

MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS

COMMERCIAL REVIEW AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

THIRTY-SECOND YEAR.

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1877.

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SUMMARY.

THE ONTARIO BREWERS' LICENSE CASE will be settled at the session of the Supreme Court in Ottawa next October.

THE WILKER "E. J. MCKINNON," in San Francisco, from the Arctic Ocean, reports that the men who were left on the abandoned whaling fleet last season are at Point Belcher. Nothing is known of the abandoned vessels.

THE NATIONAL RIFLE CLUB of Scotland has addressed a letter to the National Rifle Association at New York, protesting against any so-called British Team being allowed to compete for the American Centennial trophy, fearing that should the trophy pass into the hands of the British team, the right of Scotland to enter a team next year would be denied.

AT THE LUCY FURNACE COMPANY'S WORKS at Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 3rd inst., seven men lined a furnace were working on a scaffold supported by ropes; these took fire and the scaffold fell, precipitating the men into the furnace; Julius Harding and Michael Cosack were taken out dead; the five others are not expected to recover.

AN ENTIRE FAMILY, consisting of Lewis Spence and his four children, two girls and two boys, living in Clark County, Mo., were murdered on Thursday night. The crime was no doubt committed for money, as Spence had \$700 belonging to the township, of which he was trustee. The weapons used were axes and a pitch-fork. No trace of the murderers has been discovered.

MARTINEZ CAMPOS has sent despatches to the King explaining the situation of the campaign in Cuba, and stating that the insurgents are so well supplied with information by spies, and their facilities for disembarking are such that it takes 500 soldiers to look after ten insurgents. Gen. Campos therefore requires 5,000 more troops to crush the insurrection. Campos further says the insurgents will only surrender on receiving their independence, and recommends the Spanish Government to adopt one proposition or the other. A great many sick soldiers have arrived at Havana from the interior.

JAY GOULD was recently accosted by Major A. Zelover, a friend of Jim Keene, while passing through Exchange Place, New York. Words were exchanged, when Zelover struck Gould on the side of the head, and then, picking him up, threw him down an arway eight feet. Gould was rescued by his friends, and the incident was reported in the papers. The trouble is said to have originated from Gould having betrayed a combination to put up the price of Lake Shore stock, in which Keene and Zelover were interested with Gould. There was considerable excitement on the Stock Exchange for a few minutes.

ABELINA PATTI'S CASE has been decided in Paris. Both the lady and her husband had filed applications for judicial separation. Patti's application was refused, her husband's granted. The sentence states that Patti does not even offer to bring forward any proofs of the facts she alleges. On the other hand, the documents placed before the tribunal—particularly correspondence addressed to Patti by a third person,—show that her conduct did the gravest injury to her husband. The Court therefore pronounces against her petition for separation of body and goods, and condemns her to pay costs. As divorce is unrecognized by the French law, neither party can marry again.

THE SCHOONER "FLORENCE," of New London, sailed for the Arctic Ocean, to establish Capt. Howgate's polar colony on the north side of Cumberland, and there to store the main exploring expedition, which sails in July, 1878, under Captain Howgate. The "Florence" is provisioned for one year, and amply supplied with equipment. Geo. E. Tyson, of New London, is master; Oray Taft Sherman, of Providence, meteorologist and photographer; Ludwig Kumlun, of Madison, Wis., naturalist. Sherman is a graduate of Yale. Kumlun goes under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution. Capt. Tyson was assistant sailing master of the "Polaris," which under Capt. Hall explored the Arctic regions.

THE "TIMES" CALCUTTA CORRESPONDENT summarizes the latest intelligence of the situation in the famine-stricken districts from official reports as follows:—The prospects for the harvest are somewhat improved, but on the whole gloomy, as the rain is generally insufficient; very severe distress will probably continue for some months longer; it must not be supposed that famine is imminent elsewhere than in Madras, still the condition of Southern India and the general deficiency of rainfall causes grave anxiety. An appeal to the British public is issued by a public meeting in Madras, which says the rainfall continues to be insufficient. A population of twenty millions is affected, and numbers are absolutely depending on charity. In Madras Presidency alone 175,000 persons daily receive assistance, the mortality is increasing; the distress is now reaching the better classes, the pressure must continue until the crops are gathered in January; the necessity for assistance is most urgent and pressing.

THE LATEST EXPLANATION of the cause of the recent strikes in the United States comes from our own Quebec *Canadian*, who says that it all comes of that country having driven out religion from its midst, meaning, of course, that it is because the majority of the American people worship God without the intervention of the Pope of Rome. But it appears that the mobs who committed the depredations were composed chiefly of members of the Church of Rome, and in the city of Pittsburgh the Roman Catholic Bishop was called on by the authorities to address the rioters and try to quiet them. The conclusion of the *Canadian*, therefore, is not based upon facts. Our contemporary goes on to say that the United States and the whole world are infallibly lost unless they return to the Catholicism. For our part we have more faith in the teaching of the Gospel, and in the education of the ignorant masses of foreign and native birth which are a standing menace to free institutions. Men who are taught only the Catholicism nearly always require to be governed by force, while men who are taught the Gospel of Christ are generally able to govern themselves.

THE RUSSIAN COMMANDEER-IN-CHIEF, the Grand Duke Nicholas, is young for his position, and is apparently a very military man. He avers that the failure of the army is due to making the campaign a political and not a military one. There are in consequence dissensions at the Russian headquarters. The Czar is inclined to yield to his imperious younger brother, and to retire to Moscow, leaving him with the supreme command of the army. Prince Gortchakoff and the diplomatic element will very naturally object to this. There probably

could not be any better way for the Russians to ensure disaster than to let the Grand Duke Nicholas, inexperienced in either war or diplomacy, manage matters at his own sweet will. It is not clear that an entirely military campaign would have been any more successful than the present one. It was not for political reasons that the Russians retreated so precipitately in Asia, and they might fare no better in Europe, while if no care was taken to avoid offending Austria and England, the Grand Duke Nicholas might soon find, in all the glory of his forty-six years, his high rank and his high military position, that military reasons made it imperative for the Russian armies to retire into Romania as soon as they possibly could. He should remember that Austria will have ninety thousand men mobilized in a few days, and that the British fleet is at Besika Bay.

