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We invite communications from farmers giving their experience on matters interesting to them as a class, also enquiries which, if we cannot answer ourselves, some of our readers may.

ISSUED LAST WEEK.

Number copies of WEEKLY WITNESS	26,500
" " " DAILY WITNESS	78,999
" " " MESSENGER	52,500
" " " AURORA	1,297
Total	159,296

The Witness.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1882.

GAS AND ELECTRICITY.

Is gas about to be superseded by electricity? This is a question which has for a good while been one of much interest to all classes of people living in cities, towns and large villages. It is one of grave importance as well as a large class of capitalists who have invested in the stock of gas companies. At intervals during the last five or six years the price of the stock shares of these companies have been alternately depressed and raised by reports, sometimes authentic, sometimes merely spread for the purpose of affecting the stock, of the success or non-success of the experiments of electricians. Of course designing speculators and stock brokers have reaped a rich harvest from these fluctuations, at the expense in too many cases of the genuine investor. The evil effects of these rumors can only be effectively met by increased knowledge of the case, and to this end much value is to be attached to an answer to the above question from one who has won for himself by long study and practice the name of an authority upon this subject. It was not one of the least of the services which the British Association for the Advancement of Science has rendered to mankind when, the other day, it chose as its President to deliver the opening address one of whom it was justly said that "in an electrical age he was the special representative of electricity," and combined the highest theoretical "knowledge of the subject with the widest application of that knowledge to practical purposes." To Dr. C. W. Siemens the world owes, in the words of Sir John Lubbock, "fruitful improvements in the practical applications of electricity, anastatic printing, the chronometric governor, the regenerator gas engine and furnace, the regenerator gas furnace, the first electric railway, the electric transmission of power, and many other applications of science too numerous to mention." It will be seen that Dr. Siemens has rendered important services both to gas and electricity and that he is interested in both. Dr. Siemens is the proprietor and manager, too, of several gigantic manufacturing businesses. A man who combines such wide theoretical and practical knowledge, with so much shrewd business ability, with a special knowledge of both gas and electricity, can, if it be possible for any one to do so, give a practical answer to the question. Dr. Siemens says: "It can no longer be a matter of reasonable doubt that 'electric-lighting will take its place as a public illuminant, and that even though its cost should be found greater than that of gas, it will be preferred for the lighting of drawing-rooms, and dining-rooms, theatres and concert-rooms, museums, churches, warehouses, show rooms, printing establishments and factories, and also cabins and engine-rooms of passenger steamers.' For harbors, railway stations and sites of public works, it is superior to any other light now. He points out that it does not heat apartments, that it gives off no unwholesome gases, that giving a white light, pictures, furniture and flowers seen by it are seen as by daylight, that it supports instead of poisoning plants, and that photography and other industries may be pursued at night by its means as by day. It will eventually be cheapened by the

utilization of natural sources of power, such as waterfalls, the tidal wave and the wind, and it may be conducted long distances. It will be seen from this that Dr. Siemens expects electricity to take the place of gas as an illuminant to a very large extent. He also expects electricity to take its place as a motive power. On the other hand, he does not think that gas will be superseded entirely even as an illuminant. He says: "Assuming the cost of electric light to be practically the same as gas, the preference for one or other will in each case be decided upon grounds of relative convenience, but I venture to think that gas lighting will hold its own as the poor man's friend. Gas is an institution of the utmost value to the citizen; it requires hardly any attention, is supplied upon regulated terms, and gives with what should be a cheerful light, a genial warmth, and often saves lighting a fire." He points out that gas has already been improved and cheapened as an illuminant by the competition with electricity, and predicts that it will be still more so. But the use of gas will, Dr. Siemens thinks, take the place of coal for heating purposes. He shows that where coal turned into gas before used for heating the economy would be immense. The by-products of gasworks, which are all wasted or worse than wasted when coal is burned, amount to £8,370,000 or £3,060,000 more than the value of the coal in the first place. All this is not only lost when coal is burned, but it is felt as an evil in the shape of gases which poison our lungs and blacken and spoil every thing exposed to it. It will be seen from this that gas companies, if enterprising and energetic, have nothing to fear from electricity. Gas in Canada could never have been called the poor man's friend. It has, by its high price, been excluded from the houses of the poor, and of many whom the poor would speak of as the rich. It is just possible, however, that the competition of electricity would so sharpen the wits or increase the powers of the gas makers, that it would become, what it is not now, the poor man's friend, and enjoy a larger usefulness, as well as a more profitable existence than now, in giving light to the poor and warmth to the world.

SOME CURIOUS FIGURES.

