

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CANADIAN.

A grasshopper plague has struck East Templeton township, Ottawa county. The annual report of the Windsor, N. S., Cotton Company shows a profit of \$12,000 for the year.

British Columbia will send a rifle team to the Dominion Rifle Association matches in Ottawa next month.

Owing to the severity of last winter the Athabaska Indians suffered greatly, and in one district about fifty died of starvation.

The Winnipeg Sun claims to have unearthed a conspiracy to defeat the Greenway Government, started by the Hudson Bay railway people.

Capt. John Buckingham, of the Montreal Salvage Corps, has taken an action for \$5,000 against *Le Monde* for calling him an Orangeman.

A comparison between the death rate of illegitimate children in Toronto and Montreal places the latter city in a very unfavorable position.

Many cattle are being shipped from Kingston to the United States, the average price being paid to the drought stricken farmers being only from \$5 to \$12 per head.

Labour is in such demand in Manitoba that some of the men of the mounted infantry in Winnipeg have had their discharges purchased by employers desiring their services.

Mr. William Ogilvie, who left St. Paul a year ago last June to survey the northern part of British Columbia for the Dominion Government, has been heard from. He explored the Yukon for about 700 miles.

It is reported that a great many Chinese are entering Washington territory from British Columbia. The Canadian Pacific Steamers bring hundreds of them to Vancouver every two weeks, whence they work their way over the border.

The report of the Meteorological Department of the weather in Toronto for last month states that the rainfall was the smallest with the exception of 1868 and 1887, and that the mean temperature was 1.49 lower than the average of 48 years.

It is stated that Jacobs, the Caughnawaga murderer, killed his wife while he was intoxicated, and considerable indignation is felt in Montreal at the conduct of the saloon-keeper who supplied the unfortunate Indian with whiskey in violation of the law.

Sir George Stephen, who is going to England to spend the rest of his days, is a good specimen of a self made man. He commenced life in this country as a clerk in a small dry goods store in Montreal. Mr. VanHorne, his successor in the presidency of the Canadian Pacific, started as a telegraph operator out West.

AMERICAN.

The United States Senate has passed the Chinese Prohibition bill by a vote of 40 to 3.

There is a panic in the State prison at Trenton, N. J., on account of an outbreak of smallpox.

Four men at Gainesville, Fla., in twenty days killed 600 alligators for their hides and teeth.

The coal carrying companies, in session in New York, decided upon advancing the anthracite coal tolls.

Mr. Blaine's reply to the address of welcome at New York was made up of the "European cheap labor" cry.

Prof. Brooks, of the Smith Observatory, Geneva, N. Y., has discovered a comet, which is at present invisible to the naked eye.

The grain crop maturing along the Hudson valley is an enormous one, and exceeds that of any previous year by nearly 10,000 tons.

The remains of Gen. Philip H. Sheridan were buried on Saturday in Washington with all the pomp and circumstance of a military funeral.

On account of the labour troubles at Findlay, Ohio, the railroad contractors will send two hundred Italians back to their native country.

Train wreckers threw the night express on the Texas Central from the track, near Waco, and the company offers \$1,000 for their capture.

A Newport despatch says one or more of the ships attached to the North Atlantic squadron will be sent north to protect American fishermen in Canadian water.

Rev. Thomas B. Batt, of the Central Congregational church at Tattenville, Staten Island, has been asked to resign on account of the accusation that stands against him of beating his wife.

A six-story building in the rear of 197 Bowery, New York City, occupied by 150 Polish Jews making clothing, took fire on Friday last, and seventeen persons were burned to death, the fire spreading so rapidly nearly every avenue of escape being cut off.

Maxwell, (alias) Brooks, the murderer of Preller, was hanged in St. Louis Friday. He asserted his innocence to the last, and wrote an address to the people of England in which he explained that he fell a victim to injustice.

The High Court of Foresters sitting at Reading has carried by a vote of 403 to 93 a motion revoking the powers of the subsidiary High Court of America, and suspending the American courts until they comply with the rules regarding the admission of coloured persons.

A Washington despatch says while the Canadians have been pressing for an early settlement of the Behring Sea question, nothing is likely to be done at the present session of Congress, owing to the backwardness of impending legislation.

