

SPORTING NOTES.

WHAT BOSS THINKS OF HANLAN.

"How is it, Boss, that Hanlan can beat you all?" asked a New York reporter of the New Brunswick man. "Because (laughing) he is the best man. He has wonderful science, and is strong as a bull, too. Why, people look at Hanlan when he has his clothes on and think he is a little fellow, but I tell you the more clothes he takes off the bigger he gets. He has tremendous loins and hips, and his legs, with which he does more than half his rowing, are as hard as iron. He is a very little man, and 'don't you forget it.' "Will you row this season?" "Yes. I'll enter for the Saratoga regatta they are talking about, but I shall go to England in July or August. I think I can get a match on with Boyd or Elliott."

Hanlan is a veritable wonder. He won besides the cup a stake of £500, which was worth waiting for. Well, gentlemen, we are humbled in the dust. We have not an oarsman fit to hold a candle to Laycock, let alone Hanlan. Therefore we may bid adieu for sometime to come to all hopes of reviving the glorious days of Chambers, Kelly and Renforth.—London cor. Buffalo Commercial.

ATHLETIC—DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN ATHLETE.

On Sunday last, at Oshawa, Mr. Charles Borland, of the Ontario Bank, formerly of Toronto, died. While in Toronto Mr. Borland was teller of the Ontario Bank, and was well known in all field sports. A fleet lacrosse player, a good bowler, and fair bat in cricket, a sure and strong back in association football, a fine jumper, pole vaulter and sprint runner, he may be said to have been one of the foremost of the amateur athletes of Oshawa. But his personal qualities far exceeded his athletic accomplishments, and he was the friend of all who knew him. His death is felt as a bereavement by hundreds of young men in Oshawa. He leaves a wife and family to mourn his loss at the early age of 30 years.

At Chicago last week Prof. H. G. Ottignon accomplished the feat of pulling the thirty-pound weights 500 consecutive times against the time of one hour and a quarter. Total time of pulling, one hour and ten minutes.

The injury to athletic men by football playing is assuming serious dimensions. Last year it will be remembered that both E. Storey and W. Bolton were horsed about through injuries received whilst playing at football. We may here say, parenthetically, that both these blues are in residence, and, having recovered from their hurts, are practicing, and may be expected to distinguish themselves on the path. This year, thus early, we have to report casualties to athletes by football. Not only has Mr. W. W. Hough, the honorable secretary of the C. U. A. C. and the best long-distance runner Cambridge has ever produced, been laid up by foot ball accident, but Mr. J. H. A. Law, the winner of last year's fishermen's quarter, long jump, and hundred yards, has been unfortunately enough to break his arm whilst playing Rugby Union football, and H. Smith, the promising quarter mile man, is also hurt.—Bell's Life.

A Labor-Saving Suicide.

Among the curiosities of suicidal annals, the recent proceedings of one Johann Treichel, a mechanic, who put an end to his existence a few days ago at Argenau, will, in all probability, obtain rank as by no means the least extraordinary freak hitherto performed by eccentric self-slayers. Treichel, it appears, lived over against a churchyard, and the constant contemplation of that melancholy inclosure may possibly have not only caused him to grow weary of life but inspired him with the dismal notion of preparing his grave with his own hands before qualifying for its occupancy. Scaling the churchyard wall one evening, he dug a hole in the earth seven feet deep, fixed his spade firmly across the top of this cavity, and hanged himself to a strong cord, one end of which he attached to the shaft of the spade. He had, some days before he carried this novel method of suicide into execution, mentioned it, apparently in jest, to his wife and one or two acquaintances. As on the night in question he failed to return home from his work Mrs. Treichel suspected that what had appeared to her a mere pleasantry on her husband's part might prove to be grim earnest. She therefore sat up all night, awaiting his advent in vain, and at dawn of day gazed eagerly from her window upon the churchyard, where her eye, familiar with the aspect of the burying-ground, instantly detected a huge heap of freshly thrown-up earth in one of its corners. She immediately roused the gatekeeper and with him hurried to the spot which had attracted her attention. There she found her husband, cold and stiff, hanging to his spade in the newly dug grave, the excavation of which must have cost him several hours of severe and unremitting toil.—London Daily Telegraph

A New Paper Material.