We do not refer to these but by certain journalists who contradict themselves flatly in their endeavors to support both the right and wrong side of the same question at once. Those are the same figures, and by no means curious now, as they were some years ago. We do not refer, either, to human figures distorted by fashion's extravagances. We do not refer to those outlandish figures which are cut on Egyptian needles and monuments those tell-tale of old, these before us tell a modern story. They are gathered by a Jewish statistician, and their burthen is money. Prof. Leone Levi has been diligently enquiring where the money of England is, and has given his discoveries to the British Association for the Advancement of Science. He finds the income of the "working-classes" of the United Kingdom is by far greater than that of either the middle or upper class. It is, in fact, nearly equal to that of these two classes taken together. It amounts to \$2,380,000,000 a year, while that of the middle and higher classes together is \$2,820,000,000 a year. We wonder whether Professor Leone Levi's countrymen will vacate the seats of the money-changers and join the working-classes, who have the large income. What will the working-classes do when they learn that they are the "large income" class? Will they resent the charge as a false and malicious one, or will they assume the haughty airs which the bloated bondholders have so long usurped? It has long been felt that the term working-classes is not a good one when used to distinguish one class of workers from another as it is here and generally used. Surely the tradesmen, merchants, the manufacturers, the farmers, the lawyers, the physicians, the ministers, who form the middle class here referred to, work and have need to work hard for a living as well as a laborer, and few of them would find it any easier to work without their hands than the laborer would to work without his head. And then the upper classes—do they not work? They certainly do and hard enough many of them, the principal difference being that they work for no direct pay. In a novelette (a name Mr. Shorthouse has given a new meaning to) published in Blackwood's recently a pseudo working-man who was inclined "to pity these rich 'lord's sons brought up with nothing to do' and their victims found" met the reply, "Nothing to do! Why, Forster, half the best work in England is done by rich men for nothing. A rich younger son 'enraged his brother who, though little wealthier than himself, would on the demise of Lord Grandvenor, his father, become a legislator, his country and a large land-owner, which is the honorable Mark knew, not only is a position of toil and difficulty, but also 'perhaps in a few years may be one of personal danger and stern oppression; for the example of grinding the faces of the landlords has been set with some success.' This young man 'would rather have been the Prince of Wales' than an Earl's son." His is the only rank, save one, in which a man can neither eat, drink, nor speak as he likes, and in which he really earns his champagne and havana. "His is the only station in which it is a credit to be jolly." We suppose that the Queen's time is more rigidly employed in her duties than that of any other woman in England, and there is no man in England who bears as great a burden, who gets through as much work, and who has so little of what most men would call leisure as Mr. Gladstone, and yet they are not the "working-classes." Let us call things by their right name, and term this class of workers who earn so much the "large income" class. The expenditure of the "working-classes" amounts to \$2,115,000,000, while that of the other two classes combined is \$2,270,000,000 a year, so that the higher classes save more in proportion than the lower classes. This is natural enough, but what is singular about it is that it appears from Professor Levi's figures

that the higher classes are more economical than the lower classes. The working-classes spend eighty percent of their total expenditure upon necessities, and twenty percent upon luxuries, while the middle and upper classes spend eighty-six percent upon necessities, and fourteen percent upon luxuries. It appears, too, that the beefsteak at ever-so-much a pound, which the working-man feeds to his bull dog, is included among the necessities, for the luxuries, we are told, include fruit, beer, spirits, wine, silk, silver plate, jewelry, tobacco, theatres and amusements. Thus, according to figures, and "figures don't lie," it would seem that the working-classes might more distinctively be called the "luxurious classes."

A FEEBLE THUNDERBOLT.

The London Times does not want the British Association to meet in Montreal. It has a practical reason. If the Times is to report the debates as quickly as usual it can only do so except at great expense. Here is a chance for the Thunderer to manifest itself in lightning. But what troubles the Times most seems to be that the Montreal meeting would be a sort of glorified picnic rather than a sober mill-stone in the path of science. As the Times itself never by any chance descends to relieving it cannot imagine any advantage from a scientist unbending. We really think if the British Association has not had a picnic before, if it has hitherto been always up to that serious pitch of propriety that has saved it from the all-embracing disdain of the Times, it is time it had a holiday out of earshot of the un-Jovial thunderer's drone. No men in the world are more overstrained than the scientific workers, and to some of them these meetings are the only recreation they permit themselves. It is desirable, therefore, that we should

Refrain in these what leisure hours demand—Amusement and true knowledge hand in hand.

The presence of Mr. Herbert Spencer on this Continent at the very time when the British Association was sitting would have been sufficient illustration of this need for relaxation without the sad result of over-work having gone so far as to exclude him from the meetings of the American Association as well. There is doubtless some truth in the Times' view that holding a meeting here might somewhat limit the number of true scientists who could attend, and in its hint that the free picnic would tempt an unusually large proportion of those whom Dr. Houghton spoke of as camp-followers as distinguished from the philosophers. But of that question the British Association, which has the deciding of the matter, is the best judge. As for the Times' polite comments on colonial intelligence, we put them beside its former compliments to Canada and beside its compliments to the British Association itself, and ask wherein, after all, are we worse treated than others, for what intelligence is there outside of Printing House Square that the Times respects?

