GRICULTURAL:

ARREULTURAL NOTES the corn stalks low—just above the

plant a bed of hyacinths, the Is will delight you next spring. Catly sixteen carloads of Texas mares were shipped from New Oc-

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hof hardy perennials may now be Save the seeds of the gladioli. They de rised from seed, and will bloom FEB 8 sometimes in two.

my transplant trees or shrubs just the leaves begin to change color. the best time, because the roots will longer time to become settled in the

is the time to paint the house, the and fences. A little varnish or int added to the lead, will prevent the frm rubbing off like white-wash in a

onk was a hero amo until mid-winter. france, eggs are sorted and sized by them through a ring. The average n, which Wells Fare nest enter a ring four centimeters nous in their bloometer; the small ones must enter a obbers. The facts three centimeters.

ach a reckless drive of the detractions from clematis culwas proud of the house disease which has eluded all remed the Sierras with his An Illinois florist however finds that was willing to me from powder put about the collar of For it was universal jut is a remedy. only a question of ti

Colorado wool-grower says: men need most is unity of action. out it they can not obtain railroad for mutton or wool." The same reapplies to growers of stock of other

ty of Monk that int Denver Live Stock Record says that 1 - barrel shot gun, Harloads of unbroken Colorado horses under his closk whipped in a few days for Europe. are all half Norman, of good size and and will be placed on the London mar-

down on the side of good farmer will be long without platjust peeping throw cales to weigh stock or produce that y boots. And no cooses to market. The use of these will pay better interest on their cost was kn wn that he call that of many other implements on

down the back of in their fcod when ccoked, for pouls very proper seasoning, but salt given nw state is deleterious, if much of it m by fowls. We do not recommend in any form save mixed with their of scalded meal and boiled vegetables. idea that apples dry up the flow of inses from turning cows into orchards in range, he empt the fallen fruit. They get a very supply, and after heavy winds unelly get too many. A few fed daily crease the flow, and the amount fed the mountain. A sho gradually be increased with bene-

it was all the work mis a great advantage in aubsoil plows not turned up for a seed bed, nor do heat roots penetrate it deeply in the But next spring and summer this subsoil is a reservoir for water, givmt as most needed to perfect the head

Deer Trail, Colo., a bunch of wethers ing lll pounds lately sold for \$3.33 A short time before they had clipped f plants greatly of pounds of wool each, which at 15 cents d, gums and bales and will bring the income from each all combined, g up to \$4 53. Yet 'tis said that sheep-Putnam's Extract if the West are discouraged by their does not lay a matets,

bes on quietly dou chhas been said in regard to the hardiect cure results. I of the beautiful Japanese maples, and outlicting experiences are reported. me enterprising Ye following from W. Falconer in the Piute dish of granter's Monthly refers to their hardiness licacy. It ought saltivation in New England: "Shelter, bummer and winter, has much to do re New York City. andy or loamy soils. Most of the nd Carriage Hire, and more delicately covered varieties NION HOTEL, opposition of the state of the s ion dollars, \$1 and them by layering. I have raised expean plan. Eler plants from layers left till the second h the best. Horse before disconnecting them from the

Horse Notes.

authenticated reports from all secof Marshall. Mic of the country indicate that the supcelebrated Kleek god carriage horres is not equal to Electric Appliant mand, and prices on this class of anito men (young are likely to rule higher for some time than they have averaged during the king years. Speaking or this state of "Observer," in the National Live ther diseases. Journal, remarke that "there is a ealth, vigor and my in the market of well bred, highrisk is incurred carriage horses; they have doubled in lowed. Write the within the last few years. The man pamphlet free. In supply this demand with a highlyand a sea captal le qualities of speed and endurance for the other steers le disconition endowed with a kind, at disposition, with good spirits, and sence of all irritability, will quadthe value of the breed, and furnish the moment, when unity with a safe and agreeable family

autiful form, superlative action and disposition are what constitute the family horses. It costs no more to high priced horse than it does a low You will find mongrel. The difference in their re-Neuralgia, too falue is more than the cost of produc-The more good qualities concentrated family, the higher will rise the mar-Large bottles oce of the produce of that family. O cents, at dr succeed in breeding decility into our a good, kind, fearless disposition and of all vices that horse flesh is good newspap It is a wise page the family could ride after such a dispesition without risk of life or

Look to the Fodder.

just the time now for all owners of to look well to the fodder. Dry, hard, stille feed promotes what is known as water, mad itch, and other dishich prevail in the fall. When the over in the cor poor, then is the time to make use of the cheap l'nseed cake meal; or of alone, which is nutritive and health-

fully laxative. But the prevalent bad water is the worst of all, loaded as it is with decaying matter and foul with filth. The first

a supply of pure water; with this, cattle will atecple as he climbe a telegraph pole dry, hard feed without water is more than any animal canatand.

