

CANADIAN NEWS.

QUEBEC.

A Bolton hunter has caught forty foxes this season.
An East Bolton man has sold 900 pounds of hops at \$1 per lb.

ONTARIO.

The number of tramps passing the country is quite large. The Mayor of Whitby is constantly besieged for passes.

On the road between Ingersoll and Woodstock there were to be seen recently fields of corn remaining unhusked.

Frank Lockerty, son of a Belleville tobacconist, has been arrested on a charge of setting fire to several buildings in that city.

Since the introduction of the Shedden eaters at Kingston, the local carters have not been earning the cost of their horse feed.

The measles are raging in the neighborhood of Dunsford. Very few families, if any, escaped them. No cases as yet, however, have proved fatal.

Wiaront has a population of over 1,250, and no fire protection. Would not the extra premium paid for insurance maintain a fire engine?

Mr. George Smith, of McKillop, shot an enormous wild cat the other day in the big swamp on the 13th concession. The animal had killed a deer and had half of it eaten.

The Cochrane Manufacturing Company in St. Thomas has lately received orders from Winnipeg for 200 hay rakes, 200 mowers, 100 land rollers, and 200 Minneapolis cord binders.

John A. Howie, of the township of Dawn, has been convicted of stealing a mare from Charles Smith, of the same township, and sentenced to one month in jail.

The parades of the Salvation Army at Toronto are accompanied by a band, a lady having presented the army with eight fine brass instruments. It is probable that a band will be organized in Kingston.

Some person or persons, who disgrace civilization, entered the barn yard of Mr. McCulloch, a mile and a half from Ourford village, and cut and otherwise mutilated the tails of three cows. Mr. McCulloch offers \$25 reward to any person who will give such information as will lead to the discovery of the party or parties.

Mr. P. Irving of Drumbo, has shipped to Buffalo this season, so far, over 23,000 bushels of turnips, and will ship at least many more. At ten cents per bushel turnips will pay the grower better than wheat or barley. David Guthrie, of Ayr, sold about 5,000 bushels which brought him \$400.

Elma can boast of one individual who can justly lay claim to giant proportions. This young man—he is only twenty years of age—stands seven feet one inch high and weighs 227 pounds. At present he is employed with a threshing machine, and we are not going to dispute his right to be considered an excellent thrasher.

William Fuller, of London, has machinery on the ground near the tannery for manufacturing "print" rollers, for use in the print and cotton factories of England. The rollers are made from the best hard maple, an abundance of which grows in this vicinity. Mr. Fuller informs us that he expects to keep his machinery running steady all winter.

There is a clause in the school law, preventing a school house being erected near an orchard. In a certain section in East Zorra orchards are being set out so thickly that it will soon be impossible to find a spot that will not have one within a few yards of it. This is certainly an original and comical method of keeping the school-house away from one's premises.

A cry of righteous indignation is heard from Mattawa and way stations against the inhuman cruelty practised by the C.P.R. in shipping horses from Ottawa and other points to the woods. The poor animals are put into open cars, which admit of currents of air passing through the cars continually, and when put in motion the cold is intense. Now these horses remain on board from twenty-four to forty-eight hours, without either food or water, and when taken off they are so nearly exhausted that it is with difficulty that they can walk to the stables. We are told, indeed, that some were so nearly perished that they could not eat for hours after being taken off, although every effort was made to restore them by rubbing with hot liquors, &c. Now, either this association for the prevention of cruelty to animals are ignorant of these facts, or else they are grossly negligent in doing their duty. We hope some action will be taken to prevent further perpetration of such barbarism. *Pembroke Standard.*

Some Refinements of Cruelty.