THE GEORGIAN BAY CATASTROPHE.

It is not every one who has powers of description equal to the task of conveying a vivid impression of events which are tremendously vivid to his own mind's eye. The telegraphed account given by one of the survivors of the terrible steamboat disaster which has taken place on the Georgian Bay leaves much to be desired. No one probably heard the wind blow and the sulky growl of the ceaseless thunder last Thursday without a thought for those in peril on the sea, and no one that knows our lake craft and their crews could have thought of the steamboats which face the dangers of the inland seas without a presentiment something like that of one of the passengers of the "Asia" when awakened by the storm that some boat was surely doomed. That a steamboat should not be able to live in such a storm is no evidence of its special unseaworthiness and that few life preservers should be brought into use in such a sudden calamity is not wonderful. It is praiseworthy that two or three boats should have been successfully launched. The fearful loss of life even in the good boat which outlived the storm and unbroken after eighteen hours' tossing carried two survivors to shore was probably due to the piercing cold following the wetting in the lake. Only these two seem to have had vitality enough to live through it, even the workers at the oars, if such there were, having succumbed. The "Asia," apparently heavily laden, was proceeding from Collingwood at the foot of the Georgian Bay to the French River at the head of the Bay, and was near her destination on Thursday morning, when she was struck by the gale, sent over on her side, and after being rolled about in the trough of the wave helplessly for half an hour foundered with all who had sought what proved to most of them a vain refuge in the three boats. The loss is rumored to be about one hundred lives. It is reported by the survivors that the boat was so crowded that the berths were all occupied and many slept on sofas and chairs. The cause of the accident appears to have been that there was too much of the boat above water. When one looks at some of these lake propellers which are narrow and long and yet very high out of the water when not loaded down with grain, wonder is excited that accidents are not much more frequent. The "Asia" was not a long boat, but was quite high and an uncomfortable sailer with very limited passenger accommodation. It is evident that this steamer was so high out of the water, notwithstanding the great load which she had on board, that the surface presented to the gale sufficed to turn her over at once, and once over she was so top-heavy that she had not the least chance of recovering. A regular investigation will take place at the Coroner's inquest, and this will be supplemented by that of the Inspector of Steamboats, which will probably be held later, when the cause of the calamity will no doubt be discovered. It is to be hoped that it will lead to new regulations with regard to the construction and loading of steamers plying on the great lakes if these, as many have thought before this accident occurred to confirm their opinion, be found necessary.

THE SALE OF INTOXICANT MEDICINE.

A letter from a pharmacist to-day discusses the question, which we have referred to as a very difficult one, of where the limitation is to cease in applying the laws against the sale of intoxicating drinks to articles sold as medicines. He consents to the enumeration of port wine among the drinks and holds that quinine wine is to be regarded simply as a medicine. This seems entirely reasonable, so long as our laws recognize wine as a legitimate beverage and is based on a distinction which is comparatively plain. The difficulty in adopting it is the undoubted fact that a large number of medicines are little less than alcoholic temptations, and that even quinine wine may be so prepared as to be thus used. This kind of degradation of the pharmacist's profession deserves quite as little sympathy as that of trespassing on the wine merchant's business, and the worst of it is our highly respectable chemist, who understands the matter thoroughly, declares that it is Utopian to expect even the most philanthropic druggists to do ought but supply these abominations to whatever extent they may be asked for, and to wash their hands of the mischief they do, like the purveyor of salacious plays who said it was all the public's fault not his. As the Lord Chamberlain is wanted for the one offender so it seems some police regulation is wanted for the other. The difficulty is how to determine the limit of the druggist's freedom. Under prohibitory laws strong drinks are treated as medicines, and the dispensing of them is regulated to the druggist strictly under medical prescription. What ever obstructions may be placed in the settlement of the question this will be the final method of dealing with all such enervating stimulants, final at least until a different spirit in the apothecaries, which will, as our correspondent hints, not probably be for some time. We heartily concur with this writer in scouting the idea that druggists should be forced or even permitted under any circumstances to take out a saloon license.

THE STAR ROUTE TRIAL.

