

MISCELLANEOUS.

Are self-made men a fraud? Some folks say that they are. There is an awful fuss made about them sometimes, at any rate, perhaps more than in any case they actually deserve.

It would be difficult to say what will be the result of Cestovayo's death. In any case, he will be found not to have been indispensable. Other chiefs will take his place, and the law of the survival of the fittest will not be set aside.

So the Confederate bonds are thought not to be so worthless after all. In any case a syndicate has been formed in order to realize on them, and it is thought that the Southern States will have to pay a composition, at any rate. It is to be feared that this will end in good money being sent after bad.

Some men have the theory that the times of business depression come and go periodically, and all laws that may be enacted or policies that may be devised cannot prevent these misfortunes. The time usually fixed is once in about each ten years, and if that be true then our next "cycle of depression" cannot be far away. There are already some pretty ominous indications of a time of another general business depression.

We have been hearing not a little lately about "journalistic courtesies," and the "amenities of the press." An Iowa editor has recently been heaping coals of fire upon an esteemed contemporary's head—more like lighted kerosene. "Our dear brother of the Burlington Gazette," he begins in the sweetest of tones, only to add in the next sentence, "he will permit us to call him so, since he says we are an ass."

Switzerland and the United States have set a good example to other countries in their effort to agree upon the submission to arbitration of all their disputes with each other. The greater republic has already accepted the agreement, and the Swiss Federal Assembly is now to act upon it. Cynical diplomats may point out that these two countries have very little in common to quarrel about; but there might some day be real use for the agreement proposed.

Fashionable people have been going into agonies over all the grand things said, and done at the meeting in the Fishery Exhibition building got up to raise funds for an English Church in Berlin. "It was so delightful." The heart of every *Jcomes* present beat with gratified delight. The Princess of Wales sold tea. The Duchess of Connaught kept a saloon, and, oh, it was all quite too awfully lovely to see her sell cent fruit cakes for a dollar, etc., etc. Of course it was. Could Apollo beat that? or Venus? or—?

Ladies had best understand once for all that the petting of dogs and cats, in which they so much indulge, is quite a risky business. Cats can take hydrophobia as well as dogs, and they can communicate the same quite as easily and quite as quickly. A mere scratch from a cat's claw won't necessarily cause madness even though the animal has the rabies. But in most cases cats lick their claws so diligently that the virus is sure to be on them ready to do its appropriate work at any time. Dear ladies, leave cats and dogs severely alone.

Dhuleep Singh is going to India. Many don't know that this gentleman is the heir and representative of the old "lion of the Punjab." He is a Christian, and receives a liberal salary from the British Government. Like Oliver Twist and a good many other pensioners, he is always asking for more, and is in a huff at present because he has not got what he wanted. He, accordingly sells off and is going to India. It is to be hoped that he remembers he is on parole as far as India is concerned, and can only stay where the Governor-General may indicate.

There is a hitch in the negotiations regarding Mr. Geo. Stephens' scheme of Irish emigration. The Home Government approve of the scheme, but the Dominion Government decline to assume the responsibility of the loan to be advanced by the Imperial Treasury. It is, however, hoped that the trouble will be successfully tidied over. In such case, we hope that proper steps will be taken to secure such a class of emigrants as may be most suitable and likely to succeed. Canada has no desire, any more than the States, for pauper immigrants, be they English or Irish.

It is very difficult to conceive anything sadder than that which the following facts revealed. All took place, as stated not very long ago. A young man, a Canadian, took rooms in a New York hotel, next morning he was found dead, a letter was left which revealed his own and his father's name. The father was a prominent preacher and doctor of Divinity at one time well-known in Canada. And thus ran the message from the dead: "If the 'old boy' has so much respect for his son, he may send for his body and be at the expense of burying it. If not, let it be sold for dissection in order to pay the hotel bill." A whole tragedy!

The conviction of innocent men upon charges of crime has been of such frequent occurrence of late in Germany that the press is calling earnestly for the passage of a law to secure indemnification at the hands of the Government in such cases. Innocent men thus unjustly convicted, and perhaps utterly ruined thereby in fortune, have no redress whatever upon the discovery of the error. The latest reported victim is a man who was adjudged guilty of arson last year by the criminal court at Thorn, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment and hard labor. After serving over seven months of his term, indisputable evidence of his innocence is now discovered, and he is released from prison a ruined man.

What is to be done with the opium smokers? The fact is unquestionable that the number of such is largely on the increase, and already some of the States have passed laws against the importation of the drug. It is said that there are already twenty thousand regular opium smokers in the States. That is all very bad, but how is a remedy to be applied? The damage done by opium smoking is not to be compared with what is attributable to whiskey drinking. Why should the latter not be put down by force as well as the former? It would almost seem as if a great number must have intoxicated of some kind or other, and if one kind is denied they will incontinently fly to another.

