

A Message From the Deep.

ANGLESEA, N. J., March 23.—Yesterday while gleaning on Dox's island, two miles west of here, Capt. Chance found lying on the strand a moss-grown, long-necked and tightly corked bottle. On breaking the bottle it was found to contain \$15 in paper money, with the following words scribbled on a piece of wrapping paper:—"The finder, whomsoever it may be, will use this money as his own. We are sinking, death stares us—Here the note breaks off, and there is no signature, neither is the name of the vessel given. The bottle had every appearance of having been in the water a long time."

A Good Repartee.

A certain Northumberland bishop had been staying in London for some time. On the day of his lordship's arrival home a chimney-sweeper had been at work cleaning the chimneys of the large mansion and its connections, and had just completed his work as the gentleman met him in the driveway. "Mercy on us!" cried the bishop, as he came face to face with the man, for the fellow had just come from the last chimney, and was a literal mass of soot from head to foot; "who and what art thou?" "I, your Grace, an your most humble devoted servant and helper—the mender of your chimneys." "Oh, oh! you have been sweeping the chimneys?" "I have, your Grace, and you may now build your fires with solid assurance and comfort." "I am glad of that. And now, I suppose, you would like me to pay you?" "From yourself, my lord, either the pay or an order on your treasurer." "I'll pay you. How much will it be?" "Indeed, sir, it is a pretty job—take 'em, big and little, sir, there were six-and-twenty chimneys, and I should surely have a shilling a-piece; but we'll call it four-and-twenty shillings." "Four-and-twenty shillings?" cried the bishop. "And how long have you been at it?" "Yesterday and to-day, your Grace." "Well, I declare! You manage to earn a great deal of money in a very short space of time." "Ah, your Grace!" retorted the sweep, with a comical shrug, at the same time giving a sweeping indication of his finger towards the prelate's glossy habiliments of matchless broadcloth, "we that wear the black cloth must needs get good pay for our work." The Bishop laughed heartily at the humor of the retort, and paid the four-and-twenty shillings willingly.

ENGLISH CHURCH HISTORY.

The Last of the Course of Interesting Lectures at Trinity University.

The last of the course of public lectures on English church history at Trinity University was delivered on Saturday afternoon by Rev. E. C. Cayley. "Newman and the Oxford Movement" was the subject of the lecture, which was listened to with great interest by a large audience. The lecturer introduced the subject by a sketch of the position of religious and political thought in England at the end of the first 30 years of the present century. He described the strong hold which the Evangelical revival had upon a large portion of the English clergy, and the noble, philanthropic and other religious efforts to which that movement had given birth. The stronger churchmen, a good deal weakened by the effects of the non-juring schism; the smaller knot of men of broad church proclivities, and the change produced by the somewhat sudden rise of Liberalism in English politics, were in turn portrayed. As results of the latter he instanced the suppression of a large number of Irish bishoprics and the threats of radical alteration in the constitution and state of the English church, which, alike from their vagueness and their impetuosity, aroused in the minds of the founders of the movement a conviction that something must be done, and that quickly, to meet these imminent dangers. Brief sketches were given of the originators of the Oxford Movement—Ross, Palmer, Keble, Froude and Newman. The lecturer argued that the leading principle of the movement was neither reactionary nor Romanist in its tendency, but, on the contrary, like the Anglican reformation itself, was a return to primitive first principles, so far as these had been obscured in popular estimation. The so-called via media of Anglicanism was shown to lie in the due proportion of the fundamental elements of the faith. The lecturer showed the rapid changes of religious opinion through which Mr. Newman had passed, beginning with Evangelicalism and ending in Romanism, and indicated the causes of his defection from the Anglican party in his peculiarly subtle mental constitution and lack of due sense of authority and partly in the rise of a new school at Oxford, Romanizing in its tendency. A sketch was then given of Mr. Newman's principal works, whilst the abiding influence of the Oxford movement was shown by its remaining unshaken in its fundamental principles when its foremost exponent had abandoned them, and by the growing influence which, after the lapse of 60 years, it exercised in every part of the Anglican church.—Empire.