ENGLAND'S PROBABLE course in regard to the war is not easily to be judged. Two despatches in reference to different matters have been received recently. One is more important than the other because more authoritative, and its probable meaning more apparent. Sir Stafford Northcote has announced that it was doubtful if any further sums of money for the army would be necessary this year, and although this was coupled with an intimation that no special vote was needed for sending troops to the East, the general tenor of the statement is undoubtedly pacific. Another despatch is also at hand, although there is a chance that it may be contradicted. It is that two British steamships are to be sent to the Danube to assert the treaty right of Britain to have two iron-clad gun-boats on that mighty river. Two iron-clads, the "Shannon" and the "Agincourt," are to accompany them to the Black Sea to support them in case their passage is opposed. It is not probable that Turkey will oppose the passage. British gun-boats on the Danube would not endanger her interests. But it will be strange if the British flag carried on the Danube by armed vessels does not irritate the Russians, who specially aimed for the British Consulate in the bombardment of Rostchuk. The assertion of the right in question at the present juncture will be regarded as significant of British determination and preparedness to act with decision, whenever the circumstances seem to call for it.

THE IRISH OBSTRUCTIONISTS have met with a more disastrous defeat in the House of Commons than the Russians did at Plevna. They undertook to block the South Africa Confederation Bill, as they had successfully done on previous occasions. But the Government had come to the conclusion that there had been enough of time wasted by them, and they appealed to the Opposition, which was equally disgusted with the course of Biggar, Parnell & Co. It was determined to put through the bill, and the members served by relays, one set resting while the others maintained the quorum. After twenty hours of this, the obstructionists became demoralized, and the bill passed. The Irish Judiciary Bill, which has also been obstructed, was next taken up, and the determination of the Government to pass it, if the House should have to sit through the vacation, was expressed. Some lively scenes ensued. Charges of conspiracy were made, and most unparliamentary and undignified language indulged in. But the strong expressions in regard to obstructionists probably met with the full approbation of the House, even those which had to be withdrawn as unparliamentary. Unparliamentary some of them certainly were, far more so than anything which we have ever heard of at Ottawa. The backbone of the obstructionists is probably now broken, especially as new standing rules have been adopted, or if not yet adopted, given notice of by the Government, which will effectually take away the power of a few members to block obstruct any measure.

AUSTRIA is now abandoning the passive attitude which she has hitherto maintained. Ninety thousand Austrian soldiers are to be mobilized, made ready for immediate action—at least Count Andrássy has been given authority to do this. Armed neutrality has taken the place of the previous pacific policy. Several things may have led to this. The renewal of hostilities by the Montenegrins after the withdrawal of Suleiman Pasha and his army, Servia again being deeply agitated, and the Rumanians having crossed the Danube. These are doubtless the more immediate reasons, and the reported retirement of the Montenegrins from the siege of Nicola may have been owing to an intimation from Vienna that such a course was deemed the proper one. The Rumanians at first intended to enter Turkey through Servia, but the Austrian Government intimated that if the Servian frontier was crossed, Austrian troops might be met very soon afterwards. It was thought that all these little matters had been arranged, but it is apparent that they have not been, and that the rapid progress of the Russian troops of the Danube has proved to be too much for Austrian equanimity. The effect of this action on the Russian movements may be very marked. During the last war, Austria did not wait for so much progress before throwing her armies into the principalities. If her preparations now do not cause a very uneasy feeling amongst the Russian authorities and the Russian generals, it will be remarkably strange. Russian troops and Russian commanders will lose their vigor at the thought of a large army in their rear, able at any time to cut their communication. Turks in front and Austrians behind—no way back by the Black Sea. The Russians may well hesitate before scattering their strength and wasting it in assaults on strong Turkish positions.

THE AMERICAN CASE before the Fishery Commission is, according to a telegram to the New York *Herald* a claim that the value of the American market to Canadian fishermen is as great as that of the Canadian fisheries to American fishermen. The speeches of Sir John Macdonald in support of the Treaty on his return from Washington are quoted in proof of this, and the British counsel are said by the *Herald* to have been staggered by such an unexpected reply. People in a certain condition often imagine that houses and lamp-posts are reeling, and even that the streets are rising up to meet them, while all the time the disturbance is within themselves. If the case is really as stated, it will be a sore blow to Sir John. He and Dr. Tupper have been asserting in the House of Commons that the Americans would find abundant material for their case in the speeches of Canadian statesmen. The statements whom they indicated were Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Cartwright. Their speeches, it was said, would greatly prejudice the Canadian case. It seems that the utterances of the present ministers were not found useful by the Americans. They were lamentations over the hardships of the

Americans in regard to the provisions of the treaty, and the expression of fears that in consequence the award to Canada might be very small. These are not exactly the class of statements to be laid before honorable men, with a view to influencing an award by them. They were not so flattering to the Americans that they would have much pleasure in quoting them before an international commission. So the American counsel, while accepting Sir John Macdonald's hints as to the manner of making up a case, chose the speeches of the Canadian statesman, which were of advantage to them, and which prove to be those of Sir John Macdonald himself.

THE ATROCITIES OF BOTH SIDES in the war in Bulgaria can no longer be a matter of doubt. The Turks may deny that the Bashi-Bazouks murdered the Russian wounded, after the battle of Plevna, if they think fit to do so, but whoever believes them, in the face of the reputation which so deservedly belongs to these irregular troops, must have a great capacity for faith. The Turkish stories of Russian atrocities are too definite and detailed to be far from the truth, and they would have to be believed, even if not confirmed. But although Colonel Wellesley, the British military attaché at the Russian headquarters, has given a categorical denial of them, he is not in such a good position for ascertaining the truth as some others, and British consuls from various places have confirmed all or nearly all that the Turks affirm. There is no necessity for comment. It is very discouraging that a war entered upon by one power, ostensibly at least, in the interests of humanity, should be marked on the part of both armies by such barbarity. It is not to be supposed that the commanders on either side favor these barbarities, but the countries are engaged in a life or death struggle, and it is natural in such a case that all forces should be availed of, even if their action does bring discredit on the side for which they fight. The atrocities on the Russian side are especially to be regretted, as there is no doubt but that it would be well in the interests of humanity for the Russians to triumph in Bulgaria. These barbarities will raise a feeling against them, as a power from which better things might have been expected. This feeling will encourage their enemies, and dishearten and quiet their friends. The Russians cannot afford this, for they need all the assistance which they can get, either moral or material, for the Muscovite armies are sorely pressed.