The public learns from the Russian *Official Messenger* that the Czar has commuted to hard labor for life a sentence of death pronounced on revolutionists; but nothing transpires either of the trial, or of the crimes imputed to the condemned. Nay, even the last consolation of those condemned to death, the consolation of dying publicly, was taken away. Hanging will now be done secretly within the walls of the fortress, in the presence of none of the world without. The reason is, that when Rysakoff was brought out to the gallows he showed the crowd his mutilated hands, and shouted, louder than the drums, that he had been tortured after trial. His words were heard by a group of "Liberals," who, repudiating any sympathy with the Terrorists, yet held it their duty to publish the facts of the case in a clandestine proclamation, and to call attention to this flagrant offence against the laws of humanity. Now nothing will be known of what happens in the casements of the fortress of Paul and Peter after the trial and before the execution. At least, the Government think so, after having sent to hard labor the son of a jailor and a dozen soldiers accused of letter-carrying between prisoners and their friends in the town. But we know—and I have not the slightest hesitation in asserting the fact—that at least two revolutionists, Adrian Mikhailoff and Rysakoff, were submitted to torture by electricity.—*Prince Krapotkine, in the Nineteenth Century.*

A Ceremonial of the Zuni Sun Festival.

Mr. Cushing's second paper on "My Adventures in Zuni," is a strong illustrated feature of the *February Century*, and contains a minute account of the Zuni Sun Festival, one scene of which is described as follows:

Toward midnight my "brother" explained to me that, in each new room and sacred house of Zuni, the twelve "medicine" orders of the tribe were to meet, and that, as he was a priest of one of them, I could go with him, if I would sit very quiet in one corner, and not move, sleep, nor speak during the entire night.

As we entered the closely crowded, spacious room into which the first party of dancers had retired, a space was being cleared lengthwise through the centre, from the altar down toward the opposite end. With many a hasty admonition, the Governor placed me in a corner so near the hearth that, for a long time, controlled by his directions, I was nearly suffocated by the heat. Along the northern side of the room were the dancers, their masks now laid aside. Conspicuous among them were the two priests, who were engaged in a long, rhythmical prayer, chant, or ritual, over eight or ten nearly prostrate Indians who squatted on the floor at their feet. As soon as this prayer was ended, great steaming bowls of meat, trays of paper-bread, and baskets of melons were placed in rows along the cleared space. A loud prayer was uttered over them by an old priest, who held in his hands a bow, some arrows, and a war-club, and who wore over one shoulder a strange badge of buckskin ornamented with sea-shells and flint arrow-heads. He was followed by the Priest of the Sun, from the other end of the room. The little fire-god then passed along the array of vituals, waving his torch over them, with which the feast was pronounced ready.

Many of the dishes were placed before the dancers and priests and a group of singers whose nearly nude bodies were grotesquely painted with streaks and daubs of white. They were gathered, rattles in hand, around an immense earthen kettle-drum at the left side of the altar, opposite the now crouching monster. As soon as the feast was concluded, many of the women bore away on their heads, in huge bowls, such of the food as remained.

The singers then drawing closely around the drum, facing one another, struck up a loud chant, which, accompanied by the drumming and the rattles, filled the whole apartment with a reverberating din, to me almost unendurable. Two by two the dancers would rise, step rapidly and high from one foot to the other, until, covered with perspiration and almost exhausted, they were relieved by others. At the close of each verse in the endless chant, the great figure by the altar would start up from its half-sitting posture, until its head nearly touched the ceiling, and, with a startling series of reports, would clap its long beak and roll its protruding eyes in time with the music.

When the little fire-god took his place in the centre of the room, no one relieved him for more than an hour and a half, and I feared momentarily that he would drop from sheer exhaustion. But I learned later that this was a trial ceremonial, and that it was one of the series of preparations which he had to pass through before becoming a priest, to which rank his birth rendered him eligible.

Just as the morning star was rising, the music ceased, the congregation became silent, and the chief dancer was led to the centre of the room, where he was elaborately costumed. Then the Priest of the Sun took him up the ladder to the roof, where, facing the east, he pronounced in measured, solemn tones a long prayer to the waning Sun of the Old Year. Descending, he pronounced before the multitude (signaling the end of each sentence with a clang of his rattles) a metrical ritual of even greater length. Then the spectators gathered around the altar, and hastily said their prayers, the sound of which reminded me of a recitation in concert in a large school-room. The sun rose, and they dispersed to their various homes.

Resurrection of a Prehistoric Race.