Isn't it just a bit cruel to make a borse work seven hours in the bot son, dry wind, and dust, without water? The stomach of the horse is amell. Why not water, say five times a day! No hurt comes of it, and the horse will be refreshed and work better. This matter of watering horses should receive considerable attention jus; at this seastock is already suffering son—when the horses are being worked in the horse powers of thrashing machines or are pulling the plow through the dry, hard

Wheat After Corn.

The practice of sowing wheat after cora, is for the Northern farmer, a striking feature in Southern farm management, and might, in some instances, be adopte i also in northern sections to good advantage.

Early in September, when the corn has come to maturity, three or four rows, at intervals of about 60 feet, are cut down. The open spaces are then thoroughly harrowed and sown to wheat with the drill. Afterkeeping large flocks of poultry will wards the corn is all cut and placed in shooks advantage in separating the cocks or these seede i stripe, when the rest of the the hens and keeping each by them- field is ready for harrow and drill. If the soil is hard or baked, the harrow is often I do this, not so much for myself as for ested generosity of one true-hearted woman, weighted down with a short piece of timber others who maybe at work for me in a dangeror a small log, for the purpose of making a ous place. I always want to have steady smooth and mellow seed bed.

The advantages of this method in a mild work quickly. climate are obvious. The labor of preparing the field for the 3r.ll is reduced to a minimum. Late weeds are destroyed, and a stop is put to the production of seed by them, The only disadvantageous circumstance connected it is that it may put off the seeding to a rather late season; but I am told by some very successful Southern farmers that the yield of wheat in corn land, after a favorable Fall, generally exceeds that on stubble, which, was treated with plow and har-

There are many localities in New York State and elsewhere with lands full of weed growth, where the corn crop matures early enough to make the adoption of the above practice feasible. But rye, more pa ticu'arly, should always be grown after corn and potatoes. Save the labor of plowing, and make your land free from weeds.

Jersey Cows for the Farm.

Now the farmer's opportunity appears. The recent sa es of Jersey cattle have shown that good snims s are sold and can be ir)cured at reasona, le farmers' prices. It is not to be supposed that Jer. ey cows will go abegging for a good many years yet; for, al told, there is about one cow only for 300 far mers if all the country were equally divided and every farmer who keeps cows for butter should have either pute J recy cows (r good half bred ones. For the latter, of course the | but you can't." farmer needs to have a good Jersey bull and to breed his best cows to it. The produce in most cases will be equal to that of the pure bred cows, and in saying this, a breed er or tarmer who understands something | snivel, saying : "Doctor, I realize that dairy men. And the farmer, are fart finding visible in thousands of fields, where the half | to that !" bred cattle, scarcely to be distinguished from the pure bred, may be seen in every part of the country, North, South, East and West. It is to be hoped that the breeders who have hit resto led the crowd in holding their cattle at high prices will not selfishly acr.fice their bull calves, lest the stock may become too common, but offer them to farmers at such prices as they can well afford to pay, and which will amply remunerate the

breeders for their expenditure. Miny farmers have already supplied them selves with prire tred stock for making butter, and having the skill to handle the their successful cultivation. They will | butter as it deserves, are doing a good business in selling their product at double the ordinary market pr.ces.

Testing People's Temper.