SAMUEL WARREN, the author of the famous work "Ten Thousand a Year," the "Diary of a Late Physician," "The Little Death," and "Oily Gannon," whose death occurred on the 31st ult., was born May 23rd, 1807, at Racine in Denbighshire, of which place his father was rector. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh, where he studied medicine for a time, but he eventually adopted the profession of the law and was called to the Bar in 1837. His "Diary of a Late Physician" was published in *Blackwoods Magazine* in a serial form, and attracted great attention at the time, being also translated by the eminent French critic Philastre Chasles. However, it was "Ten Thousand a Year" that brought him fame. This work may be best described as the protest of British Conservatism against the social influences, in particular, of the Reform Bill of 1832, and of the great political movement of that time which marked the first triumphant advance. He was much criticized by the press for the views enunciated in this work, and has ever since been regarded with ill favor by the Liberals. His last novel was "Now and Then," which fell rather flat. Mr. Warren was more permanently successful as a lawyer than as a man of letters. He was made a Queen's Counsel in 1851, and in 1852 Lord Derby, during his brief administration of that year, recognized his devotion to the Conservative cause by making him Recorder of Hull. In 1853 Conservative Oxford gave him the gown of a D.C.L. He was returned to Parliament in 1856, and at the general election the next year; but he did not shine in the House, and in 1859 he withdrew and accepted office as one of the Masters in Lunacy. He was an assiduous student of law and a voluminous legal writer. His abilities in that direction made him President of the Corporation of Jurisprudence of the Inner Temple.

THE PROSPECTS OF THE CAMPAIGN in Bulgaria have been so changed by the Russian disaster at Plevna, that now we hear of the Russians being in good positions for defence. This is as if they could not be expected to move further against the Turks, and would be satisfied for a while with being able to maintain what they have already gained. The destruction of one of the divisions at Plevna is, we suppose, not so much in itself as it would indicate. It has proved that the Turks are going to fight very hard indeed, and that the Turkish army in numbers, equipment and discipline is quite equal, if not superior, to that of the Russians now south of the Danube. The mobilization of the Imperial Guard and the levy on the Landwehr for nearly two hundred thousand men is a sure indication of the grave nature of the situation in the view of the Russian authorities themselves, and they ought to know something about their own strength. The first statement that the Landwehr were called out was denied, but it now appears that the decree for this action was signed on the 22nd of last month. The Russians must have found out by that time that they had wrongly estimated their strength, as compared with that of the Turks, and had not provided sufficient force. The telegram from St. Petersburg about it is evidently official, and it winds up with the assertion that this levy is met with enthusiasm. We are inclined to be a little sceptical about this enthusiasm. It does not usually make a people enthusiastic for war, to have a nation, which they thought of their allies, defeat them in one campaign, defeat their allies in another, and give them several defeats in the first real conflicts of the third. The statement a few days ago that there was a panic at St. Petersburg, and some fears of disorder, is likely to have been much nearer the truth. The aspect of the campaign has indeed changed, when it is no longer the plans of the Russians but those of the Turks which are looked for with interest.

THE MILITARY CRITICS who write for journals ought to stand back, once for all, and let great soldiers speak. It is quite probable that most of those who engage in planning and forecasting the campaign, and their results are military men. If so, they furnish good proof that it would be wiser for the regular journalists to dispense with military members of the staff, try their own hand when they really must have a little criticism, and pay special attention to the opinions of the greatest soldiers. A military journal for the Russians through Armenia was one of the most rotund manner, necessitating the calling out of the volunteers. Six of the victors

having been arrested, quiet was restored, but to avoid a repetition of the troubles their volunteers were kept on guard all night.

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THE ONTARIO LABOR COMMISSION has much more limited duties than we supposed it might have had. It is only to settle what would be a fair price for the Canada Car Company to pay the Government for the prison labor. The Company failed in its contract on the cessation in the demand for cars, and some new arrangement was made with it. This commission to settle the price of the labor was, we suppose, part of it. It is certainly much to be desired that the Ontario Central Prison should be a success. If it is, and prisoners for comparatively short terms can both be morally improved and contribute to their own support by being employed, a most desirable result will have been attained.

A BAD RECORD—It turns out that C. Manly, late fourth master in the Collegiate Institute here, who was reported drowned at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 12th of July, is alive, and living with a brother at Grantham. He had engaged himself to a respectable young lady here, while he had a wife and child at Bertie, Ont. It seems he left a number of unpaid accounts on taking his departure from Ottawa, and the opinion prevails that in order to relieve himself of this engagement and debts at the same time, he managed to originate the report of his own death. He is a very talented young man, and made many friends by his apparent devotion to the cause of education. The young lady to whom he was engaged was a pupil of the institution, and it was on account of his intimacy with her that he had to resign his position.

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THE DOWN FRENCHY TRAIL at Perth, about forty miles above Woodstock, Ont., on the 31st ult., ran over a boy nine years of age, named Craig. He was sleeping on the track, and the cars severed his legs from his body.

THREE MONTH LICENSES granted to Toronto tavernkeepers to enable them to clear off stock expired on the 31st ult.; some of them—about two dozen—express their determination to fight the law, but the inspector has declared war.

A ROW took place at a black-smith shop near Brown's Wharf, on the Ottawa River, last week, when revolvers were brought into requisition; one man named Cook is reported to have been shot in the side. Whiskey as usual was the cause of the row.

THE BODY of One Joseph Debold, who disappeared from St. Joachim, Que., last April, was found below the falls there some days ago. A suspicion of foul play is entertained, as a gold watch and sum of money which deceased was known to have on his person are not to be found.

AN OTTAWA THIEF named Angus McDonald went out on the night of the 2nd inst. to play detective, and made several parties believe that he had been appointed by the Government to collect all the bogus \$10 bills in circulation. He entered several stores and examined their tills; some of the \$10 bills he pronounced bad when they were really good, and pocketed them.

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THE INVESTIGATION into the big fire continues at St. John, N.B. On the 3rd inst., evidence was given to the effect that much of the destruction was caused owing to the gas from the company's works not having been let off properly, and that the fire, which broke out while the conflagration was raging in another part of the city, must have been caused by gas.

