HOUSEHOLD

RONING SHIRTS.

" Ironing my husband's shirt," said she, With a motion of easy gra e. As over the linen the metal flew. While the love light swe, t her ace.

Little she thought how those simple words Hoy

Stirred within me the love of old, Iow the pain shot through me to think of them So long in their graves so cold. That borom so white, that earnest care,

That never a crease or seam Should mor the linen to her so fair, Was to me like an old-time dream

Ah ! many's the time in days gone by,

As with weary hands I strove. I wished there were not so many to call For a wife's or mother's love

And often I said, as the sun sank low, "Oh, I'm glad my work is done; So many, so many i" Alas, poor hands, They have not now even one.

Ab, wives be patient, and mothers be strong, For the toil that comes to-day; The casier far for the heart to bear Than to have them far away i

Useful Receipts.

TOMATO SOUP.-Take three pints of toma toes, stewed, strained, and slightly sweet ened, and strain with them one onion cooked perfectly tender. with the water in which it has boiled. Add all to two quarts of beef stock, with sufficient salt and pepper; boil togetherfor a few minutes. Strain, and serve hot. This soup can be varied by beating up one egg to half a pint of cream or rich milk, and stirring to the soup a few minutes before serving.

FOULLON SOUP .- Take one pound and a half of fresh beef, one pound of beef bone, a half quarts of cold water. When it has heated gradually and just reached the boil-ing-point. add one ounce of salt, two carcut fine, two or three cloves, three leeks, half a head of celery, one turnip, quarter of a parsnips, all cut fine. Boil till the vegetables are very tender, then strain and serve clear.

VEGETABLE SOUP .- Peel and cut up fire, equal quantities of carrots and turnips, and the same quantity of green peas, in their season, or of canned peas. Boil the peas separately. When all are done, put into the tureen, and pour over sufficient boiling hot bouillon, to make the quantity of soup need ed. Serve hot. For a variety the whole can be rubbed through a sieve before the bouillon is added, and slices of nicely toast-ed bread put to the soup, just as it is ready to serve.

VIENNA BREAD. - Sift two pounds flour of best quality. Bank it up round the sides of the pan and pour into the centre half a pint of milk and half a pint of water. Mix in the middle of the pan a thin batter with the milk and water, then quickly add another half pint of sweet milk, into which has been put one half ounce of salt, and nearly an unce of the best compressed yeast. Leave the remainder of the flour banked up against the sides of the pan. Cover the pan closely and kcep free from the air for fortyfive minutes. Then mix in all the flour, and work or knead until the dough cleans from the sides and bottom of the pap. Then, again, cover closely from the air, and let it stand in a warm place two hours and a half. Then divide into one pound pieces and subdivide each of these into twelve pieces. Fold the corner of each piece to the centre, and turn over to rise for half an hour. Then place in a hot oven and bake twenty minutes.

Thirgs Worth Knowing.

A half teaspoonful of sods in half a cup of water will relieve sick headache caused by indigestion.

A fever patient is cooled off and made comfortable by frequent sponging with warm soda water.

Warm mustard water should be given to one who has accidentaly swallowed poison; this will cause vomiting; after that give a cup of strong coffee ; that will counteract the remaining effects.

When going from a warm room out into the cold air close your mouth and breathe through your nose to prevent taking cold. hard cold is ofttimes cured by a cup of

Autumn Weddings.

The first thing which strikes the eye of the fortunate person who is invited to see the bridal gifts is the predominance of sil the bridal gives is the predominance of sil-ver-ware. We have row passed the age of bronze and brass, and silver holds the first place of importance. Not only the coff-r and tea sets, but the dinner sets and the whole furniture of the writing-table, and even brooms and brushes, are made with repousse silver handles-these, of course, for the toilette, as for dusting velvet, feathers, bonnets, etc.

