

SUMMARY

A STEAMER from New Zealand has arrived in Plymouth with 13,000 frozen sheep on board to-day. The Empress Eugenie has gone to Carlebad. She is breaking down from dyspepsia and depression. MOUNT VESUVIUS is remarkably active. There is continued tremulousness of the soil and considerable injury to buildings. AMONG the passengers by the steamer "Sardinian," which left Liverpool on Thursday for Quebec and Montreal, are Lord and Lady Carnarvon. GEORGE SAUNDERS, of Fairport, Wis., discovered for a trustworthy, reports the discovery of a serpent 60 feet long in Lake Michigan. IT IS SAID that Sir Stafford Northcote will probably, on account of his recent poor health, resign the leadership of the Conservative party in Parliament. AT A CONGRESS of Italian Alpine Clubs at Brescia, ex-Minister Sella, of Italy, introduced Domenico Piccia as the man who swam the Niagara Rapids!

THERE is an active discussion going on as to whether the Duke of Sutherland, Sir E. J. Reed, Lord Dunraven and others are American or English. In view of their large landed possessions in America, it is contended that they are American citizens, according to the laws of the United States; and, that, in the event of a war between the two countries, they would have to decide to which they belonged. The whole subject of English investments in America, particularly in land, is just now receiving widespread attention. The probability is that for the next few months the English public will concern itself largely with American topics. THE Duchess of Connaught goes with the Duke to India. In consequence of public rumors that the Duke and Duchess of Teck had not been helped by their royal relatives, it is now unofficially stated that they have received continuous help ever since their marriage. Debts to the extent of \$150,000 have been paid until the family have been obliged to refuse to settle any further large amounts in full. The Duke of Cambridge offered to pay all rates and taxes on Kensington Palace on the condition of a fair reduction of the establishment, but it was in vain. Their position is the result of sheer extravagance, joined with the Duke's gambling and Stock Exchange transactions.

THE Work of erasing the buildings on the site of the proposed new departmental building on Wellington street, Ottawa, has begun. Contractors are inspecting the chief architect's plans and specifications for the new building, which will be very handsome although not so ornamental as those on the hill. The site chosen for the building is conveniently located on Wellington, Elgin and Metcalfe streets, opposite the Parliament grounds. The frontage of the lot on Wellington street is 280 feet by 110 on Elgin street and 99 feet on Metcalfe street, the greater frontage on Elgin street being caused by the sharp angle at which that street runs into Wellington street. The whole site covers about 30,000 square feet. Owing to the business ability of the efficient Minister of Public Works this lot in the business centre of the city was obtained for the moderate price of \$80,000, or something less than \$3 per foot. The work of purchasing the property was awarded to Mr. D.

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ST. PAUL, Aug. 23.—North of Viola the cyclone swept crops and buildings clean. A man named Wells was seriously hurt. Along the railroad the people saw clouds rolling over with a roaring noise.

Two men have been put on heavy bail for threatening Francis Carey, a brother of James Carey. Francis was attacked, he drew a revolver and pursued his assailants, and finally gave them into custody.

THE FRENCH IN MADAGASCAR.—TRIAL AND ACQUITTAL OF MR. SHAW. The French Government has received a telegram from Admiral Perron, French commander in Madagascar, stating that the trial of Mr. Shaw, the English missionary arrested by charge, and that he will be liberated.

THE IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE. LONDON, August 25.—The Irish National League, September 27th, Mr. Parnell will probably preside.

A conference of Irish members of Parliament in London a programme was prepared for Great Britain at Leeds, September 27th. The programme demands self-government for Ireland and direct representation of the Irish in Parliament.

A WAR OF RELIGION. HOLLYWOOD, Conn., August 27.—Ex-Governor citizens presented a respectful protest to Father Lynch against the erection of a large crucifix from the yard of the Catholic Church. The who signed the petition. The latter held a meeting, denounced Father Lynch and pledged themselves not to contribute any money to Catholic charities.

THE KING OF ANNAM IN DANGER. SARGON, August 27.—It is reported that M. Harmand, the French Civil Commissioner, has gone to Hue as requested by the Emperor of Annam, who is in danger of being placed in his position. He is most insecure. He nearly lost his life on the first day of the bombardment.

GERMANY AND FRANCE—A WARLIKE UTTERANCE. LONDON, Aug. 23.—The Times commenting on a recent article in the Berlin North German Gazette referring to the attacks of French journals on Germany and declaring France does not threaten the advances in Europe. The irritation shown by the Gazette cannot be explained by the reason assigned as the French press has been very moderate in regard to Germany. The article rather an expression of general impatience at the conduct of the French and ought to convince them their expectations in various parts of the world do not add to their advances in Europe. The Gazette article started Paris, alarmed Europe and caused prices on the Bourses of Paris, Vienna and Berlin to fall. The press everywhere expressed surprise at the Gazette's attack and wonder as to its object. The French papers repel the charges and estimate that France is better prepared for any Prince Bismarck is seeking to address to the world the imposition of fresh army burdens. The Austrian press ask if the article means war. The English newspaper, the Morning Post, in Paris recently complained against the street sale of an anti-French journal, which has since been stopped.

LONDON, August 24.—The Times commenting on the article in the Berlin North German Gazette says the article is gross and deliberate insult. It is fully to shock the public opinion of Europe it is only because we are accustomed to read calmly the utterances of France in terms wholly unknown to European diplomacy.

The Paris papers give various reasons for the article, including the recent unveiling at Constantinople of a monument commemorative of the defence of Paris, the vote for fortress artillery, the tour of inspection of the French Minister of War, and the completion of the forts on the eastern frontier.

LONDON, August 24.—The name of Mr. Matthew Arnold, the eminent educator and author, has been placed on the civil list, his pension being fixed at £250 per annum.

A Frankfurt correspondent has believed that should General Thibaudin carry out his intention of embarking the French autumn manoeuvres by mobilizing a portion of the army, that in addition to the German army corps of Alsace and Lorraine, which is practically on a permanent war footing, the eleventh army corps, the headquarters of which are at Frankfurt, Darmstadt, will be mobilized as a feature of the German manoeuvres.

THE SPANISH INSURRECTION. The Madrid military authorities believe the extent of the revolutionary movement to be much greater than its actual outbreak, and advocate the continuation of the state of siege for some time.

IT is reported that the Government has addressed an energetic note to France urging the expulsion of Zorilla. The Progress states that France has received a collective note from Germany, Austria, Spain and Russia, regarding the conduct of France. Other papers recommend prudence, and protest against the interference of Germany and Spain in the affairs of France, a preference for France's friendship. Official organs are reticent on the question. The Progress's statement is not believed.

MADRID, Aug. 25.—The hopelessness of retaining any alliance from France is discouraging the growing feeling of republicanism in Spain, and the certainty that any apparent assistance on the part of the French Government would certainly be repaid by France in some strong desire in Government circles for protection from some other source. With this end in view the Government has determined to seek alliances with other nations, and to receive support from the Triple Alliance, and thus neutralize the effect of the present attitude of indifference assumed by France.

THE DEAD COUNT. Count De Chambard, suffering before death was fearful, but he maintained his fortitude to the last. Friends and members of the household were admitted to the death chamber at eight o'clock. He was surrounded by his family, and was deeply moved. The body was embalmed. The cause of death was cancer of the stomach, which had attacked the kidneys and other organs. He was a member of the Republican party of France, and was a member of the House of Bourbon. It is said that the Royalists are neither divided nor scattered; the two parties of Conservative France will continue to exist, and a transition will occur. The constitution permits us to look forward and active for a revolution.

When Count de Chambard was dying his confessor expressed the hope that Heaven, son of Saint Louis, Count de Chambard, was a large legacy to the Pope, who has telegraphed his condolences. The general will be the occasion of a grand and magnificent demonstration. The coffin will be made of oak, and will be drawn by six white horses. All members of the Bourbon and Orleans branches of the Bourbon family will be present. The Legation will be six months in mourning.

THE ONTARIO CROPS. TORONTO, Ont., August 25.—Mr. Angus Blair, secretary of the Ontario Bureau of Industries, furnishes the following from his August crop report: Wheat—Average yield per acre, 15.6 bushels, compared with 23 last year. Harvest—Estimated production less than last year by 100,000 bushels.

Onion crop excellent; estimated production, 1,000,000 bushels more than last year; average yield nearly 20 bushels per acre. Potatoes—Estimated production 775,000 bushels in excess of last year.

Apple crop has greatly injured the crop, but the loss is not so great as was feared. The crop of hay and clover is the largest ever grown in the country; estimated production 4,000,000 tons, against 2,000,000 tons last year.

The area under roots is in excess of last year by about 30,000 acres. The fruit crop will be, in extent, a failure in all parts of the Province.

THE WEST LAMBTON ELECTION CASE. SARNIA, Ont., August 25.—The trial of the West Lambton election case was resumed this morning at 9:30. The case was resumed this morning at 9:30. The case was resumed this morning at 9:30.

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CANADIAN. THE ENDOWMENT FUND of Knox College Toronto, has now reached \$120,000.