The "Chronicle-Telegraph," of Pittsburgh, Pa., has investigated the Italian labor question in that city and vicinity, and finds that there are several thousand laborers working there under the padrone system, and that the traffic is regularly carried on by about fifteen agents, who operate in connection with the New York agents.

It is noted in the industrial development of the South this year that, while the boom in iron mining is not repeated, a great many machine shops, stove factories and foundries have been opened. In the investment of capital this year Alabama leads the way, having in the last six months started enterprises representing \$14,940,000 solid capital. Next comes Kentucky and then Texas.

FOREIGN.

Queen Natalie of Serbia has gone to Versailles to live.

The cost of public education in Prussia is fifteen cents per head.

Emperor William intends to visit Queen Victoria at Windsor in November.

Gen. von Moltke has been placed upon the retired list of the German army.

Volcanic eruptions in the Lipari Islands have done an immense amount of damage.

The *St. James' Gazette* sneers at Mr. Harrison, whom it considers as Mr. Blaine's dummy.

By the bursting of a large reservoir in Valparaiso it is believed 200 persons were drowned.

A commission will shortly assemble in Berlin to discuss a Russo-German treaty of commerce.

Seventeen English and seven French sailors were drowned as the result of a collision in Valparaiso harbor.

The Spanish Government has decided to impose a heavy poll tax upon Chinamen entering the Philippine Islands.

Mr. Patrick Egan has sent to Mr. Labouche the letters received by him from James Carey while he was in France.

The Hawaiian naval establishment is abolished, and the army reduced to 65 men, exclusive of the military band.

Particulars of the recent volcanic eruption in Japan show that it was exceedingly destructive both of life and property.

The diary of the late Emperor William, which he left to his consort as her private property, is again in her possession.

Mr. John Morley and Sir William Vernon Harcourt have consented to become vice-presidents of the Home Rule Union.

M. Manzen, a Norwegian athlete, is making a journey through Greenland on snowshoes, with the object of finding the Polar Sea.

To avoid any possibility of complication, the Duke of Marlborough and his wife were married again at the London Registrar's office.

It is reported that £30,000 have been provided from various sources to assist the National League in fighting the Vandeleur eviction battle.

It is reported that Prince Roland Bonaparte on his return to Paris, in an interview, extolled the great religious liberty in Quebec, which allowed the admission of the Jesuits and restored their estates.

It is stated that Russia adheres to her original policy of ousting Prince Ferdinand from Bulgaria, excluding Prince Alexander, and sending a Russian commission to restore order, preliminary to allowing the Bulgarians to elect a ruler.

Henry Brewer, an English soldier wounded in India and sent home to be put on the reserve, has just died of what the doctors agree was hydrophobia, although he solemnly asserted that he had never been bitten by a dog, cat or any other animal.

A white marble bust of Apollo, said to be of wonderful beauty, has just arrived in Constantinople from Smyrna, where it had been excavated along with a Juno and a Roman Emperor. Connoisseurs say the Apollo is of the time of Praxiteles.

Canada's Future.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—The Herald's Washington special says Senator Cullom feels that the time is coming when Canada's presence on our northern border will be a standing menace to our peace and prosperity. The Illinois Senator is not an alarmist, nor is he at all given to sensationalism. He is, on the contrary, one of the most clear-headed and conservative men in public life. But he thinks we have reason to fear Canada's growing greatness, both from a numerical as well as a material standpoint. "It was for this reason," said Senator Cullom yesterday, "that I introduced my resolution on Friday last to investigate and report upon the number of railways in this country which are owned or indirectly controlled by the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk railways. I think when the facts become known it will surprise some of our people to learn how much of the carrying trade in this country is diverted from its legitimate channels through these foreign agencies."

TRADE WITH CHINA AND JAPAN.