The oxidized, ugly, discolored silver has all gone out, and the beautiful, bright high ly polish d silver, w th its own natural and unmatchable color, has come in. The salvers afford a splendid surface for a monogram, which is new copied from the old Dutch sil-ver, and bears many a true lovers' knot, and every sort and kind of orramentation; sometimes even a little verse, or posy, as it was called in olden time. One tea caddy at a recent wedding fore the following almost obsolete rhyme, which Corydon might have sent to Phyllis in pastoral times

"My heart to you is given; O, do give yours to me: We'll lock them up together, And throw away the key."

It should be added that the silver tea-cad dy was in the shape of a heart, and that it had a key. Very dear to the heavt of a housewife is the tea caddy which can be locked. Another unique present was a gold tea

scoop of ancient pattern, probably once a baby's pap spoon. There were also apostle spoons, and little silver cances and other de vices to hold cigarettes and sahes; little mysterious boxes for the toilette, to hold the tongs for curling hair, and hair-pins; mirror frames, and even the chair backs and tables-all of silver.

Friends conspire to make their offerings together, so that there may be no duplicates and no pieces in the sllver service which do not match. This is a very excellent plan. It is no longer the fashion to display the

presents at the wedding. They are arranged in an upper room: and shown to a few friends of the bride the day before the ceremony. Nor is it the fashion for the bride to wear any jewels. These are reserved for her first appearance as a married woman.

The bride now prefers simplicity in her dress—splendid and costly simplicity. An elegant white satin and a tulle veil, the lat ter very full, the former extremely long and with a sweeping train, high corsage, and long sleeves, long white gloves and perhaps a flower in the hair- such is the latest fashion

by her father or near friend, comes in last, after the ushers. After her mother, sister, and family have preceded her, these near relatives group themselves about the altar steps. Her sister, or one bridemaid, stands nearfher at the altar rail, and kneels with her and the bridegroom, as does the best man. The groom takes his bride from the hand of her father or nearest friend, who then retires and stands a little behind the bridal pair. He must be near enough to r spond quickly when he hears the words, "Who giveth th's woman to bemarried to this man ?" The bride and groom walk out to-gether after the ceremony, followed by the nearest relatives, and proceed to the home

where the wedding breakfast is served. Here the bridal pair stand under an arch of autumn leaves, golden rod, asters, and other seasonable flowers, and receive their friends, who are presented by the ushers.

The father and mother do not fake any stated position on this cocasion, but mingle with the guests, and form a part of the company. In an opulent country house, if the day is fine, little tables are set out on the lawn, the ladies seat themselves around the usual arrangements of a crowded buffet and the Arabah, of course greatly exceeds are in order; there is no longer a "sit down" this, but it is not widely separated from the breakfast; it does not suit our Canadian eastern parallel border of the Mediterranean. ideas, as recent experiments have proved. We have many letters asking if the gentlemen of the bride's family should wear gloves. They should, and, as we have indicated, they should be of pearl-colored kid, embroidered in the seams with black. If the marriage takes place at home, the bride and groom enter together, and take their place before the clergyman, who has already entered; then come the father and mother and other friends. A pair of hassocks should be arranged for the bridal pair to kneel upop, and the father should be near

DEATH VALLEY.

A Region Where Men Die of Thirst Though Water be Withia Reach.

The name is fearfully sogges ive, and yet few places in the world deserve their appel lations so well as does the Death Valley of California. A region where a man can die of thirst while he has water within his reach, more than he can drink, may well bear the most terrible title that can be given it ; and this name--Death Valley-given from the first known event in its history, thirty-five years ago, will doubtless cling to the spot to the end of time

It is in the southeastern part of Inyo county, California, and the point at which the meridian of 116 degrees 45 minutes west, crosses 36 degrees 10 minutes north is as nearly as possible in its centre of horrors. Probably only one other spot of which we Probably only one other spot of which we have any knowledge, the Guevo Upas, or Vale of Poison, in Java, exceeds the fatality of Death Valley. The valley itself is forty miles by eight, running nearly north and south, and every portion of this is desert and barren in the extreme, as is in fact the entire surrounding country; but a narrow central space along the eastern side, about fifteen miles in length, embodies the typical features of their highest intensity. Into this very few persons have ever gone, that is, who returned to tell the tale, and what is here re-lated pertains to the higher and comparatively moderate parts toward the borders of the valley.

