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farmer would keep his soil in the the of fertility, he must consider his most valuable crop and use his

rk and steady work are necesthe farmer if he would obtain the But don't overwork. Better itile while sometimes than pay a cor's bill.

would have his home look attractrees, flowers, and shrubs around keep the yard and walk free from cut the briars which disfigure the front fences.

w price of wheat of the last two been not an unmixed calamity to It has lead to an introof our wheat in many new mar-Europe and gained for it a firm

experiments in the cultivation of the county of Kent, England, are the curing process is likely to re uncertain than the raising of the

ion crop of the country is not large It is especially deficient in the adonious will be shipped westward castward before Winter is past. already high and a further aduv be looked for.

the tender flower roots do not if their leaves have been killed by The canna is one of these. Dahlias oli should remain in the ground eir leaves are dead, but not long for the roots to suffer from freezing.

ners could spend a little time each wing very profitably. Reading will a the mind by bringing it in conother's thoughts. This is the one k of Canadian farmers, their intelre not cultivated enough. Let us

mestion of planting fruit trees in sod r a discussion in the agricultural just now and the preponderance of is against the practice. Most fruits lest in well tilled soil. The pear is ption, but pears should be kept in leck or moderate their growth and and off the blight.

Emira Farmers' club discussed the k salt for salting cattle. It was that a piece weighing eighty placed on boards, stones, or any v supports, would be a sufficient for ten or twelve cattle through the sesonat pasture. It should not be on the ground.

are growers will go through their is every Fall and examine each tree they will find upon many of them zing from the trunk near the ground. shing away the gum a small white tha black head will be found drilsis and the trees will not suffer from The early part of October is the of for doing this work.

Pairy says that milk varies very alls quality for butter-making. The res make a pound of butter from nounds or feurteen quarts of milk, y do not skim it closely. A fair, y quality of milk will make a pound Her each twelve quarts. The best ard of is a pound of butter to four : but that was an extraordinary cow. w should make a pound of butter

den quarts. want your boys to stay on the ake it interesting for them and let ad something besides a dog's life. is a fun loving animal and must have musement or he will not be contentak out for this and let the old home so pleasant he will have no desire it. The return will repay the outessary to brighten up a little, and be surprised at the corresponding is in vourself.

armer whose information relative to ing goes no further than his own exor that of his neighbor's, is far ing the man he might be. Go home, od papers, read your books and seek Te your stock of knowledge by every Do not take some one's off hand, but use your brains in it out and adapting it to your own methods of cultivation. In this can be what you should, and in no

ears ago the French government fully to ascertain the proper salt for different domestic aniin the report, made up and conin by piactical and scientific men, atities fixed upon as a minimum Working ox or milch cow 2 ounces; itening in the stall, 2 1-2 to 4 ounces; Attening, 1 to 2 onnees; sheep (double 15. 1.2 to 2.3 ounce; horses and

il the surface is slightly frozen. This to the bottom of the furrow holds it less freezing is required to pulver-, Day. whole mass. But if a heavy sod is all plowed have the work down early aso that the sod may partly rot this If not, it will be a bad piece to put ps in next season.

the time when the careful sheep er will be looking about him to find ered bucks with which to increase the his flock. A buck should serve teighty ewes, and, with some care in s him serve a ewe only once, this may be increased. The buck be fed liberally on oats for some elefore being turned in with the ewes, Thile with them. Sheep grade up rapa good buck, and it needs but ifference in the progeny to make a shbred animal soon pay for itself.

ENTERPRISING INDIANS.

Going into a General Transportation Business on Their Own Hook.

The Northern Sioux Indians have under headway an enterprise which is at once novel and important. It has been determined by the councilmen of the Sioux Nation, as well as by general assent among the people, to establish mail and transportation routes throughout the frontier region which shall be conducted exclusively by Indians and as an Indian enterprise. The principal part of the work will be done by the young men of the nation, while the older ones will supervise, counsel, plan, and manage. All the labor connected with the transportation of mail, passengers, and freight, will be performed on foot, and the athletic young Indians are now in training for their part of the enterprise. The mail carriers will travel by twos and the freight and passenger carriers by fours. It is intended to have the routes embrace every place that is considered a frontier town. Several hundred Indians will be employed and all must be men of sobriety and honesty.

