to answer their purpose so well, may be set down as the best.



HOME READING.

Musical and Dramatic Notes. Edwin Booth is at Saratoga. Almee has begun a six weeks' engagement in San Francisco.

The Lingards are playing "Pinafore" and "Engaged" in Australia. Aristides Cacha, a Greek actor, acted Hamlet in London recently.

It is reported that Miss Marie Walwright will soon be married to Mr. Louis L. James.

Preparations are making at Wallace's for the production of G. F. Rowe's play "Welfer's Root."

J. C. Williamson and his wife, (Maggie Moore) are soon to go to Australia with a version of "Pinafore."

Jarret and Palmer are negotiating with the directors of the Paris Chateau for the production of "Uncle Tom."

Craven Robertson, brother of the well-known dramatist, T. W. Robertson, died recently at Birmingham, Eng.

Daniel E. Bandmann will act in the Standard theatre next autumn. He is a man of noble presence and fine ability.

Edward Compton, son of the famous English comedian, will support Miss Neilson during her approaching season.

The old order changeth, giving place to new. The name of the Bowery theatre is now but a reminiscence of the past, and the old building will enter upon a new career as the Thalia Theatre.

During the performance of "Around the World" in a theatre in Orenburg, Russia, recently some of the scenery caught fire, and a panic ensued, in which three spectators and an actor were killed.

For the first time in many years there is only one theatre open in New York. This is the Lyceum. When the problem of a really cool theatre has been solved the drama may flourish in New York at midsummer.

"Le Petit Jacques" is the title of Beloit's new play to be produced in the Princess's Theatre, London. It is founded on the old idea of a father assuming responsibility for a crime to save his guilty son from punishment.

Among the guests at the breakfast given to members of the Comedie Francaise by the Lord Mayor of London were Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft, Mr. and Mrs. Kendal, Henry Neville, Hermann Zeitz, Miss Neilson, Tom Taylor, John Hollingshead, Henry James, James Thorne, Charles Warner, Charles Wyndham, Arthur Cecil and Lionel Tennyson, son of the poet laureate.

Lightning Rods. It is supposed that a lightning-rod protects a building by taking to itself and carrying into the ground the flash that otherwise would work destruction. This, however, rarely happens, for a thunderbolt usually contains far too much electricity for the conducting capacity of the ordinary rod, and very few houses that are actually struck, even though well-furnished with rods, escape uninjured.

The lightning-rod acts, not by conducting the flash, but by preventing it. If a sharp point be presented to a body charged with electricity, it produces what is called a silent discharge, and quietly draws all the electricity away. How this occurs, and why a point should exercise such a peculiar effect, is not well understood, but it is to this principle that the lightning-rod owes its efficiency. The highly electrified thunder-cloud passing through the air, seeks to relieve itself, and the electricity finds the most convenient paths through the tallest trees and highest buildings. But if the house be armed with numerous sharp points, the sudden and destructive effects are usually prevented, and the electricity discharges silently, doing no damage. The injurious practice of insulating the rod where it touches the sides and roof of the structure is rapidly disappearing, as indeed it should. The small glass insulators form no barrier against a thunderbolt, and often do considerable injury in preventing the rapid and easy escape of the silent discharge. Lightning-rods should therefore be kept well pointed, and a good earth connection carefully maintained; for a blunt rod, or one that is imperfectly grounded is a dangerous thing, and exposes the building to considerable risk.

The Duke of Norfolk. By some extraordinary arrangement centuries ago, the fabric of Arundel Castle, the Duke of Norfolk's famous ancestral seat in Surrey, was to be maintained out of the rents arising from the ground on which stand Norfolk and Arundel streets, in London. Toward the close of the last century the duke, whose family has long been impatient of this obligation, allowed the monies arising from this source to accumulate, and endeavored to break the arrangement compelling this particular use, but in vain. A sum of \$1,000,000 was consequently expended upon the castle, and an immense addition made to it, of which the ground floor was entirely of stone; the next fitted entirely, floors and all, with mahogany, and the floor above that again with oak. Probably the aforesaid arrangement has now been set aside.