The dangers are the result of atmospheric conditions solely. Lack of water may be a fatal evil, but this can be avoided ; supplies of water may be carried, or better still, it is now tolerably wellascertained, that water is available by sinking even shallow wells in much the great r extent of the upper por-tions of the valley. But the water $f_{\rm F}$ is to afford its usual life giving value from two causes. The first of these is the heat. Of course this is moderated during two or three of the Winter months, and for that space of time a residence on the borders of Death Valley is possible without any exceeding great risk. But this soon passes away, and the furnace is in blast. By about April the average (of day and night) is from 90 to 95 degrees; by May it is 95 to 100 degrees, and a little later it averages over 100 degrees, and reaching often 120 to 125 degrees in the coolest place that can be found. If this was with a damp atmosphere it would stifle any human life with great rapidity, but a certain amount of dryness enables it to be borne with more safety.

they prefer that their magnificence should tense dryness of the atmosphere. This is so yield to be worp. There is much their excessive as to be in many instantial tense dryness of the atmosphere. they prefer that their magnificence should the should the should the should the should the should the should be should the should be sho temporarily, and one person, generally a to give full credence to the statement that sister, alone accompanies the bride to the many cases of death have occurred "when altar as her female aid. The bride, attended water was plenty, but could not be drunk many cases of death have cocurred "when water was plenty, but could not be drunk fast enough to supply the drain caused by the desiccative power of the dry, hot air." In fact, in one instance he himself nearly reached that condition, and a few hours longer of the heat and dryness would have placed his own name among those of its victims.

> It has been said that birds drop dead in attempting to cross the valley. Mr. Hawk ins, who visited it in 1882, says that he picked up, at different times, two little birds, a mile or to from water, whose bodies were still warm, having evidently but just dropped dead." The bodies of men and their horses are liable to be encountered at any time ; and in one case with water still in there canteens, and a supply of food as well, showing that the climate was the cause of death.

With these facts in view, it is not vn reasonable to say that the name Death Valley is well bestowed. And if this is the state of things on the elevated borders, ranging from 1,200 to 2,000 feet and more above the ses, what must be the heat and dryness in the very focus? For one of the addition-al wonders of Death Valley is that its cenand the gentlemen carry the refreshments to tral region lies away below the level of the them; or the piazzas are beautifully decor- sea. There is perhaps no other spot on the sea. There is perhaps no other spot on the ated with autumn boughs and ferns, flowers, globe which at so great a distance from the evergreens, and the refreshments are ocean reaches such a depression-159 feet, served there. If it is a bad day, of course The Dead Sea, with the gorges of the Jordan

The Romance of Commerce.

It is a curions feature of the warfare of some African tribes that during hostilities their women freely visit each other's mar kets to excharge their various produce, and then return in safety to their own districts. They do not permit a little blood spilling to interfere with the interests of commerce On a much larger scale, the civilized world is exchanging many thousands of dollars' worth of property with certain great tribes that are fanatics lenemies of the Caucasian race, and among them only a half dozen white men have ever dared to ri-k their lives.

S me of the finest ostrich feathers in the civilized markets come from the upper Niger region, and are taken to Timbuctoo to packed for shipment across the Sahara des-ert. Several other large towns on the southern edge of the Sahara compete with Tim-buctoo in this business, but the feathers from Timbuctoo are considered the finest. It takes about two years to bring these hand-some plumes within reach of the ladies whom they adorn, and in their zigzag travels from the starting point to the Mediterranean they pess through very little country where a white man would be safe even for a minute

A while ago the French tall ed of building a railroad across the Sahara to Timbuctoo. Dr Lenz, the German geologist, who, in the guise of a Mohammedan, was the fifth and last white visitor to this celebrated place, believes the scheme to be impracticable. It would be violently opposed by the native tribes, who, with the aid of 40 000 camels, now monopolize the extensive trade between Morocco and the upper Niger. These animals bear slowly across the Sahara the fas-thers, ivory, and other products that pass by barter from one trader to another until they fall at last into European hands.