The loads for mail teams will be limited to 200 pounds, and those for frieght and passenger teams to 1,000 pounds. The mail carriers will travel at the rate of eight miles per hour, net, the passenger carriers at the rate of five miles. The men will be harnessed to strong but light vehicles, made especialy for the work. Boarding stations will be established every 25 miles, and this we been quite satisfactory thus far, distance is to constitute travel for each team. Every runner will be required to make three trips per week. A term of 90 days is to be the limit of a year's work for one individual. At the expiration of each term the Indians who have been in service are to return to their reservations and their places will be filled by a fresh lot. The whole business is to be conducted on the cooperative principle, Every member of the Sioux Nation will receive a percentage of the earnings after the men who perform the work have been paid their salaries and all other necessary expenses have been settled.

Night Life and Character,

One night often destroys a whole life: The leakage of the night keeps the day forever empty. Night is sin's harvest time. More sin and crime are committed in one night than in all the days of the week. This is more emphatically true in the city than the country. The street lamps, like a file of soldiers with torch in hand, stretch away in long lines on either sidewalk; the gay colored transparencies are ablaze with attractions; the saloon and billiard halls are brilliantly illuminated; music sends forth its enchantment; the gay company begins to gather to the haunts and houses of pleasure; the gambling dens are aflame with palatial splendor; the theaters are wide open; the mills of destruction are grinding health, honor, happiness and hope out of a thousand lives. The city under the gaslight is not the same as under God's sunlight. Night life in our cities is a dark problem whose depths and abysses and whirlpools make us start back with horror. All night long tears are falling, blood is streaming. Young men, tell me how and where you spend your evenings, and I will write you a What are the young men of the city doing at night? Who are their associates? What are their habits? Where do they go in and when do they come out? Policeman, would the night life of young men commend them to the confidence of their employers? Would it be to their credit? Make a record of the nights of one week. Put in the morning papers the names of all young men, their habits and haunts, that are on the streets for sinful pleasure. Would there not be shame and confusion? Some would not dare to go to their places of business; some would not dare to come home at night; some would leave the city; some would commit suicide. Remember, young men, that in the retina of the All-Seeing Eye there is nothing hid but shall be revealed on the last day.

The Flying Dutchman.

It is a fact not generally known that the Flying Dutchman was a real ship and its captain a real character. In the early seventeenth century, when competition between the Dutch and English for East Indian trade ran high, one ship, plying between Rotterdam and Java, was known as the Flying Dutchman. Its captain and owner was one Bernard Fokke, whose name deserves to be exhumed as that of the first man who used iron in the construction of a ship.. Sheets of iron were visible in many parts of Fokke's ship, and the populace, knowing well that iron naturally sinks, grew suspicious when this one, instead of sinking, surpassed all

others in swiftness. It seemed "uncanny," as the Scotch say. Wiseacres of the wharf shook their heads as the big taciturn captain passed to his ship which so defied the laws of specific gravity. With what dark power of the air or the wave was he in league? When from one of its voyages the Flying Dutchman never returned these suspicions organized into the seed from which grew the well-known superstition. It was whispered that, in trying to round the Cape of Good Hope, the ironbound ship was repeatedly driven back by the object of fall plowing is to ex- storms, till at last the Captain cried, "I will to thorough pulverization by round that cape if it takes me till Judgment thing it done early is not important. | Day !" Then a voice of thunder echoed down there is sometimes a gain in leaving the sky-"till Judgment Day!" So the Flying Dutchman was believed to be doomed to try and round the cape till Judgment

What it Costs to Keep a Man for Seventy-

five Years. I met one of our old citizens on the street the other day, who is in the 76th year of his age. He said: "Do you know that it costs between \$6,000 and \$7,000 to raise a man of my age?" I answered no. He continued: "Well, sir, in the past seventy-five years I have partaken of 82,125 meals, consumed 62,595 pounds of solid food, drank 51,100 cups of tea and 18,250 cups of coffee. I have not lived extravagantly and my meals have cost me on an average eight cents each. Therefore, the 82,125 meals have cost me \$6,570." Where is there an octogenarian who can figure closer than this?