A very notable and scandalous failure of justice has just occurred in the United States Courts. When Mr. James was appointed postmaster-general by President Garfield, he found that the Government was being systematically cheated out of more than a million of dollars every year. This sum was being distributed among a ring of thieves, politicians and contractors, under a pretense that it was paid out for the carrying of mails out of the way districts by contractors other than railway companies. The Postmaster-General, who had commended himself by his executive ability and strict integrity as postmaster of the city of New York, displayed the same qualities in his high office, and he exposed the doings of the ring. On Gen. Garfield's death and the succession of Vice-President Arthur, the Attorney-General, Mr. McVeigh, retired with most of the other members of the Garfield Cabinet, and it fell to the lot of the new officials to push the trial, which they have done, so far as can be judged, sincerely enough, though the defendants were prominent members of the Republican party, and are credited by the Democratic papers with having contributed greatly, presumably of course through the influence they possessed as wielders of an immense amount of Government funds, to the election of President Garfield and Vice-President Arthur. The men on trial were Thomas J. Brady, ex-Assistant Postmaster-General; Stephen W. Dorsey, ex-United States Senator; John W. Dorsey, his brother; M. C. Rendell, John W. Dorsey's Secretary, John C. Miner, of the firm of contractors, Miner, Vail & Co., and W. H. Turner, a former clerk of the Post-office department. The charge against them was of conspiring to cheat the Government. Although the Grand Jury presented the indictment as long ago as the 18th of February, the defendants, by all sorts of pretexts, trickery and evasion, succeeded in delaying the trial so long that the first case was only called on the 23rd of March. Then the defence by further pretexts delayed the trial until the beginning of June, so that the trial has actually taken nearly three and a half months. The evidence given against the accused, one and all, with the exception of the clerk Turner, the case against whom was early abandoned, was of the most convincing character. That of Walsh, whose introduction as a witness and whose evidence caused a genuine sensation, and of Rendell, was absolutely irresistible in its force against both Brady and Dorsey. For the defence, which was entrusted to very able advocates, among whom Ingersoll was conspicuous, no evidence of any account was offered in rebuttal, and the efforts of the advocate were given to confusing the evidence and to appealing to the sentimental feelings of the jurors. Judge Wylie, before whom the case was tried, announced that the foreman of the jury had informed him of attempts which had been made on behalf of the prosecution to bribe him and another juror. The judge charged the jury very strongly against the prisoners. After sixty hours of consideration the jury have convicted Rendell and Miner of conspiracy, have acquitted J. W. Peck and W. H. Turner, and have failed to agree as to the Dorseys and Brady. Brady and Stephen Dorsey are the chief conspirators and leaders of the whole gang, and there can be little doubt that their escape is due to something else than the evidence in rebuttal. The newspapers and public opinion so far as it has found expression are unanimous in demanding a new trial, which has already been decided upon by the Attorney-General. There can be little doubt of ultimate conviction, as it was only a small minority of the jury which voted against a verdict of guilty. Only two stood out for the acquittal of Brady and three for that of Stephen W. Dorsey, while only one was recorded in favor of the other prisoners who escaped, with the exception of Turner, who apparently was unanimously acquitted.

THE IRON AND STEEL WORKERS OF Pennsylvania have met in convention and fixed upon a scale of taxation to be imposed upon the rest of the people of the United States for their benefit.

THE END OF THE WAR.

The graphic description of the decisive victory of Tel-el-Kebir, and of the events which followed so rapidly, which are given elsewhere, leave little or nothing to be said of the event itself. The account needs no filling in, and hardly any comment. As we anticipated when the news of the victory was received, Arabi's influence and power have been completely shattered by the decisive blow which he received, and the leader who was treated with servility by thousands on one day, found himself on the next without a friend, despised and stoned by those who, had he been successful, would have paid him almost divine honors. All his lieutenants and supporters are now hastening to save their necks by worshipping at the rising sun, while Arabi himself has added the loss of honor to that of all else by the false and grovelling attitude he has assumed toward the Khedive. It is almost impossible for the slow mind of the Occidental to comprehend the complete change which has been wrought in a whole country in one day by a single battle which was lost and won in twenty minutes. Within twenty-four hours the country which was under the control of Arabi was placed as completely at the feet of the British. The great majority of the soldiers have laid down their arms, the fellahs are at work in the cotton and sugar fields, the railways are at the disposal of the conquerors, and the rebellion is completely over. General Wolsey appears to have had in mind, as every one else had, the prediction which he is said to have made when he left London, for his first telegram addressed from Cairo, the capital of Egypt, to the Government in London, commences: "The war is over." In spite of the doleful accounts given by correspondents General Wolsey sticks to it that, in spite of the great work the soldiers have done in the face of almost unsurmountable difficulties, and for English troops over-powering weather, "they are in good health and spirits." We suppose Sir Garnet has in his mind's eye the condition of the troops who took part in the campaign on the west coast of Africa, a country in comparison with which Egypt may be said to be a salubrious. Now that the rebellion is crushed, and the Khedive is in fact as well as in name the ruler of Egypt, the question is "What next?" Will the British be able to withdraw at once or will they have to garrison the country for some time yet. All who consider the whole question will come to the conclusion that the latter course will have to be followed. The British Government has always held that the movement which Arabi headed was not a national one in any sense of the word. It has had good reason to believe that the great majority of the Egyptian people themselves were in favor of the rule of the Khedive, and were only prevented from showing it from fear of Arabi. Cannot the Khedive, then, be left to rule his people unsupported by foreign arms, it may be asked. To this it must be answered—No, because the movement was one which was begun and carried out by the army, whose interests are by no means identical with those of the people. Until the army has been thoroughly purged of those elements which have caused this rebellion, and until it is thoroughly re-organized in the interests of the Khedive, it will not be safe for the British troops to withdraw from Egypt. It is probable that it is because they believe that this will be the work of time that the English Government has ordered forward more supplies. The settlement of the political question involved in the rebellion has yet to be made, and it will no doubt strengthen Great Britain's position in the European conference, that her troops have not only preserved peace for Egypt but are engaged in preserving it, and will be so engaged until it is guaranteed. The Khedive will be restored, and we trust some other method of guaranteeing foreign interests than that of foreign control in the government of Egypt be found. Great Britain having restored the Khedive, has, to some extent, committed herself to the task of seeing that the government of Egypt by him is good at least for Egypt, but the best way to do that is not through agents, but by guaranteeing the Khedive power to rule, and thus holding him responsible for just and fairly good government. This means the establishment of a virtual protectorate.