It would seem that there is real danger of the supply of esparto grass, on which the paper manufacture so largely depends, not only materially diminishing, but altogether dying out. It grows sporadically in strong ground under conditions which do not admit of any steps being taken for its cultivation. According to the newly issued report of Kew Gardens, recent specimens from Tripoli, a comparatively new district, show already a striking deterioration. Esparto is consequently becoming scarcer in the market, while its price is rising. It is gratifying, therefore, to be told that in rye-straw there is some likelihood of finding a substitute. According to the Kew report Mr. Noble believes that rye-straw will make paper not inferior to that made from esparto, and that paper-makers can afford to give a price for it which will be sufficiently remunerative to the farmer to grow it. It is now largely used in the States and on the Continent. Here is a hint to our desponding farmers.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Secretary Robert Lincoln refused to be "interviewed" in Chicago the other day, saying good-humoredly: "I have interviewed people myself, I know how it is done, and I don't interview worth a cent." Mr. Lincoln, who is now 37 years old, has three children, the eldest and youngest being girls. His eldest daughter is 12 years old.

THE TRANSVAAL REVOLT.

Terms of the Armistice With the Boers.

THE WAR SONG OF THE BOERS.

LONDON, March.—In the Commons to-day Mr. Gladstone, in replying to Mr. Wilfred Lawson, confirmed the report of the conclusion of an armistice with the Boers until midnight of the 14th inst., to give time for a reply from Paul Kruger to General Collyer and subsequent communications made with a view to a peaceful settlement of affairs.

The various answers to questions in Parliament to-day show that the Government approved of General Wood's action relative to the armistice with the Boers. During the armistice both parties promise not to make any forward movement, but retain liberty to move within their own lines. Only provisions, and not ammunition, are to be sent to the garrisons. Joubert undertakes to inform the garrisons of the armistice, and will use his influence to induce the Boer commanders to permit the removal of the British wounded in the garrisons. Joubert also undertakes to pass provisions for the beleaguered garrisons through the Boer lines. On the arrival of the provisions at the garrisons the blockading and besieged parties are to suspend hostilities for eight days.

LONDON, March.—The Boer war song creates much interest here, being a valuable contribution to the knowledge of the spirit actuating the people of the Transvaal. The following is its text:

Hands off! Stand back! Leave us alone! You shall not rob us of our own; We will be free! We will be free! God and the right shall our standard be.

Our fathers' sweat and our fathers' blood Have soaked the ground on which they stood Our mothers' tears, our mothers' toil, Have hallowed our blest Africa's soil.

This is our land! This is our land! Reclaimed by our good fathers' hand; Reclaimed by them, we claim it now As a garden made by the yeoman's plough.

We ask but what to us was left, Nor shall it from our grasp be reft; For fatherland and freedom we will die, Or live victoriously.

Before his departure for the Cape, Gen. Roberts asked for a battery of jointed mounted guns. These will be sent, and also a battery of ordinary nine-pounders. This will necessitate sending 400 more men and 450 horses and mules. Two ships have been engaged, to be ready on Tuesday.

The National Line steamer Holland will take drafts and cavalry remounts to Natal. In the Commons to-day Mr. Gladstone said the Government never instructed Gen. Wood to ask the Boers for an armistice, but it fully approved of one.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "Many will condemn the attempt to conclude peace until the Boers are crushed. It is gratifying to find this irrational sentiment rated at its true value by the Government, which does not share the false pride which prevented the Government of George III. from treating with the American insurgents until they had laid down their arms."

The Durban correspondent of the Times points out that the armistice will tend to the advantage of England. The Boers admit that they must eventually be beaten. There is much sickness among them, and it is reported that the bulk of their force is anxious to return home. It seems probable that they will abate their present terms, which are so exorbitant that all the loyal colonists think the British had better quit South Africa than accept them.