A Curiosity of Numbers. The multiplication of 987654321 by 42 gives 414444444. Reversing the order of the digits and multiplying 123456789 by 45 we get a result equally curious, 555555505. If we take 123456789 as the multiplicand, and interchanging the figures of 45, take 54 as the multiplier, we obtain another remarkable product, 686868686. Returning to the multiplicand first used, 987654321, and taking 54 as the multiplier again, we get 533333334—all these except the first and last figures, which read together 54, the multiplier. Taking the same multiplicand and using 27, the half of 54, as the multiplier, we get a product of 268686868—all sizes, except the first and last figures, which read together 27, the multiplier. Next interchanging the figures in the number 27, and using 72 as a multiplier, with 987654321, as the multiplicand, we obtain a product of 711111112—all ones except the first and last figures, which read together gives 72, the multiplier.

Cocoon Rooms. The Earl of Shaftesbury has been addressing the "workingmen" in London. He approved most heartily the establishment of cocoon rooms. In the course of his life he has more often found greater pleasure and more social hilarity in a large tea-party than at a "workingmen's" public house, while the workingmen liked a little society, a little chat in

the course of the evening with a number of his friends and fellow workmen. He could not help remarking that such premises should in every way be placed on the same footing with regard to convenience and comfort as the public-houses, with one exception solely—alcoholic drinks. The same freedom, the same comfort and attention, reading and smoking accommodation, should be supplied by the cocoon-rooms as that given by the public-house.

An Alarm Compass. (From the London Times.) A very ingenious application of electricity to the purposes of navigation has recently been effected by Mr. Henry A. Sverin, of Herne Hill, who has succeeded in producing a mariner's compass which enables the captain or officer in charge to hear, by the ringing of a bell, when the vessel is out of the ordered course. In the construction of this compass Mr. Sverin has availed himself of the constant position of the ship for the purpose of making and breaking metallic contact, which causes an electric bell to be sounded, and thus to announce the fact that the vessel is off her course. The whole of the apparatus is contained in a small box, which is easily carried about, and is intended, as a rule, to be placed in the captain's cabin. Over the card are two index-hands, which can be adjusted to any angle allowing of greater or less deviation in steering to either the port or starboard side, assuming the captain, on quitting the deck, to have given instructions to steer the ship on a certain course, he sets the index-hands to a certain angle, allowing the steersman a given latitude for deviation either to port or starboard of that course. Instead of having to be constantly watching the compass, as at present, to see that his orders are carried out, the captain leaves the instrument to tell him by its silence if they are, and by its sounds if they are not obeyed. Should the ship be steered off her course beyond the limits allowed on either side, an electric alarm bell rings instantaneously, and moreover continues ringing until the right course is resumed. The index-hands can be raised away from the card, when the bell becomes disconnected and the compass can be used like an ordinary one. The means whereby this useful result is attained may be thus briefly stated. The metal point on which the card is hung is insulated from the compass bowl and it is attached a wire from one pole of a small battery. About an inch above the card, placed parallel to its surface and attached to its metal centre (which is insulated from the needle) is an arm of metal reaching nearly to the edge of the card. This arm, is, therefore, in metallic communication with the wire from the battery already referred to. The glass lid of the compass has a short brass rod working within a tube passing through it. These are generally attached to two brass milled heads above the glass lid, and to the two movable index-hands beneath the glass. These are in metallic contact with the brass work of the compass, and with the other pole of the battery. Beneath the outer extremities of the index-hands are suspended two pieces of platinum wire about three quarters of an inch long. These hands can, by means of the two milled heads, be moved round to any position over any point of the card. Hence they admit of being placed on either side and equally distant or otherwise from the end of the metal arm on the card. It will thus be seen that whenever the platinum wires come into contact with the metal arm on the card the circuit is completed. The electric bell being placed in the circuit sounds whenever such contact takes place. The bell is disconnected by simply raising the milled head up half a inch through a sliding tube, and the compass then becomes in all respects an ordinary one. Two bells of different tone can be used, and thus the instrument will indicate to the captain whether the deviation in steering is to port or starboard. The arrangement is simple and compact, and the invention promises to subservise a very useful purpose in navigation. By its use the captain will be freed from much anxiety, and the knowledge that there is a check upon them will serve to render officers more vigilant and steersmen more careful. Headwinds and rocks may thus be guarded against with much greater security, while in the case of vessels riding at anchor in a port or road, this compass will at once give intimation of swinging a matter of importance, especially at night when many vessels are together. In short the dangers of navigation generally will be considerably lessened by its use.