NOTICE of appeal has been given in the West Simcoe election case from the recent judgment unseating Mr. Phelps.

A COLORED WOMAN, named Bella Johnston, has just died at Granville Mountain, Annapolis County, N.S., aged one hundred and eleven years.

THE WHEAT CROP in the Ottawa district is suffering somewhat severely from rust. Other grains, however, will be much above the average yield.

THE HON. A. W. McLELLAN, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, has returned to Ottawa from England and has resumed his official duties which were discharged in his absence by Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, Minister of Customs.

MR. W. P. EDWARDS, of Edinburgh, Scotland, collector for Lady Gordon Cathcart, and Mr. Ronald McDonald, chief factor, have arrived on a visit to the colonists sent out by that lady to Manitoba, and report favorably as to the feasibility of increasing the number of settlers.

SIR HECTOR LAMONT on Friday laid the corner stone of the new public buildings, (Gananouque, O., in presence of a large crowd of spectators. Sir Hector was received by the Reeve of the town, Mr. Wm. Byres, who presented him with an address on behalf of the citizens to which Sir Hector replied in appropriate terms.

THE ELECTION in St. John county, N.B., Thursday, for vacant seats in the House of Assembly resulted in the return of the Hon. David McLellan and Mr. A. A. Stockton, the Government candidates, the vote standing as follows: McLellan, 2,700; Stockton, 2,400; McChesley, 1,415; Chesley, 1,096. McNeil and Chesley were independents.

THE JAMES SURVEY party have now returned from a preliminary survey of the railway to Hudson Bay, and report a favorable route for constructing a line to Nelson, where there is an excellent harbor. Ice in the bay and straits is not considered a serious obstacle to navigation, and the prospects are that the enterprise will be crowned with success.

THE FIRST SESSION of the new Northwest Council opened at Regina on Thursday in the new Council Chamber, when the newly elected members were duly sworn in. A guard of honor from the Mounted Police, under Col. Hornsby, was in attendance on Governor Dewdney. His Honor, who wore the Windsor uniform, delivered a speech foreshadowing the measures to be dealt with.

THE NAME OF HON. P. GARNER, M.P.P. for Quebec County, is freely mentioned in Tory circles for the Senatorship just reserved vacant by the death of Hon. Mr. Price. Properly speaking, this vacancy should be filled by a representative of the English-speaking element in this section, and it is to be hoped that Sir John will not allow the just claims of that important element to be overridden in the appointment.

A DISTURBANCE took place at Hat Point on Saturday as to which the Globe and Mail speaks as virtually agreed. Mr. Williams, the Globe correspondent, was assaulted by a Manitoba constable named McKenna. The latter was fined by the Manitoba magistrate, Mr. Breton, and was also charged before the Ontario Magistrate, Mr. Lyon, but the charge was dismissed. Mr. Williams is also charged with assault before Mr. Breton.

A NEW LIGHT HOUSE has been erected by the department of Marine and Fisheries on the summit of a small island at Plateau Rock off Flat Rock, off Point Peter, Gaspé, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The light will be put in operation on the 15th of September next. The light will be a revolving white catoptric, attaining its greatest brilliancy every two minutes. It is elevated seventy-seven feet above high water mark and should be visible fourteen miles from all points seaward.

MR. J. B. HARRIS, of New York, who has been appointed by the Western Dairyman's Association to inspect the milk and instruct the dairymen in London, O., and county, reports the cheesemakers as being well acquainted with their business, but the quality of the milk furnished to the factories he found to be, as a rule, poor, being generally skimmed and the strippings kept back. Mr. Harris says that the cheese manufactured in this vicinity, on considering these unfavorable circumstances, is extremely good.

IN THE MUSKOGEE ELECTION TRIAL the judges have declared two men guilty of corrupt practices and the agents of Mr. Fauguer, the voting member. They have also decided that votes are illegally polled in unorganized townships by those who had not property enough to qualify them in the regular way. If there is a scrutiny a large number of votes will be struck off under this decision, which was on a test case. The judges have indicated that Mr. Shields and others will probably be declared respondent's agents.

SUBJECT to the sanction of Parliament, all the matters in difference with British Columbia have been satisfactorily adjusted. Dunsmuir & Co. are to undertake the construction and operation of the island railway. The graving dock is to become a Dominion property. The lands in the railway belt on the mainland and on the island are to be thrown open for sale and pre-emption to actual settlers, excepting squatters' rights, which will be protected. General satisfaction is felt here at the satisfactory settlement of the misunderstanding.

THE "VICARS' NEAR" MODEST DEMAND.—Mr. Casey, Chief Inspector and Auditor of Licenses for Ontario, attended by invitation a meeting of the licensed victuallers of Ottawa, and took advantage of the opportunity to learn their views regarding the law enforcing the early closing of saloons on Saturday nights. He was given to understand that such dissatisfaction existed among them at the present regulations and said that any arrangements they might advance in favor of a change, he would do it his duty to lay before the department on his return to Toronto. After some discussion, the Association decided on writing that the time of closing on Saturday night be extended to 11 o'clock.

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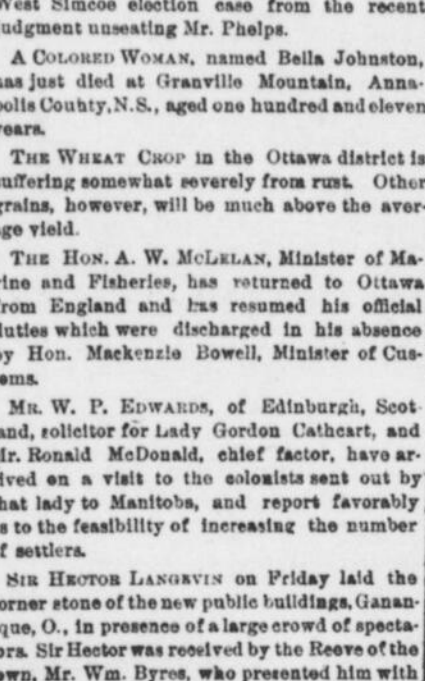
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LONDON, Aug. 23.—The Queen's speech is usual, the committee has been so far except that there is anything in the present condition of European politics to cause any anxiety among her subjects. The speech expresses gratification over the existence of harmony among the powers and pleasure over the prospect of its continuance. In regard to Egyptian matters the process of reorganizing the affairs of that unfortunate country, although it has been somewhat retarded through the visitation of cholera, is favorably advancing. The cholera is fast disappearing and the people are receding in spirit and prosperity under English help. The Madagascar incident, which at one time threatened to cause a misunderstanding between two friendly governments, has been so far explained to the satisfaction of England, and Her Majesty felt confident the entire difficulty will be removed, and a settlement be reached in respect to the English and Malagasy English subjects. In relation to the rights of British subjects beyond the confines of the empire, the committee is pleased to state the proverbial policy of the Government to maintain them at whatever cost: continues to secure to Her Majesty's subjects the same rights as are enjoyed by the people of the Transvaal, and there is every reason to believe that proper and friendly adjustments will be speedily arrived at, turning to domestic affairs Her Majesty finds that agriculture has improved and the harvest promises abundant. The need of Government is to ensure that the material wealth of the empire is augmenting. In Ireland a visible improvement is steadily going on. The people are more contented, and a settlement is being reached more favorably, agrarian disturbances are disappearing and the crimes of conspiracy appear to have been fully checked.

THE BAPTIST CONVENTION of the Maritime Provinces opened in Halifax, Nova Scotia, on Saturday morning, about three hundred being present. Among those invited to take seats in the convention were President Casle, of Toronto Baptist College, and Professor Macvicar. Mr. John March, of St. John, was President. In the afternoon the report of the Home Mission Board was taken up and addresses delivered by Rev. C. A. G. Macdonald, and by the Rev. Mr. Normandy on work among the French, and by Mr. MacVicar on reasons for aiding the mission work of the Far West. The convention represents three hundred and forty churches, with 37,485 members.

A LARGELY ATTENDED PUBLIC MEETING was held in London West, Ontario, to consider a scheme of cutting a new channel for the river Thames so as to carry the stream through the land at the back of the village, and preclude the recurrence of another flood. Mayor Meredith occupied the chair, and in introducing the matter, said the cost of the scheme would be heavy, but would probably be partly borne by the Dominion and Ontario Governments. The cost of the proposed scheme was estimated at \$100,000. Mr. D. McMillan, M. P., favored an embankment as a cheaper plan for protecting the village, and would use his influence in Parliament to forward such a measure. Mr. D. McKenna recommended securing the best engineering opinion on the subject, and would further be adopted. The matter was finally referred to a committee to draft a plan, which will be submitted to a subsequent mass meeting.

A WELSH COLONY.—The Globe special from London announces that two delegates of the Welsh Quarrymen have sailed from Liverpool on the "Sardinian" to seek a location in the Canadian North West for Welsh emigrants. Their intention is to establish a Welsh colony near Fort Albany.