If we should mark off on the map of the northern part of our own country a tract corresponding in size with the Sahara, then our great lakes would, roughly speaking, represent the pure sand wastes of the African desert, and the other and larger port of North America would stand for the vast regions where wells and oasis abound, and where caravans can find at nearly every camp a little herbage for their camels. Caravans could not safely cross the great Caravane could not sately cross the great sand 1 kes, but by shaping their routes around them, or crossing the narrow straits of sand that join them, they pick their way over the desert. Often our ostrich feathers are bought, not with the products of Europe or Morocco, but with salt. Caravans start empty-handed from the Mediterraneau, and load in the Sahara with salt, which has a ready sale in many an oasis and in all the lands on the couthern edge of the desert.

The travels of many of the fine feathers in shop windows would make a story well worth hearing. Kept for months in the grass huts of savage hunters, bought by the dusky Niger River merchants with strings of cowry shells, stored in the low mud-wall-ed warehouses of Timbucton, packed away in bales upon the backs of camels, traversing routes that are marked by the bones of camels and a line of more or less widely separat ed wells, sometimes stolen by the Saharan robber bands that lie in wait for these tra-velling merchasts, they pass through many etrange vicissitudes before they reach the fair women to whose decoration all these remote and savage agencies have labored to contribute. They nearly reach the sea be-fore a white man can become their owner. Even in Fez, the commercial metropolis of Morocco, the presence of the white infidels of the north inspires only feelings of bitter hatred, and the Government of Morocco refuses to let white travellers go s uth of the Atlas Mauntains, on the ground that it can not protect them from the violence of the wild tribes within 'ts own territories.

These wares, brought in such a remark able manner from the broad Soudan, strikingly illustrate the fact that no walls of religious hate on race prejudice can effectively bar the way to any region of the world which the commerce of Christian nations chooses to enter.

A Curious Experiment.

A curious experiment is about to be made in England. Lady Granville Gordon and a distinguished graduate of Girton College are

the Congregationalists and other missionary laborers will still find mough to occupy their hand and their hearts, unless the persecutors also take le lve.

HERE AND THERE.

Deer are more plentiful in Maine than for ears past, the result of well-enforced game aws.

Every manager who has run the new Grand Opera House at Paris has thereby incurred fi aucial failure, despite the Gugeernment allowance.

Canon Farrar aggerts that ritualism is more popular now in England than ever it was, and that its leanings toward the Church of Rome are especially marked.

Old Temple Bar, London, is to be re-erected in Battersea Park by the Albert Palace Company. The Albert Palace is a new place of amusement contiguous to the park.

A humane burial society is to be organiz-ed in Bripgeport, Conn , the o' ject being to take charge of the bodies of these whose death may admit of doubt, and thus prevent any one from being buried alive.

The new marriage law in Pennsylvania imposes so many penalties up on the officiating clergyman who violates any regulation that a special handb ok or guide has been issued, with which the wary minister goes around on all occasions.

It is now said definitely that Mr. Wilson Barrett the most popular English actor after Mr. Henry Irving, will visit New York next autumn, and will bring a new play with Mr Barrett had almost made up his mind to visit us this year.

In a recent paper, Sir John Lubbock says that ants of the same nest, however large it may be, have a means of recognizing each other not easily explained. The recognition is immediate and complete, even after an absence of a year from the nest. Concerning the longevity of ants, he said he had kept two queen ants for twelve years.