Another conspicious way in which one person differs from another is in temper. Some men are casily provoked, others remain cheerful even when affairs go very contrary to their liking. We all know specimens of good and bad tempere a persons, aud all of us could probably specify not a few appropriate test conditions to try the temper in various ways, and elicit definite responses. There is no doubt that the temper of a dog ean be tested. Many boys do it habitually, and learn to a nicety how much each will put up with, without growling or showing other signs of resentiment. They do the same to one another, and guag each other's tempers accurately. It is difficult to speak of tests of character

without thinking of B njamin Franklin's amusing tale of the "Handsome and the Missouri railroad train that an awful acci-Deformed Leg," and there is no harm in | dent was impending might not have scared quoting it because, however grotesque, it anybody had she not immediately afterward The new boats with their equipments were exemplifies the principle of tests. In it he fallen from her seat dead. Most of the pasdescribes two sorts of people: those who habitually dwell on the pleasant circumstances of the moment, and those who have no eyes but for the unpleasing ones. He tells how a philosophical friend took special precautions to avoid those persons who, being discontented themselves, sour the pleasures of society, offend many people and make themselves everywhere disagreeable. In order to discover a persimist at first sight, he cast about for an instrument. He of course possessed a thermometer to test heat, and a barcmeter to tell the air pressure, but he had no instrument to test the characteristic of which we are speaking. After much pondering he hit upon a happy idea. He chanced to have one remarkably handsome leg, and one that by some accident was crooked and deformed, and these he used for the purpose. If a stranger regarded his ugly leg more than his handsome one, he doubted him. If he spoke of it and took no notice of the handsome leg, the philosopher determined to avoid his further acquaintance. Franklin sums up by saying that every one has not this two legged instrument, but every one with a little attention may observe the signs of a carping and fault finding disposition.

The Method of Climbing a Church **Steeple** A man, said a steeple climber to a repor-

worry through a good deal of pour food; but | the first place he cannot reach around the spire, and, edondly, if the spire is shingled a man in attempting to climb would undoubtedly meet with an accident, for the shingles, being usually decayed, would not geographical position of the Enerald I le hold the weight of his body. The way to reach the top af a steep'e without the aid of a ladder or a staging would be to go inside the spire and climb to the highest point and then make an apeture. Out of this hole a piece of joist could be run, and a tackle rigged for a bostewain's chair. The man could then be hoisted on the outside up to the aperature : and from this point, by standing in the chair, he could place a trap around the spire, into which he could place the tackle, and by degrees reach the top. It is strange that in climbing a steeple there is an uncontrollable desire to look down, and I do not believe that the mere looking down causes one to fall. The awful stillness which prevails, the strangeness of the situation, and the fact that one is so near danger overpowers the brain and the man falls. Danger acts s'rangely upon a man. I remember in the war when the rebels were approach. ing and we were retreating, seeing wounled men arise from the ground and run as swiftly as an athlete. Sounds from the street comes very indistinct to a man on a steeple. When I have a ste-ple job I go into training. abstain from using any intoxicants and tobacco, and I drink but little tea or coffee. | the Rev. Charles Davis and to the disinter- | boat." rerves and a strong arm so as to be ready to

Caustic Remarks by Divines.

The tame of Scockbridge Mass., rests largely upon three great names, of which the first is that of Jonathan Edwards. Here is the house in which that wonderful preacher and philosopher used to pray and read and write and fight hand to hand with the devil. Here is the very table at which he sat, and on it are ink stains from the very ink-horn into which he so often dipped his pen.

Here is the very chair in which Edwards often sat; perhaps the very one in which he was seated when a young man called upon him to sak his daughter's hand in marriage. "You can't have her," said the preacher. "But I love her." "No matter, you can't have her." "But she loves me. too." "I say you can't have her." "But I am well off and can support her." "You can't bave her, I tell you." "Why not, Mr. Edwards? What have you against me?" "Nothing." "Well, then, why can't I have Emily?" "Because I think you are a pretty

decent sort of young min; too good for her.' "What? Mr. Edwards. what in the world do you mean?" 'She's got a wicked temper, and you wouldn't be happy with her.'s "But I thought she was a Christian ?" "So she is, young man; so she is. But before you have lived as long as I have you'll find out that there are some people in this world that the grace of God may get along with

In a neighboring village in Elwards' time a similar grim divine, to whom, during a revival season, came a notorious scamp and practised backslider, with sanctim nious about breeding stock will realize that the | am indeed the chief of sinners." "Glad to very highest character for excellence is hear it; your neighbors realized it long ago." wheat. The colder and poorer sub given to the breed. The Jerseys have made "I feel that I want salvation." "Quese you their reputation, not only for having among | need it as much as anyone." "And I feel, them the largest butter producers of any continued the hypocritical patient, "that breed, for weight, and feed consumed, but am willing to do snything God requires of for being on the average, the best of cows | me. I would willingly even be damned for the production of butter for farmers and | for His glory." "Well," said the preacher, "I don't think there is anyone that knows this out, for the Jersey colors and form are | you that would have the slightest objection