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MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 23.—A fuller account of the cyclone at Rochester says the portion of the city north of the railway, called the north end, received most damage, not a house being uninjured and not twenty standing. It looks as if the cyclone had made a clean sweep of that portion, while in other sections the remains of houses show a terribly destructive force of the wind. As soon as the cyclone passed and the people in the more favored portion began to learn of the damage, they went to the lower town to render assistance, many offering all night to help in the destruction. It had been feared, no idea of its extent could be obtained until next morning when its horrors were appalling. Commencing at J. R. Cook's house on the St. Paul road, which was entirely demolished, the cyclone took Leland's and demolished, barn and outbuildings, not leaving a stick standing; thence sweeping through the lower town, it seems as though a terrible flood had swept over this section. In many places where there had been residences scarcely a house is left. The grass is filled with dirt and sand as if a muddy stream had passed over it.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 23.—North of Viola the cyclone swept crops and buildings clean. A man named Wells was seriously hurt. Along the railroad the people saw clouds rolling over with a roaring noise.

Two men have been put on heavy bail for threatening Francis Carey, a brother of James Carey. Francis was attacked, he drew a revolver and pursued his assailants, and finally gave them into custody.

THE FRENCH IN MADAGASCAR.—TRIAL AND ACQUITTAL OF MR. SHAW. The French Government has received a telegram from Admiral Perron, French commander in Madagascar, stating that the trial of Mr. Shaw, the English missionary arrested by charge, and that he will be liberated.

THE IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE. LONDON, August 25.—The Irish National League, September 27th, Mr. Parnell will probably preside.

A conference of Irish members of Parliament in London a programme was prepared for Great Britain at Leeds, September 27th. The programme demands self-government for Ireland and direct representation of the Irish in Parliament.

A WAR OF RELIGION. HOLLYWOOD, Conn., August 27.—Ex-Governor citizens presented a respectful protest to Father Lynch against the erection of a large crucifix from the yard of the Catholic Church. The who signed the petition. The latter held a meeting, denounced Father Lynch and pledged themselves not to contribute any money to Catholic charities.

THE KING OF ANNAM IN DANGER. SARGON, August 27.—It is reported that M. Harmand, the French Civil Commissioner, has gone to Hue as requested by the Emperor of Annam, who is in danger of being placed in his position. He is most insecure. He nearly lost his life on the first day of the bombardment.

MARION SCATTERTHWAITE.

A STORY OF WORK.

BY M. SMILINGTON.

CHAPTER VI.—(Continued.)

My own pursuits had been held in abeyance by my anxiety, and my endeavors to be of service to him; but as my fears were allayed, and he began to be more and more occupied apart from me, I returned to them with renewed interest. Ever since Sylvester had told me that I ought to study Euclid's "Elements of Geometry," the idea had been working in my mind. Euclid was a strange name to me; but I soon hunted up all that was known concerning him, and then I applied to my father for the desired teaching. He laughed at me at first, and then, as I persisted, told me not to trouble my head about any such abstruse subjects. He bore in mind the former advice concerning me, and was afraid on that account to satisfy to the full my insatiable craving for knowledge. If he thought, because I let the matter drop, that he had allayed my eagerness by making light of them, he was much mistaken. I went to find out hereforself I had never been troubled with a sense of solitude in my pursuit of knowledge, and to understand that my acquirements must depend more upon my own exertions and perseverance than upon any help received.

My next step was to conquer my pride and apply to Paul. This required an effort; I did not approach my object directly, but one morning, when he sat down to the table in the study and spread his books before him, I began to question him about his tasks. It was generally understood that at this hour of the morning I was to be working upon the lessons papa gave me to prepare for him, or leave the room and Paul to the study of his.

"I wish papa would let me do the same lessons that you do," I said, discontentedly. Paul thrust his hands through his hair and laughed. "Could anyone ever have supposed on such a subject to be embraced in so small a frame?" "I don't see why I should not; I am sure I could."

"Don't be too sure. What would you make of this, for instance: 'If any number of magnitudes be equal-multiples of as many, each of each; what multiple sever any one of these, of its part, the same multiple shall all the first magnitudes be of all the other?'" "You have made that up to puzzle me. It isn't good English; for there's no sense in it."

"No, indeed; it is not my composition. It is here, one of the propositions of Euclid."

"Yes; come and look if you like."

"I drew near enough to peep over his shoulder, but only saw a bewildering-looking page, scattering from its mystery. Papa came in at that moment, and I crept away humbled. There were heights and depths of learning which my spirit had never yet even touched."

When Paul was out that afternoon I got to his books, and spent an hour or more over the mystic pages of Euclid, which I was compelled to admit, with tears, were more of a sealed book to me than was my Greek Testament. To my shame Paul looked in while the tears were yet on my cheeks.

"What's up now, little woman?" he asked in concern. "I covered up the book in my apron, and tried to hide my tears. There is nothing the matter, and I am not crying."

"Looks uncommonly like it."

"I mean, not now."

"Well, you were when I came in," he said, with mistaken persistence.

"Come, Marion; do let me see what story-book has set your tears flowing. 'Tis every one if it is the dear old Redcliffe. 'Tis every little girl does a little weep over the death of Sir Guy."

His tone, half laughing, half earnest, galled my sensitive spirit. A hot flush dried up my tears, and I tried to escape from him, to carry my mortification and humbled pride away to the shelter of my own room.

charge of the guard. Papa, and Paul too, were at the station to meet me. Such a rapturous meeting as it was! so much to be told, so much to hear. The whole evening did not suffice for half the questions that had to be asked and answered. After tea was over I displayed my school studies, and obtained much praise for my drawings. Papa's praise was unqualified, Paul's critical. Papa was as ready to believe as I was that I was on the high road to fame; Paul rejoiced in the thoroughness of the beginning I had made.

"And now, little woman," said Paul, when nothing more could be said concerning my drawings, "you must not think we have been quite idle, and un mindful of your future, during your absence. We have a tremendous surprise for you."

"Have you? How delightful! I exclaimed, cast in my eyes round the room, half expecting to find the key to some where present."

"You must submit to be blindfolded. Unfortunately the transit must be made in the ordinary way, for I am not a magician; and so it is of no use to say, 'Abra-cadabra,' and, lo, we are there."

"I won't trust you; your woman's curiosity is proverbial."

"I am not a woman."

"You are next door to one, and would be sure to lift up an eyelid and squint."

"I glanced towards papa enquiringly, but he smiled and said nothing. Paul's nonsense, however, was not to be trifled with."

"Now," said Paul, "before a fresh white cambric handkerchief, was my 'bow that haughty little head of yours, or you cannot be initiated.'"

"So I allowed him to tie up my eyes, and take my hand in his to lead me."

"I want to get a key out of my pocket. 'Oh, yes! Paul Scatterthwaite is following closely. Carefully now; mind where you set your feet.'"

"We are going out through the open window. 'What an astute guesser!'"

"If your secret is to be kept, I might have discovered it without you."

"I did not say you could not; but still, I did not know what else."

"Papa's face looked, oh, so sad and grave; but nothing more. Was he disappointed in me?"

"Will it be done? Can you be certain of that?"

"Papa, it cannot be that I shall paint pictures in heaven."

"You may not actually dub some spiritual substitute for paint upon some equally spiritual canvas, but paint and canvas, as your artist god will tell you, are but the smallest, meanest, and most vulgar of materials."

"I obeyed. A shadow fell over me, and I knew that I was under a roof of some kind. Paul swept the bandage from my eyes, and, standing behind me, pronounced some meek, calm words over my head."

"The trees stood in a small oval-shaped row, into which the light shined through very leaves that nodded round the casements. The walls were painted pearl gray, the floor was matted. The ceiling was pointed, and the side panels were rough scenic sketches in color, which seemed to open natural vistas before one's eyes."

"There was a large self-standing open stool, and an artist's chair, covered with canvases, palettes, brushes, and a large jumbled box of oil colors standing open to display its plentiful shining tubes. A low chair, a reading-table, with a little bookcase well-stocked, completed the furniture of the place. Some of the objects were familiar to me, but some were strange."

"At first I was silent from astonishment and bewilderment; then light broke in upon my mind. I turned round upon Paul and papa, my delight bursting vehemently forth."

"This is the old corner summer-house, and you have turned it into a museum for me! Oh, how good and kind you are!"

"Then I had to learn all particulars, and to examine everything; how papa had bought this and Paul had added that; how the spirit himself had sent me that box of oil colors; and how Paul, when the carpenters and masons had fitted up the interior of the summer-house according to his directions, had painted it in, getting Syl to dash in those suggestive views, working, as nurse told me afterwards, day after day with his coat off and shirt sleeves rolled up, and whilst all the while exactly as if he were a born workman, instead of the square's own son."

"It's almost too much," I said, with tears in my eyes. "I don't know how to thank you. With my arm round papa's neck, as he sat in my little low chair, I stretched out the other hand to Paul, who said, 'I have my thanks already, little woman. The right of my own studio is mine. When you are a famous artist, and all the world is looking to you for pictures, you shall do something for me.'"