A Durban despatch says General Wood on Monday communicated to the newspaper correspondents an account of his interview with the Boers. The Boers first suggested that the reinforcements now out of the road to the camp should halt. Wood demurred, and said he had around him already all the infantry he intended to fight with, and that only cavalry and guns were on the road up.

A correspondent at Durban states that General Wood informed the Boers that if peace was not concluded he would assault Laing's Nek immediately the armistice was ended. Wood says he inferred from the tone of the Boers that they were desirous of peace.

The Duke of Connaught and the Irishman.

All classes in Ireland are fond of grandeur and circumstance; and the establishment of a royal residence there would have a most beneficial effect. During the stay of the Duke of Connaught in the country, he was, as usual, very affable, and won golden opinions among rich and poor. I was told that one day when he was standing at the door of a hotel, a tatterdemalion came up to him, and with native assurance called out: "Welcome to Ireland, your royal highness! I hope to see your royal highness well."

"Quite well. I am much obliged to you," replied the duke.

"And, your royal mother the Queen?" continued the man. "I hope she is also enjoying good health?"

"Yes, thank you," returned the duke; "the Queen is very well."

"I'm glad to hear it, your royal highness. And how are your royal brothers?"

"Get along there, fellow!" said one of the aide-de-camps, who happened to come along at that moment.

"What are you interfering with me for, sir?" retorted the tatterdemalion much affronted. "Don't you see I'm holding a conversation with his royal highness."—London Society.

A STRANGE STORY.—A strange story is told in the Paris Evening of the 3rd. Of course it must be accepted with great reserve, seeing the anti-clerical character of the paper. It is stated that an abbe who had lately given most compromising evidence about a brother abbe accused of a terrible outrage at Dinan was subsequently removed by his hierarchical superiors to a seminary at Lehon. The following morning, strange to say, he was discovered dead.

The Italian Minister of Public Instruction lately appointed an ex-priest professor in the university at Pavia. In his first lecture the professor told his pupils that "belief in God and a future life was a myth." Though petitioned to revoke his commission, the Minister refuses to do so.

UNHAPPY IRELAND!

The First Squeeze of the Iron Hand of Repression.

ARREST OF LEAGUERS.

The Coercion Act Put in Operation.

SCENE IN THE HOUSE.

DUBLIN, March.—Mr. Michael Boyton was arrested at 6 o'clock at Kildare on a warrant charging him with inciting divers persons in county Kerry to murder and other acts of violence. He protested against his arrest as an outrage, and said that as an American citizen he would claim the protection of the United States. Mr. Joseph B. Walsh, of Castlebar, was arrested on a warrant charging him with inciting others to intimidate certain of Her Majesty's subjects with a view to compel them to quit their lawful employment. Cornelius Keogh, farmer, of Caheracoolish, county Limerick, has also been arrested. The three arrived in Dublin to-night in charge of the constabulary. They were brought in cabs, escorted by the police, to Kilmainham jail. As the prison gates were closing on Mr. Boyton he cried, "Down with landlordism!"

A cry was raised by the small crowd assembled. Mr. Brennan, secretary of the League, obtained from the prisoners copies of the warrants which they got. Other prisoners will arrive to-morrow. A cheer was raised for the Irish Republic. Martin O'Halloran, a prominent Land Leaguer, has been arrested at Loughrea.

A correspondent at Dublin says that Walsh is chairman of the Castlebar branch Land League, and town commissioner. The charge against Boyton is that he is suspected of having, since the 30th September, incited persons to murder. Walsh and Keogh are charged with inciting persons to compel others to quit their employment. The prisoners were cheered on the way to jail. Elaborate precautions were taken to prevent a rescue. O'Halloran is secretary of the Keltullin Land League, and is charged with "Boycotting."

The Land League intends to investigate every arrest carefully, and place the particulars before the British public. Boyton is an American citizen of Irish descent. Walsh is a cousin of Walsh, one of the traversers, who is now on his way to New Zealand.