The Cleanest People in the World. Holiand is the cleanest country in the world, as everybody knows, but no one can understand how very clean cleanliness can be until he visits her little villages. Even The Hague is a wonder of neatness, and on every Friday and Saturday undergoes an indescribable drenching and scouring. Water flies about everywhere on these two days from hose and garden-squirt in jets, and from tubs and pails in torrents; there is an immense clattering about of women in wooden shoes, and the whisking and scraping of brooms and scrubbing brushes resound on all sides. Not only the windows, but also the sides of the houses are scoured; not only the sidewalk, but the roadway as well, until one thinks that the dikes all over the country have given way at once, and the sea has again come into possession of its ancient! domain. But in the smaller towns the swash and gurgle of water seems to go on all the time, and the people to be absolutely daft on the subject of neatness. But the effects of so much washing and scrubbing very agreeable, and one immediately feels delight in seeing the pesceable fruits of the virtue which is universally held to be second only to godliness.

An immense dog, a cross between a mastiff and a Ss. Beroard, savagely attacked young man at Edmonton, England, and would have killed him had not his sister come to his rescue. The girl fought the beast courageously and desperately, and was terribly bitten, but she conquered him

The frenzied prediction by a woman on a sengers quit the cars at the next station, but nothing happened to those who continued their jourcey.

There is a stagnant pool in a Florida forest particularly lonesome and secluded. Thirty years ago a lover was shot and thrown into it by the father of his sweetheart, who at once drowned herself in the same water and the belief is held among the people of that region that no visitor to the spot can avoid an intense depression of spirits, occasioned by the brooding ghosts of the pair.

"Melindy," said Zeke, as he and the old woman were discussing some purchases to be made in the city, "I kan't see whatcher want with so menny little trimmin's and fixin's you ain't no young gal now, an' I think you orter be satisfied with one nice kalliker dress." "Yes, I s'pose so," was all she said. The next morning Zeke rose at his usual hour, and proceeded to his little brown jug to take his morning mip, when lo! it was empty. "Mehndy," he yelled, "whar's my likker gone to ?" "Zeke," she said smiling sweetly. "you ain't so young as you uster be, an' I kan't see whatever you want with so many fixin's; so I jis emptied the jug, an' think ye orter be satisfied with nothing but a purty little jug." Zeke caved.

IRELAND AS SHE IS.

t Father Davis and Lady Burdet Courte Have Done for Cape Clear

The fisheries of Ireland are the only industry which are likely to be left exclusively or principally to Irish home enterprise, The permits her inhabitaces to make of this industry a source of wealth more plantiful and mo a lasting than the gold or California. Hitherto the unaccountable indifference of the imp rist Government, as well as the reckless improvidence of the great Irich landfords, had left that wealth as untouched by the needy and destitute populations of the long line of seacoast as if these teeming waters bathed the shores of Alaska or Kamschatka. The extraordinary success which has attended the patriotic zeal of one poor priest and the creation in this, the remotest corner of South Cork of a prosperous fishing industry, have suddenly concentrated upon this spot the attention of not only Irish patriots, but of British statesmen. Here I am, writing to you from the chapel

of the Rath, overlooking Baltimore harbor, The poor fellows did not answer, for they with Carberry's hundred isles, chief among which are the large islands of Innisherkin and Cape Clear. There was terrible suffering among the starving fisherfolk of this large, desolate, an I most picturesque district during the years of the great famine, 1846 and 1847. Thanks to the inte'ligent energy and priestly devotion of one man, the good pries: replied. "I'll get you a the Baroness Bardett-Coutts, the situation is changed. Each of the two great islands of Innisherkin and Cape Clear has for resident priest a curate of Father Davis, so that they have on each Island Sunday services and a chapel of their own. Father Davis, when he came to Baltimore, in 1879, found the once flourishing borough town reduced to a few wretched tumble down houses, the only decent and comfortable dwellings being those of the Protestant rector and his confrere of Youngbal, who occasionally spends the summer here. The harbor, from the beginning of March till August, is frequented by large fleet; of Soutch, Manx, and French fishermen, who have hitherto had the monopoly of the mackerel fishery in these waters. The native fishermen, possessing only small rowboats,