"What?" I asked eagerly. "Let me buy your first picture."

"I will give you, if you care to have it. It will give you well, that is, a bargain. The first painting of yours that hangs upon the walls of the Academy is mine, remember."

I laughed, and promised. A green covered-way led from the house to this dear little studio, so that it was easy of access at all times and in all weathers. It was built into the wall of the summer-house, and its windows commanded views of the long gravelled walks and flower borders, where Coral and I had played together on that eventful summer's day."

Paul's health was much improved. He had discarded his sick altogether, but there was a certain feebleness still remaining. He received a shock from which it would take years to recover, and still the voyage was talked of. In the autumn he went to his parents, who were again in Paris for the winter, and remained there several months. We missed him dreadfully; more than can describe. He returned to us for a while in the spring before sailing, as had been arranged, for New Zealand. The squire would not consent to his departure before. When he told us of this, Paul dwelt more especially upon his return than his departure; but still the knowledge that he was going away to quite the other end of the world, came with a heavy sense of pain and loss.

quietly, however. Sylvester was abroad as agent to the embassy, he having chosen for himself a diplomatic career. Papa and Paul squire talked over his possible election for the county at some future time, and prognosticated a brilliant future for him, while regretting the obstacle which had been put in the way of Paul's success.

"It may not be the worst for it in the end," said Papa, thoughtfully; "and as it is, this break in his career has been the means of developing powers of self-restraint and self-discipline such as few young men acquire so early in life. When he is free to apply himself to his profession he may choose, these qualities will ensure the rapidity of his progress."

The squire seemed much comforted by papa's way of viewing things, while I felt a little indignant because he would for one moment doubt that all would be well with Paul eventually.

(To be Continued.)

SEA-BATHING AND FLOATING.

BY CAPTAIN MATTHEW WEBB, THE CHANNEL SWIMMER.

One of the first points to decide upon with regard to sea-bathing is, Who should bathe and who should not? I do not, you may say, bathe, and the question, Who should swim and who should not? The fact is, that if you can swim you will be sure to want to bathe."

Now many persons will declare that this point is one for a doctor to decide, but this I deny. It is a question of common sense. The first question is, Do you feel inclined for it? If you do, it will probably do you good. The next point is, If you do not, how far are parents justified in making their boys bathe without their consent? This entirely depends upon how they go to work to make them bathe. You must treat young nervous lads like puppies. If you throw a puppy into the water you will spoil it forever. The proper course is to coax it in, and as with a puppy, so with the boy."

There is a great deal of difference between thick and fat-hardiness, and I recollect a case many years ago which will explain what I mean. Two boys were bathing where there was a considerable tide. One of these boys tried to persuade the other to swim out a few rods, and the latter refused. The other, however, called him a coward, and he took to show his own superior courage, the first boy tried it himself. But the tide ran backwards, and the boy, falling to reach the rock, became tired, and finding he could not have the short quick strokes, turned for the shore; he took to the "coward" however, now aware both to help his companion, who but for his assistance would probably have been drowned. The two reached the shore very much exhausted.

A common cause of danger in bathing in fish-ponds is, when the water is anchored out against the tide. When the water is at the top of a couple of yards away from the boat, he can not reach it, and if only a very moderate swimmer he might get flurried on finding this.

In bathing from a boat the boat should always be from the wind. It is often dangerous to bathe from a boat when the water is at the top of a couple of yards away from the boat, he can not reach it, and if only a very moderate swimmer he might get flurried on finding this.

It is well known that a good swimmer should be from the wind. It is often dangerous to bathe from a boat when the water is at the top of a couple of yards away from the boat, he can not reach it, and if only a very moderate swimmer he might get flurried on finding this.

There is a great difference between fresh water and salt-water as regards danger in bathing. Salt-water is much heavier, and consequently more buoyant. It is therefore much easier to float in salt-water, and there are thousands of persons who can float in the sea who can not do so in fresh water.

In learning to float you should remember that the only part of your body that should be out of the water is the face, and not the head. Many persons fail to float because they keep their head too far forward. In floating keep your head well back, and stick your chin up in the air, as if you can. Recollect that it is not your body that floats, but rather your head, and arms sink, being rather heavier than water as a rule, but for bulk. In floating, the difficulty at starting is to balance yourself for a purpose you must use your arms.

Some, after they are able to float well, sink back and drawing in a deep breath on your back and drawing in a deep breath on your back, you will find a tendency to slowly sink. When this is the case you must balance them with your arms, which you must hold straight out over your head as far back as you can reach, keeping the back of your hands on the water close together, flat and side by side. You will now find that your toes will come up and pop out of the water. In fact, you are like a balance, the trunk of your body, especially the lungs, full of air, floating in the middle, and your head and arms on one side, and your feet on the other.

It is very important to be able to float well, and floating gives one great confidence in the water, as when you feel that you are growing tired you know that you can get a long rest whenever you like. The longest time I ever floated was three days and twenty-four hours, or, over three days and twenty-four hours, I once floated a great part of this time by floating on my back. This was at the Scarborough Aquarium, in salt-water. Of course the water was warmed, the temperature being about eighty degrees.

When I swam across the English Channel the great difficulty I had to contend with was the cold, and not the mere fatigue of swimming. If the temperature of the English Channel were like that of the Gulf Stream or the Red Sea, there are hundreds of good swimmers who could cross it with ease.

I can swim in training in a bath as well as in half an hour. When you are able to swim in the Channel, the first thing I should have to do would be to get fat. I should want to weigh nearly forty pounds more than I do now, my present weight being about one hundred and fifty pounds, and the consequence of this would be that I should not be able to swim a mile in less than thirty-five minutes, or perhaps even more. On the other hand I should not feel the cold.

In learning to float you must choose a calm day, as it is almost impossible to float in a rough sea. When you are floating be careful how you breathe in your breath. You should watch your opportunity. Always keep as much air in your lungs as possible—that is, draw in your breath and hold it; it is rather more than you can draw in at once. Then, when you breathe out, do so quickly, and refill your lungs as soon as possible. It is best to draw in your breath through your nose rather than your mouth. A mouthful of salt-water, especially in breathing, is very uncomfortable. You have to get into an upright position all the time, and you must be careful not to often make one feel very sick. The mouthful of a drop of water gets into the nose you will feel it and be able to stop in time. Still, this is very disagreeable, and it is best to be careful in taking breath while floating so as to avoid any unpleasantness of the kind.

As a young man, I was once in a boat with a man after they began to "fill out" with age. A healthy active, muscular lad—say a good cricketer in good training, without any superfluous flesh about him—will rarely float in fresh-water. On the other hand, a fat sleek man will float with ease, the ample reason of the fact being that fat swims."

Harper's Young People, July 31

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MR. MOODY IN VACATION.

THREE PLANTING IN MANITOBA.

A crowded meeting of the more influential residents of Winnipeg was held on the evening of Monday last, to listen to addresses from Hon. G. J. Boydell, M. P., and Hon. J. H. Ross, M. P., on the subject of tree-planting in Manitoba. The Hon. G. J. Boydell, M. P., presided, and Hon. J. H. Ross, M. P., occupied the chair. The Hon. G. J. Boydell, M. P., presided, and Hon. J. H. Ross, M. P., occupied the chair. The Hon. G. J. Boydell, M. P., presided, and Hon. J. H. Ross, M. P., occupied the chair.

"Do you hold a conviction" this summer at Northfield? "Will you meet the brethren at Niagara?" "Will you press for the Hon. G. J. Boydell, M. P., presided, and Hon. J. H. Ross, M. P., occupied the chair. The Hon. G. J. Boydell, M. P., presided, and Hon. J. H. Ross, M. P., occupied the chair. The Hon. G. J. Boydell, M. P., presided, and Hon. J. H. Ross, M. P., occupied the chair.

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Table with 2 columns: Subscription type (Daily, Weekly, Monthly) and Rate. Includes 'ALL IN ADVANCE' and 'TERMS TO MINISTERS AND TEACHERS'.

ADVERTISING RATES

Text detailing advertising rates for various publications and services, including 'DAILY WITNESS' and 'MONTREAL GAZETTE'.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—When sending the name of the subscriber, please give the name of the street, city, and province, and the name of the person to whom the paper is to be sent.

Table titled 'ISSUED LAST WEEK' showing circulation numbers for 'WEEKLY WITNESS', 'DAILY WITNESS', and 'MONTREAL GAZETTE'.

The Witness.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1883.

LE ROI EST MORT.