## LATE DOMINION NEWS.

The chestnut bell has been introduced at Salvation Army services. Collingwood's mock Parliament has de

clared in favor of manhood sufferage by majority of one.

Gilbert Craig, of Carleton, N. B., is being tried for assaulting his fourteen-year-old daughter. Rev. Mr. Quinney, who was one of Big

Bear's prisoners, has resigned his position at Fort Pitt and is on his way to England. The by-law to raise \$18,000 to extend the water mains of the city of St. Thomas was

defeated by a majority of 88 out of a total vote of 442. On the farm of Mr. Peter Shields, of Mon-

tague, is a vine, seven feet long, attached to a potato, on two separate places of which are well formed seedings, which possess all the vitality of a new potato. During the present season 2,500,872 bushels of American grain, representing 5,005

car loads, have been received at the port of Collingwood, and it is expected that 3,500,-000 bushels will be received for the whole Mr. A. F. McLean, teacher in the Balac-

lava-street tchool, of St. Thomas, has been censured by the Managing Committee of the Board of Education for chastising a pupil, who, it is alleged, called him an opprobrious name on the street.

An Indian tramp was observed to hide a Chatham on a begging mission. The package contained \$70 in silver, \$400 in greenbacks, and a certificate deposit for \$300. This wealth was unearthed and was handed over to the tramp, who decided it to be the part of prudence to move on.

The council of Victoria, B. C., desired to electastreet superintendent. Two candidates were put in nomination, and the vote resulted in a tie, four ballots being cast for each. The mayor refused to give the casting vote, and there is a deadlock in consequenee. The mayor claims the right to vote or to decline to vote as he sees fit.

A Fort McLeod despatch says :- The most reliable information to hand is, that there are no Bloods in Montana. Eight returned the other day and reported six Bloods were killed by cowboys for shooting a steer and not Gros Ventres. It is reported that in consequence of this a council was held and decided not to go south.

On Friday last a young man, about twenty years of age named Frank Webber, son of Mr. John Webber, of the 12 concession of East Zorra, was helping a neighbor, Mr. Harwood, to thresh. He had been cutting bands and in the temporary absence of the feeder he stepped upon the feeder's platform and began feeding the machine. By some means he lost his balance and fell into the cylinder, stopping the machine instantly. He was taken out horribly mangled and died in a few moments.

Mr. Matthew Sedgewick, of Dummer, had a year-old calf which he believed died of hydrophobia. On driving it to the creek, which runs through his farm, the animal, frothed at the mouth, and run and tumbled finish his task. The scheme has survived violently around the field, showing all the chart of your character and final destiny, symptoms of hydrophobia. Mr. Sedewick with blanks to insert your names. It seems secured his rifle, and after firing four shots, to me an appropriate text would be: succeeded in killing the frantic animal, He "Watchman, what of the night?" Police- believes it was bitten by a mad dog that was way through the bark. Kill all of man, pacing thy beat, what of the night? seen in the neighborhood a few days previ-

A rich mica mine has been discovered in the township of Methven, County of Peterboro, and has been acquired by Mr. William Martin, of Kingston, and Mr. Seth Welch, of Wollaston. About two tons have been blasted, and one piece of pure mica weighing thirty pounds, has been obtained. This has been sent to New York for examination. It is pure and white, and the promise is very good. Six feet of depth has been explored, and the mica is found to be better as the workmen go down. The mine is believed to be ten acres in extent. Catharine Jeffreys, of St. John, N. B.,

thirteen years of age, while stopping at Moncton met a little girl named Ryan, ten years old, and persuaded her to go to St. John. On arriving there the Moncton girl was taken to a house and was persuaded by the Jeffreys girl to remove her clothing. The Jeffreys girl then donned the clothing and left the house. This left the Ryan girl in such a state that she did not care to go out on the street, but she succeeded finally in attracting attention, and was at length taken to the police station, where she explained the particulars of her loss.