About ten miles from Cincinnati, along the Little Miami River, is a locality which has long been known to the country people as the "Pottery-Field." The ground was strewn with fragments of pottery, bones, arrow-points and other remains of like character, and the place was generally considered to be the site of an ancient workshop. In 1873, Dr. Chas. Mitz and other gentlemen interested in archaeology commenced a systematic exploration of the country thereabouts, and during the four years that the excavations have been carried on, between 650 and 700 skeletons have been brought to light. Many of them are in an advanced state of decay and tumble to pieces on the slightest touch, while others, again, are in a very good state of preservation. It can, therefore, hardly be inferred that, because some of the skeletons are much decayed, they are necessarily very old; for, though we have well preserved remains of bones of Babylon, Nineveh and Egypt, which are certainly 2,500 or 3,000 years old, still the cases are exceptional in which they are found in good condition after the lapse of many years. Different kinds of soil and differences in climate have much to do with the matter; for, in a dry and equable climate, bones may resist for a long time the influences which would cause their decay, while, in a moist climate, and with sudden and extreme changes of temperature, such as we have here, any bone, unless buried in peat, or subject constantly to heavy pressure, so as to become partially fossilized, is liable to so on decay.—*Joseph F. James.*

Thrashing the Mashers.

A new kind of lynching is being practised in St. Louis. It seems that snobs in that city when they cannot induce young women to flirt with them in the streets, do not take the repulse as final in all cases, but sometimes accost the objects of their admiration. The chief of the Fire Department, who is old but muscular, witnessed one of these deliberate insults, and thrashed the offender on the spot. This feat was rewarded by a formal presentation of a silver mounted whip. Naturally other men of pugilistic ability sought the same way to glory. Several "mashers" have since then been brutally punished, in one instance by a mob.

LATE NEWS NOTES.

Transatlantic.

Spanish troops have occupied the coast of the Island of Taritavi, off the coast of Barno.

An order has been made in London for the voluntary winding up of the Honduras Inter-oceanic Railway Company.

The German ship "Cleopatra," from New York, in London, lost three men on the passage. She is leaky.

The King of Spain has received from Prince Louis Ferdinand of Bavaria a formal demand for the hand of the Infanta Marie della Pace.

Noleriani, who threw a stone at the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the Vatican, has been sentenced to imprisonment for three years.

Requiem services for Prince Charles were held in the palace, in Berlin, on Tuesday evening. The Emperor and Empress, the royal family, and several foreign princes were present. The funeral oration was delivered at the Cathedral.

All the steamers sent in search for the "Cimbria's" boats have returned, and report no trace of the survivors. Twenty-five thousand pounds have been demanded as surety for the steamer "Sultan."

A Hamburg despatch says no more persons have been landed from the "Cimbria." Sailing vessels passing westward may have picked up some. Four of the steamers have not yet returned.

There is considerable excitement in Mallow in connection with the approaching election for member of Parliament. Three hundred policemen and a detachment of artillery have arrived to keep order.

The St. Petersburg newspapers state the bodies of two members of the Chippis party have been found in Chateau Bay. Probably the report has the same origin as the statement of the finding of two corpses of members of the party published in New York recently and discredited.

The *Times* says there can be little doubt if statesmen continue to be wanting the French Republic will go headlong to ruin. That the French people are aware of this is an explanation of the panics caused by the difficulties of a Minister so little resembling indispensable genius as M. Duclerc.

In the Hungarian Lower House recently, Herr Jokay energetically advocated the placing of Jews on complete equality with the adherents of other creeds. His remarks were cheered. Herr Tiszte, President of the Council, said the prejudice against the Jewish race would expire through social inflexion only. If society showed itself unequal to the task, then exceptional legislation would become necessary.

Carey, Town Councillor, now in Kilmainham, was charged before the Governor of the gaol recently with not keeping his cell clean. He made a rush at the Governor and struck him with his fists. The wardens with difficulty restrained him. Carey has been sentenced to three days' solitary confinement or his offence.

THE PANIC IN FRANCE.