This will be the exclamation of all Legitimists in France when they learn of the death of the Count de Chambord, or as they love to call him, Henri Cinq. If they have faith enough or stubbornness to finish the sentence which formed the ancient proclamation, vive le roi, they will still be in ignorance of the name of their king, for Henry was the last of the regular or eldest house of his family, the French Bourbons. Some days ago when his death was certain a family council was held at Frohsdorf, where the Count was dying, at which the heir was settled upon, but it was left until after death a secret to be declared in his will. The Republicans of France will not be greatly moved by his death. He was not a dangerous foe to the republic, perhaps his death will make room for a more active, if not more ambitious, man who might prove more troublesome though hardly at present dangerous. Henry Charles Ferdinand Marie Dieudonne d'Arès, Duc de Bordeaux and Count de Chambord, the son of the Duc de Berri and grandson of Charles X. of France, was "the hab' of miracle," as Chateaubriand called him, having been born eight months after the death of his father who was assassinated by a political fanatic who wished to end the line of the Bourbons. His mother, the Duchesse de Berri, was also a Bourbon, being Marie Caroline Ferdinande Louise, daughter of Francis I. of Naples. She was, because of her force of character and because of the lack of it in her kindred, termed "the only man" of the house of Bourbon. Charles X. abdicated in favor of his grandson on the 2nd of August, 1830, but the Duke of Orleans met the congress next day and being offered the crown accepted it, proclaiming himself King of France by the grace of God and the will of the people. The Count de Chambord, then only ten years of age, had no friend powerful enough to defend his rights and he remained quietly in Paris. He never renounced them and always accepted royal honors at the hands of his supporters. In 1846 he married Princess Marie Theresia Beatrice Goëtz, daughter of the Duke of Modena, and soon afterward became the head of the house of Bourbon by the death of Charles X. He had hopes just before the revolution of 1848 and again when Louis Napoleon was elected President, of gaining his throne; but beyond writing proclamations and manifestoes—in one of which he declared himself a partisan of the temporal power of the Pope and willing to shed his blood in the cause which was bound up, he declared, with his own—he did little to forward his claims. His alliance with the Pope revived the fear of feudalism which was the greatest obstacle to his return to France as its king. When the Franco-German war was in progress he made his biggest bid for fame by subscribing largely to the French funds and declaring publicly that if the French rallied round him he would free the land of the invader and restore the glory of France. In 1871 he published a programme accepting constitutionalism and declaring that he would accept the throne, but not at the bidding of a party. Had he not refused to become "King of the Revolution," that is, to accept the result of the revolution, refused to sanction the tri-color, and declared that "he could not abandon the white flag of Henri IV," he might have gained his throne. In the fall of 1873 Paris was prepared to receive him, but instead of coming, he published another proclamation insisting upon the white flag, and his political career was ended. Being very rich and childless, he had much to lose and not a great deal to gain by attempting a revolution. His last will probably be Louis Philippe the Count de Paris, grandson of Louis Philippe, who seized the throne on the abdication of Charles X., and great-grandson of Philippe "Egalite," the revolutionary prince, who died on the scaffold in 1793.

A JOB FOR CHEVALIER SENECA.

The woes of unhappy Ireland have ever been a fruitful theme and a sad one. All sorts and conditions of men have racked their brains to discover some means to put an end to her distress, and the results, while somewhat extraordinary, have often been exceedingly small. This cannot yet be said of a scheme for regenerating Ireland, formulated by the Industrial Review, a monthly trade journal published in Philadelphia. The plan proposed is the construction of a railway down the north shore of the St. Lawrence to the nearest point of the coast of Labrador to the Island of Newfoundland. A tunnel is then to be built beneath the waters of the Straits of Belle Isle, to connect the Canadian railways with a road from the mouth of this tunnel to the city of St. John's. From that point to Galway a line of steamers is to be utilized. This is evidently a mistake on the part of the bold regenerator. Instead of a line of steamers, a floating bridge across the Atlantic with draw bridges at convenient intervals to allow the whales to pass through is absolutely necessary to Ireland's happiness. From Galway another railway is to be built to connect with Glasgow by means of a tunnel under the North Channel. This channel is about thirty miles across and a mile or so deep, so that the approaches to the tunnel would have to be even a moderate grade. Of course, this would be a mere bagatelle, and so would the building of the road through the beautiful, fertile, temperate and level land of Labrador, and the tunnel beneath the fifteen-mile wide Strait of Belle Isle is not worthy of serious mention. As the Industrial Review thoughtfully remarks, the lighthouse system on the coast of Ireland would have to be greatly improved and it might be necessary to create one for St. John's and Newfoundland. This would be a somewhat serious matter if steamships are used to cross the Atlantic, but if a floating bridge or a tunnel were substituted for the troublesome and dangerous steamers, this great expense and trouble would be dispensed with. The mind now turns to the effect of this on Ireland, but this has been carefully thought out. "Cannot the engineer suggest a remedy which shall in time surely work out a permanent reform? When he is called upon to abate the nuisance of a stagnant, polluting sheet of water, he, when practicable, turns running water through it. So with our Western frontier, when populated as it has some times been by the very dregs of all nations, outlawry, and ruffianism general, and no life safe. The erection of a military post in the neighborhood tends to preserve order; but when the iron way is laid and the current of civilization streams through the community its spirit of lawlessness disappears and the amenities and graces of society enter and remain. Can we doubt that a similar change would ensue in the very worst parts of Ireland, were they made the thoroughfare of nations? As one of her friends, we press this question upon the attention of her friends everywhere." All who have ever heard of the romantic and tragic life and death of those eminent railway magnates, the James Brothers, of border notoriety, will appreciate fully this engineering method of redemption.

VICTUALLERS ILL-ADVISED.

Liquor sellers object to the name by which they are ordinarily known, although unlike that of the bucket shop gamblers, who are similarly aggrieved, it is in no wise a nick-name and contains no intended opprobrium that is not inseparable from their business. Liquor sellers, in fact, by the adoption of sweet sounding names, coiffes and proclaim their business to be of a piece with other malodorous things for which people are always seeking some indirect and ambiguous name. Drinking and gambling are not respectable, and those who connect themselves with either are aware of this and they try to escape the odium by adopting delusive names which do not describe their occupations. The liquor sellers have elected to be called licensed victuallers, but intoxicating drink can not be called victuals, for victuals means food by which we live, and intoxicating liquors are rather the means of death. Even use does not sanction the use of the word victuals for drink of any kind, as witness the old rhyme: "There was an old woman, and what do you think, She lived upon nothing but victuals and drink." Liquor sellers have, however, so clung to this name that they have besmirched it and any decent food seller would be ashamed to use it. The "licensed victuallers" of Ottawa have a grievance. They do not like the law which compels them to close early on Saturday night. They want to keep open until eleven o'clock. Saturday is pay day with most men, and the saloon-keepers want to keep open to get the workmen's weekly money from him before he gets it home. They want the Ontario Government to have the law changed. It is very foolish of them to show their selfishness for nothing. It would, we think, go pretty hard in Ontario with any government which would propose to relax restrictive liquor legislation in Canada. Sir John Macdonald, coquetted with the "licensed victuallers" before the last election, and led them to believe that he would do all sorts of things for them. But when Parliament, in which he had a large majority, met with the Government, he would not bring in a bill of his own, but referred the matter to a committee to be dealt with. When the committee's recommendations were embodied in a bill, the measure was found to be in many respects an improvement on all previous restrictive legislation. It was anything but satisfactory to the liquor dealers. With regard to Saturday night closing, it would, had it been carried as at first drawn up, have made the law, as it stands in Ontario and as petitioned against by the Ottawa saloon-keepers, universal in the Dominion. The Ontario Government, which cried out against the Dominion Government taking the liquor

IRISH COLONIZATION.

It is the fixed opinion of Mr. Peter O'Leary, an Irish nationalist, who has, however, devoted his life to the cause of Irish emigration, that it would be a great mistake to fix that people in communities on this continent. He thought, if mixed with the general population. This was doubtless the result of observation as well as of sound reasoning. Reason would tell anyone that the nursing of intercaste feuds ought to cease with the circumstances which brought those feuds into being, and that the worst way to get rid of feuds would be to settle the Romanists together in one township and the Orangemen together in another, to show their teeth against the boundary line on every fitting occasion. Observation certainly bears out the same conclusion. Throughout Ontario, where the Irish have spread themselves among the population they have been kindly, thrifty and prosperous. Where they have been gathered into solid masses they have succeeded in little else but in reproducing the miseries they had better have left behind. The people of the Roman line at Biddulph may be taken as an example of this. Not so much toward other nationalities and other creeds, but between themselves the most murderous feuds sprang up and parties were formed, among whom murder was a thing by the one party to be avenged in kind, and by the other to be condoned and protected by the utmost loyalty of ruffianism, the person who should side with the officers of the law being looked upon with more contempt than if he committed any crime whatsoever. Poverty and misery reign in a community like this. Perhaps fortunately for themselves they cannot easily mortgage their farms, because the lender of money would expect, in case he had to foreclose a mortgage, that if his agent escaped personal rough treatment, public opinion in the community would, at least, be so bitter against the buyer of the estate that it would be practically unsalable. We may have given a one-sided description of this particular community. We have described it, perhaps, not as it is but as it exhibits itself to the world. There is, no doubt, a great deal of kindly industry there, but unfortunately that is not the sort of thing one hears about; and no one will deny, that at least to some extent, the evils spoken of exist, and that these evils belong to it as a purely Celtic and Roman Catholic community. Such evils disappear where the Irish are

THE FRUITS OF MONOPOLY.