The expression of the eyes of persons killed by violence is considered an important matter in criminal jurisprudence, but its value has been greatly lessened by reason of its evarescent nature. A French scien-tist has found a means of restoring the lifelike expression. It consists in applying a few drops of g'ycerine and water to the cornea.

Madame Judic has corquered her place in Madame Judie has corquered her place in the community as one of the most subtle, fascinating, and accomplished women on the stage to day. Her art—and that fine word is not misused in its application to her—ap-peals, without doubt, to an excessively re-fined and intelligent audience, and therefore not to the average audience at theatres. It is unfortunate that Madame Judic expends the grace and charm of her personality upon

French vaudevilles.

The people buying country seats in Eng-land to day are precisely of the class who for some three centuries have formed the bulk of purchasers—successful traders. Sir Beaumont Dixie, for example, is descended from a Lord Mayor who over three centuries ago bought Bosworth Park from an Earl ies ago bought Bosworth Park from an Dari of Huntingdon, and his descendant now sells it to a Mr. Scott, whose grandfather kept a shop in Dumfries, and whose father made money as a manufacturer. Mr. Scott was at one time a broker's clerk in New York.

A good joke is going the rounds with re spect to a Scotchman who has has been re-cently knighted. Sir Richard Cross, who had "the brawny laddie" in tow, carefully enjoined that he was to take the Queen's hand and raise it reverently to his lips. All this he promised to do, but at the critical moment he forgot his lesson, and, seizing the Queen's hand, gave it a forvid shake exclaiming : "Many thanks, your Majesty ; many thanks." Sir Richard nearly fainted with horror, but the Queen laughed good-naturedly, and thanked him for his hearty cratitude gratitude.

The last formulated idea in crazes is an international cooking match. This is to take place in the Aquarium in Westminster in December next. It means the production of the favorite dishes of each nation. The Briton will present his olum pudding and roast beef, the Spaniard olla podrida, the Italian his macarchi a la garlic, the German his bratwurst and sauerkraut, the Russian his kapoosta soup, the Frenchman his fricas-see, and the Norwegian will teach how to cock eggs in that variety of ways which astonishes the traveller in his clime. Cocoanut cellulose is a new substance, and if it possesses the quality claimed for it, England may go back to her wooden walls with safety and beat up her self-destructive rams tor old-iron. The patentees claim that a ship cannot be sunk by shot or shell if only she has taken the precaution of coming into the fight with this peculiar tissue as a great coat. When a shot, no matter what its dimensions, strikes the side of a frigate the carpenter and his mates need not jump to cram in the old-time plugs, for the cellulose immediately closes, and a drop of water will not enter. Carlyle's house in Cheynes walk is still to let. It has been untenanted ever since he left it for the last time. The building offers a rather curious example of the uncertain influence of a famous personality. As the philosopher had lived there the rent of the successor was fixed at a rate double that of the neighboring dwellings, and the selling price announced at \$25 000. A great many people admire Thomas Carlyle; he has even still a school and a system; but somehow the enthuiasm of his disciples and followers seems to express itself in admiration of his style or in laudation of his genius. The vo-tary is still wanted who wishes to pay double rent for the privilege of living under the roof which sheltered him for life. Hans Canon, who died recently in Vienna was a remarkable artist. He was held in almost as much esteem by the Viennese people as Hans Makart. He was born in Vienna, about fifty-six years ago, of Slay parents. His name, Canon, was chosen voluntarily, and chiefly because his real name was unpro-nounceable. Canon won his fame in the late wears of his life. Then he became earnest and ambit ous. After travelling over Europe he settled in Vienna twenty years ago, and won some notoriety there as a caricaturist. Afterward he studied art and life profoundly, and exhibited some wonderfully brilliant paintings. His "Round of Life" is the larg est canvas in the world. Hans Makart, it may be remembered, was at work, when death overtook him, on paintings designed for the Museum of Fine Arts in Vienna. Oddly enough, Canon was at the same work when he died.

hot lemonade taken at bedtime, as it produces perspiration.