"Already, I am told, nearly fifty per cent. of the merchandise brought from China and Japan to America is carried by a line of subsidized English steamers to Vancouver Island. There it is transferred to the Canadian Pacific railway and carried as far east as practicable, and then reshipped to its destination by American lines. All this is working an injury to our transcontinental railways, and it ought to be remedied. These steamships and railway lines can be derided us. They are subsidized by the British Government, and if they can divert our commerce from regular channels they propose to do it until they have driven us out of the market, when they will remain masters of the situation. More than this, their influence with certain lines of American railways, mainly, I suppose, because of their large interests therein, is such that they are able to freeze out new enterprises of this character which might otherwise come into competition with them. This strikes me as carrying their imprudence a little too far. It is these and kindred facts which we propose to thoroughly investigate."

WHY AFRAID OF CANADA?

If Congress does not adjourn soon, our investigations will be necessarily postponed until next spring. I think we ought to begin at Halifax, and continue a trip along the Canadian border to San Francisco, gathering all the information we can regarding the matter under consideration. "Why is it, Senator," queried the correspondent, "that you are afraid of Canada, with its meager population of five million people, which we can overshadow with our sixty millions of people?" "It isn't the present," continued the Senator, "it is the future I am considering. England is doing everything she can to build up the Dominion of Canada. How many years will it be, think you, before Canada's five million people will become twenty-five million? Our interests are diametrically opposed to each other. Sooner or later they will clash, and when they do, trouble will follow, for it is not in the nature of things that we can live in harmony forever. When that time comes Canada must absorb the United States or we must absorb Canada, and I leave you to judge which of the two will be done."

STATISTICS.

The citrus belt of Southern California shipped this year 2,250 car loads of oranges.

Cape Colony, South Africa, now has a population of nearly 1,500,000 people. The ship tonnage is almost 6,000,000 annually.

The estimated decrease in the public debt during July is \$3,500,000. Over \$14,000,000 was paid out for pensions during the month.

It is reported that the pipe line for the bringing of oil to Chicago from Lima, Ohio, which is nearly completed, has a carrying capacity of 1,000 barrels per hour.

The pension fund annually appropriated by New York City for the indigent blind was distributed July 24. This year the sum was \$19,100 and 479 persons received a share.

More than 2,000,000,000 cigarettes were sold in the United States during the year 1887. The entire business is in the hands of less than half-a-dozen firms, who expect this year to increase their product.

Electric engines of 200 horse power each, three together in each locomotive, working independently, are about to be substituted for steam locomotives on the Metropolitan Underground Railroad in London.

The returns of the Ontario Immigration Department show that for the six months ending June 30th 54,319 immigrants arrived in or passed through the province, 15,036 arriving via the St. Lawrence and 39,283 via the United States. Of this 40,455 passed through to the United States, 87 went to the Province of Quebec, 1,031 to Manitoba, and 12,746 remained in Ontario.

In his articles on the cost of the production of wheat, Edward Atkinson says that Dakota is capable of producing on one-sixth of her area all the wheat required for consumption by the population of Great Britain and Ireland. This statement, on first reading, seems improbable. But Dakota is 350 miles in breadth and 450 in length. The area of this magnificent territory is over 95,000,000 acres, and one-sixth of this could produce, at the present average yield per acre, nearly 240,000,000 bushels of wheat, more than enough to give bread to all the people of the United Kingdom.

The average value of the wheat crops of the United States per acre has been, in 1880, \$12.48; in 1881, \$12.12; in 1882, \$11.99; in 1883, \$10.52; in 1884, \$8.38; in 1885, \$8.05; in 1886, \$8.54; in 1887, \$8.25. The value in 1887 is the lowest of all the eight years with the exception of 1885. The annual average aggregate value of the last eight wheat crops of the United States is \$873,794,413, against \$327,407,258 for the preceding ten years. The average area for the last eight years has been 37,166,453 acres, against 25,187,414 average area for the preceding ten years.

According to the "British Medical Journal," half of all who live die before 17. Only one person in 10,000 lives to be 100 years old, and but 1 in 100 reaches sixty. The married live longer than the single, and out of every 1,020 born only 95 weddings take place. Of 1,000 persons who have reached 70 there are of clergymen, orators, and public speakers, 43; farmers, 40; workmen, 33; soldiers, 32; lawyers, 20; professors, 27; doctors, 24. Farmers and workmen do not arrive at a good old age as often as clergymen and others who perform no manual labour, but this is owing to the neglect of the laws of health, inattention to proper habits of life in eating, drinking, sleeping, dress, and the proper care of themselves after the work of the day is done. These farmers or workmen eat a heavy supper on a summer's day, and sit around the doors in their shirtsleeves, and, in their tired condition and weakened circulation, are easily chilled, laying the foundation for diarrhoea, bilious colic, pneumonia, and consumption.