The Winnipeg Sun tells a sad tale of the position of the farmers of the Turtle Mountain and Souris district, who live on an average fifty miles from a railway station, and who have in consequence a hundred miles winter travelling to carry their harvest to market, all because the Canadian Pacific monopoly makes it impossible for railways that would otherwise be profitable to be built. Thus the enormous subsidies and privileges granted to that road are not only not promoting the interests of this great region in any degree, but actually keeping it back. Another interesting enquiry is suggested. Wheat is reported worth sixty cents a bushel at Brandon just now, even though the wheat is of the best and such as even new land elsewhere would not produce. It will be less next winter. The actual outlay of a farmer in Manitoba on his four days' trip in the depth of winter could not be less than ten cents a bushel—leaving him at best fifty cents net to pay interest on his farm, cost of cultivation including his own hard work all summer, and cost of hauling including hardships for himself all winter. The cost of raising a bushel of wheat in Manitoba has been estimated at forty-five cents. The cost of hauling, man and horse, four days, with wayside

THE ENGLISH SYSTEM.

Prince Hohenlohe, a member of the noblest house in Germany excepting always that of Hohenzollern now on the throne, is in Toronto, his mission being, according to his own account, to find out how England conducts her system of colonization. A German cannot understand anything being done unless government does it. How to conduct a system of government colonization is the very thing that the English are diligently asking themselves at the present time, and there is almost no nation that does not know more about it than she does. France could tell how she peopled Canada first by almost enforced emigration, and then by heavy premiums on large families. But England could only tell how she made a mess of governing colonies, and after one discreditable war gave it up. The Germans are more amenable to a loving home government and consequently have no colonies. The fact is that since the English first settled on the Kentish and adjacent coasts, and their cousins the Norsemen, or Normans, took possession of the opposite coasts of France, and probably since long before that, it has been in the very nature of the English people to colonize, and no matter to what tune the hen at home might cluck and cackle the ducklings would take to the water. For a long time all that the English Government has done, except under exceptional circumstances, in the way of conducting emigration has been to make regulations for the protection of the emigrant. Germany now looks abroad and sees that whenever Germans go abroad they are almost sure to find their way to an English country with an early prospect of ceasing to be Germans, and that thus a rival race is growing proportionally stronger at the expense of the best blood of Germany. All this is owing first, to the

Shong was a native of the British island of Hong Kong, had lived there and shipped from there, the presiding judge dismissed the case on the ground that Ah Shong was a British laborer, not a Chinese one. By this decision there must be many thousands of Chinamen who are British laborers and have as much right to enter the United States as a native of Montreal. How the difference between a native of Hong Kong and a Cantonese is to be decided is the critical question. What, under this decision, is to prevent the whole empire of China from emigrating to America via Hong Kong if it please?

THE ENGLISH SYSTEM.

This distinguished visitor, who comes to America on the invitation of the Bar Association of the State of New York, and to whom all the legal associations of the continent are anxious to do honor, arrived in New York on Friday. He is said to be the first of the great judicial officers of England to visit this continent. It is no disparagement of Lord Coleridge to say that the honor which is being shown to him in America is due almost solely to the office and not to the man. The highest judicial offices of England are and have long been filled by men of whom it is hardly too much to say of the judgments of their occupants as "was as if a man had enquired at the oracle of God." Their judgments are not always accepted on all hands as unimpeachable on the score of wisdom, which is too much to expect where there are two opposing parties to every case, but no one ever dreams of questioning that unbending integrity and pure justice have been the ruling motives of the decisions. That Lord Coleridge has occupied worthily his high office, the most exalted judicial position but one in the United Kingdom, and has sustained the tradition of his office, is honor enough. He has not yet had time to establish a personal reputation like that of his predecessor, Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, whom he succeeded on his death in 1880. A good deal might, of course, be expected from a member of a family which gave to the world the author of the "Rime of the Ancient Mariner" and "Christo-bel." But that the well-loved but rather ramshackle and happy-go-lucky Devonshire parson, of whom there are still live traditions in his parish, should give to the world a son with a poetical genius to the very highest order, is no matter of wonder, but that such pleasure loving, order and method ignoring men should be the grandfather and uncle of a man who has filled the highest political and judicial offices in England cannot but be regarded as strange. His father, the Right Hon. Sir John Taylor Coleridge, the poet's brother, was one of the judges of the Queen's Bench for twenty-three years, and his son, no doubt, profited by his father's talents, position and power. Lord Coleridge was born in 1821, and after being educated at Eton and at the University of Oxford, securing a scholarship at Balliol and a fellowship at Exeter, he was called to the Bar at Middle Temple in 1846, or twelve years before his father retired from the Bench. His eloquence and forensic powers soon won for him a distinguished position in his profession in spite of his cast of mind, which was rather that of a judge than that of a special pleader. In 1856 he was appointed Recorder of Northampton, and in 1862 was made Queen's Counsel, and then nominated a Bencher of the Middle Temple. In 1865 he was elected to Parliament for Exeter, and three years later entered Mr. Gladstone's Government as Solicitor-General, on which occasion he received the honor of knighthood. In 1871 he was made Attorney-General, and on the death of Sir William Bovill was appointed Lord Chief-Justice of Common Pleas. In 1874 he was made a peer of the United Kingdom, and on the death of Lord Chief-Justice Cockburn, he was appointed to that office. His greatest effort as a lawyer was his defence of Starr, in a celebrated case which involved a discussion of the whole discipline of the Roman Catholic Church. His studies at the time probably determined his views, which afterward found expression when he opposed the establishment of the Church in Ireland. His cross-examination as Attorney-General of the prisoner in the Tichborne case was regarded as having been the principal means of securing a conviction. He has much of the social talent which distinguished his uncle and his grandfather. His face is very different from that of his uncle. The well cut, prominent features and sharp keen expression of eye, close firm lips form a contrast to the fleshy-faced, wide-opened, round sparkling eyes, good-natured, open mouth and broad dimpled chin of his famous uncle, the dreamer of Kubla Khan.



COMTE DE CHAMBORD.

ACQUITTAL OF MR. SHAW.

The French have at last been delivered from Mr. Shaw, who kept them so long in hot water. When Mr. Shaw was imprisoned it was probably simply an act of temper and self-sufficiency like some others committed at the same time which brought about more than one change in French officialdom, reaching even to the ambassador at St. James'. The difficulty, then, was to explain why Mr. Shaw was held. The first explanation was that he was an Englishman who had been found inciting the Hovas to revolt, and therefore contravening the laws of war. This was an awkward theory, because it made Great Britain a party to the question. There were sundry stories about his being a spy or an entertainer of spies, but these never seem to have taken sufficiently definite shape to stand upon. Last of all it was explained that Mr. Shaw was not held as an Englishman at all but as a Hova, as he had east in his lot for life with that nation and was adviser of the Queen. This, if not formally correct, had the merit of being a real statement of the case. The real interest of England in the question was not so much that Mr. Shaw was an Englishman as that the Hovas were practically English Protestant Christians who naturally looked to England as their ally in Europe, and the interference of the French among them was looked on throughout the British Empire as an affront sooner or later to be receded from. What, however, was Mr. Shaw's crime if he was a Hova? Surely inciting the Hovas to revolt was no wrong doing on the part of a Hova. So the next question was how to get rid of Mr. Shaw in the most dignified manner. This has been done by trying him and finding him not guilty. The French had better get rid of all the other Malagasy in the same manner and leave the country as they found it. Coshin China is the best strutting place for the Gallie

THE GOLDEN GATE AJAR TO THE CELESTIALS.

The Americans have got themselves into a great deal of trouble by the Anti-Chinese bill. Not only has the honor of the Republic been seriously tarnished, this bulk of Americans could very well stand, but the enforcement of the law has become a serious matter. On the Pacific slope, much as all classes pretend to dislike the Chinese, they appear to be determined to have him, and a system of smuggling has been perfected to such a point that the officers know it exists, and cannot, by any means in their power, gain command of the underground road by which the immigrants enter. If the decision of an Eastern court applies to the West this system will be absolutely useless. A short time ago, it will be remembered, an action was brought against a ship captain for landing a Chinese laborer in the person of one of his crew, Ah Shong by name, upon the sacred soil of America. The case was tried before the United States Circuit Court of Boston, and when it was proved that Ah

RULING THE HOUSEHOLD.