Boyton, on being arrested, declared that he was an American citizen and claimed the protection of the United States. It is understood that Harrington and Power, of Tralee, have also been arrested. Each prisoner to-day was presented with a copy of the warrant specifying the charge upon which he was arrested. Keogh is an extensive farmer. Walsh's warrant charges him with intimidation in county Mayo. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Nally, one of the traversers. A fresh batch of warrants were issued to-night.

The Gazette proclaims county Westmeath under the Coercion Act.

A band of disguised men yesterday fustigated a farmer on the Hon. Evelyn Ashley's estate in Sligo, who sheltered a schoolmistress "boycotted" for refusing to join a branch of the Land League originated by the ladies. The guns fired in the disturbance created no serious results.

LONDON, March.—A letter from Patrick J. Smith (Home Ruler), member of Parliament for Tipperary, was read at the Land League meeting in Tralee on Sunday. In answer to an invitation to attend the meeting Smith says: "The policy of the Land Leaguers is stupid and irrational. It sacrificed a just cause and dishonored the country. When I see Irish women, forgetful of a modesty becoming their sex, turning stump orators, and when I read of imbecile counsels promulgated one day from public platforms and withdrawn the next, I hang my head for shame as an Irishman."

LONDON, March.—An immense procession took place at Cork last night. The speakers counselled a passive resistance to the Government. The military blocked the way of the procession, which then broke into a gang which patrolled the streets, singing Fenian songs and halting in front of the clubs, groaning for the Government and the landlords. There were also demonstrations at Queenstown and Youghal. Arrangements were perfected for mass meetings on Sunday. The impression prevailed that the Government will prohibit them. It was resolved that the families of arrested leaguers should receive a weekly allowance.

Toward midnight an extraordinary scene, which for a few moments threatened to develop into a physical row, took place in the House of Commons. Mr. Finigan, referring to the constant interruptions, characterized them as a "heavily bellowing." Mr. Playfair, the chairman, called on him to withdraw his remark. Mr. O'Donnell rose to a point of order, and pointed out that Daniel O'Connell had used the word "bellowing" to honorable members. Mr. Playfair interrupted him, stating that the point of order had been decided. Mr. O'Donnell would not be put down; he declared that he would speak on a new point of order. Mr. Playfair declared that he would name Mr. O'Donnell if he persisted in disregarding this warning. Mr. O'Donnell continued to speak, claiming that he was only exercising his right. The utmost confusion reigned in the House, and it was difficult to hear Mr. O'Donnell owing to the noisy interruptions and cries of "name." Sir William Harcourt, during the disorder, was observed to whisper to Mr. Playfair, who immediately afterwards named Mr. O'Donnell. The scene at this moment became threatening. Mr. O'Donnell shouted that he would have to be removed by the police, and the Irish members closed around to help him if attacked. A physical row was, however, avoided, owing to Mr. Parnell's prudent advice. In obedience to the request of the Irish leader the member for Dungarvan retired peacefully.

The amount left by the late Mr. Power, ex-M. P. for Halifax, for the introduction of the Jesuit fathers into that city, is estimated to be \$100,000.

The Emperor of Germany is very fond of pretty faces; but, pshaw! he's no exception.

WHAT WILL CROP AN ACRE.

A Valuable Table.

Messrs. D. Landreth & Sons have issued the following table, giving the quantity of seed and number of plants requisite to crop an acre of land, which will prove valuable to farmers and gardeners, and to families generally who may have only a small garden. It can always be referred to to set one right in any matter of doubt connected with the subjects involved:

Table listing various crops and their requirements per acre, including Asparagus, Barley, Beans, Broom corn, Cabbage, Carrot, Celery, Clover, Corn, Corn Salad, Cucumber, Egg Plants, Elvive, Flax, Grass, Hemp, Kale, Lettuce, Leek, Lawn Grass, Melons, Oats, Onion, Parsnip, Pepper, Pumpkin, Parsley, Peas, Potatoes, Radish, Rye, Salsify, Spinach, Squash, Sorghum, Turnip, Tomatoes, and Wheat.

Beer Production and Beer Consumption.