COULD NOT VENTURE FAR OUTSIDE THE HARBOR,

and were thus unable to take any share in the deep-sea fishing. They were compelled to look on helplessly, year after year, while strangers and toreigners bore off the treasures which are by right the possess on of Irishmen. The herring and such other fish as can be caught in shallow waters were the only resource they hat, together with the scanty crop of vegetables raised in the rare patches of land, along the shore or in sheltered nooks in the islands. Even for the privilege of cultivating these patches they had to pay high rents to the owners of the soil. Yet they are a noble race, these islanders and Baltimoreans, eager to profit by every opportunity to improve their own social position.

It was generally believed and openly asserted, that the chronic state of abject pov erty and hopeless destitution prevailing among the populations of Skibbereen and this district was the result of Irish idleness. shiftlessness, and stupidity. Father Davis has forever and peremptorily given the lie to this blind. traditional prejudice. He has often heard it affirmed dogmatically that the Irish areunwilling to work even when remumnerative work is offered them, and incapable of improving even when the utmost pains are taken to amaliorate their condition and their methods of labor. To be sure, the contrary was evident to allo bservers both in the United States and throughout the British colonies. Everywhere the Irish laborer has proved himself to be able to compete with the most intelligent and to rival the most succeesful. Still the majority of Englishmen and the dominant proprietory class in Ireland continued to believe and to say that Irish destitution was the fruit of Irish

sloth, thriftlessness and improvidence. Father Davis's immediate predecessor had applied to the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, but without obtaining any favorable answer. The new pastor, thoroughly acquainted with what this lady's spontaneous generosity had done for the costermongers of London, felt sure the daughter of Sir Faancis Burdett would not close her ear or steel her heart against an appeal properly made from the neediest district in Ireland. He wrote, inspired by priestly zeal and patriotic ardor. Without delay came an answer bidding him to write again and lay before Lady Burdett-Coutts a detailed statement of his people's needs and of the remedial measures he judged to be most urgent. He did so, and forthwith Lady Bardett-Couts sent her confidential agent to Baltimore to confer with Father Davis. For three entire weeks the English gentlemen, in every way worthy of the mission intrusted to him, stayed with the priest, verifying every assertion of h s, and verifying every one of the dies suggested. Upon his reporting, £ : 000 was at once deposited at the Bank of S. bbereen. This was soon afterward increased to £6 000. No interest was demanded. The fishermen were to receive loans, under the direction of Father Davis, and these were PAID BACK IN YEARLY INSTALLMENTS.

thus to become the property of the fishermen. So, at length, after many centuries of heartsickening discouragement, the brave men obtained the means of laboring for themselves, and by well-requited labor of lifting themselves up from poverty and all its degrading influences! The men clubbed together, and joyously accepted the conditions sent them, they believed, by God's merciful providence. How well they have profited by this golden opportunity, the following facts will tell better than the most

ornate narration. The boats are constructed in the Isle of Man, on the best models, of the very best materials, and cost, each, from £500 to £800. these large craft to Ba'timore and taught the islanders how to manage them. They proved themselve to be apt scholars. Irish intellect, enthusiasm, and courage soon made of every schooner's crew accomplished | the young men and women it has led astray. sailors and most successful fishermen. They If we could, it would not be a question of native waters, that they could do better | not let it appear at all. We believe in the than Manxmen, Scotchmen, or Frenchmen, and they proved it speedily and triumphantly. In 1879 there were but four boats in that were in any way fit for deep-sea fish. | press. - Agents' Herald.

ing. Now there are forty two boats of 30 tons and upward, of an aggregate value of £20 000, or \$100 000. The owners have nobly and scrupulously paid bath the money loaned by yearly instalments, and there is in every fisherman's home in Baltimore and the islands independence, comfort, competence all the blessings which are the fruit of labor, when the to ler is a good and true man, and when his time and his labor and his implements are his own.