The cholera is spreading rapidly over the

whole of Egypt, and the native authorities have requested the British to take the matter in hand. The various countries in the south of Europe are taking effective measures to exclude the dread visitant, and rigid quarantine measures are being adopted at most of the European ports. Spain has granted a million to enable sanitary measures to be promptly carried out, Italy, Greece, Turkey, and France have followed suit through the local authorities, and Britain, Austria and Germany have instructed their officers at ports of entry. It is devoutly to be hoped that the scourge may be confined to the East. In the meantime the sanitary boards and officers nearer home can not be too vigilant.

The Treasury Department of the U. S. has just issued circulars regarding the importation of neat cattle, by which it appears it has been officially determined that such importation, subject to conditions, will not tend to the introduction or spread of contagious diseases among cattle in the U. S. The prohibitory laws regarding such importation are therefore suspended, provided that importers shall submit to such orders and regulations as have been or may be presented. All neat cattle arriving in the United States from any part of the world except North and South America will be subjected to quarantine of ninety days, counting from the date of shipment. No quarantine for cattle imported from Canada is provided, Canada herself maintaining a quarantine for all imported cattle.

There has an agitation been commenced with a view to bring the whole of the telegraphic system of the country under the control of the governments of the United States and of Canada. This, it is to be feared, would be out of the frying-pan into the fire. It would not and could not prevent strikes, while it would add to the hordes of office holders as to give the Governments, for the time being, any amount of opportunity for corruption and wrong-doing. Then the railways would also have to be bought up. Why all this is just what Jay Gould and his confederates are working for. They hope to make "a big haul" and then they can go in for other ways of money making just as sure and just as oppressive. Government can do some things better than private enterprise can. But other things it cannot, as all experience makes manifest.

We are always rejoiced to get a good hint from any quarter, and it is therefore satisfactory to be told that Captain Webb had been called of God to swim, and that he had therefore accomplished the work for which he was intended and fitted. He must therefore have also been intended to be also unsuccessful in swimming the whirlpool, and as one working out God's purpose, according to the Rev. Mr. Jeffery, is not to be condemned. Yes, and the rev. gentleman might have gone further and said nobody, however foolish or foolhardy, is to be condemned, for in doing what he did and failing as he failed, he was carrying out God's purposes. We are afraid it cannot go that length. Still there is a sense in which it may be all true. But in condemning Captain Webb for a headstrong fool may not others be also working out the purposes of Heaven?

Is it never to be possible to have national disputes settled by arbitration? It would seem so, for the strong, the proud and the headstrong will always rebel against the decision if it go against them, while the league formed to enforce the award is always liable to be broken up, and the war which was to be avoided to be precipitated and embittered through the very means taken to obviate it altogether. And yet one can scarcely give up the hope that men and nations will by and by become so wise and so animated by the principles of good sense and enlightened Christianity as to reject with horror the brutal butcher plan so long the fashion—of settling disputes by the internecine slaughter of multitudes who, busy as the devil is, have never had the shadow of a quarrel, and whose deaths could not in any way contribute to the solution of any possible difficulty.

We hope that the dictum of the Toronto magistrate "over the Don," to the effect that parents can be made responsible for the misconduct of their children on the public streets will be sustained. Something needs to be done to put down juvenile rowdiness, and that specially among the children of the comparatively well-to-do. Apparently many parents turn their boys to the streets to get quit of them. And how this works anyone can see. There is nothing too bad for these boys to do and say. They have regular pickets to watch for the appearance of the bobby, while the parents take their smoke and their ease at their door steps admiring apparently the precocious wickedness of their young hopefuls. Others who think that pandemonium let loose is not very nice for a quiet neighborhood have to grin and bear it, unless they are willing to quarrel with their neighbors and have their windows smashed and their doorsteps besmeared with filth by the rising glories of Ontario. Is this the issue of all our advances in education and religious instruction? It would seem so. The more's the pity.

In England, in the United States, and in Canada the number of business failures is reported to be increasing rapidly, being considerably larger during the half year than for some time before. In the United States the iron market—one of the most sensitive of any in regard to general business activity—is much depressed just now, and it may be that the lumber market will show a falling tendency next. Whatever may be the causes of these the effects are always felt very severely in Canada. It has been announced that the Robertsville Iron mine, in Frontenac County, one of the largest producing mines in Canada, has just been closed down for the year because of the depression in the United States Iron markets. The company owning the mine is composed of American iron manufacturers, and it is probably in a good position to judge in regard to future business prospects. It is not improbable that other mines may also be closed for the same reasons, and the results will tell considerably in regard to our year's business in the export trade, as well as in regard to our labor market at home.