A MAN named Lefebvre has been arrested at New Liverpool, Que., charged with having maliciously misplaced a switch on the G. T. Railway. This caused the accident to the Intercolonial express train on the 28th ult. The Company forced him some time ago to pay for a window in one of the cars which he had broken, and it is said that on that occasion he swore he would be revenged on the Company. The prisoner denies all knowledge of the crime. The loss to the Company by the disaster will amount to about \$30,000.

THE ONTARIO LABOR COMMISSION has much more limited duties than we supposed it might have had. It is only to settle what would be a fair price for the Canada Car Company to pay the Government for the prison labor. The Company failed in its contract on the cessation in the demand for cars, and some new arrangement was made with it. This commission to settle the price of the labor was, we suppose, part of it. It is certainly much to be desired that the Ontario Central Prison should be a success. If it is, and prisoners for comparatively short terms can both be morally improved and contribute to their own support by being employed, a most desirable result will have been attained.

A BAD RECORD—It turns out that C. Manly, late fourth master in the Collegiate Institute here, who was reported drowned at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 12th of July, is alive, and living with a brother at Grantham. He had engaged himself to a respectable young lady here, while he had a wife and child at Bertie, Ont. It seems he left a number of unpaid accounts on taking his departure from Ottawa, and the opinion prevails that in order to relieve himself of this engagement and debts at the same time, he managed to originate the report of his own death. He is a very talented young man, and made many friends by his apparent devotion to the cause of education. The young lady to whom he was engaged was a pupil of the institution, and it was on account of his intimacy with her that he had to resign his position.

A NOTED CONFIDENCE MAN and BOGS SECRET SERVICE DETECTIVE, named James T. Huff, alias James T. Porter, has been arrested at Baltimore. He was the prime mover in the conspiracy to rob the tomb of Lincoln. The most remarkable document found on him was a statement prepared by him in regard to the mysterious Nathan murder in New York. He claims he has Nathan's merchandise pipe, tobacco box and watch. He repeats the old story that Caleb Gannon, Johnny Irving and Billy Forester (the latter from Baltimore) went to Nathan's house, were admitted by Kelly, the housekeeper's son, and that while Gannon was breaking open the safe Nathan appeared, and was killed by a blow from a "dog."

CANADIAN SUMMARY.

DIPHTHERIA is said to be very prevalent in the County of Beauce, Que.

THE CONTRACTOR OF THE OTTAWA NEW CITY HALL Mr. Toms, has accepted the award of the arbitrators, who give him \$1,630 for extras, while he put in a claim for \$11,000.

THE DOWN FRENCHY TRAIL at Perth, about forty miles above Woodstock, Ont., on the 31st ult., ran over a boy nine years of age, named Craig. He was sleeping on the track, and the cars severed his legs from his body.

THREE MONTH LICENSES granted to Toronto tavernkeepers to enable them to clear off stock expired on the 31st ult.; some of them—about two dozen—express their determination to fight the law, but the inspector has declared war.

A ROW took place at a black-smith shop near Brown's Wharf, on the Ottawa River, last week, when revolvers were brought into requisition; one man named Cook is reported to have been shot in the side. Whiskey as usual was the cause of the row.

THE BODY of One Joseph Debold, who disappeared from St. Joachim, Que., last April, was found below the falls there some days ago. A suspicion of foul play is entertained, as a gold watch and sum of money which deceased was known to have on his person are not to be found.

AN OTTAWA THIEF named Angus McDonald went out on the night of the 2nd inst. to play detective, and made several parties believe that he had been appointed by the Government to collect all the bogus \$10 bills in circulation. He entered several stores and examined their tills; some of the \$10 bills he pronounced bad when they were really good, and pocketed them.

ABOUT SEVENTY-FIVE SHAMSTEEN arrived at Brockton, Ont., on the 2nd inst., by the steamer "John Egan," and becoming intoxicated, acted in the most riotous manner, necessitating the calling out of the volunteers. Six of the victors

number of private boat houses and small buildings. The yard was also filled with large piles of lumber, which fed the flames and which burned with lightning rapidity. The following buildings were destroyed, none of them being insured; Manhard's mill, Lachapelle's boat works, eight or nine private boat houses, a stable belonging to Mr. Manhard, and one tenement house, the property of Lachapelle. Messrs. Manhard & Booth estimate their loss on the mill at \$7,000, exclusive of the large amount of lumber burned. Mr. Lachapelle's loss cannot as yet be estimated, but will be heavy.

SIMCOE POOLHOUSE DESTROYED—SEVENTEEN PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH.

Saturday evening about 11 o'clock a fire broke out in the poolhouse on the Industrial Farm of the County of Norfolk, about one mile from Simcoe. The buildings were quickly reduced to ashes. Nothing was done to save the furniture; all efforts being directed to saving the inmates. Notwithstanding the exertions of what few people there were present, seventeen human beings were burned to death and four men badly burned. The following is a list of the names of those dead, and the townships to which they belonged: Jane McBride, Windham; Sarah Green, Windham; Sarah Simons, Middleton; Wm. Honck, Walsingham; James Corbett, Woodhouse; Chas. Corner, Windham; John Brand, Walsingham; Joseph Mount, Walsingham; Geo. Hunt, Middleton; Harcey Parker, Woodhouse; Jas. Debois, Townsland; Elizabeth Bailey, Charlotteville; Doley Pettit, Windham; Hugh Batey, Townsland; Maroon Bailey

WEEKLY WITNESS.

Table with 2 columns: Category (Marriages, Deaths, Contract, Rates) and Price (per line, per insertion).

CUTS OF LARGE TYPE double the above rates.

Contracts payable quarterly in advance.

Seven is the minimum number of lines for which an advertisement is taken.

SEVEN WEEKLY WITNESS same rates for advertising as WEEKLY WITNESS.

DAILY WITNESS, like per line insertion, and 2c per line after insertion, on outside pages.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—When remitting in particular to give the correct Post-Office address with the Province, and not the name of your residence, county, or township, as is frequently done, which prevents the receiving of the publication until the correct address has been obtained.

All persons are warned against paying subscriptions to the WITNESS, or any other publication, to persons they do not know, unless such persons are able to show the clearest possible evidence of being authorized to collect.

Table with 2 columns: Category (Number copies of WEEKLY WITNESS, DAILY WITNESS, MESSANGER) and Total (168,022).

