CANADIAN NEWS

A Bolton hunter has caught forty fexes-

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

Since the introduction of the Shedden earters 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.

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

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

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

John A. Howie, of the township of Dawn, has been convicted of stealing a mare from therles Smith, of the same township, before Judge Robinson, of Sarnia, and sentenced to one month in gaol.

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 McCulloch, a mile and a half from Ourford village, and cut and otherwise mitilated the tails of three cows. Mr. McCulloch of fors \$25 reward to any person who will give such information as will lead to the discovory of the party or parties.

Mr. P. Irving of Drumbo, has shipped to Buffalo this season, so far, over 23,000 bush els of turnips, and will ship at least many mere. 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 younds. 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 rellers are made from the best hard maple. an abundance of which grows in this vicini-Mr. Fuller informs us that he expects to keep his machinery running steady all

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 aspot 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 passing through the car 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 the association for the prevention of cruelty to animals are ignorant of these facts, or else they are grossly negligent in doing their duty. We nope some action will be taken to prevent further perpetration of such barbarism. Pombroke 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 condemn ed to death, the consolation of dying publicly, was taken away. Hanging will now be done secretly within the walls of the iertress, in the presence of none from the world without. The reason is, that when Ryssakoff was brought out to the gallows 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 Ryssakoff, were submitted to torture by electricity.—Prince Krapothine, in the Nineteenth Century.

A Coremonial of the Zuni Sun Festival.

Mr. Cushing's second paperon "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

Toward midnight my "brother" explained to me that, in each new room and sacred house of Zani, 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

As we entered the closely crowded, spacious room into which the first party of dan cers 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 pries, 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 arrowheads. 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

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 be-Old Year, fore the multitude (signalizing the end of each sentence with a clang of his ratiles) 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 rese, and they dispersed to their various

Resurrection of a Prehistoric Race.

About ten miles from Cincinnnati, along the Little Miami River, is a locality which has long been known to the country people as the 'Pottery-Field." The ground was as the 'Pottery-Field." The ground was strewed with fragmen's of pottery, bones, arrow-points and other remains of like charac ter, and the place was generally considered to be the site of an ancient workshop. In 1878, Dr. Chas. Mitz and other gentlemen interested in archaeology commenced a systematic exploration of the country thereabonts, and during the four years that the excavations had 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 ethers, 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 hable to so en 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 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 puglistic ability sought the same way to glory. Several "mashers" have since then been brutelly punished, in one instance by a

LATE NEWS NOTES.

Transatlantic.

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

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.

TheKing of Spain has received from Prince Louis Ferdinand of Bavaria a formal de-mand for the hand of the Infanta Marie della

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 functal 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 Chipps 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 Tisze, President of the Council, said the prejudice against the Jewish race would expire through social influence only. If society showed itself unequal to the task, then exceptional legislation would become necessary.

Carey, Town Councillor, now in Kilmain ham, 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 pretend

A Paris despatch says it is hardly possible to overate the dangerous character the Ministerial critics has assumed. There vere three C abinet councils the of 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 Govern ment 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 The want of a guiding star is universally felt. The possibility of a military pronunciamento is freely talked of. Throughout the burgeois 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 cx-Empress Eugenie announces that she ignores the Republic and comes to display her sympathy with Prince Jerome in his incarceration. Her adherents claim that her presence means a demonstration in 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 inopportune. In many quarters fear is felt for the safety of the Republic. Measures have been taken is 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 elec-

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 manifamily 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 Dietionary 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 Persued 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

"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 wholepack were hard 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.'

A Bear which had been caught in a Trap was moaning and sighing and wondering if every cloud 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 re-leased, 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 couldno 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 Sheep-skin 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

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 Henry didn't get more than a rod ahead of me on that deal-not if I can see straight !"

Plus the Ninth's Yacht.

About twenty-four yeas ago Pipe 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. Afterward 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 Mc-Clung incurred the displeasure of a negro named Martin McCowen, and Mc-Cowen 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 pene trated, and the flattened, battered bullet was subsequently found on the floor near where the shooting occurred. The negro, tion as President. To an interviewer she said: "I have come to France, using my floor, only to spring to his feet in an instant right to testify to Napoleon as a prisoner, again, and he gave his assailant a whipping.

The Creole Revolution in 1768.