Teacher—"What do you understand by sincere?" Pupil—"Without a clergyman. A man who holds a sincere doesn't have to help support the minister." The teacher was sorry that he couldn't sentence his bright pupil to instant death, sincere: that is to say, without the benefit of clergy.

Justice Dispensed With.

We often have a good deal of circumspection and delay in connection with our Canadian courts of Justice, but comparing them with similar institutions in the United States there is a great deal to be thankful for. Whoever has taken much pains to read up some important criminal cases in an American court, where there was sufficient money at command to keep the lawyers going, must have been surprised and disgusted with the delays sure to occur. The celebrated Giteau case was one in point. Never was there clearer evidence of a man's guilt, never were there more ready and respectable witnesses, never was the popular demand greater for speedy justice, and withal the criminal had but little money at his disposal with which to carry on the scheme of delay; and yet a whole year elapsed between the commission of that great crime and the punishment of the criminal. The Star Route frauds furnish a still more lamentable instance. In connection with these the public had no reason to doubt but that great wrongs had been done, and the public treasury robbed of its tens of thousands, but the criminals made themselves rich out of their plunder, and having abundance of money at their command it does not seem possible to bring them to justice at all, through means of the ordinary United States criminal courts. Ever since the early days of the administration of the late lamented President Garfield, the iniquitous facts in connection with the Star Route plunder have been known, and attempts have been made to get a legal conviction of the scoundrels, but, aided by the power of money and able lawyers, they have escaped scot free, and probably any further attempts will be abandoned. It required months and months before the cases could be brought to trial at all, and twice were the criminals successful in getting the jury to disagree. What potent influence was brought to bear on some of these jurymen is only surmised at. It is now announced that one of them, said to have been almost penniless before, is now building himself a fine house in a fashionable place, and others are giving evidences of much more wealth than they were ever supposed to possess before. The announcement does not surprise many people, however, as that was about what was suspected. The present jury system in the United States is being strongly condemned by many of the ablest and most earnest men of the nation. It is evident, too, that the plan of electing judges and many other leading court officials by a popular vote is attended, in many cases, with most serious consequences. The remedy must necessarily be applied at some time, and the sooner a sweeping reform is made the better for the interests of justice.

The Scott Act.

The only county in this Province where the Scott Act has been put to the practical test is Halton, and there is naturally a great interest felt as to its success or failure by both friends and foes. Recently a convention of the temperance men of the county was held, and from the report of the speeches made and the resolutions adopted it is evident they are reasonably well satisfied with its success, and they have confidence in the law as a prohibitory measure. Of course the very sanguine men who expect great things must be disappointed, but on the whole no important expressions of disappointment were heard at the convention. The difficulties in the way in the start in the enforcement of such a sweeping law are many and discouraging, but so far as the Act itself is concerned it does not appear to have proved defective to any considerable extent, as a practical measure, and with a year's experience in regard to its workings the temperance men of Halton strongly recommend their co-laborers elsewhere to work for its adoption.

The experience in the Maritime Provinces is still more valuable. In some parts of New Brunswick the law has now been four years in operation, and the attempt some months ago to secure its repeal in Fredericton, the capital city of the Province, was a failure. No more conclusive evidence could be furnished that the great body of the people have been reasonably well satisfied with the results so far. The Scott Act is now in operation in more than one-half of the counties of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and in the whole of the Province of Prince Edward Island, and while the temperance workers are active in pressing for its adoption in other counties, we have no evidence of any thing like a successful movement towards its repeal any where. These facts are worth many theories in regard to its practical success.

If the friends of entire prohibition are now anxious for practical success their way seems clear in pressing for the adoption of this local option law. It would be somewhat unreasonable to expect Parliament to pass a general law until the present measure has been put to a fair test. If a measure of local prohibition can be made fairly successful then it is evident that a general law would be so, for the difficulties in the way of a local law are certainly much greater than of one not so much circumscribed. If it is possible to carry a majority of the counties in a majority of the Provinces of the Dominion for local prohibition then it has been pretty clearly demonstrated that the verdict of the people is for a general law. The agitation has now reached a stage of great interest to all sides, and the results of the agitation of the next year or two will tell very decisively on what may be looked for in the near future.

Boston Bloods.

Mr. C. S. Hollis, Veterinary Surgeon Boston, Mass., certifies that he has made the great pain-cure, St. Jacobs Oil, the sole remedy in his practice for horse ailments, and considers it superior to any cure he has known in forty years. He tried the same great pain-banisher on himself for rheumatism and by which he was completely cured.

"Consistency is a jewel," but it does not add to its lustre to see a "consistent" church member make a practice of sitting around on the corners loudly lamenting the alleged violation of the Sunday ordinance, and then on a week day take his old shot-gun and go to another part of town, where it won't disturb his family, and blaze away until he is tired, regardless of the ordinance that he helped to make, and which was to put a stop to such nuisances.