The English Government has no lack of advice as to what to do with Egypt. Every party in the empire and out of it is tendering its solution of the question. It seems quite clear, on the one hand, that England must loyally carry out to the letter the profession of disinterestedness with which she entered on the conflict. Her reason for sending an armament to Egypt was her duty to the Khedive, of which no change of Government in England could relieve her. England had taken part in establishing the existing order with the implied understanding that she would see it maintained. In like manner England cannot relieve herself by any change of Government at home of her word plighted to the Khedive, to the Porte and to the European Powers, that she did not intend to take possession of Egypt or of the canal. On the other hand, she finds herself in possession and so much so that to withdraw at once would be to relegate the country to chaos. The question is, what permanent condition of things can be established there, how can order be made secure within the country, and how can the canal be maintained as the safe highway of civilization. As the Mayor happily put it at the Mechanics' Hall meeting, the war has resulted in a victory of civilization over barbarism and the corollary of that fact is that the victory of civilization must be made secure. Various are the propositions by which this is to be accomplished. One is that England should withdraw from Egypt and fortify herself as the guardian of the canal. Unless this proposition came from some other source than from England herself it would carry out neither of the positive requirements of the case above set down. It would neither fulfill England's profession of disinterestedness nor would it add Egypt finally to the civilized world. If England is to be strong in European diplomacy she must keep her hands clean and her plighted word untarnished. Another proposition is that the

Khedive's Government be restored under an English protectorate. This would practically amount to an undertaking on the part of England to continue to protect from internal enemies, as she is now doing, such a government as Europe might approve, that in fact she should continue to be the policeman of the Khedive and of Europe with such a voice in Egyptian affairs as her manifested power and her sacrifice would naturally give her. This appears to us the only logical solution of the situation. We do not see how England can escape this responsibility if she would without giving place to other powers. The suzerainty of the Sultan will either have to be formally withdrawn, or, what would be equally humiliating, will become absolutely a dead letter. The reorganization of Egypt will be in any case a most delicate matter. Western civilization can neither take full possession of this country where civilization had its birth, nor can it decline the task. The curses of Egypt heretofore have been an extravagant Oriental court and a turbulent army. England and France have tried the experiment of restoring the financial balance without the abolition of either incubus, by rather adding to the burdens of an enslaved people the salaries of a number of European dignitaries. They indeed made an effort to do away with the corruption which was the means by which the extravagance was maintained and in doing so they inevitably pulled the whole structure about their ears. It was not a government of extravagance plus corruption but extravagance by corruption. To destroy corruption was to destroy everything. The court is now reduced to modesty, and the army to a police force, and if Egypt is to prosper must remain so. Egypt has no more taxable people in it than Canada has, and her people are immeasurably poorer than ours. We can therefore judge for ourselves whether she is in a condition to remain a military power. It would be impossible to introduce a western system of government among the least public-spirited population on the face of the whole earth. Emancipation must be very gradual and oriental must give way to western notions by slow degrees. The people must be trained first to associate honesty and beneficence with power and then to think freely and untremblingly for themselves.

DR. PUSEY.