Further Collapse Anticipated. LONDON, July 17.—Commercial and financial circles were considerably agitated to-day by the revival of rumors respecting further collapse in the iron trade. The condition of trade has long been known as extremely precarious. It has had to contend at once with falling markets and decreased demand, complicated with demands from workmen for advanced wages, several of the most important iron masters in Kingston, it is believed, have for a long time kept their works going simply because it would be ruin for them to stop, and that it was better for them to keep on at comparatively small loss than to have everything swallowed up by disclosures which would follow a stoppage. Everyone has known for a long time that trade was rather dull; the only hope was that something might occur to bring about increased demand and higher prices. No such thing has happened, and affairs have only grown more gloomy. To-morrow, the 18th, an unusually large amount of bills and acceptances of firms in the iron trade falls due, and the city has been agitated by rumors that these would in many instances be dishonored. Similar rumors are afloat concerning a very important Manchester house. Some of the "croakers" are so far as to say that to-morrow will be a repetition of the celebrated Black Friday which followed the suspension of Gurney & Co.

The National Policy and the Flour Trade. The Peterboro' Review shows that the national policy has benefited both the grower and grinder of wheat, and that Ontario millers are now selling and shipping direct to the maritime provinces, and that as a consequence they are not only getting better prices than they could by shipping to Montreal, but are doing a more satisfactory business. These benefits can be traced to the Ontario farmer and miller who, by a proportionate increase in the cost of the flour to the lower province consumer; for by dealing direct with the lower provinces, changes to the extent of about twenty cents a barrel at Montreal alone can be saved, besides reductions in freight by through shipments.—Mail.

Intemperance among the Women of Springfield, Mass. has excited the alarm of a local temperance society. The Republican says that two women, who were richly dressed, and who, as mentioned to move in the city's "fashionable" shops, were seen to be drinking wine, and that they were the only women of good social position who have been seen in public within a few months, the worse for wine or something stronger.

Does Paris Green Poison the Potatoes? This is an important question, and though we have, in former years, given our reasons for asserting that there is no danger from

AGRICULTURAL.

Farm Matters. Aches moistened with kerosene oil is recommended for killing striped bugs from cucumber, melon and squash vines.

A hand sieve such as plasterers use for screening sand is recommended for sowing blue grass seed. The sieve is held in one hand and the seed rubbed through with the other.

To make lemon beer, put in a keg one gallon of water, one sliced lemon, one tablespoonful ginger, one pint syrup, one-half pint yeast. In 24 hours it will be ready for use. If you bottle, corks must be tied down.

A farmer's wife in New York uses her summer kitchen for a winter greenhouse. A coal fire in the house kitchen supplies all the heat necessary for the plants when the door between the two apartments is allowed to remain open.

Corn should not be neglected in the hurry of harvest. Frequent cultivation hastens growth and the maturing of the crop. To see the difference, leave a row or two uncultivated. Much hand work later in the season may be avoided by a little work with the cultivator, and by keeping the weeds down.