It was the fate of the Creoles-possibly a climatic result-to be slack-handed and di-latory. Month after month followed the October uprising without one of those incidents that would have succeeded in the history of an earnest people. In March, 1769, Foucault covertly deserted his associates, and denounced them, by letter, to the French cabinet. In April the Spanish frig. ate sailed from New Orleans. Three intre-pid men (Loyola, Gayarre, and Navarre), the governmental staff which Ulloa hal left in the province, still remained, unmolested. Not a fort was taken, though it was probable not one could have withstood assault. Not a spade was struck into the ground, or an obstruction planted, at any strategic

At length the project of forming a repub-At length the project of forming a republic was revived and was given definite shape and advocacy. But priceless time had been thrown away, the opportune moment had passed, an overwhelming Spanish army and fleet was approaching, and the spirit of the people was paralyzed. The revolt against the injustice and oppression of two royal powers at once, by the first European colony that entertained the idea of proclaim. lony that entertained the idea of proclaiming her independence," was virtually at an

It was the misfortunes of the Creoles to be wanting in babits of mature thought and of self-control. They had not made that study of reciprocal justice and natural rights which becomes men who would resist tyranny. They lacked the steady purpose bred of daily toil. With these qualities, the insurrection of 1768 might have been a revolution for the overthrow of French and Spanish misrule and the establishment and maintenance of the right of self-government.

The Creoles are valorous but unreflecting. They had the spirit of freedom, but not the profound principles of right which it becomes the duty of revolutionists to assert and struggle for. They arose fiercely against a confusion of real and fancied griev. ances, sought to be ungoverned rather than self-governed, and, following distempered leaders, became a warning in their manysided short-sightedness, and an example only in their audacicus courage.

They had now only to pay the penalties; and it was by an entire inversion of all their first intentions that they at length took part in the struggle which brought to a vigorous birth that American nation of which they finally became part.—G. W. CABLE, in February Century.

HINTS TO FARMERS.

Chemistry of the Farm and Garden.

Dr. R. D. Halstead gives some valuable facts in agricultural chemistry in the American Agriculturist for February, from which we clip the following:

About half the weight of the dry substance of ordinary plants consists of carbon. This element, when in a free state, is a so-lid. It is familiar to us as charcoal, and thracite coal, black-lead, lamp-black, and diamond. The presence of carbon in plants is made known by a process of incomplete burning, as in the preparation of charcoal. Carbon, in its pure and uncombined forms, is very indestructible, excepting when exposed to a high heat; then it combines with oxygen, and forms carbonic acid gas. This is the familiar gas of soda water foun-ains. It is produced by decaying vegeta-tion, given off the breath of animals, and is the deadly choke damp of coal mines. Carbonic acid gas forms, on an average, about four hundredths of one per cent. (.04°) of the atmosphere. The carbon necessary for the production of the annual growth of vegetation is derived from the carbonic acid gas of the atmosphere. The supply of this gas to the air is constantly kept up by the accay and burning of plants. In this way the same particles of carbon may be taken up by a vegetable, and, after it has decayed, pass into the structure of a second plant, and so on through an endless number of ages. The carbonic gas enters the leaves through multitudes of small openings, called stomata, or breathing pores. The microscope discloses more than a hundred thousand of these poles upon a single square inch of leaf surface. Only the green portion of the leaves, and under the influence of sunlight, have the power of decomposing the carbonic acid gas, reserving the carbon to produce organic compounds, to become a part of the plant, while the oxygen set free passes again into the atmosphere. There are some plants that have no chlorophyll or leaf green, and such are not able to decompose carbonic acid. They are called parasites, and absorb the carbon they need in the forms of organic compounds that have been produced in the green leaves of true working plants.

Street Car Statistics.

Some interesting statistics of street car business were brought out at a meeting held in Boston last week to form a national association of street car officers. There are now doing business in this country and Canada 515 street railways, employing about 35,000 men. They run 18,000 cars, and more than 100,000 horses are in daily use. Calculating that the average life of a horse in street railway service is four years, it makes the consumption of horses 25,000 per year. To leed this vast number of horses equires annually 150,000 tons of hav and 11,000,000 bushels of grain. These companies own and operate over 3,060 miles of track. The whole number of passengers carried annually is over 1,212,400,000. The amount of capital invested exceeds \$160,.

Malaria.

The general statement that malaria is most abundantly generated in marshes— fresh or salt water and in low, damp grounds is not invalidated by the fact that it may also prevail in mountainous regions and in places where the soil is superficially dry. A loose surface soil, overlying an impervious stratum of clay or rock, permits the air to penetrate to this stratum, where the water which accumulates after after a rain may be retained in depressions, and we have thus all the conditions necessary for decomposi-tion of the vegetable matter which may be present in the soil, and for the evolution of malaria. – George M. Sternberg.