The Witness.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1877.

CONSTITUTIONAL.

The lesson in political economy which the present riots have taught the people of the United States will be probably a sufficient one, and will, we are confident, remove the necessity for providing again against mobs originating in precisely the same way.

NON-PAUPER HOSPITALS.

The British mind is now being agitated by a new subject, and it is in relation to hospitals. A meeting has been held at the Mansion House in London...

What caused the difference? Not wholly the coolness, stolidity, and impressive mechanism of the regular, though that imperturbability in the midst of excitement went for much.

CONDONING MURDER.

A few weeks ago very many severe things were said of Mississippi and of its State authorities. There had been an open riot in an obscure village. A mob had surrounded a prison, and done to death a number of persons in the light of day, having nobody to fear.

OUR NATION.

England is forming her South African colonies into a nation—that is, it is possible to form nations by artificial means. Political unity, if the usage of language is to be consulted, does not necessarily bring about national unity.

THE PROSPECTS IN FRANCE.

Natural amiability does not seem to be characteristic of the supporters of Marshal McMahon in his struggle with the Left or Republican Party. Legitimists, Orleansists, Bonapartists, all want something different, and look upon the Marsha and his actions, as many stepping-stones to the attainment of their wishes.

RIOTS.

Contemporaries of Montreal have strongly urged that it would be wrong to hold the Roman Catholic Church as a body responsible for the recent lawlessness in Montreal. We have been extremely anxious also to point out the distinction between good-law-abiding Catholicism and the lawlessness which recently gained such headway.

PARTY NEWSPAPERS.

It might have been expected that party-journalism would have been one of the things to disappear beneath the rising tide of intelligence. An ignorant people are easily led by the nose by those who assume a bold front, and are unscrupulous as to the lengths they go in the way of audacity of assertion.

A REAL IRISH GRIEVANCE.

Ireland, the country of Father Mathew, is making a noble effort to curtail the dreadful ravages of the drink traffic, but the powerful public interest of England successfully opposes her. With an unprecedented unanimity the Irish people have asked Mr. Disraeli's Conservative Government for a law closing the public houses on Sunday.

LACROSSE IN CANADA.

The storm which has been hanging lately over the National Lacrosse Association of Canada burst last night at the annual convention, when the members of the Toronto and Ontario and other younger clubs of the West, as well as some of the most prominent members of the Montreal Club of Montreal, openly and strongly expressed their dissatisfaction.

LITERARY REVIEW.

NEW DOMINION MONTHLY FOR AUGUST, John Dougal & Son, Montreal, publishers; John Brown, trade agents; \$1.50 per annum. A review of the causes which led to, and the effects of, the Quebec Act of 1774 and the Constitutional Act of 1791, forms the opening article of the NEW DOMINION MONTHLY for this month.

them, but how far it will carry them remains to be seen. Communicative lawless news is, it may safely be said, dead in the United States. It might have taken half a century to teach the working classes of that country political economy, but men who have long been working for a dollar and a half and a half a day will have their eyes opened by the absurdity of burning cities because people can't get two dollars.

THE MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS.

comfortably made up before the counsel for the defence put in his oral and muddled the whole news. In fact, they do not need to be convinced, but to be tickled—to have their fur smoothed down by a delicate hand, and to enjoy the pleasure of gratified vanity in the implied compliment to the soundness of their views.

probably ever will be opposed, to them in language, religion and manners.

"Festina Lente" contributes an interesting article on the Giant's Causeway, and Mr. Henry Mott one on the Caxton Celebration. The "Girls' Voyage" is continued. From one of the girls' interesting letters we clip the following regarding two of China's favorite fruits:

The first time one tastes a mangosteen is an event in the history of a life. It is a fruit of such an exquisite and so hard, dark shell which is crimson on the inside and contains a pure white fruit, unlike into lobes, and very juicy. The flavor is unlike any other in the world. I believe, therefore, I cannot describe it. Marion's face, as she swallowed one lobe and rolled up her eyes, then closed them with a sigh that told of rapture too deep for utterance, would have convinced any one of the mangosteen's virtue.

"You won't look so serene when I give you a durian to eat," said Capt. Fay, who had observed her quizzically.

"When you arrive around Singapore and judge of a certain odorous greeting you olfactory that deceased cats and dogs are somewhere in the neighborhood, and that a breeze is wafted to you from the jungle where decaying elephants and tigers

"These odorous comparisons, I beg," exclaimed Mr. Leroy.

"You needn't listen," responded the captain; "I will proceed to inform you that I am about to be near a pile of durians exposed for sale outside of some shop."

"Can people eat such things? What do they look like?"

"They are larger than a cocoanut, and have a green husk or shell; the interior is like a rich custard, and much appreciated by those who can overcome their disgust at the smell. The durian looks like a large, round, green apple. Leroy declared that he should send for a durian before he had been in Singapore half an hour, and no perfume should deter him from it."

"We shall see," was the captain's skeptical reply.

The fact is undeniable that none of us were in any hurry to get to Singapore, but early in the morning of August 10th we passed among the outlying islands into a calm, wide bay, and drew up to one of the islands, where we were met by a man with malicious pains to have a durian brought to the table and placed before his friend, Leroy, who had boastfully declared the strength of his purpose to eat, despite the fact that the durian is said to be a deadly poison. All Captain Fay had told us, caused Mr. Leroy to lean back in his chair and recommend, with rather a sickly smile, that it should be exhibited to us through a window, and the offender durian was conveyed to a distance.

C. W. A. Delrickson contributed an essay on "Modern Mystics," in which he sketches the life of the sometime celebrated prophet Nostradamus.