The total number of stars one can see will depend largely upon the clearness of the atmosphere and the keenness of the eye. There are in the whole celestial sphere about 6,000 stars visible to an ordinary good eye. Of these, however, we can never see more than a fraction at any one time, because a half of the sphere is always below the horizon. If we could see a star in the horizon as easily as in the zenith, a half of the whole number, or 3,000, would be visible on any clear night. But stars near the horizon are seen through so great a thickness of atmosphere as greatly to obscure their light, and only the brightest ones can there be seen. As a result of this obscurity it is not likely that more than 2,000 stars can ever be taken in at a single view by an ordinary eye. About 2,000 other stars are so near the South Pole that they never rise in our latitudes. Hence, out of 6,000 supposed to be visible, only 4,000 ever come within the range of our vision, unless we make a journey towards the equator.

Volcanic Eruption.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 18.—The steamer City of Sydney, which arrived last evening from Hong Kong and Yokohama, brings Japanese journals containing particulars of a volcanic eruption of Bandai-San. On the morning of the 15th ult, the smaller Bandai-San trembled and roared violently. Almost immediately afterwards ashes began to fall and the sky suddenly grew dark, and the rumbling sounds continued, accompanied by violent earthquake and flare of dazzling flame. The crest of the smaller Bandai-San appeared to be lifted bodily upwards and then to fall again with a tremendous noise. Then followed showers of red mud, mingled with large stones. Above the mud fell a few inches of ashes. In the five villages of Iwase, Yosano, Wakamiya, Misato, and Hibara, the greater part of the houses were buried to a depth of from seven to twenty feet. The state of the bodies recovered is terrible. It is scarcely possible to distinguish between men and women. A few corpses were found suspended in the branches of trees, which had caught them as they fell. Up to the 17th the number of bodies recovered was 476. It is believed that 81 are still entombed. The wounded number 41. Eighty-seven houses were destroyed.

The relations between Emperor William and his mother are a good deal more than strained, and only the influence of Prince Bismarck prevents an open rupture.

Princess Victoria of Teck has presented to the Queen the jubilee tribute of the children of the kingdom, amounting to £6,000, which her Majesty will give to the Children's Hospital.

The Micrope and the Rabbit.

The people of Australia have undertaken two great tasks—the exclusion of Chinese immigrants from their country and the extermination of the innumerable rabbits that are driving the farmers and wool-growers from their land. Chinese immigration has been discouraged by tax, and it is possible to shut out the Chinese altogether by treaty and legislation; but how can the rabbits be dislodged? Thus far the use of all devices and the expenditure of millions have failed to bring relief. "The pest is more virulent and exclusive than ever," said a committee of the New South Wales Agricultural Association in a report recently laid before the Premier of the colony. Official reports show that in the three years and a half ending December 31, 1886, there was expended in the war against the rabbits upon only 205 agricultural holdings in that colony by the tenants themselves \$1,079,410, and by the Government \$1,094,450. Since the end of 1886 the payments of "scab-money" have greatly increased. The number of rabbits killed for the bounty last year in this colony was 19,182,539, and the bounties paid in that year have been estimated at \$2,500,000. In addition millions of dollars have been paid for hundreds of miles of rabbit-proof fence. These figures show how great the burden is. And still the rabbits seem to be as numerous as ever.