The police searched the office of the *Petite Caporal* for the manuscript of an article published in that paper, urging the Imperialists to be active and pressing in proclaiming Prince Victor Emperor.

The result of the elections in the Bureau of the French Chamber of Deputies for members of the Committees on the bills dealing with the pretenders to the throne is four in favor of the Government bills with certain restrictions, six in favor of M. Flouquet's and one in favor of M. Ballue's. Eighty votes were given for members favoring the Government bills and a hundred and twenty for those favoring M. Flouquet's bills. The ministers have decided at a recent sitting of the committee elected on Tuesday they will explain their policy regarding pretenders.

A Paris despatch says it is hardly possible to overstate the dangerous character of the Ministerial crisis has assumed. There were three Cabinet councils the other day. When the news came that the special committee showed a majority against the Government, the Minister of War and the Minister of Marine again resigned, President Grevy urged them not to resign. He said: "You are a soldier, and you are a sailor; I am quite sure you would never desert your posts under fire, and if you retire now and leave me without a cabinet that would be desertion."

Another Paris despatch says: It is certain that a Ministerial crisis is imminent. The differences in the Cabinet arises from the discussion of the clause in the Government bill allowing the Government to place the Orleans Princes on the retired list. It is understood that M. Billot, Minister of War, refuses his adhesion, while the other members favor M. Ballue's more stringent amendment, decreeing the immediate cashiering of the Princess. The latter is a stumbling block over which the Ministry promises to break up.

The *Standard's* Paris despatch says the Duclerc Cabinet is virtually defunct. The political panic is unabated, and the fund holders are throwing their stocks on the market. The want of a guiding star is universally felt. The possibility of a military pronouncement is freely talked of. Throughout the bourgeois class there is a reaction against the regime of doctors and journalists and a yearning for a saving sword. Gambetta's death has thrown the whole working machinery out of gear.

The ex-Empress Eugenie announces that she ignores the Republic and comes to display her sympathy with Prince Jerome in his incarceration. Her adherents claim behalf of the name and family of Napoleon. She has not appeared in public, but is known to be surrounded by active and pronounced Bonapartists. Some regard her visit as an opportunity. In many quarters fear is felt for the safety of the Republic. Measures have been taken in Paris to repress any demonstration. There has been no popular approval of Eugenie's visit. It is said she was cognizant of Jerome's manifesto. She is staying at the Hotel du Rhin in the apartments occupied by Napoleon before his election as President. To an interviewer she said: "I have come to France, using my right to testify to Napoleon as a prisoner,

my sympathy and forgetfulness of all past discords. I also come to comfort the Princess Mathilde. What I am doing is only a family affair. I will make no political manifestations in the presence of a Government of which I know nothing. Many leading Bonapartists are flocking to the hotel. It is reported that Eugenie and the Princess Mathilde have received hints that they would do well to betake themselves out of the country.

AMERICAN.

Dr. Edward H. Knight, of Bellefontaine, O., author of the *American Mechanical Dictionary* and other literary works, died on Monday night.

The charge of murder against Frank James in Kansas City was withdrawn on Tuesday. In the robbery case bail was fixed at \$35,000.

The Texas Legislature has re-elected Mr. Coke as United States Senator. Mr. Plumb was elected Senator from Kansas.

AMERICAN FABLES.

A Fox who was being Pursued by the Hounds came upon a Hare sitting in the bushes and called out:

"If anybody inquires for me please say that you haven't seen me for a month past."

"Oh, I couldn't do that," replied the Hare—"that would be lying."

"Very well, then, suppose you take run across to yonder fence and back an tell me if there is any snow on the other side?"

"With pleasure," answered the Hare, and away she sailed.

The Hounds got sight of her as she sped along, and directly the whole pack were hard at her heels.

"That comes of being too good," chuckled the Fox as he saw her finally overtaken. "The skin of a Hare who died for Truth isn't half as valuable as the pelt of a Fox who lives to Lie."

SO KIND!

A Bear which had been caught in a Trap was moaning and sighing and wondering if every clod had a Silver Lining, when along came a Cow and asked what particular ward caucus that was and who had been elected chairman.