The "Young Folks" have a full budget this month. The record and pictures of curious crabs and their habits form an interesting chapter. The "Sunday-school Picnic" is a record of a day spent in giving and obtaining pleasure.

suaded in my own mind that nothing short of the abandonment of the celebration of the Orange anniversary would be sufficient to satisfy me. After admitting that if the police force had been properly handled on the 12th instant bloodshed would have been avoided, he concludes by saying: "It is a pity that the Orange color is so hateful to me, because I believe that the editor of that paper has not much, if at all, exaggerated the feeling against Orangemen on the part of his countrymen. He does not extend to express the opinions of Protestants, but those of his own race and religion, and if he has expressed them truly, surely it is better that we should know what they are. He has threatened the employment of a military force, who have named the Montreal Orangemen, who have named 20,000 men as the contingent required. The game is one at which two can play, and the lovers of peace should condemn all these appeals to matters of force. It is better to leave the subject now to be considered by those who alone can employ influences in the proper quarter, and I earnestly hope that the citizens of Montreal may have to suffer the consequences of the Irish penitents' laws."

insufficient to satisfy me. There were 97 cases of suicides, the crimes taking place in "batches"; one week there would be none, and another there would be several. During the same period, 147 lunatics were arrested in the streets of Montreal, and 47 were dangerous. The drunkards arrested numbered 607 per day.

agricultural community never have had such brilliant prospects as this year. France is a land flowing with milk and honey. France judges the harvests by the fruits sent to the markets; the cherries are so plentiful that they are hawked about the streets in deep carts and sold for two sous the pound; with that quantity, a glass of wine and a roll of bread will enable one to enjoy an excellent *dejeuner*. Grapes are now only one franc per pound, and Montreuil peaches five sous each. Grapes of the Reims, described the peach as resembling Mlle X. in color; Mlle Y. in velvet softness; Mlle Z. in selective *clat*, and its entirety, the rosy mouth of Mlle Mars. It was a family named Pèpini-droll name for stone fruit growers, that became famous for raising at Noisy-le-Grand, and this fruit since the reign of Henri IV. The old house and its branches continue devoted to the same industry, and in the same locality; their success was attributed to adopting vapors instead of water for the secret lies in the soil being of a particularly calcareous nature. The Pèpini family supplied the tables of Henri IV., Louis XIV., Comde, &c., with peaches, and every year a quantity of fruit is sent to the Emperor of Russia; a few boxes of peaches were forwarded this week to him at Bucharest.

protest against the present Ministry was signed by 363—a number destined to historical celebrity—Republican deputies. A list of the names of the twenty-five letters of the French alphabet be numbered consecutively, 1 to 25, and their respective value apportioned to each letter in the sentence "La République Française est unanime." The sum total will bring out the number 363.

Dumas père spent a fortune in building a country house that he called "Monte-Christo." Obligated to sell it to meet his debts, he gave it to his son, who sold it for 100,000 francs. The only fruit of the garden, represented a speculation cost of 15,000 francs. It was all that was left of him of his villa.

the business of the Port of Quebec and vicinity commenced rather earlier than usual this season. The early opening of navigation and strong easterly winds prevailing brought a large fleet of vessels into port, and imparted a good deal of activity to business connected with the shipping, and other branches of trade and commerce, proving a welcome boon to all classes of the community, especially to the working classes, after a long winter season, during which there was a scarcity of employment, except for those engaged in the manufactures. The season opened with rather brighter prospects than have prevailed for some time past, a gradual revival being manifested, and as the effects of the late depression are passing away, a more encouraging prospect for the future is afforded.

Most of the vessels built during the past winter are launched, and loaded with timber cargoes at fair remunerative freights, have proceeded to foreign ports.

the general wholesale and retail trade has partaken in some measure of the peculiar revivification, and a general revival of spirits has been done; stocks had run low, but dealers have bought cautiously, merely to supply immediate wants. As the season advances, with the prospect of a good harvest, all business may be anticipated. Comparatively few failures have been announced lately, and a lenient course adopted towards those who are unable to meet their engagements, which cannot be supposed, and is attracting a large number of tourists.

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PROHIBITION.

When I called for the proof of Bills Flint's sincerity, I did not expect him to give the answer, I wanted to hear from independent sources what he had done for the cause of temperance prohibition, and I would recommend Mr. Flint to vary his literary labors a little, and instead of writing criticisms and unfounded charges against Mr. Ross, give us his views on this passage of Scripture: "Let others praise thee and not thine own mouth, a stranger and not thine own lips."

I have no desire to injure Mr. Flint in my wish to sustain Mr. Ross, and therefore lest I should do him an injury, I wrote a warning and declaration of my own feelings, and in so doing calling his attention to Mr. Flint's modest way of his own doing, and asked him what success was attributed to adopting vapors instead of water for the secret lies in the soil being of a particularly calcareous nature. The Pèpini family supplied the tables of Henri IV., Louis XIV., Comde, &c., with peaches, and every year a quantity of fruit is sent to the Emperor of Russia; a few boxes of peaches were forwarded this week to him at Bucharest.

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LETTERS FROM READERS.

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NEW INVOLVENTS.—QUEBEC.—Writs of attachment have issued against F. Verault, of St. Joseph. Beaudry, Duguay, Dupuy, Desbrois, S. Bacon, Brasseur, parish of St. Norbert, District of Richelieu; Elie-Sauvé, carrier, Montreal; and other carriers. Assignments have been made by Joseph Léves, butcher and trader, Montreal, and Dame Marie, deceased widow of the late Joseph, Levesque, Montreal.

FRIGHT RATES FROM WESTERN ONTARIO TO LOWER PORTS.—Freight rates per Grand Trunk and Intercolonial Railways from Western points have advanced. The following are the present rates for four per barrel: From Harris to St. Mary's and (including shipping) to Halifax, 85 cents; to St. John, N.B., 90 cents; to Montreal, 95 cents; to Quebec, 100 cents; to St. John, N.S., 105 cents; to St. John, N.B., 110 cents; to St. John, N.S., 115 cents; to St. John, N.B., 120 cents; to St. John, N.S., 125 cents; to St. John, N.B., 130 cents; to St. John, N.S., 135 cents; to St. John, N.B., 140 cents; to St. John, N.S., 145 cents; to St. John, N.B., 150 cents; to St. John, N.S., 155 cents; to St. John, N.B., 160 cents; to St. John, N.S., 165 cents; to St. John, N.B., 170 cents; to St. John, N.S., 175 cents; to St. John, N.B., 180 cents; to St. John, N.S., 185 cents; to St. John, N.B., 190 cents; to St. John, N.S., 195 cents; to St. John, N.B., 200 cents; to St. John, N.S., 205 cents; to St. John, N.B., 210 cents; to St. John, N.S., 215 cents; to St. John, N.B., 220 cents; to St. John, N.S., 225 cents; to St. John, N.B., 230 cents; to St. John, N.S., 235 cents; 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Family Reading.

[For the Witness.] CLOUDS AND CRYSTALS.