The utmost cleanliness should be preserved about the premises in the hot weather. All wastes and garbage should be disposed of on a compost heap; a load of good soil and sods from fence rows will be useful, as the basis for it. Weeds should be gathered and added to the heap. Liberal additions of plaster will prevent disagreeable odors.

There are many farmers who have extra good butter cows and do not know it. They have poor pastures in summers and poor shelter and indifferent feed in winter. In the house they have no conveniences for making butter; the milk is set where there are not arrangements for keeping it cool in summer, and in the living-room exposed to the odors of the kitchen in winter; neither the quantity nor the quality are any index of what a cow can do.

Wedding in the Garden. With the hot sun of June, says the American Gardener, the flowers grow rapidly, but the same sun is bringing up a growth of weeds, which later, unless promptly attended to, will smother the delicate annuals whose garden will soon lose its neat and attractive appearance. The weeds should be pulled up, and for this there is nothing so effective as the thumb and finger. This weeding, though often back-breaking and tiresome, and with dirt work, is absolutely necessary, and really is very good exercise. Delicate fingers may be protected by a pair of gloves. The best time for weeding is early in the morning of a summer day, say from five to seven, on a clear bright morning. It is not well to weed at night or a rainy or on cloudy day; for then there is no hot sun to kill the weeds. Pull them in the morning, let them lay drying the day, and gather them up at night. It is poor gardening to cut off a weed just below the level of the ground with a scudle or weeding hoe, for the root remains alive, gains strength and often sends up many shoots, to trouble us again. In large gardens a hoe must be used, for hand weeding is too laborious; but where there is time, use thumb and finger in destroying weeds.

Time to Cut Wheat. The proper time to cut wheat, says the Indiana Farmer, is a practical question which has long been discussed among farmers, but has never been fully settled, if we may judge from their harvest fields. The common practice is to enter the crop to stand till the grain is hard. This is a mistake, and a more important one than many persons suppose. When the wheat grain is best formed it is a little sac filled with water holding in solution a small portion of sugar. As it advances the sugar increases, but directly a portion of it is converted into starch, the granules of which, floating in the water, gives it the appearance of milk. This is the nutrient and flesh forming element of the wheat; that which makes the flour stick together when made into dough. As the grain ripens the starch and gluten increase and the sugar and water diminish till the milk entirely disappears and the kernel is filled with a soft dough-like substance. From the point this gluten forms, and the silicious matter which furms the bran increases till the grain is entirely hardened.

To retain the nutritious properties of the grain with but little waste in bran requires wheat to be cut early. A good rule—when the milk has entirely disappeared from the grain, and while yet the kernel can be crushed between the thumb and finger is the proper time to cut wheat. A word on another point, before we dismiss this subject: This is a very uncertain climate, especially about harvest time, and a great risk is incurred in suffering grain to stand in shock, waiting for the thrasher to come around. There is scarcely a year that the waste from standing in the field two or three weeks after it is dry enough to stack will not pay the expense of securing it. Leaving it in the field is a risk which no prudent merchant or mechanic would incur in his business.

Clover Seed. As the first crop of clover will not perfect its seed, it is taken off either by feeding or by mowing for hay and the seed secured from the after crop.

While the quality of the seed depends much upon the weather, the seed crop is largely increased by mowing or feeding off the first or hay crop as early as possible. Early mowing removes the first heads and the second growth of the clover is so rapid as to smother them, and prevent their seeding, and the clover is thus saved comparatively clean. It is generally considered that uplands yield more seed than bottom land, but they require to be enriched by liberal applications of manure as the ground is dry after cutting the hay crop plaster may be sown on all the space reserved for seed with good effect.

The second crop is not cut until the seeds have passed the milky state and the husks are quite brown. It should be mowed and permitted to lie on the ground until it is well cured. After it is cured rake it off into small cocks. When thoroughly dried the crop may be taken to the threshing-floor and the heads beaten out with stalks, light flails or a threshing-machine. The threshing is often done in the field. A method in use is separating the heads from the haulm by passing through an ordinary wheat separator. A clover-huller attachment is adjusted to the separator below the vibrator, which hulls the seed, and they are separated from the chaff by the fan, care being taken to shut off as much as possible by closing the sliding doors. Not a few farmers prefer to stand in the chaff, believing that a better seed of clover is secured usually about thirty bushels in the chaff is considered equal to one of clover seed.