The Journal of Applied Science gives some interesting information as to the production of beer, the number of breweries and the consumption of beer per head of the population in the different countries of Europe. The figures are as follows:

Table showing beer production and consumption per head in various countries: Great Britain, Germany, Austria, Belgium, France, Russia, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland, and Norway.

Of the 23,940 breweries in the German Empire, Bavaria alone has 6,524, while in Prussia the number has fallen from 16,000 to 7,246, though the quantity of beer used has not diminished. Berlin had in 1876 only 49 breweries, but they were on so large a scale that they made, on an average, nearly 1,000,000 gallons each. The same is the case in Saxony, where the production of beer has trebled during the last forty years, while the number of breweries has diminished. Nearly a fourth of the Austrian beer is brewed in Bohemia, and the imports of beer continue to diminish, while the quantity exported is seven or eight times greater than it was twenty years ago.

PRESERVING LAMP CHIMNEYS FROM CRACKING.

The following recipe for keeping lamp chimneys from cracking is taken from the Diamond, a Leipzig journal devoted to the glass interest. Place your tumblers, chimneys or vessels, which you desire to keep from cracking, in a pot filled with cold water; add a little cooking salt; allow the mixture to boil well over a fire, and then cool slowly. Glass treated in this way is said not to crack even if exposed to very sudden changes of temperature. Chimneys are said to become very durable by this process, which may also be extended to crockery, stoneware, porcelain, etc. The process is simply one of annealing, and the slower the process, especially the cooling portion of it, the more effective will be the work.

The United States District Attorney in Utah gives the following picture of facts in reference to legal efforts to secure the conviction of polygamists in that territory: "Mothers and fathers will testify that they know nothing about the marriages of their daughters who are living with polygamists and rearing children; plural wives swear that they are only mistresses, and, in fact, almost any statement will be made to evade the law; and they will satisfy their consciences by their all concealing belief that they did it all for Christ's sake." The District Attorney says that, with-out further and more stringent legislation, the present law can never be made effective for breaking up the polygamous system in Utah.

The London Society of Arts has decided to award three silver medals for as many London houses as may be found on examination to be furnished with the best known sanitary appliances. The conditions include proper provisions against frost, infection, damp and other cognate evils. The comment of an English contemporary on this is that if the judges have to visit the metropolitan houses until they discover three worthy of the prizes the peripatetic labor of Diogenes will be trivial compared with their task.

A landslip near Bacup, Lancashire, caused by the action of the recent frosts, buried a cottage containing a mother and father with their four children. After three hours' hard work the inmates were reached, but three of the children were dead.

The failures in this country during the past week were 20 per cent. more than during the previous week. The good times have struck us, but they are acting very strangely indeed.—Chicago News.

Eighty-Eight.

Was it a dream, or did I see Mirrored, in truth, one dear to me Within this glass of ancient date?— My mother, but with youthful face, And varied charms of maiden grace, Though she to-day is eighty-eight.

If thus, O glass, thou canst restore The forms thou didst reflect of yore, For one more view I supplicate Of her who stood before thee, bride, And then she stood in modest pride, Though she to-day is eighty-eight.

Show me her sweet, fair face renewed, Radiant with joy of motherhood, Reflex of heart with hope elate, As oft she came, with babe in arms, To see in thee its mirrored charms— She who to-day is eighty-eight.

I fain again would see that face Touched with the halo of a grace Which only sorrow consecrate, As she, herself and lonely, stood In woods of early widowhood— She who to-day is eighty-eight.

But sweetest face of all, to me, Is hers whose silvered head I see Now hanging like a heavy weight On that dear breast where once I slept, While over me fond vigils kept— She who to-day is eighty-eight.

SOME PRETTY DRESSES.

Hints to those Looking for Something New.

A New York correspondent writes: Although the spring dress fabrics are exceedingly elegant in color and design, there is a noticeable and happy tendency toward simplicity of style in the formation of the garments made of this new material. Street costumes are made in the severe style so popular the past season—the Trinitarian dress being a decided favorite. This costume will be much in vogue during Lent, and is invariably made of black. Another popular dress to be worn during this season is a short kilted skirt of black Hindoo cashmere with a draping of the same material laid over it in heavy upright folds. A jersey bodice is added, and over this waist is worn a pelerine of black fur or plush.