Mr. Justice Hughes has presented the common law in the case of a wife beater at St. Thomas in a manner that has waked the indignation of some journals, and among others of the Quebec Chronicle, which calls Judge Hughes a Daniel, and advises all bulking cowards to join in an address to him to be suitably engraved on asses' skin. The following is Judge Hughes' statement of the law: "At common law a man has a right to resort to the moderate correction of his wife for her misbehavior, but not that I am aware of to turn her out or lock her out of doors. She is entitled to the protection of his domicile, even if he takes her in and administers proper chastisement for her faults. It is not, however, for magistrates or courts to step in and interfere with the rights of a husband in ruling over his own household." Now there is no use getting angry with Judge Hughes and administering asses' skin. The law was made long before his day. It is indeed venerable with age. For the good internal management of homes it has always been held that the "united head" should be a unit, and that to this end one half must rule and the other obey. The law is evidently based on a misapprehension of facts if it assumes that in all cases the man is the natural ruler. The Apostle Paul, indeed, held that view from his confessedly limited observation of married life; but the law, where it refers to the rule of the husband, probably means the husband or his wife, according to circumstances. Judge Hughes would have done well to have called attention to this phase of the question. We presume, moreover, that

proper chastigation means different things according to the side from which it is administered. On the part of the husband the most approved usage is a blow between the eyes, a kick or a billet of firewood thrown with moderate accuracy, while on the part of the wife the use of the nails is more in vogue. It would run this law altogether to prescribe that the ruling head should act in its judicial and executive function only when sober and calm. Imagine how few wives would be corrected if it was necessary for the husband to wait till he was calm and then tell his wife that it was his painful duty to give her the tawse! How many wicked women would go free! It is absolutely necessary, if this law is not to become a dead letter, that it should be administered in warm blood, and we think Judge Hughes ought to have referred to this part of the subject also. The fact is wife-beating is simply quarrelling, and is only indulged in in drunkenness or cowardly rage and is therefore, since the Indian times, out of date as a method of promoting good conduct. Any announcement that can be interpreted into a legal license of ruffianism of this sort is likely to be so productive of brutality as to make a clear law on the subject necessary. Judge Hughes will doubtless be referred to when any one beats his wife in future, just as Judge Lynch is when anyone gets hanged on a sour apple tree. Wives will be said to be badly hogged.

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE COLERIDGE.

This distinguished visitor, who comes to America on the invitation of the Bar Association of the State of New York, and to whom all the legal associations of the continent are anxious to do honor, arrived in New York on Friday. He is said to be the first of the great judicial officers of England to visit this continent. It is no disparagement of Lord Coleridge to say that the honor which is being shown to him in America is due almost solely to the office and not to the man. The highest judicial offices of England are and have long been filled by men of whom it is hardly too much to say of the judgments of their occupants as "was as if a man had enquired at the oracle of God." Their judgments are not always accepted on all hands as unimpeachable on the score of wisdom, which is too much to expect where there are two opposing parties to every case, but no one ever dreams of questioning that unbending integrity and pure justice have been the ruling motives of the decisions. That Lord Coleridge has occupied worthily his high office, the most exalted judicial position but one in the United Kingdom, and has sustained the tradition of his office, is honor enough. He has not yet had time to establish a personal reputation like that of his predecessor, Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, whom he succeeded on his death in 1880. A good deal might, of course, be expected from a member of a family which gave to the world the author of the "Rime of the Ancient Mariner" and "Christo-bel." But that the well-loved but rather ramshackle and happy-go-lucky Devonshire parson, of whom there are still live traditions in his parish, should give to the world a son with a poetical genius to the very highest order, is no matter of wonder, but that such pleasure loving, order and method ignoring men should be the grandfather and uncle of a man who has filled the highest political and judicial offices in England cannot but be regarded as strange. His father, the Right Hon. Sir John Taylor Coleridge, the poet's brother, was one of the judges of the Queen's Bench for twenty-three years, and his son, no doubt, profited by his father's talents, position and power. Lord Coleridge was born in 1821, and after being educated at Eton and at the University of Oxford, securing a scholarship at Balliol and a fellowship at Exeter, he was called to the Bar at Middle Temple in 1846, or twelve years before his father retired from the Bench. His eloquence and forensic powers soon won for him a distinguished position in his profession in spite of his cast of mind, which was rather that of a judge than that of a special pleader. In 1856 he was appointed Recorder of Northampton, and in 1862 was made Queen's Counsel, and then nominated a Bencher of the Middle Temple. In 1865 he was elected to Parliament for Exeter, and three years later entered Mr. Gladstone's Government as Solicitor-General, on which occasion he received the honor of knighthood. In 1871 he was made Attorney-General, and on the death of Sir William Bovill was appointed Lord Chief-Justice of Common Pleas. In 1874 he was made a peer of the United Kingdom, and on the death of Lord Chief-Justice Cockburn, he was appointed to that office. His greatest effort as a lawyer was his defence of Starr, in a celebrated case which involved a discussion of the whole discipline of the Roman Catholic Church. His studies at the time probably determined his views, which afterward found expression when he opposed the establishment of the Church in Ireland. His cross-examination as Attorney-General of the prisoner in the Tichborne case was regarded as having been the principal means of securing a conviction. He has much of the social talent which distinguished his uncle and his grandfather. His face is very different from that of his uncle. The well cut, prominent features and sharp keen expression of eye, close firm lips form a contrast to the fleshy-faced, wide-opened, round sparkling eyes, good-natured, open mouth and broad dimpled chin of his famous uncle, the dreamer of Kubla Khan.

they virtually said, and then, in the vulgar phrase, stand from under and leave the future to those to whose lot it may fall. It has been generally felt that for the present at least Canada was leading the world in point of prosperity, or at least ought to be, as having mortgaged her whole estate and invested the proceeds, it was, as it were, now or never. The emigration figures, however, as culled by the Gazette, in an article reprinted in this paper, from the British emigration returns, show that the "boom" has not been coming our way at all. For the first seven months of this year the increase of emigration to Canada over last year is as shown by the figures 22,688 as compared with 28,080, or one-sixth; that to the United States has been from 120,316 to 128,341, or one-fifth; while that to Australia has been from 18,582 to 37,788, or more than double. The Australian increase is almost all English and the Canadian increase has been all Irish, probably a good deal of it of the assisted sort. It seems, then, reasonable for the Gazette to ask for an enquiry into the process by which the Australians have succeeded in stealing our dearly bought "boom."

MASSACRES OF CHRISTIANS have once more become the order of the day in the Turkish provinces. It is the Albanians not the Bulgarians who are the breakers of the peace, and it is probable that they are gratifying their bawdy tastes for adventure and robbery rather than any religious repugnance they may indulge. The inhabitants of Albania are composed of three races—the Turks, who are the political rulers, the Greeks, who are the traders, and the Arnauts, who are the original people of Albania. The most vivid picture of this wild land of classic memories and of modern robbers is that of Byron in Childs Harold. The despatch, which comes from a Christian source, states that it is the Arnauts who are massacring the Christians. Now the Arnauts are divided in creed at best nominally, many of them being Mohammedan and many Christians. It is probable that a great majority of the males are Mohammedan, because to them it is an advantage politically, the men often going to mosque, while the women of the same household go to church, and both eat of the same dish. Albanians, whether Mohammedans or Christians, are regarded by the Turks as infidels, the two words being interchangeable almost among true Turks. It is not, therefore, from religious prejudice that the Arnauts are murdering the Christians. It can hardly be for adherence to Turkish sovereignty, as they are at heart ardent rebels. Many of them indeed fought against Turkey in her struggles with Russia. It is probable that the Arnauts, whose ordinary occupation is that of robbery, were partly influenced by motives of avarice and partly by hatred to the Greek race, who hate the Arnauts and have time and again refused the help of the latter against their common foe the Turk. The Turkish officials are of course willing enough to intensify any differences between such dangerous foes to the Porte. The districts in which the massacres have taken place lie in the north of Albania and near the Montenegrin and Bosnian frontier. It may have been prompted from Austria, but the Austrians are not unlikely to seize the chance to enter the wedge which they have driven through Bosnia a little deeper into the heart of the Turkish Empire, which it will eventually split.

GENERAL LOGAN'S AMBITION was severely hurt by Sitting Bull, the famous Indian chief, the other day. At a conference between a Senate Committee and the Sioux, the General was introduced as the future President of the United States. This was regarded by the grave Sioux as a piece of humor too broad for a serious state occasion, and only comprehensible on the theory that the pale-faced statesmen had come drunk to the pow-wow. He made bold to tell them so, exhibiting, however, rare diplomatic tact in his selection of terms. They were "too convivial," he said, to deliberate upon the matters requiring attention, and he therefore declined to confer with them while so incapacitated. To tell an aspirant to the Presidency, in effect, that the mentioning of his name in that connection was a symptom of intoxication, was an unpardonable affront. Therefore, we find the General giving the chief the alternative of apologizing for his offense or going into "duress vile." The apology was given, but instead of accepting the demanded satisfaction gracefully, General Logan had the ill manners further to humiliate a man much greater than himself by administering to him a severe lecture. The only counterpart imaginable for this impressive scene is that of a youth in his teens scolding a man for calling him "Bob" instead of "Mister." One thing is made clear by the incident, however, and that is that General Logan is of too sensitive a disposition to pass through the exorbitating ordeal of a Presidential canvass in the neighboring republic. It is also made evident that the grave senators of civilization may take a lesson in propriety, if they will, from the noble savage.