How Two West Virginia Murderers Were Done to Death.

ALEXANDRIA, W. Va., March 18.—Lee Hefflin and Joe Dye, two farm hands, were sentenced in January to be hanged at Warrenton between six and eight o'clock this morning for the murder of Mrs. Kines and her three children, near Calverton on November 9 last. Fearing an attempt on their lives the two men were brought from Warrenton to this city on November 27, and confined in jail here till December 28, when they were taken back for trial. After the men had been convicted Dye's counsel secured a writ of error from the Court of Appeals and last week Hefflin was respited by the governor to await the result of the new trial should Dye secure one. The people of Warrenton and vicinity, convinced that the men were guilty of the horrible murder, and fearing that the course of the law might be turned aside, determined to take matters into their own hands and it leaked out in Warrenton

yesterday evening that the men would be lynched. A hasty consultation by the authorities was held and last night Jailers Browner and Pettit, with two guards, quietly took Dye and Hefflin from the jail, placed them in a wagon and started across the country for Gainesville intending to take the train at that place this morning for this city. The removal of the men became known, however, and a party of sixty men masked and well mounted was organized and started in pursuit of the murderers. When within a half mile of Gainesville on the Warrenton and Alexandria Pike the wagon was overtaken about 2 o'clock this morning. With drawn pistols the lynchers took the terrified men from the guards and at once started for the nearest tree on the side of the pike on the farm of Mr. J. M. Johnson of this city. At first both men professed their innocence, but later Dye said he had been forced by Hefflin to commit the murder. This is in conflict with the evidence which was that Dye was the master spirit in the affair. The two men were then swung up to a tree and their bodies riddled with bullets, after which the lynchers, who conducted themselves in a determined but orderly manner, rode off. The coroner held an inquest this morning and the jury rendered a verdict that the men came to their death by hanging and from pistol shots fired into their bodies by persons unknown to the jury.

Save the Boys.

The Bill now before the Ontario Legislature for prohibiting the sale of tobacco to boys under the age of eighteen years should have the best wishes, not only of every wise father and mother of boys, but of every one who takes an intelligent interest in the welfare of the young, or who desires manly vigor and virtue in the coming generation. No one who knows anything of the terrible effects of this powerful narcotic upon the bodies, minds and moral natures of children of tender years can see, without pity and pain, as he passes along the streets of our cities and towns from day to day, the boys of from twelve to eighteen who are to be met at almost every turn smoking the deadly cigarette. If he troubles himself with social and moral questions of any kind, or takes any active interest in anybody besides himself, and possibly those most closely related to him, he must realize that he and his fellow-citizens are winking at a terrible evil, and that society and the state, as well as the Christian Church, have a duty to discharge in the matter. The ladies of the Women's Christian Temperance Union deserve the thanks of the whole community for having resolutely attempted to secure a law to save the boys. To them, we believe, is due the credit of having pressed the subject upon the attention of the Provincial Government and Legislature, with the result of the introduction of the present Bill.

Will the Bill pass in an efficient form? Yes, if the moral and Christian sentiment of the community insists upon it. Otherwise it is in danger of being defeated or emasculated, for powerful and selfish interests will no doubt be openly or secretly arrayed against it. There is also a strong passive resistance—a chronic indisposition to enact and enforce new and vigorous legislation of any kind—to be overcome before such a measure can be put in an effective shape upon the statute book. It is difficult indeed to see how any member of the Legislature, who has a spark of right feeling in such matters, can object to the Bill, or fail to give it his hearty support. For our own part, the only question seems to us to be whether the Bill goes far enough. Why should not the prohibition be made to cover the whole period of minority? Can any intelligent observer doubt that the crime of selling tobacco in any form to minors is second only, if second at all, to that of selling them intoxicating liquors? But no doubt the promoters were afraid of imperilling their righteous cause altogether by going too far or too fast in advance of public opinion. Meanwhile, if any reader doubts whether the effects of this powerful narcotic upon the nervous system of the young is such as to warrant the most stringent legislation, let him read carefully the article which appeared in our last issue upon the effects of the tobacco habit. If he questions the statements of the article, let him consult any physician of standing or experience in regard to the matter, and form his own conclusions advisedly. But let all who have no doubts upon the subject bring to bear their legitimate influence in favor of the Bill, by urging its passage upon their representatives in the Government and Legislature. The case is one in which the standard arguments against prohibitory legislation cannot be brought to bear, because our laws already recognize the principle involved—that of the right and duty of the state to protect the young from the effects of their own folly, and the cupidity of others, during the period before they come to years of discretion.