"I'm caught in a Trap," moaned the Bear.

"Can't you get away?"

"No, indeed."

"Have you been here long?"

"Yes; for five or six hours."

"And you must suffer dreadfully?"

"I certainly do."

"Well, as there is no chance to escape, and you must continue to suffer until released, I will at once go and inform my master and let him come at once and knock you on the head."

THE OLD UN'S ESCAPE.

A Wolf who had grown old and gray and could no longer move about like a Farmer's Boy in front of a Bumble-bee, saw with Regret and Sorrow that his Son looked upon him as a Burden and wished him Bounced from the Cabinet. He was one day wiping his Tearful Eyes on a Sheepskin when the Son entered the Cave and remarked:

"Dear Father, how would you like to take a walk with me this fine day?"

"Do you really want me to?"

"Of course I do. Your health is very dear to me, and I have been Pained for some days to see how pale and careworn you looked."

The Old Man felt as tickled as a hired man with the Boss gone and both oxen too lame to Work, and the pair set out with smiles galloping across their faces. When they had penetrated the Forest a long distance a Lion suddenly appeared, and the Son called out:

"King of Beasts, I have brought you a Dinner! Eat him and tally one for me!"

"Stay!" roared the Lion. "This chap seems old and tough, and I am not the sort to eat poor meat when better can be had. You are the dinner I want to get hold of!"

"Well, well!" mused the Old Wolf as he trotted homewards alone, "if it is sad to be old and tough, it is likewise dangerous to be young and tender, and after all I will make the best of my lot. William Hepry didn't get more than a rod ahead of me on that deal—not if I can see straight!"

Pius the Ninth's Yacht.

About twenty-four years ago Pope Pius the IX., after his return to Rome from Gaeta, determined to have his own steam yacht, to be kept in readiness should he find it necessary to again quit the Vatican. Accordingly a Commission of officers was sent over to London to obtain the assistance of the British Admiralty; and under their guidance a handsome, strong steam yacht, the *Immacolata Concezione*, about 600 tons, was built by Messrs. Mare & Co. The vessel was equipped as a corvette of war, with eight large rifled brass guns, with a full equipment of small arms. No expense was spared in fitting out the vessel in the best style at a total cost of about £50,000. In due time the corvette arrived at Civita Vecchia, where she was received by the Pope and duly blessed and anointed. She remained in the harbor there in daily readiness for his Holiness for about twenty years, with a full staff of officers and men. After the fall of the temporal power the corvette was removed to the Mediterranean, and recently to the Thames, where she was, a few days since, with all her fittings, sold by public auction in the Admiralty Court.

Advantages of a Thick Skull.

In a Dayton negro dive Clark McClung incurred the displeasure of a negro named Martin McCowen, and McCowen shot at him from behind. The first shot missed its mark, but the second struck McClung squarely in the back of the head. Notwithstanding the fact that the ball was fired from a 44-calibre revolver and that the two men were only about five feet from each other, McClung's skull was not penetrated, and the flattened, battered bullet was subsequently found on the floor near where the shooting occurred. The negro, who is almost a giant in size, fell to the floor, only to spring to his feet in an instant again, and he gave his assailant a whipping.

The Creole Revolution

It was the fate of the Creole Revolution climatic result—and was slack-handed. Month after month from October uprising without one of the leaders that would have succeeded in Foucault covertly deserted his post and denounced them, by letters to French cabinet. In April the Spanish ship sailed from New Orleans. The Creole men (Loyola, Gayarre, and the governmental staff which remained in the province, still remained. Not a fort was taken, though it was probable not one could have withstood or an obstruction planted, at any point.

At length the project of forming a republic was revived and was given definite and advocacy. But precious time was thrown away, the opportune moment passed, an overwhelming Spanish fleet was approaching, and the Creole people was paralyzed. The result of the injustice and oppression of the powers at once, by the first of the Creoles that entertained the idea of ending her independence," was virtually ended.