The name of Dr. Pusey, who has just died, has been the root of a word familiar in more than one language. An Englishman finding a few Italians who were practically Protestants in a remote Italian village asked them if they had had any intercourse with an English lady living in the neighborhood, but their significant reply was "Ella è Puseyita,"—"She is a Puseyite." We quote this fact to show the far-reaching influence of the very name of this great divine. Dr. Pusey was born in 1800 and was by both parents of aristocratic family. In early life he visited Germany and was so shocked at the progress of rationalism there that all the powers of his nature were thereafter bent on resisting the tide. In doing so he swung perhaps naturally to an opposite extreme. Although he never forsook the Church of England he was a zealous propagator of Romish, or, as he would have said, of Catholic as distinguished from Protestant doctrine so far as he could be so within its pale, and sometimes further, as he was at one time suspended. He contributed a number of the "Tracts for the Times" and although he did not go so far as Dr. now Cardinal Newman, he must have been the most prominent figure of the Tractarian movement, as his name was given to it. That movement was one phase of a great religious ferment which began about fifty years ago—whose workings continue till now. We suppose that none would deny that each of the three opposing tendencies, Rationalism, Evangelicalism and Ecclesiasticalism, has made great progress in the interval. Dr. Pusey's name has, however, become less and less prominent in controversy, and he has devoted his declining years to the more peaceful and more lovable and fortunately finished task of a commentary on the minor prophets for which, as an orientalist of great learning, he was eminently fitted. His last work was published in 1880, and is called "What is of Faith as to Everlasting Punishment." It was suggested by the controversy which arose upon Canon Farrar's "Eternal Hope." It was a very learned and thorough book, and while it did not support Farrar it did not support the currently received evangelical view in all its fitness.

FRIDAY was the fifteenth of September. It will be remembered that six weeks ago Sir Garnet Wolsey with "our legation" announced that the campaign would be over by the fifteenth. The eleventh came and the twelfth, and all sorts of speculations were rife to explain the paralysis which seemed to have seized upon the English army? Where were Sir Garnet's brilliant marches and rapid campaigns? What of his luckless boast about the fifteenth? The Nile was rising, the heat was killing, the water was poisonous, the air was malarious, but Sir Garnet lay still at Ismailia. The thirteenth awoke to see the enemy's host in full flight, and all Egypt at the conqueror's feet without the loss by death of a hundred men. By the fifteenth the smoke of the war had cleared away, and the sun shone on a finished task.

THE ABSENCE of young people at the county meetings of the Dominion Alliance has been commented on. There has perhaps been an omission in the arrangements. Temperance speeches are dry in a bare and perhaps dusty and cumbered hall. A decorated tea table, around which the members, gathered by invitation, might sit, would give zest to the congratulatory part of the proceedings, and a meal so served by willing ladies anxious for their share in the work, would not occupy time that could be used for business. Speeches over the tea table should be limited to a few minutes each. Business meetings could be held before tea and more solid addresses delivered after it when the public would be at leisure to attend.

THE BLUE RIBBON CRUSADE in Britain has commended itself to large classes of

people, to whom the Salvation Army movement is almost repulsive. In fact, in the meetings of the British Association at Southampton the bit of blue was quite conspicuous, and the abounding zeal of the wearers turned a discussion of shipping statistics into an ordinary debate on the relative merits of total abstinence and moderate drinking. Certainly had the prospect not gone beyond the question of disgraces in the navy, and the practical forcing of drinking habits upon our seamen, they would have been dealing with as serious a question of economy as could come before them.

THERE ARE FOUR SEATS in the Legislature of New Brunswick to be filled by elections on the twenty-fifth. Two vacancies are in Kings, one the seat of the late Solicitor-General, and the other that of that lamented gentleman's official successor, whose acceptance of office his constituents must ratify. In Kent, two worthies returned at the general elections have left empty seats by retreating ingloriously from the ordeal of a judicial scrutiny. The results will be important to the Government, whose standing in the new Assembly is dubious.

THE PRINCESS LOUISE must have had a serious nervous shock from the railway accident in California, or she would not have failed to acknowledge in person the quiet but hearty welcome of kindly British folk in San Francisco. The well-known endurance and kindness with which all the members of the English royal family face duty of this sort should protect a delicate lady from criticism if she is not always equal to a public appearance.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS' special committee on the working of the Irish Land Act has made a second report. They say that the sub-commissioners could not have been summoned from their work in various parts of Ireland without public inconvenience, and without the evidence of these gentlemen the enquiry is still incomplete. Consequently, it is recommended that the special committee be re-appointed next session.

WE COPY in this paper a very interesting account of the reception of the Bishop of Algoma by the aboriginal members of his flock. It is singular how much of poetry fills the mind in the dawning stage of culture. It spreads over the thoughts of the simple child of nature like the rosy hues which cover the heaven before sunrise, more entrancing if less useful than the garish light of day.

A BOY OF SIXTEEN in Listowel, Ontario, reckless through indulgence and maddened with drink, has badly cut up a bar-tender with a knife and is now in the hands of the law. The great number of similar drink tragedies occurring in liquor-selling hotels all over the country tell very strongly against all pleas for the necessity of strong drink being purveyed to travellers along with board and lodging.