The offer of a reward of £25,000 by the Government of New South Wales for some effective method of extermination induced M. Pasteur to propose the infection of the rabbit hosts with the microbes of chicken cholera. Some time ago we described his plan and spoke of the departure of three of his agents for Australia with a supply of microbes preserved in bottles. Before the arrival of Drs. Hinds, Loir and Germont at Sydney, interesting experiments with the disease known as "scab" had been made by Prof. Watson of the Adelaide University and he was confident that the destruction of the rabbits could be accomplished by means of this disease. But the colonial authorities of South Australia feared that it would be communicated to sheep. Afterward similar experiments with another disease were made by Dr. Ellis and Dr. Butcher at a place called Tintinology, and these gentlemen also asserted that they could do the work. The farmers of New South Wales had suggested that the Government should refer the subject to a commission composed of a pathologist chosen by the Council of the Royal College of Physicians in London, a veterinary surgeon selected by the London Veterinary College, a pupil of Pasteur, and an expert recommended by Prof. Virchow and Koch, of Berlin. This suggestion was not followed, but the New South Wales Government did appoint an Intercolonial Commission of experts to enquire concerning the schemes proposed by M. Pasteur, Prof. Watson, and Drs. Ellis and Butcher. This commission was instructed to enquire "as to whether the introduction of disease among rabbits by inoculation or otherwise, or the propagation of diseases natural to rabbits, for the purpose of destroying them or promoting their destruction, would be accompanied by danger to human or animal life." The Sydney Board of Health was required to report concerning the same question.

The Board of Health made an investigation and its report was not favorable as to the three diseases suggested. It declared that the disease propagated by Drs. Ellis and Butcher, and by them called maramoid, had not been pathologically defined, and that its effect upon the human system could not be foreseen. No proof has been offered that the "scab" propagated by Prof. Watson would not be communicated to men, and much clearer and more convincing evidence would be required to show that the remarkably fatal disease of chicken cholera might not directly or indirectly produce among human beings disastrous results at present unsuspected.

At the beginning of their session the Commissioners were of the opinion that if no disease then existing in Australia would suffice, no new disease ought to be introduced. Afterward, however, they resolved that it was expedient for the New South Wales Government to set aside an island for experiments with imported diseases and an island tract for experiments with imported diseases already prevalent. For these last named tests six tracts of from fifty to one hundred acres each were selected, and the work was intrusted to Dr. Kutz, an expert bacteriologist. Redd Island was chosen for the tests of Pasteur's chicken cholera, and it was provided that sheep, cattle, horses, pigs, cats and other animals, as well as chickens and birds, should be fully exposed there to infection. The Australians do not intend to sacrifice their herds and flocks and all their wild birds for the sake of exterminating the rabbits.

It was promised that the microbes sent by Pasteur would cause death in 24 or 36 hours. The first experiments with them were disappointing, because the vitality of the germs had been weakened by a long voyage. M. Pasteur's representative reported a few days later, however, that satisfactory results had been procured. The disease suggested by Drs. Ellis and Butcher is highly infectious, but runs its course in not less than fifteen days. The first meeting of the commissioners was held in Sydney. The second, of which we have no report, was to be held in Melbourne, and the commissioners were then to proceed to Adelaide and Tintinology, there to take testimony concerning the experiments of Prof. Watson and Drs. Ellis and Butcher. In the interval between the first and the second meeting M. Pasteur's representatives discovered that a disease prevailing among the sheep of New South Wales was identical with the disease known in Europe as charbon, for which M. Pasteur found a remedy by inoculation some years ago. It appears, therefore, that even if the chicken cholera microbes shall not be accepted, Australia will gain something by the visit of Pasteur's pupils and assistants. The commission has undertaken a very thorough enquiry concerning the efficacy of the several diseases proposed for use among the rabbits, concerning the possibility of the transmission of these diseases from rabbits to birds, farm animals, and men. It seems scarcely probable that there will be found any disease which will sweep off the rabbits and be harmless with respect to the people of the country, their flocks, and their domestic animals.

The man behind the parliamentary scenes says in a London weekly: "The courtship of Mr. Chamberlain with Miss Endicott goes on apace, and the marriage will take place probably at the beginning of next year. It is likely the bridegroom elect will go to America about the end of September to pay another visit to New York."

A Summer Medicine

Summer's heat debilitates both nerves and body, and **Headache, Sleeplessness, Nervous Prostration, and an "all-played-out" sensation** prove that **PAINE'S CEREAL COMPOUND** should be used now. This medicine restores health to **Nerves, Kidneys, Liver, and Bowels**, and imparts life and energy to the heat prostrated system. Vacations or no vacations, **PAINE'S CEREAL COMPOUND** is the medicine for this season. It is a scientific combination of the best tonics, and those who use it begin the hot summer days with clear heads, strong nerves, and general good health. **PAINE'S CEREAL COMPOUND** is sold by all druggists, \$1 a bottle. Six for \$5.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Prop's,
Montreal P. Q.