There is, we venture to say, no more glaring and mischievous fallacy in vogue than the threadbare assertion that you cannot make men (and boys) moral by act of Parliament. Why, it is the very end and aim of at least a very large part of all our legislation to make people moral. The fallacy gains currency by reason of confusing in thought morality with virtue. Morality relates solely to the outward conduct. In so far as any legislation can put it out of the power of individuals to do wrong to themselves or others, to just that extent can it promote morality in the community and nation. Probably the most radical defect in much of our modern legislation, national and municipal, is that it does not clearly enough recognize and act upon the maxim that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." Little by little reforms in public and in private life are coming to recognize this principle and to act upon it. What more plain or urgent case for its application can be found or imagined than that under consideration? Surely it must be bright to make a law to save the boys, as far as possible, from becoming the slaves of the tobacco habit, fastened upon them before they come to the years of discretion?

Standard Weight of Breeds.

The American Poultry Association, which is composed of breeders from nearly every State in the Union, and which, in its annual convention, legislates for the interests of its members, has not only fixed a scale of points which describes all the breeds, but also attaches to each breed a certain minimum weight. This weight may be exceeded, but a bird not reaching the weight fixed for the breed is severely cut for the defect. It may be interesting to some of our readers to know how much each cock, hen, cockerel and pullet should weigh. A cock and hen are birds over 1 year old. A cockerel and pullet are birds under that age.

Bronze and Narragansett turkeys should weigh as follows: Cock, 32 lbs.; hen 22 lbs.; cockerel 22 lbs.; pullet, 14 lbs. Buff, slate and black turkeys—cock, 27 lbs.; cockerel 18, hen 18, pullet 12. White turkeys—cock, 26 lbs.; hen 15, cockerel 16, pullet 10.

Of geese there are seven varieties. The Toulouse and Embden weigh as follows: Gander 25 pounds, goose 23, young gander 20, young goose 10. The African gander weighs 20 pounds, the goose 18, young gander 16 and young goose 14. The brown and white China and the Canada geese are about four pounds less than the African, and the Egyptian about a pound less than the Canada.

The largest ducks are the colored and white Muscovys. The drake weighs 10 pounds, the duck 8, young drake 9 and young duck 7. Next come the Rouen and Aylesbury ducks, the drake weighing 9 pounds, the duck 8, the young drake 8 and young duck 7. The Pekin and Cayuga breeds are a pound less, and the white crested ducks are a pound less than the Pekins.

Among chicks the Light Brahma comes first, the cock weighing 12 pounds, hen 9 1/2 cockerel 10 and pullet 8. All the Cochins and the Dark Brahms weigh alike, the cock being 11 pound, hens 8 1/2, cockerel 9 and pullet 7. The Plymouth Rock cock weighs 9 1/2 pounds, cockerel 8, hen 7 1/2 and pullet 6 1/2. Wyandotte cocks weigh 8 1/2 pounds, cockerels 7 1/2, hens 6 1/2 and pullets 5 1/2. Java cocks weigh 10 pounds, cockerels 8 1/2, hens 8 and pullets 6 1/2. Langshan cocks weigh 9 1/2 pounds, cockerels 8, hens 7 and pullets 6. A colored Dorking cock weighs 9 1/2 pounds, cockerel 8, hen 7 1/2 and pullet 6. The silver-gray Dorking is about half a pound less than the silver gray.