IT IS VERY UNFAIR to speak of Mr. Gladstone as following the Jingpo policy of his predecessor, merely because he took up the international problem where Beaconsfield laid it down with all its fruiting germs of war in it, and with all its obligations attached to it. It is one thing to be careful about getting into a quarrel and another to bear oneself bravely being in.

THE PLAYING of pranks on board of trains and boats, often witnessed on excursions, should always be promptly suppressed at its appearance. Some rough fellows caused a disturbance on a Sunday-school excursion train in New Brunswick the other day, which ended in a fatal tragedy. A sadder Sunday-school lesson could not be imagined.

A WOMAN nearly lost her life in Montreal and another came to her death in St. Catharines, within two or three days, from the imprudence of rushing out of doors when their clothing accidentally took fire. To lie down at once and wrap or have wrapped a rug or thick garment about the person is what should be done in case of the clothing catching fire.

A LADY in Dunnville, Ontario, has met her death from the not uncommon cause of the influence of an anesthetic upon a vital organization too delicate for the dose. Liberty to use such dangerous agencies should only be placed in the hands of persons of assured physiological skill.

PREPARATIONS have been instituted in St. John, New Brunswick, for the Dominion Exhibition there next year, which is to be accompanied by a celebration of the centennial of the landing of the United Empire loyalists, the founders of the city.

THE EARLY CLOSING MOVEMENT is gaining ground in London. In the crowded and poor eastern part of the metropolis, where early closing on Saturday is felt to be very difficult, if not impossible, the closing of stores at five o'clock every Thursday evening is said to be fast extending.

PERT is under a fearful reign of terror. Wholesale butchering and burning constitute the terms that Chili offers and receives. Bands of armed savages seem to bestow their barbarity upon either side with indifference.

TORONTO has a movement on foot to form an ex-Mayors' Association, it having eleven citizens eligible for membership. Such an organization in Montreal would require to have the quorum made very small, or else count Mr. Beaudry as half-a-dozen.

THE REMEDY MUCH WORSE THAN THE DISEASE.

A CARELESS CLERK.

While Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Young of Camden, N. J., were at Atlantic City, the lady's suffering from attacks of muscular weakness was so great that last Wednesday she drove into Camden and applied at a drug store for some preparation to relieve her from the effects of the attacks of the insects. The clerk gave her some oxalic acid, not knowing the deadly nature of the chemical. Mrs. Young, when the mosquitoes came and she applied the acid, was immediately and terribly burned. The acid eating its way almost to the bone before its effects could be counteracted. Her lower limbs now are totally paralyzed. Her physician has little hope of saving the lady alive.—N. Y. Star, Sept. 13.

THE ACT for the better protection of naviga-

the streams and rivers is by proclamation made applicable to the District of Keewatin and the North-West Territories.

ing considerable attention. A party from
Luelah, Ont. have taken as quite a tract

FAIRPLAY.—The C. P. R. authorities have called in their experiment of burning brick at night to think for their new depot, the material not being to the expectations entertained regarding it.

PRAIRIE FIRES are raging in the vicinity of Fort Macleod, Indians are, no doubt, the cause of the trouble. The men and the buffalo hunters, trying to keep the buffalo from coming into this country.

LOW WAGES.—Forty dollars a month and cost of board for farm hands is paid here now.—*Edmonton Bulletin.*—Farmers are paying \$2 per day and board for harvest hands in the west.

IMMIGRATION.—Mr. J. J. Tott, immigration agent at Emerson, reports about 7,000 immigrants having entered the province at the Gateways during the month of August, of whom some 1,200 persons were from the United States.

A STRANGE PHENOMENON.—The Winnipeg Free Press states that on the night of the 4th inst., there was a very strong wind blowing from the north, and that a curious feature of its

WILFULLY PROGRESSING.—The process of constructing the Canadian Pacific Railway west of Winnipeg is something amazing in the way of building. Over four miles per day are being laid down, and it is expected that the foot of the Rocky Mountains will be reached this fall.

AN ABUNDANT HARVEST.—Around Nelson the barley crop has been safely gathered. The wheat, however, is being cut, and is already coming in. A few fields of the latter have already been reaped. The crops as a whole are magnificent, notwithstanding the backwardness of the season.

THROUGH THE PLAINS.—A considerable number of cordwood belonging to the C. P. R. was burned in the vicinity of Monmouth the day before yesterday. The train from Hal Portage was stopped for a few minutes, and the engine, at the track, but the engineer eventually continued to push on, and turning on a big head end, started the train through the fire, and came out on the other side without suffering any injury.