Father Davis related to us one incident which vividly paints the revulsion of feeling wrought in these good couls by the unhopedfor chance of besoming the proprietors of such large craft. Two scout-hearted fellows had worked for the priest from time to time at one job or another. They saw with a kind of envy the rising prosperity of their neighbors. But such was their own poverty, and so crowded was the labor market in B.ltimore, that they could only support wives and children by doing such chores as chance offered them. Father Davis, seeing how willing to work and rise in the world they were, asked them one day, as they were gazing at a beautiful new craft, "if they would like to have a boat of their own." did not think he had seriously put the question. "Would you really, boys," he again said, "like to have such a boat yourselves?" "Ah, your reverence, do not be laughing at us; only give us a chance," was the an-

"Indeed I will, my brave fellows,"

The promise was made good without a moment's delay. Wnen their boat at length was brought to Baltimore and hauled upon the beach to releive its complement of gear, Father Davis went down to prosent it to its proprietors. They could not believe their eyes. They would walk round and round the pretty crait, and

STOP IN SILENCE TO LOOK AT IT,

as if asking themselves if this were a dream, a delusion.

Indeed, this is the very question which the inhabitants of this dis rict ask themselves as they see, each spring and summer. the fleet of stout boats which comes into their harber daily, manned and owned dy their brethern, laden with the treasures of the deep. They cannot believe their eyes as they see, under the fatherly hand or their pricet, Baltimore rising from its rains-commerce, prosperity, education revisiting these shores so long de olate and seemingly forsaken of God and man.

Besides the mackerel tishing in which the Baltimoreans now outstrip all rivals, the pilcharl has lately become another source of profitable enterprise. This fish, rich and oily, is unpalatable to Irishmen; but, when salted, packed, and care ully preserved, it find a ready market in Spain and all along the shores of the Mediterran an. For this ever increasing industrial a tivity. Father Davis is ever watchful to provide new means and appliances. He has obtained the building of a new pier in Battimore harbor, and of other piers on both sides of Cape Clear and Sherkin Islan's, thereby creating safe ports of refuge for the fisherm n at the approach of every storm At this moment, too, the Government, at his solicitation, is about to construct a lighthouse on the headland opposite Baltimore Beacon, so that his brave nisherman can run into the harbor at all hours of the darkest night.

Decline of the Influence of the Press.

It will not be denied that the influence once exerted by the public press has greatly diminished, and if a reaction does not soon occur, will become a thing of the past. Why this is true, is plain to all who have given the subject a thought. It is an utter disregard for the truth, not only in dealing with advertisers, the real supporters of the press, but with readers as well. Partisan journals let nothing pass that they can turn to account agains: a rival, no matter how untrue or unjust. Some wil say this is to be expected. It ought not to be. But a short time ago we saw published in several newspapers laying claim to high standing in journalistic circles, the statement that the editor of a rival journal was born at a time and place he had said over his own signature he was not, the object being not only to cloud his word but rob him of his birthright, and all this for demagogy.

Many newspapers proceed on the assumption that their readers are fools, while the only reason for such an opinion can be based upon the fact that they are the readers of such characterless newspapers.

We might say American politics had much to do with this sad state of affairs, and perhaps they have, but as will be seen by the following extract from a London dispatch, this decline of the press is not confined alone to the Amer can press: "It is not a long time since the Times occupied a position of so great authority that a publication by it of such as it printed this morning would have thrown the city of London into a tumult and the financial markets of Europe into a fever. To-day's occurrence marks plainly how far the influence of the Times has waned."

As stated, the newspaper that has made this great decline is none other than the London daily Times, and the matter it pubished on this occasion was a sensational dispatch about the operations of the French fleet bombarding Chinese ports. The only object apparent that the Times had in view was an increase in the sale of that single edition hy a few thousand copies. To accomplish this fend, throwing the "markets of Europe into a fever " and unsettling businessof all kinds-perhaps bankrupting many persons—was of small account. Such a perfidious course should bankrupt the Times' management instead. Its waning power is deserved.

In this country many newspapers try to increase their sales by beastly obscenity. We have more than one that are simply sewers through which all the vile and loathsome side of life as brought out in the police courts are filtered. Even stories of the vilest character-stories that only have an existence in the low and vile minds of the A Marx crew, in the beginning, brought writers, are published. We wish it was possible to trace to the press all the wrong it has wrought. We wish we could hold up to the public gaze all the lies and deceptions it has practised, the homes it has wrecked, had now a chance to prove, in their own its decline, for the outraged public would freedom of the press as we do of the man until after he has committed crime, and then we believe that the same law that this district belonging to native fishermen | punishes him should be meted out to the