Leghorns, Hamburgs, Black Spanish and the ornamental breeds have no weight fixed. A Red Cap cock weighs 7 1/2 pounds and the hen a pound less. The French breeds weigh as follows: La Fleche cock 8 1/2 pounds, Crevecoeur cock 8 pounds, Houdan cock 7 pounds; the hens weighing about a pound less.

Bantams are the opposite in weights, the smaller the bird the more valuable. There are also disqualifying weights, which are intended to prevent very small specimens from being exhibited at the shows at any time.

NEWS ITEMS.

The porters at the granaries in Berlin have struck for an increase of 50 per cent. in their wages.

Les Chamois, by Rosa Bonheur, which was recently smuggled into New York, was sold for \$1,050 on Saturday.

A large bank in Paris has suspended. One of its directors committed suicide, two absconded, and one has been arrested.

Hon. Mrs. Moreton, wife of Hon. and Rev. Reynolds Moreton, died at her residence in Hamilton on Saturday night.

The fourteenth annual Tramps' Convention is now in session at Hebronville, Mass., and the Hen roosts in the vicinity are suffering severely.

At Philadelphia on Saturday Fred Hengele deliberately placed his head under a trip hammer and had his brains crushed out. He had been married a year.

A woman in Paris, in a fit of jealousy, the other day threw a quantity of petroleum on her husband's clothing and ignited it, and stood by while he was burned to death.

The Queen started from Windsor Castle on her visit to the south of France on Saturday morning. Her Majesty will remain at Costebello, two miles from Hyeres for five weeks.

Mr. McCarthy has given notice that on an early day he will move for the appointment, with the approval of the Imperial authorities, of a Canadian representative at Washington.

The relations between England and Turkey over the transmission of the firman to the young Khedive continue strained, and there still remain at Alexandria nine British men-of-war.

It is reported that the Jamaica Legislative Council has discontinued its grant of \$200 paid annually to a Canadian life of steamers since 1886 for communication between Halifax and Jamaica.

The large number of witnesses subpoenaed for the defence in the trial of Bartram and Lottridge at Hamilton has made it probable that the case will not be closed until Wednesday or Thursday next.

The Chicago alderman are accused of having demanded \$75,000 for the passage of a certain franchise, and it is alleged that in other cases large sums had to be paid to induce the aldermen to do their duty.

The excitement is still very intense in Liverpool over the Williams murders. A special says thousands yesterday visited the cemetery where the bodies of the murdered woman and her four children are buried.

Is it stated that the sweeping victory of the Conservative party in the Province of Quebec, without the assistance of Mr. Chapleau, has destroyed the illusion previously held that the influence of that gentleman was powerful in Quebec politics.

POT-POURRI.

"Well, I guess you will know me next time you see me," said the man at whom Cholli had unconsciously stared for ten minutes.

"I may know you, my good man, but I'm sure I shan't recognize you, doncher know," was Cholli's crushing answer.

Ricketts—"Does Mrs. Small keep many boarders now?"

Hunker—"Oh, yes; but some manage to escape now and then."

Dr. Young—"I don't believe I shall ever succeed. Here I've been for six months, and no practice, and no signs of any."

Dr. Rich—"Oh, don't get discouraged. Have patience."

Dr. Young—"Have patients? That's easy to say, but where am I going to get them?"

Mrs. Brown—"Do you think you could learn that lesson if I gave you ten cents?"

Little Johnnie—"No, ma. But I'm sure I could if you gave me a quarter."

The Groom—"I can't see that check your father placed among the wedding presents."

The Bride—"Papa is so absent-minded. He lit his cigar with it."

Hardships of Housekeeping—"I'm going to leave, mum!"

"What for?" "I am sure I have done all the work myself, in order to keep a girl."

"Well, mum, ther work is not done to suit me!"