THE FIRM DEPARTMENT of Winnipeg have been supplied with one double and one single axle, and a pair of wheels for each. The harness is arranged that it is suspended from the axle by the pole shafts, and when the horses come under it drops and is fastened together by a strap. The Apparatus is so arranged by which the wheels are

to open simultaneously with the dropping of the harness. Winnipeg may well find proud the efficiency which her fire brigade is maintaining.

THE BRICKYARD at East Selkirk, owned by McDuff & Glass, and the Winnipeg Building Supply Company, respectively, have stopped making bricks for the season, and have discharged their men, retaining only sufficient to finish putting and burning brick now drying. About 100,000 bricks were made by each manufacturing company, and it is believed that these, when dried, will be a sufficient test of the Selkirk yard and a guarantee upon which to open out a larger scale next spring.

(QUEBEC.)

PARA-TOTAL—Ten thousand lake trout from the St. Joseph hatchery have just been put into barrels, and 15,000 more will be put in its place.

CHIEF—Mr. P. F. Ferguson shipped over

10,000 worth of cheese of July make, which is sold chiefly in what is called the rich country.

THE GLADBY RUBBER COMPANY has nearly completed its mills in that place. It is to be hoped that the industry will be successful, and that the people of Gladby will be able to buy New Saw Mills.—Work at the new Steam Mill at Lachute has commenced. The site to be 125 x 50, with an engine room 50 x 20. There is to be about 125 bales of masonry work for foundations at Lachute. The demand for mounds at Lachute for a short time.

SUBERN DEATH.—A sad occurrence took place Tuesday evening at St. Andrews. Mrs. Philip, after was usual to open his blackish shirt, after which, not feeling very well, returned to the house and lay down. A doctor was called, but he did not find the doctor, and then left. Before the medicine could be administered, however, Mr. Philip had expired. His last illness leaves quite a large family of young children.

MARTINE PROVISIONS.

MINISTERS.—Five Methodist ministers are coming out from England to supply vacancies the Nova Scotia Conference.

NEW DENMARK.—This Danish settlement in the town of Brunswick had recent accessions to the number of the colony. Three new families are some time ago, went to the North-West, now in Minnesota, and are most anxious to

POTATO PROSPECTS.—The potato crop being above the average low prices are expected to rule, although the failure of the crop in New York State, by three million bushels less than a poor crop of last year, gives hope of a glut to fill which will draw off a great portion of the Eastern surplus.

bound of onions for himself out of a designated box. Seeing, what he thought, choice ones in another box, he yielded to the delectation of his eyes and chose the nice-looking ones. He had them cooked with breakfast.

going home, and, in spite of a peculiar voracity, ate of them. A physician had some difficulty in restoring him after his repast of 150 bulbs.

A Mormon Mission.—A former Baptist minister of Halifax, named Burton, and his son, a captain and a convert and preacher of the Mormons—not the polygamous sort, however— intend to start a Mormon mission in King's

county, where they originally belonged, this summer. They turned a Baptist deacon and a number of others to their belief, and made a propheticess one of the female converts, but failed to establish a permanent mission.

INDUSTRIAL—The Port Elgin (Bay Verte, 3.) woollen mill employs thirty hands and runs out from two hundred and eighty yards finished cloth a day, besides carding about

enty thousand pounds of wool annually for
tomers, and the establishment is shortly to
enlarged.—Moncton, N.B., is to have a
supplied in the erection of a public hall
Mr. George Peters, which is to cost twelve

INCIDENTS.—Three little children of Mr. M. H. P. were killed by a train at the crossing near the station on Monday last.

He went to the harvest field with drink for the workmen. The youngest, a boy of two years, lay in the standing grain, and the dog came along and ate him badly.

—A Fredericton paper says a peculiar

is told by a man named John Campbell, Solvestown, about being shot. He says he was shooting and fell over some object, fracturing his skull, and at the same time the gun in hand went off, the load going into his side.

down toward his leg. He went home, changed his shirt and burned it, and lay down and slept for two hours, never telling his wife anything of the accident. Dr. Atherton was called for and dressed his wounds which are very

OMPLICATED CASE.—Truro, N.S., has a com-

ated case of crime. A blind man named James Harmigar Hard, charges two brothers, Fred and Howard Morrison, with having robbed him of a thousand dollars. The story is that they snatched a pack-

of money from his trunk, as he opened to comply with their request for a drink. A scuffle ensued, which attracted Hurd's brother's defence, and one Currie to that of the prisoners. The latter proved the stronger

y, and managed to get off with eight hundred dollars. On the other hand, the Morrissons say that the Burds were operating in counterfeit money, and had victimized several people and that what led to the squabble was an at-

pt they make to substitute a worthless
age for one of genuine money. The Mor-
ns charge the Hurds with using good money
decay under the pretence that it was
ple of the "goods" dealt in by them. They

the Hurds raised a cry of robbery when caught in their own trap, and they have had an arrested for assault and attempted robbery.