BY ELEGANCE. The sky was chill, unchanging grey; All day a sleet rain came down; Dull mists lay on the mountain's crown, The river's blue had passed away...

blown across the road, and every pool had its waves, like a miniature sea. Some heaves were blown over my head, and a sinister-looking raven skimmed the moor close by, uttering a weird croak which fell upon my ears like a knell, and chilled my blood...

CHEAP THINGS. What a fascination dwells in that one little word, cheap, and how it lures on the most wary and frugal housewife into buying! "Such bargains!" says your enthusiastic friend who has just been purchasing, and straightway you are touched with her enthusiasm...

prejudiced against everything modern and civilized. Rising and resting with his sun, a sportsman here and a small consumer of the world's goods, he is a man of leisure and long. Save an occasional visit to a town to buy ammunition and clothing, he mixes but little with his kind. Nations and powers may rise or fall, he knows it not, and would scarcely deign to give his attention to anything so far off and so frivolous...

[that is, of the emperor], are here the Roman sword translated "king" is used in its more general sense of chief ruler. The Epistles show that Paul, like Christ, preached the kingdom of God and of his Christ; but that like Christ he made it perfectly clear that he did not speak of a political and worldly kingdom. The privileges of Thessalonians depended upon the favor of Rome, just now sensitive as to Jewish influence. Hence the effect of the charge, vs. 8, 9. The "security" was doubtless money bail, and implies the wealth of Jason and other converts; and it was "to keep the peace," which could only be by sending away Paul and Silas...

Best in the Lord, and wait patiently for Him. The great object of the Berean Jews consisted in an honest and good heart, or disposition, perhaps in part because in this inland town they were less corrupted by their business and its connection, but chiefly because God "opened their hearts" to receive the word with readiness. The Scriptures searched were the Old Testament. The search was in the line of apostolic teaching. It was "daily," because of the depth of interest. When God wakes men to a sense of their need and of the greatness of his grace, religion becomes the first and chief concern. Christianity asks no man to go blindly at another's will, but each to search and prove for himself what is God's will and truth...

AGRICULTURE. FARMER'S REVIEW. The American Agriculturist for August says:— It is some years since farmers could afford to be so complacent as they can be now. Generally this season there has been and is now little to complain of. Wheat and rye, and oats, where out, have done well; if not very well, hay has turned out better than it promised in the spring; potatoes are a good crop in spite of the beetle; fodder crops, corn, and rye, are doing well, and outside of the farm, but few years ago we have seen so many of the flurries of artificial values; we have come down to "hard pan," and those who are out of debt feel as well as ever. Confidence is returning; it is a wonder that it is ever lost; and if any man in the world should be confident, it is the farmer who is out of debt, and who knows how to save his money. Unfortunately there are comparatively few such; but the experience of the past few years ought to add greatly to the number of this class. The great study of the farmer now should be to add to the capacity of his soil by every appliance known to science. How we have changed during the past few years! No man is now more eager for scientific knowledge than farmers; and years ago the idea that science could do anything for the farm was scouted by the great majority of them. But what has been done so plainly seen, and it is too clearly understood now how much returning to the soil, and how much more we know now, and we are just beginning to know how to learn. This is the first step in all education, and it is pretty certain that, in the next few years, we shall see a great advance in our system of agriculture and in its profitable operation. Now is the time of our necessity, and necessity being the mother of invention, we know that what is needed end will be soon reached. And the end we need to reach is simply to bring the productive capacity of the farm to an equality with that of other industries which have, for years past, shot ahead of agriculture...

A RACE FOR LIFE.

CHAPTER THE FIRST—THE MESSAGE. "My dear fellow, I am delighted to see you," exclaimed my friend McCausland, as he met me at the door of his house...

THE BOERS OF THE TRANSVAAL.

This people afford striking proof of the theory that the Boers are a branch of the Dutch, and do not include a corresponding love of the soil, but tends rather to fostering a wandering and nomadic spirit. These Dutch Boers would on the slightest pretext, such as a season's drought or the increase of population in their neighborhood, gather their family and herds together and trek away to regions more congenially wild, and prefer to face the ill they knew not of rather than those they knew, however slight. Yet these strange men possessed in many cases minds and qualities far superior to what their shrinking hatred of civilization would lead the observer to suppose...

THE EGYPTIAN SON TO HIS PARENTS.

The Egyptians to this day consider it highly indecorous for a son to sit down in the presence of his father without permission; and the same holds true of the Persians, the Chinese, and the Mohammedans. The child manifests love for the mother and reverence for the father. In his presence the son, even when grown up and aged, must neither sit down nor smoke without special permission, which is not always granted. All the property belongs to the father. Hence it never happens that the son lives in affluence and the father in poverty, as is sometimes the case in Europe. It was this great veneration and love which the Jews, in common with all Eastern nations, had for their parents, that made it so hard for them to act contrary to the religious convictions of those whom they tenderly cherished, and leave their altars in order to follow Christ. It was this same laudable feeling to which our Saviour refers when he says, "He that loveth father or mother more than me is not worthy of me" (Matt. x. 37); and which called forth his comforting promise, "Verily I say unto you, whosoever shall leave father and mother, or brethren, or sisters, or father, or mother, or shall be called by the name of the Son of Man, shall receive a hundredfold more, and shall inherit life everlasting" (Mark x. 29, 30). And it is this which gives such an awful reality to the picture when one with an Eastern mind reads the words, "The father shall be divided against the son, and the son against the father; the mother against the daughter, and the daughter against the mother" (Luke xii. 53).—By the Rev. Dr. Ginsburg, in "Illustrations from Eastern Manners and Customs," in the "Bible Educator" for July.

HINTS ABOUT CAMPING-OUT.