The Mono Mills shooting case was heard at Brampton last week, by Judge Scott. It is learned from the evidence that the prisoner, Thomas Kidd, is a man of considerable means, owning some 300 acres of land, besides notes and cash. He is eccentric, and it is alleged that at times he keeps his money hid under stones and stumps in the fie'ds. Not long ago his father when very seriously ill, made a will, leaving to Thomas another farm in Albion. But the old man recovered unexpectedly, and Thomas then wanted to occupy the farm free of rent. To this the father objected, and rented the place to his son Henry. Thomas refused to leave the place and a series of quarrels resulted. The judge found the prisoner guilty of common assault, but on his engaging to leave the farm in dispute and binding himself to keep the peace for a year a fine of only \$5 was im-

The verdict of the coroner's jury in the Plum Hollow tragedy in Leeds is that A. L. Carr was wilfully murdered by R. H. Carle, Daniel Carle, and H. C. Carle. The scene of the murder presented a terrible spectacle the morning after the deed was committed. The body of the murdered man lay on the road untouched from nine o'clock Wednesday night until ten o'clock on Thursday morning. The house was wrecked and the door-yard filled with bedding, broken chairs, and crockery. The supposition is that Richard Carle, being at one time a volunteer and having a duplicate key of the armory, which key has since been found, took the volunteer equipments, and after fitting his brothers out in uniforms which were turned inside out, started to raid Mrs. Day's house. Many of the neighbors also blame Stevens, who owns the house. He is an uncle of the Carle boys, and is reported to have offered \$10 cash and a gallon of whiskey to have Mrs. Day put out. The three Carles have been arrested and lodged in gaol at Brockville.

Cosmopolitan England.

England owns more ocean-going tonnage than all the rest of the world, and her trade with foreign lands is more extensive than that of any other country. Her merchants and her ships are in all ports. The traders of London seem to have the most intimate connections with merchants in every quarter

A glance at the general advertising columns of the London Times will give one a clear idea of the ramifications of her commerce. Here one will see in a single page announcements of the sailings of ships of every class and bound about everywhere, and offerings of merchandise in any quantity and of all types, and the products of all lands. But a look at a few of the special advertisements will give one a clearer idea of England's outlying business connections.

Here among the wants are calls for men to fill situations in all latitudes, and also notices of persons in need of places whose addresses range from the pole to the equator.

In the "for sale" columns are offerings of coffee plantations in Ceylon, sugar estates in India and Cuba, chateaus in France and Spain, ranches and mines in the United States, barional halls and deer forests in Scotland, iron mines in Russia and indigo fields in the far East.

Just below an advertisement in this London paper of situations wanted of London footmen and coachmen I find this notice which is from far Bengal:

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY—A FIRST class stud groom, to take charge of the Stables of a package in a hedge before he entered native chief in Bengal. Good character indispens able. Must be a good horseman and understand veterinary work. Age between 30 and 40. Unmarried preferred. For particulars apply H. St. JOHN KNELLER, Esq., Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.

As incidental to the subject it is interesting to note that England's mail service, domestic or foreign, which is of the best character, gives every facility for postal communication between her home and distant people. And this postal interchange is rapidly on the increase. The annual growth of England's population is about one per cent. The increase in her correspondence has been going on in the last thirty years at about the rate of six per cent. Thirty years ago the average of letters to each person was fifteen, to-day it is forty-two-a larger average than that of any other country.

De Lesseps and His Canal.