Hot Weather Invigorator

PATENTS procured, Patent Attorneys, and experts
Est'd 1867. Donald C. Eldon & Co., Toronto.

KNITTING Creelman Bros. MACHINES
Georgetown, Ont.

AGENTS WANTED—"EAGLE"
Steam Washer. Address GEO. D. FERRIS, 87 Church St., Toronto.

AGENTS WANTED for the Improved
Model Washer and Bleacher. Price \$3.
C. W. DENNIS, 6 Arcade, Toronto, Ont.

WORK FOR ALL. \$30 a week and expense
paid. Valuable outfit and particulars
free. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

FARMS FOR SALE OR RENT. ALL SIZES,
KINDS AND PRICES. Some special bargains.
H. S. MITCHELL, BRATTON, ONT.

MONEY. Agents send for our Illustrated
Catalogue. Address, **TRIUMPH
SELF-WRINGING MOP Co.,** Toronto, Ont.

MONEY TO LOAN on Farms. Lowest Rates.
No delay. Correspondence solicited.
E. W. D. FULLER, Financial Agent,
Established 1860. 72 King-st. E., Toronto

SELF-THREADING NEEDLES. GREATEST
Novelty out! Instantly threaded without passing thread
through the eye. Agents coin money selling them.
Sample packet by mail 15c. dozen pack-18c.
Wilton Manufacturing Co., Toronto, Ont.

THE BOILER INSPECTION AND INSURANCE
Company of Canada,
Consulting Engineers and Solicitors of Patents,
TORONTO.
G. C. ROSS, Chief Engineer. A. FRASER, Sec'y-Treas.

ANY FARMER WHO DRAGS HIS WIFE OUT to
the barn to hold bags must be too mean to buy
the "Dandy" Patent Bag Holder, which will last a
lifetime, and costs only 75c. Sold by agents. Territory
still open. C. W. ALLEN & CO.,
"World" Building, Toronto.

LEATHER BELTING.
BEST VALUE IN THE DOMINION.
F. E. DIXON & CO., Makers,
70 King Street East, Toronto.
Send for Price List and Discounts.

WESTERN MACHINERY DEPOT
IMMENSE STOCK of Machinery to select from.
Send for Lists.

H. W. PETRIE, Brantford, Ont.

CANADIAN BUSINESS UNIVERSITY
Public Library Building, Toronto. Students from
British Columbia, California, Kansas, Illinois, and
quite a number of other States and Provinces, now
in attendance. Write for Descriptive Circular.
THOS. BENGOUGH, CHAS. H. BROOKS,
President. Sec'y & Manager.

WILLIAM BRIGGS, PUBLISHER, TORONTO—
has now a large staff of ladies and gentlemen
engage in canvassing for his several fast-selling sub-
scription books and Parallel Family Bibles; none but
honorable persons that do business on a square basis
are engaged to act as agents for him; his object is to
make money for the agent, as well as for the house he
represents, and at the same time treat every subscriber,
rich or poor, as he would like to be treated; agents
will find that it pays best to work for a good house;
if this meets the eye of any persons not engaged with
me at present, send for circular and full information.

Cheap Excursion
Will leave all points on C.P.R., G.T.R. and
N. & N. W. Ry. in Ontario, on
AUGUST 28TH,
—FOR—
LANGENBURG
PASSING THROUGH
NORTH - WESTERN MANITOBA,
Over M. & N. W. Ry.
Fare for Round Trip, \$28
Trains leave TORONTO at 11 p.m. AUG.
28th.

The party will be accompanied by J. S. CRAWFORD, of BIRTLE, MAN.

TICKETS issued at all stations and good to return for **60 DAYS**, also for lay over on return at **WINNIPEG.**

For information apply to all Agents of C.P.R., G.T.R., or

J. S. CRAWFORD,
Canadian Pacific Railway Ticket Office,
TORONTO.