It was the misfortune of the Creole Republic that it was not a republic of reciprocal justice and national independence, which becomes men who would not be daily toil. With these qualities, a revolution of 1788 might have been a misrule and the establishment of a republic of reciprocal justice and national independence. The Creoles are valorous but they had the spirit of freedom, but profound principles of right which comes the duty of revolutionists and struggle for. They arose against a confusion of real and false values, sought to be un-governed and self-governed, and, following their leaders, became a warning in the side short-sightedness, and as only in their audacious courage.

They had now only to pay the first intentions that they at length in the struggle which brought the birth that American nation of which finally became part.—*G. W. February Century.*

HINTS TO FARMERS

Chemistry of the Farm and the

Dr. R. D. Halstead gives some facts in agricultural chemistry in *the Agriculturist* for February, and we clip the following:

About half the weight of the substance of ordinary plants consists of this element, when in a free state. It is familiar to us as charcoal, black-lead, lamp-black, diamond. The presence of carbon is made known by a process of burning, as in the preparation of Carbon, in its pure and uncombined is very intractable, excepting when posed to a high heat; then it with oxygen, and forms carbonic acid. This is the familiar gas of soda-water. It is produced by decay of vegetation, given off the breath of animals, the deadly choke damp of the Carbonic acid gas forms, on an about four-hundredths of one per cent. (0.04) of the atmosphere. The necessary for the production of growth of vegetation is derived from carbonic acid gas of the atmosphere, supply of this gas to the air is kept up by the decay and burning of plants. In this way the same particles of carbon are taken up by a vegetable and decayed, pass into the structure of the plant, and so on through an endless number of ages. The carbonic gas leaves through multitudes of small called stomata, or breathing pores, microscope discloses more than a thousand of these pores upon a square inch of leaf surface. Only a portion of the leaves, and under the presence of sunlight, have the power of posing the carbonic acid gas, and carbon to produce organic compounds become a part of the plant, which get set free passes again into the sphere. There are some plants that chlorophyll or leaf green, and are able to decompose carbonic acid called parasites, and absorb the need in the forms of organic matter that have been produced in the process of true working plants.

Street Car Statistics.

Some interesting statistics of the business were brought out at a held in Boston last week to form an association of street car officers. Now doing business in this country, ada 515 street railways, employing 35,000 men. They run 18,000 more than 100,000 horses are employed. Calculating that the average life of street railway service is four years, makes the consumption of horses one year. To feed this vast number requires annually 150,000 tons of 14,000,000 bushels of grain. The companies own and operate over 1,000 track. The whole number of carried annually is over 1,212,400,000 amount of capital invested exceeds 000,000.

Malaria.

The general statement that the most abundantly generated in fresh or salt water, and in low places is not invalidated by the fact that also prevail in mountainous regions, places where the soil is super-saturated loose surface soil, overlying a stratum of clay or rock, permeable to penetrate to this stratum, where which accumulates after a heavy rain, retained in depressions, and where all the conditions necessary for the present in the soil, and for the malaria.—*George M. Sternberg.*

Journalists

contrast between British and French

of the curious and French press gives to the space that the art and literature makes an A in Paris would be as much as daily doings as the course. The popular novel have him two lives and a half of the attending "after a hour" received a hounding journals die before he can. A blackguard in the eye and it crosses him has longly narrative, learned judge, invariably call with Boswell

of the public self-control. They had not made the duty of reciprocal justice and national independence, which becomes men who would not be daily toil. With these qualities, a revolution of 1788 might have been a misrule and the establishment of a republic of reciprocal justice and national independence.

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When one reflected actual movement hundreds of public theatres, its open with witty and ends of the earth, and studios, and it phenomenal higher life is it would seem as if all the field would venture to reads Labouchere's comments for one year comprehensive idea of the British Island daily issues. But weekly, perpetually British prejudice Journal.

As we are likely extension of hook counties, a few st 1881 may prove it of England and houses and give 2,735,000 houses voters, exclude a duty qualification act assimilating franchise would votes. The number County voters, 1,600,000 distribution of voters would return 1,600,000 brought members.

A fashion written sleeves has opinion got started