M. De Lesseps is the Napoleon of this colossal enterprise, and, it is to be feared, he carries out the parallel in a certain indifference to the sacrifice of human life. He looks beyond to the object, and he sees the route to San Francisco shortened by five thousand miles, the route to Canton and Shanghai by ten thousand, and the route to Calcutta by thirteen thousand, as against the old passage by the Horn. A whole army of labor perished to make the Panama rail way and another army, it seems, must follow it to the shades to cut this trench. Most o his stamp do not count the cost, either for themselves or others, and his example seems to have proved infectious with his subordinates. The chief engineer of the company. who imprudently took out his family with him, has seen every member of it die around seeing the water, appeared to become mad, ! him, and now remains a lonely old man to every discouragement, even that of the report of the distinguished engineer lately sen out by the French government to enlighten public opinion. M. Rousseau's misgivings, it was thought, would check that tranquil flow of millions on which the scheme has hitherto pursued its easy course. It did not. M. De. Lesseps called for another loan to fill his almost exhausted coffers, and the money came in from every city and hamlet in France. The French know no measure of confidence; they give all or none. It has pleased, them in the inscrutable workings of their minds, to believe that nothing is impossible to the projector of the Suez canal. If they were obliged to recognise an exception, they would still be prepared to say with Tertullian that the very impossibility is but certainty's crowning proof. The canal will probably be finished, because, in the first place, the French people believe in M. De Lesseps, and, in the second, because M. De Lesseps can not suffer himself to die with this giant labor unachieved. It is the only ocean canal of the first magnitude still left to the enterprise of mankind; and M. De Lesseps and his countrymen can not leave it to another individual and another race. Suez and Panama exhaust the great possibilities of the planet in this particular line. M. De Lesseps has accomplished Suez, and, as a consumate artist in ambition, he owes Panama to the rounded completeness of his fame.

> They all Have Gone Away. BY H. S. KELLER.

There was Kit, as fair a lassie As ever you did see, A merry, winsome maiden With a heart as pure and free From guile as Summer flowers On a rosy Summer day-She's left us in our sorrow

There was Jammie, noble hero, A lad-our heart's delight-He marched away in uniform To enter in the fight. We watch the rising sunbeam And the closing of the day, But no more we'll see our Jammie,

For he's gone away to stay.

And she's gone away to stay.

There was Ned, our boyish darling, Our roguish little elf, He always thought of others But never of himself. The sea it took our laddie And buried him away. We never more will see him, For he's gone away to stay.

And so we're sitting lonely, My poor old wife and I; We're building phantom fancies. From shadows passing by. We're waiting, only waiting The dawning of the day When we shall meet again and keep The loved ones gone away.

"Cat-tails boiled for ten minutes won't drop off," says a florist, but won't the cats object to waiting while they are being boiled?

"And shall you try to break his will?" the caller wanted to know, after the widow had told her how the recently deceased had fixed the property and rather left her out. "Try?" the widow echoed as she smoothed out her dress complacently. "I don't think there will be much try about it. I didn't have any trouble breaking his will when he was alive and I don't think it is going to trouble me any this time."

FOREIGN NEWS.

. Miss Welch,, of Buffalo, has been dining at an hotel in Edinburgh, and describes a festivity known as "an ice-cream effect" in this way; "Instead of being brought upon the table in a brick or pyramid, the icecream was cut in good-sized slices, which was laid around a circular cake of ice a foot or ten inches high. This was hollowed out in the middle, and illuminated by a lighted candle inside. The effect was very brilliant."

The Princess Wilhelmine, heir to the throne of Holland, has lately celebrated her sixth birthday anniversary. On that occasion the Queen invited to the royal palace all children born on the same day as the Princess and treated them to a banquet and presents of toys. A surprising number responded to the call, and though the Queen welcomed them all, she was heard to remark that the 31st of Aug., 1880, must have been the greatest day for births on record.

Some crafty Hindoos have invented a cunning dodge for making money. They catch a goodly number of snakes, and then tell their pious fellow-natives that they are about to take the reptiles and give them up to the Government to be killed, thereby gaining a reward offered for poisonous snakes. The shocked Hindoos instantly offer considerably more for the serpents to be released, which the fellows accept, and then go off and transact the same business somewhere else.