Visitor (at the gaol)—"Poor, poor man! May I offer you this bunch of flowers? Man behind the bars—You've made a mistake, miss. The fellow that killed his wife and children is in the next cell. I'm yere for stealin' a cow."

RED RIDING HOOD.

The Nursery Story Put Into a Play For The Children.

One nursery story requires to be strengthened by the notion of the modern children's dramatist. The latest exponent of this idea is Mrs. Thomas, Archdeacon Farrar's daughter, whose little play of "Red Riding Hood" was set before an approving London audience a few days ago.

The familiar legend of Red Riding Hood's ill-starred visit to her grandmother was interspersed with passages from the lines of "The Old woman who lived in a Shoe," "Mary, Mary, quite contrary," "Little Bopeep," and the "Babes in the Wood," whilst sylvan fairies obliged with a song or dance as occasion required.

The performers were almost all quite little folks, and most of them entered into the fun of their parts with evident enjoyment. The wolf (Mr. Henry Maurice) roared with such a splendidly realistic effect as quite to upset the nerves of a tiny actor of three, who succumbed to the terror of the situation and retired behind the scenes in tears. The fairest dresses, as buttercups and daisies, roses and bluebells, were extremely pretty, and the nightgown and slipper dance of the old woman's numerous progeny was a novel feature.

Silk Notes and News.

A golden sun with radiating rays in all directions is handsome on a white China ground.

One of the most exquisite broches shown here is ivory-white brocaded with pink blossoms veined and outlined with silver.

Nacre moire is one of the few novelties that improve with familiarity. Each time it is seen new beauty and extra shades appear to the eyes.

Worth expresses a fondness for white satin brocaded with silver for wedding gowns, and for black broche trimmed with lace and jet for "quiet" afternoon wear.

The white Chinas covered with satin petite pois make dainty evening gowns for the buds of society affecting simplicity.

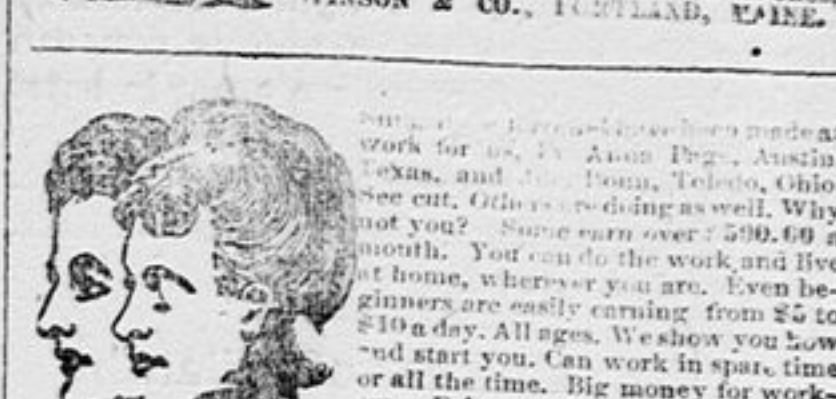
Shrimp pink is not a fashionable or novel shade, yet it sells every season on the merits of its own beauty.

Green roses are commonly supposed to belong to the unobtainable, yet we find large cabbage roses in green tints, without stem or leaves, upon a rich black satin ground.—Dry Goods Economist.

The Duke of Clarence's Nurse.

The Princess of Wales has taken a strong fancy to Sister Victoria, the nurse who cared for the late Duke of Clarence during his illness. She was at the deathbed, of course, and through the long days preceding the funeral she watched over the stricken mother as SISTER VICTORIA tenderly as only a sympathetic woman could. The difference in rank was forgotten, and Sister Victoria is said to have won a lasting place in the heart of England's future Queen.

The Paying Cow.



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This little girl would doubtless have lost her leg, only knowing what to do and how to do it we cure her.

Nov. 9.

THE DAILY GAZETTE... MONTREAL... ONE DOLLAR... THE WATCHMAN... THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1892... ENGLAND... OUR HOME... BESIEGED BY...