A NEW SETTLEMENT of the Zululand question will have to be undertaken by the British Government. Cetewayo's claims will render this necessary. The Government made the conditions upon which he was to be allowed to return, and one of these was that he was to keep no standing army. In imposing such a condition the Government had no other thought than to secure the safety of the other kingdoms which it had created in Zululand and which it wished to maintain as a barrier to invasion of or raids upon the colonies of Natal and the Transvaal. The result has been, however, that the condition has laid Cetewayo open to a great injury. The native kings who have had time during his absence to discipline armies and establish their authority at once made war upon Cetewayo and have defeated him. The Government is responsible for this condition of affairs, and will probably be compelled to re-establish Cetewayo and allow him to gather a large army or else arrange a completely new settlement which will leave the other native kings and John Dunn as helpless for both aggressive and defensive purposes as Cetewayo. This would make it necessary for the Govern-

STEALING OUR BOOM.

Last year and this have been the supreme years of the great Canadian "boom"—years in which a new territory greater than the old has been suddenly opened up by a very exhausting effort of national enterprise and in which the policy of protection has been causing factories to spring up like mushrooms all over the country. It was from the first acknowledged by all that a fearful reaction from such a sudden expansion was inevitable, but those who advocated it did so on the ground that we were legislating for the present, not for the future. Let us have our prosperity now,

ment to undertake the defence of the Zulu nation from the Boers. Would it not be possible to organize a number of Zulu regiments for the British service and thus make good use of this splendid fighting material?

Mr. HENRY GEORGE in his testimony before the Senate Labor Committee not only laid bare the root of the evil, but gave the people and governments of America something to think about when he said that there was no quarrel between labor and capital, but that there was the cause of the last strike and also of nearly every great strike. Indeed, it creates the desire to strike as nothing else can.

A LETTER in this paper describes the Crawford Notch in the White Mountains as a place likely to become more than ever familiar to Canadians, as it can be taken by rail on the way to Portland, the trains slowing up as they pass through the notch to permit of passengers sitting on an open platform car to enjoy its wondrous scenery.

THE TOWN OF LONDON, ONT., is moving in the matter of protecting itself from another such overflow of the Thames as that which a couple of months ago caused so large a loss of both life and property.

POPULOUS SUMMER RESORTS will have to be well looked after as to sanitary conditions or else people will stand as much chance of getting sickness as health in going to them. Some of the New England watering places are making a very bad showing this season as health retreats.

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THE ARTICLE by the late Capt. Webb in another column on floating in the water is of the utmost value. It is important as it authoritatively explodes the common assertion, to which every journalist is ever and over again asked to give space, that any one who will only trust himself to the water will be sure to float, commonly coupled with advice to persons who cannot swim to do what at best is a much more difficult feat than swimming.

IT IS BY NO MEANS safe to laugh at or abuse a body like the Cobden Club, much else allude to them as a comedy, as a certain Canadian protectionist organ is fond of doing. It is not an extremely long time ago since the Free Trade League was laughed at, hooted at, and abused in the foulest manner.

WE ARE VERY MUCH IN ACCORD with the Mayor and those aldermen who wished the old names of the streets restored. The freedom that is taken by our aldermen with regard to our ancient landmarks is barbarous. The name of the street whereon this office stands has been changed twice within a few months, chiefly by a lot of East End aldermen, doubtless for the benefit of us who occupy it, but without our thanks.

THE INHABITANTS of Minnesota and Dakota are never tired of telling visitors that their storms come from the Canadian North-West, which is the storm centre of the Continent. The conclusion they wish to be drawn is that the climate of the Canadian North-West is very much more rigorous in every way than that of the states in which they are interested.

THE number of people that are drowned killed and enfeebled by the well of our fathers is simply enormous, and it is little to be wondered at in view of the careless manner in which it is covered in and the reckless way in which the necessary repairs are executed.

THE ENGLISH HOUSE OF LORDS is the most august body in the world. It would be the grandest sight on earth to see all their dignities in one place. That there is no earthly dignity, however, that cannot be pocketed is rendered plain by the late course of the Upper House. It was open to that House at all times to take every pill administered by the Commons with solemn awefulness and desiring to make any wry face.

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IT HAS become the fashion for governments to hand over all undeveloped tracts of country to railway companies. The United States set the example and the Dominion of Canada followed.

IT IS CLEAR that the jury system is the palladium of neither justice nor liberty in a country where the defence in a criminal trial is regarded as having "won half the fight in getting a jury," as the situation is described with respect to the trial in Missouri of Frank James for robbery and murder.

SINCE THE DAYS of Jericho, at Charlemagne in Fontarabie, or of the little boy blue, there has been no blowing of horns equal to that done by the late gale in Minnesota, which blew the horns of the cattle. We presume it was in the same region that the cow jumped over the moon.

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THE Great Western and Toronto & Nipissing are now in the hands of the Grand Trunk; the Credit Valley, the Toronto, Grey & Bruce, and Ontario & Quebec are parts of the Canadian Pacific system; the Northern Bell remains in independent ownership, but is now amalgamated, real or nominal, of the Grand Trunk with the Pacific Toronto cannot be deprived of the benefits resulting from railway competition, but in spite of the disclaimer of Sir Henry Tyler there is a feeling of uneasiness about the future relations of these great corporations.

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FLOUR, MEAL AND FEED.—Flour, \$2.25 to \$3.10 per 100 lbs. Hungarian patent, \$3.05 do.; Graham flour, \$3.00 do.; extra, \$3.10 do.; best, \$3.20 do.; \$2.75 to \$3.00; oatmeal, \$2.70 to \$3.00; Indian meal, \$1.75 to \$1.80 do.; meal, \$1.50 to \$1.50 do.; ground, \$1.50 to \$1.50 do.; corn, \$1.50 do.; barley, \$1.75 to \$1.80 do.; pearl barley, \$1.80 do.

HAY AND STRAW.—Hay, \$5.00 to \$6.00 per 1000 lbs. timothy, \$5.00 to \$6.00; clover, \$5.00 to \$6.00; alfalfa, \$5.00 to \$6.00; straw, \$4.00 to \$5.00 per 1000 lbs. of 15 lbs. each.

HORSE MARKET. The horse trade has almost come to a stop in this city at present, owing to the scarcity of suitable horses offering. The demand is as active as ever, but there is no means of supplying it at present, and those in need of horses are obliged to wait until their harvest, which is a more or less of their best carriage, saddle and draught horses. Mr. Medford, of the College Street Horse Market, has orders for over a score of horses, but cannot fill them, although offering unprecedentedly high prices.

VIGOR CATTLE MARKET.—August 24. There were about 35 milk cows offered on this market to-day, only a few of them being of good quality, and for these there is a fair demand, but cows of inferior quality, while really good, are not so much sought after. Prices for good cattle are higher than on last week, but other kinds are neglected and difficult to sell at former rates. A few head of the best cattle were sold at from \$5 to \$5 1/2 per lb. of live weight. Prices for good cattle are higher than on last week, but other kinds are neglected and difficult to sell at former rates.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.—August 27. There were about 200 butchers' cattle offered on this market to-day, an unusually large proportion of them being of inferior quality, while really good cattle were scarce. Prices for good cattle are higher than on last week, but other kinds are neglected and difficult to sell at former rates. A few head of the best cattle were sold at from \$5 to \$5 1/2 per lb. of live weight. Prices for good cattle are higher than on last week, but other kinds are neglected and difficult to sell at former rates.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS. The Wm. J. imports of foreign cattle into London for the week ending August 11th amounted to 13,735 head; in the corresponding period last year we received 22,060; 10,512 in 1881; 12,538 in 1879; 25,904 in 1878; and 18,794 in 1877. The cattle trade is quiet and without any special features. Supplies are of inferior quality, and the demand is not so active as it was some time ago. The following are the quotations: Cattle and inferior heifers, 4s 2d to 6s 0d; good do., 6s 0d to 6s 6d; best do., 6s 6d to 7s 0d; 100 lb. do. Scotch, 6s 0d to 6s 6d; 100 lb. do. prime Scotch-downs, 6s 10d to 7s.

EDINBURGH, Aug. 13.—Messrs. Swan & Sons' weekly report says: The supplies of home-fatted cattle are of inferior quality, and the demand is not so active as it was some time ago. The following are the quotations: Cattle and inferior heifers, 4s 2d to 6s 0d; good do., 6s 0d to 6s 6d; best do., 6s 6d to 7s 0d; 100 lb. do. Scotch, 6s 0d to 6s 6d; 100 lb. do. prime Scotch-downs, 6s 10d to 7s.

AMERICAN CATTLE MARKETS. NEW YORK, Friday, Aug. 24. BEEF.—Receipts, including 37 carloads of export cattle for Mr. Eastman, were 161 carloads, or 2,971 head. The market opened with a good demand at higher prices than last week, and was fully equal to the demand, and supplies proved to be not so easy to get the current rates of last Wednesday, and some late arrivals were likely to be carried to the West. The market was active, and prices were 1/2c to 1c higher, to dress 55 lb. ordinary; 1/2c to 1c higher, to dress 55 lb. to 55 lb.; good to prime do., 1/2c to 1c higher, to dress 55 lb.; top do., 1/2