Cheltenham, England, is a very enlightened town, especially noted for its many excellent schools. And yet the whole town is worked up over the alleged appearance of an old lady's ghost who wants to show somebody where she buried £500 before she died. The municipal authorities, under the advice of the ghost, have offered £50 to any one who will find the treasure; and regular "ghost trains" are run in from the suburbs for the convenience of those who want to see the old lady's shade.

A new tricycle cab or "three-wheeler' has just passed the usual London police inspection and is now duly licened for hire in the streets. The new vehicle is comfortable and roomy, ladies' dresses cannot get spoiled by coming in contact with the muddy wheel, and the driver can be communicated with without dislocation of the neck. All that is needed for its success is, it is said, that passengers should be satisfied that, with its oddlooking single wheel in front, it is by no means dangerous.

Out of about one thousand students who presented themselves for examination from the Liverpool centres in connection with the Science and art examinations of South Kensington upwards of two hundred were women. Two young ladies passed in magnetism and electricity, twelve in inorganic chemistry, and two in agriculture. One lady, who passed the elementary examination last year in machine construction and drawing, was again successful in a more advanced stage of the same subject. It looks as if the Revolt of Man will have to be organized for the beginning of the twentieth

On the door of Prince Bismarck's study at Friedrichsruhe, are notches indicating the height of all the members of the family. They are as follows:-Prince Bismarck, 6 feet 2 inches; Count Herbert, 6 feet 11 inches; Count William, 6 feet 1 inch; Count Rantzan (Bismarck's son-in-law), 5 feet 101 inches; Princess Bismarck, 5 feet 81 inches, and Countess Mary vou Rantzan, the Prince's daughter, 5 feet 8 inches. This gives an average height of 5 feet 11 inches for the whole family. But opposite the name of Princess Bismarck is a note scrawled with a pencil saying that when she was measured she stood on her tiptoes.

Archdeacon Denison lately made a vigorous onslaught on the ladies for wearing back buttons on their coats. He had always thought women cared greatly for the gracefulness of their appearance, but having watched them lately in London, he began to doubt it, and he felt so strongly about their back buttons, that if he was a little, younger, he should start an anti-button society. He amused his audience by explaining that gentlemen originally wore buttons on the back of their coats, when they travelled much on horseback, in order to fasten up their coattails, but he did not suppose the women of the period proposed to fasten up the tails of their skirts.

\* El Cronista de Morelos, a paper published in Mexico, avers that it is customary among the Indians of the Jonacatepec district of that country to exchange wives. Occasionally these trades are permanent, but more often they are for a stipulated length of time, at the expiration of which each woman returns to her former husband, and the event is celebrated in each family by a feast, at which the pulque flows freely. When the wives cannot be traded even, a dog, cat, or pig is added on one side to make the barter fair. In the district of Tenango, at Tescaliacae, the still more novel custom exists of selling or trading off mothers-in-law. A very fair article of mother in law can be bought for a lamb or sucking pig.

A Spanish shepherd killed by lightning recently was made the subject of a scientific post mortem to discover how the electric bolt had done its fatal work. His eyebrows and eyelashes were burned off, his eyeballs were dried up, all his left side was scorched and burned in spots down to the ankle, while the right side of the body and right leg were uninjured. Serious as these injuries were, none of them appeared sufficient to have caused his instant death. But as soon as the breast was opened the cause of death was apparent. The lungs were frightfully congested and the heart was enormously dilated and filled with coagulated blood. With all this damage to the man his clothing was very little injured, the only traces of the lightning upon it being a small hole bored through the rim of the hat and a slight singeing of the shirt collar.

Mr. Potter Palmer said recently to a friend: "I liked Mr. Vanderbilt because he was generous to himself. Most rich men are stingy to themselves."

The Rev. Dr. Lorimer, the well-known Baptist clergyman, tells this story on himself: "When in London, a few weeks ago, I visited a market, and asked the name of a peculiarly ugly fish that lay on the counter. We call them Baptists,' replied the dealer. 'Baptists!' I rejoined; 'why Baptists?' ' Because,' he answered, 'they go to the bad so soon after they come out of the water."