Don't try to carry more than twenty pounds apiece, or to go more than ten miles a day on foot. This is fully hard enough work if you wish to enjoy yourself without risk of illness. The roll is easier to carry than is the knapsack, and is readily shifted from one shoulder to the other. If you have a pack, you can ease the burden a little with your hand. Besides this, you save carrying the weight of the knapsack. But, if you take a knapsack, let it have broad straps. A haversack of course you must have. Beside a rubber blanket, half a dozen tent, and ropes, you must have a good stout woolen blanket, with a lining sewed to it along one side but buttoned on at the ends and other side. You can dry it when wet better than if it were sewed all around. Cooking.—You can do a great deal of cooking with a frying-pan and a coffee-pot after a little experience. Have a coffee-pot with a bail as well as a handle, and with a lip rather than with a spout. Of course you will know enough not to put your pot or pan on the burning wood, and get to use pithy fuel or let the handles get hot or smutty. Study a good cook-book, and practice well at home as long as you can before starting, or you may have a dinner that will make you sick. You will have to guard the food you carry from fire, fog, dew, cats, dogs and insects; and you will find it best to clean your cooking utensils at once after every use you make of them. The March.—Start a short time after breakfast, while the day is yet young and cool, but don't hurry or force hard at it. On the march it is well to rest often for short spells, say ten minutes out of every hour. Drink good water as often as you feel thirsty, only don't take large draughts of cold water when you are heated, and bear in mind that often you can stop thirst by merely rinsing the mouth. Bathing while upon the march is not good if it rains, or if you have much water to go. Oil or tallow, before starting, the parts of the skin reached by sun and air; and, to prevent foot-sores, treat the feet plentifully in the same way, and keep them thoroughly clean. Let each comrade end his morning nap. Avoid nonsensical waste of strength and gymnastic feats before and during the march; and you will find that what will make the day's work more burdensome.—St. Nicholas, July.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

MARIAN VISITS GARIBALDI. We published some time since the story of "How Marian saw the Pope"; our young readers will doubtless be equally interested to read of her visit to Garibaldi! When we were finishing breakfast Marian looked up and asked, as she asked every morning, "What are we going to do to-day, Uncle Will?" "To-day, my pet, we are going to visit a lion."

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

THESSALONIANS AND BEREANS. August 19.—Acts xvii.—1-14. NEW MISSION JOURNALS. Paul's second missionary journey has thus far included Antioch in Syria, Syria, Cilicia, Derbe, Lystra, Iconium, Antioch in Pisidia, Phrygia, Galatia, Troas, Samothracia, Neapolis, and Philippi. He now extends it to Amphipolis, about thirty-three miles southwest of Philippi, a large commercial city on the line of the great Macedonian road from Thessalonica (pronounced with long i, with accent on the i), about thirty-seven miles west of Apollonia, on the great Egean road leading from Rome to the Asiatic provinces. Thessalonica, a great maritime city, as well as the capital of the first division of Macedonia; and the seat of a Roman governor. It shared the commerce of the Egean Sea with Corinth and Ephesus. It was a place of great luxury and wealth, retained its importance all through the Middle Ages, and was the seat of the Emperor of Turkey (Sulauki). There were many Jews in Thessalonica when visited by Paul. In their synagogue he was at first well received. But the great success of apostolic preaching, especially among Gentile proselytes, aroused Jewish envy, compelling the missionaries to leave the city.

AGRICULTURE.

Preparations for Sowing Wheat should be made at once. There was formerly more difference of opinion as to the time of sowing wheat than there is now. The majority of farmers sowed early sowing, and it is now well in the ground late in August, the chances are more favorable than if it is sown later. Where wheat follows oats, the oat stubble should be plowed immediately after the crop is taken from the field. If the weather is dry, the greater will be the necessity for repeated plowing and rolling, to prevent the soil from baking. A Mellow Soil, well rolled and packed, is what the seed requires to germinate in. If the soil is cloddy, the young roots are exposed to the action of air in the open spaces, and dried and killed. This is the secret of many failures of what were at first promising seedlings. Repeated harrowings and rollings are needed to produce the proper condition of the soil. No matter if the surface is somewhat rough, if the soil beneath is mellow and fine. Indeed, we would rather have the top a little rough. Drilling is by far the best method of seeding. It costs 50 cents an acre if the drill is hired, and less if it is purchased. Five pecks of seed per acre, or six at the most, is enough, so that at least one bushel of seed is returned to the farmer, and here is the cost returned at once. But the difference in the harvest is many times its cost, in favor of the drill. Every winter we hear and read, on every hand, "drill sown wheat looks well, but broadcast wheat is injured and looks badly." There is much in planting the seed exactly right in the ground, and here is no depth of root, it is weak, and cannot stand the rigors of spring, and it will not tiller out as will that more deeply sown. Seed and Seeding.—It hardly need be said that if the seed is not good, no good crop can be hoped for. The necessity for selecting seed with care has been a maxim of agriculture for thousands of years. The oldest books tell of it. And yet the success of persons who make a business of doing this is now made a "nine days wonder." Unfortunately it is forgotten again in nine days, and we go on sowing the seed just as it comes from the sheaf. It is a good plan to sow at least a small strip in the field with the best seed to be procured, up to the harvest, and thrash it at once for ground. But if this pays, why not grow the whole crop in the same way? A good farmer should have no grain that he cannot use for seed; none that is poor, light, shrunken, or mixed with cockle and garlic. Eye.—A very general opinion is held in some places that wheat can no longer be grown in this country, and that the change is going to be permanent. It is a pity that it is so, and that the eye needs to be sown in place of it. Nothing could be more erroneous. If the ground is well fitted, the seed well selected, and sown in a proper manner, wheat can be grown as easily as ever. We have seen so many of our farmers who are in a better position to advise every farmer who has this mistaken opinion to try at least an acre or two in the manner proposed, in place of rye, which is a much less valuable grain than wheat. When rye is sown, it is worth while to put it in with as much care as wheat; but it is time enough to sow it next month. Fertilizers.—Some experiments we have made in the past season in using artificial fertilizers have largely increased our confidence in them. Used in place of stable manure upon potatoes, corn, and grass, the crops are quite equal to those grown with the manure. Where manure is scarce, a dressing of this upon fall-sown crops would be beneficial. The use of artificial fertilizers must be increased if we would enlarge our crops. The Potato Beetle.—It is a short-sighted business to leave the last broods to breed and increase, because the potatoes are past harm. This is seeding for a crop next year, which will perpetuate the vermin and make work for another season. If the late arrivals are destroyed, there will be very few another year. If a thorough work was made of this pest for one season by every one who grows potatoes, a very quick end could be made of it. Meadows and Pastures will be greatly benefited by a light dressing of artificial manure. 100 pounds of nitrate of soda, with a bushel of finely ground gypsum, per acre, will work a great change for the better. Pastures should not be used until after a good shower has washed the nitrate into the soil.