A VERY PRETTY SPRING HAT

in the "Belle Bourbonnaise" shape is of silver gray Belgium braid-trimmed with a large bow of dove-colored satin merveilleux, edged with steel lace. A spray of wild roses and leaves is fastened under the bow and brought around to the right side of the crown, where the long fine ends of the foliage are left to droop over the brim of the hat. A directorio bonnet of bright gold colored Tuscan is edged with gold lace and a puffing of antique gold satin, and garnished with a diadem wreath of black and crimson poppies. The inside of the hat is lined with black satin edged with gold galloon, and the broad strings are of yellow satin edged with gold lace. A Castilian toque is turned up with border of shirred black satin edged with a broad gold band. The crown disappears under a black velvet trimming and a drapery of old gold gauze plush, so that it is impossible to see what the hat itself is made of. Two black feathers are put on an egrette at one side.

A STYLISH WALKING COSTUME

is made of dark myrtle green cloth and silk plush of the same shade. The short skirt of cloth is trimmed with two narrow flutings of satin. Above this falls a skirt out in deep vandyke, the spaces filled in with fan-shaped flutings of the satin. The upper part of the tablier is quite plain and covered with plush. At the left side is fastened a drapery of the front of the dress and is carried low to the cloth which falls in a heavy fold across the right side. At the back another drapery falls over two deep revers of plush. The cloth bodice with a small basque forms a short coat with hollow plaits, and is fastened with a row of fine brandebourgs of passementerie. Double collar, half cloth and half plush. The cloth wrap to match is in the visette shape, with seamless sleeves edged with a deep band of plush and fastened with three cords of silk covered with iris tinted beads which pass across the chest and fasten with a rich agrafe to match. Small muffs to match, trimmed with creves of satin and a large bow of the same, into which is set a tiny robin redbreast.

AT A RECENT WEDDING

on Madison avenue in this city the bride wore a dress of white brocaded satin, made princess fashion, with a very long train and bodice closely moulding the figure. There was the usual garniture of orange blossoms, but white clover blooms and sprays of lily of the valley were added. Diamond ornaments were worn, and a long veil of tulle completely enveloped the head, face and form of the bride. A sister wore a beautiful toilet of pale almond satin brocade, with facings and revers of crimson velvet. The dress was garnished with sprays of holly berries and leaves. No ornaments, but a cluster of cinnamon roses in the hair. Another toilet was composed of fawn-colored satin de Lyon over an underdress of marine blue velvet. The satin polonaise was trimmed with long panels of the velvet. Around the throat stood a high Mediceis collar of the velvet, faced with satin, and the sleeves were slashed V shape and with insertions of velvet. Corsage flowers of blush roses and a chateleine of gold set with pearls. A large Elizabethan fan of marabout feathers with a rich handle of pearl and enamel was suspended from the left arm by a chain of fine gold fastened to the head of a gold serpent which has coiled around the arm.

IS THE RAT RESPONSIBLE FOR TRICHINOSIS BACON?

—The London Daily News says: "M. Clement has had a busy week hunting after trichinosis bacon imported from America. He made a great seizure in the house of a wholesale dealer. Many tons of bacon were condemned. The police sanitary officers again warn the public to carefully eschew bacon that is not very well cooked; because when once the trichina gets into the muscular tissues science is impotent to prevent death. American dealers should be careful, if they would not ruin the European market, to reject hogs fattened in close, dirty sties, or on corn which rats infest. The rat is probably the originator of the malady."

This week's London World, in its "Celebrity at Home" article, describes President Garfield and makes some very complimentary remarks, concluding with a prediction that Garfield will be an immensely popular chief magistrate, and that four years will not see the end of his stay in the White House. Mrs. Garfield is described as a quiet, gentle lady, dear to the English heart, soft, retiring, yet full of tender thoughtfulness.

—Chicago News.