FOR THE KIDNEYS, LIVER AND URINARY ORGANS THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER.

There is only one way by which any disease can be cured, and that is by removing the cause wherever it may be. The great medical authorities of the day declare that nearly every disease is caused by deranged kidneys or liver. To restore these therefore is the only way by which health can be secured. Here is where WARNER'S BAKI CURE has achieved its great reputation. It acts directly upon the kidneys and liver and by placing them in a healthy condition drives disease and pain from the system. For all Kidney, Liver and Urinary troubles; for the distressing disorders of women; for Malaria, and physical troubles generally, this great remedy has no equal. Beware of impostors, imitations and concoctions said to be just as good. For Diabetics ask for WARNER'S BAKI DIABETES CURE.

For sale by all dealers. H. H. WARNER & CO., Toronto, Ont., Rochester, N.Y., London, Eng.

Dr. LAFFIUS' FRENCH MOUSTACHE VIGOR is a safe and reliable remedy for the loss of hair, itching scalp, dandruff, etc. It is a perfect hair restorer, never falls, and is not injurious to the hair. Sent on receipt of 50c stamps or silver; 3 packages for \$1. Beware of cheap imitations; none other genuine. Send for circulars, address, T. W. SAGE, box 22, Warsaw, Ind., U.S.A.



TO ARRIVE

at the Montreal Horse Exchange, Aug. 1st, per S. S. Cynthia, three Clydesdale Stallions, and four mares (pedigree). These are all first class stock, the property of John Dalgleish, of Glasgow, Scotland, and will be for sale to parties desiring to breed from the best imported Clydesdale Stallions and mares. For further information address C. M. AUER & CO., proprietors, Point St. Charles, Montreal.

Dominion Line of Steamships.

Running in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada. Sailing from Quebec every Saturday during the summer months, and from Portland every alternate Thursday during the winter months. Sailing dates from Quebec: Montreal, 4th Aug. | Dominion 25th Aug. | Toronto, 11th | Toronto, 1st Sept. | Oregon, 18th | "Sarnia, 8th. Rates of passage: Cabin, Quebec to Liverpool, \$50, \$60, \$65, \$80; return, \$90, \$108, \$117, \$144, according to steamer and berth. Intermediate, \$40. Steerage, \$21. The saloons and staterooms in steamers marked thus: * are amidships, where but little motion is felt, and no cattle or sheep are carried on them. For further particulars apply to any Grand Trunk Railway Agent, or local agents of the company, or to DAVID GOSWICK & CO., General Agents, Montreal.

Advertisement for 'MAKE HENS LAY' featuring an English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist. The ad claims that most horse and cattle powders are worthless and that this product will make hens lay like a hen. It lists various ailments it treats and provides contact information for I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

Advertisement for '\$40,000 IN PRESENTS! GIVEN AWAY.' This offer is good till September 1893. The proprietors of the Farm, Field and Fireside are offering a grand aggregate of 100,000 presents to subscribers. The list includes items like pocket knives, watches, and other household goods.

Advertisement for 'FOR 50 CENTS' offering a partial list of presents to be given away. The list includes items like pocket knives, watches, and other household goods. The offer is good till September 1893.

Advertisement for 'THE FARM, FIELD AND FIRESIDE' magazine. It is described as one of the oldest and highest quality family and agricultural papers. The ad lists various features like stories, sketches, poetry, and a large department of household and agricultural information. It offers a special rate of 50 cents for subscribers.

Advertisement for 'READ THESE LETTERS' featuring testimonials from subscribers of 'THE FARM, FIELD AND FIRESIDE'. The letters praise the magazine's content and value, with one subscriber stating they would pay \$2 more for the same. The ad also mentions the magazine's long history and high quality.

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Advertisement for 'NORMAN'S Electric Belt INSTITUTION'. Established in 1874, located at 4 Queen St., East, Toronto. The ad lists various ailments treated, including Nervous Debility, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Neuralgia, Paralysis, and all Liver and Chest complaints. It claims to be a permanent cure using the Electric Belt, Bands, and Insoles.

Advertisement for 'Great Tonic' and 'Blood Purifier'. The ad claims to be a constitutional catarrh cure and a blood purifier. It lists various ailments treated, including kidney, liver, and urinary issues, as well as general weakness and disease. The ad also mentions that satisfaction is guaranteed or money refunded.

Advertisement for 'Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded'. The ad lists various ailments treated, including kidney, liver, and urinary issues, as well as general weakness and disease. It also mentions that the amount required to cure is as follows: One to six bottles for various conditions, and one to three bottles for others. The ad also mentions that the price is one dollar and is sold by all druggists and dealers.