Does Paris Green Poison the Potatoes? This is an important question, and though we have, in former years, given our reasons for asserting that there is no danger from

this source, the repetition of the question makes it necessary to briefly go over the same ground again, to meet the doubts of new readers. It is true that some of this compound of arsenic will get into the soil, but the quantity will be less than 1,000 of a grain for each square foot of the surface of the soil. It is a well established fact that nothing enters the plant except in solution in the water of the soil. It has been shown that the Paris green soon combines with the oxide of iron of the soil and forms an insoluble compound.

Professor R. G. Kedzie, of the Michigan agricultural college, who has thoroughly investigated this question, concludes: "1st. Paris green that has been four months in the soil no longer remains as such, but has passed into some less soluble state, and is unaffected by the ordinary solvents of the soil. 2nd. When applied in small quantities, such as alone are necessary in destroying injurious insects, it does not affect the health of the plant. 3rd. The power of the soil to hold arsenic acid and arsenites in insoluble form will prevent water from becoming poisoned unless the green is used in excess of any requirements as an insecticide." If potatoes to which Paris green had been applied were poisonous, we should have abundant evidence of it, since millions of bushels have been eaten during the past few years. The only source of danger is in careless handling and use of the green, and it should be kept and used with the full knowledge of its highly poisonous qualities, and no familiarity with it should lead to carelessness in handling or using it. Keep the poison carefully locked up, and the pails or whatever vessels are used in mixing and applying it where they cannot be got at to be used for any other purpose.—American Agriculturist.

Foreign Notes. "A few evenings ago," says Vanity Fair, "Lord Sydney, Lord Salisbury, Lord Dufferin and Lord Harrington were assembled together when they were asked by a lady which of them had told the greatest number of lies in their life. Lord Sydney at once replied that he had never told any, upon which Lord Salisbury remarked reflectively that it was his and Dufferin's trade to tell lies. The lady then said, 'Count Schouvaloff declares that he never told a lie in his life.' Upon this Lord Harrington observed, solemnly, 'Ah! he has never yet grasped the meaning of this word!'

A Dublin correspondent says that if the present weather continues the prospects of the Irish harvest will be most promising everywhere. The accounts from all parts of the provinces are hopeful and with respect to every description of crop. This improved state of farmers' anticipations has done a great deal to check adverse influences in another direction, and meetings to complain of their lot are not so common among the agriculturists. The rapidity of the growth everywhere visible during the past fortnight has and no parallel for many years in Ireland.

Miscellaneous. Francis Murphy is said to have lost in San Francisco by mining speculation more than he made by his temperance revival work in that city.

Della White invited her friends in Greensburg, Ind., to what she called a surprise party, and surprised them by getting married in their presence.

Twenty-three persons belonging to the Skoptsi (self-cantillation) sect, including several women, have been arrested in Russia, when on the point of starting for Roumania, where they proposed to settle.

Dr. Woodbridge describes a sun dance recently given by the Sioux in Montana. There were about 5000 Indians present, the dance, which took place in an arena 150 feet in diameter, enclosed by willow branches, lasting 28 hours. During the time the Indians feasted on 32 dogs, large quantities of buffalo meat, and delicacies while the participants in the dance subjected themselves to horrible tortures such as having buffalo heads suspended from stits cut in the flesh, the weight of which constantly increased the laceration. Some of the braves fainted, and many had from 50 to 200 pieces cut out of the living flesh. Others were held to stakes, about which they were forced to dance, by cords fastened to their backs. The performance was varied by prayers to the Great Spirit for the success at the chase.

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