Consumptive night sweats may be arrested by sponging the body at night in salt and

Teething children may be relieved of convulsions by being immersed in a warm bath, and cold water applied to the head.

For croup or pneumonia bruise raw onions, lay on v cloth with powdered gum camphor sprinkled over it, and apply to chest and lungs, and cover with hot flannel. This is a sure cure if taken in time.

For nervous headache, when the pain is over the eyes and the temples are throbbing, apply cloths wet with cold water to the head, and hot baths to the feet.

The juice of red onion is a perfect antidote for the sting of bees, wasps, hornets. etc. The sting of the honey bee, which is always left in the wound, should first be removed.

Navigation.

The season of navigation just closing has been very unsatisfactory to ship owners gen-erally. On the lower lakes especially the trade has been exceptionally dull, both passenger and freight traffic having been much below the average. The Montreal Witness remarks upon the singularity of the fact that while traffic upon the other great lakes is decreasing rather than increasing, and the competition of the through railways is so great that vessels can hard'y make ends meet on their attenuated freights, the traffic on Lake Superior is increasing and is assuming gigantic proportions. During last month there passed through the new lock at Sault Ste. Marie, one of the most magnificent pieces of masonry in the world, no less than five hundred and seventy-four steam vessels, three hundred and nine sail ing vessels and twenty-nine rafts and unregistered barges, having in all a total tornage of five hundred and thirty one thousand six hundred and eighty-nine registered tons, This is rather greater than the usual month ly tonnage passing through the Suez Canal. Ina few years Lake Superior will be encompassed by railways, and their competition will probably check the growth of the lake traffic, but there must always be a large The firest vessels by far passing trade. through the Sault are Canadian.

Lead pencils are made of plumbago or graphite, a carbonate of iron, but originally lead was used, and hence the name.

to allow the clergyman to see him when he asks for his authority. For autumn weddings nothing is so pret-ty for the travelling dress as a tailor-made costume of very light cloth, with sacque to match for a cold day. No travelling dress should of itself be too heavy, as our rail-

way carriages are kept so very hot. We have been asked to define the meaning of the word "honey-moon." It comes from the Germans, who drank mead, or metheg lin-a beverage made of honey-for thirty days after the wedding.

The Bird of Evil Omen.

The rooks which for many centuries have frequented the spires of the ancient cathedral of Ratisbon, have suddenly disappeared, and not a bird is now to be seen in the vicinity. This circumstance has excited the utmost consternation in South Germany, as the last time that the rooks took flight from Ratisbon Cathedral their departure heralded a severe outbreak of cholera.

Extreme cold converts tin into a semi-crys

Few people who have nover seen the Exposition Buildings at New Orleans have any idea of their magnitude. The main building is the largest of the kind in the world, being 1,378 fest long and 905 feet wide, with an extension 320 feet long and 125 feet wide. The State Exhibit Building is next in importance, being 885 feet long and 565 feet wide. The Horticultural Hall is one of the largest conservatories in the world, and one of the handsomest structures of the kind ever erected.

STATISTICS.

There are in England 4,712 pawnbrokers, each paying \$37 50 for his license.

Some one has overhauled last year's novels and found that of the heroines 372 were blondes and only 100 brunettes.

The North London Nursing Association provides trained nurses for the sick poor at their homes. They made 26,380 visits last year.

The Maoris of New Zealand, who numbered 100,000 in Capt. Cook's day, are said to be decreasing in numbers at a rate that will leave the race extinct at the beginning of the next century. The Laplanders, too, a disappearing race, are said to number now not over 30,000.

Shrimps and oysters are being cultivated in the Gulf of Mexico, and it is thought that they will soon drive out Chesapeake oysters from the Southern market. Already can-ning establishments between Pensacola and New Orleans put up 5,000 cans a day.

The Journal Officiel, publishing the sta-tistics with regard to the population of France in 1884, gives the excess of births over deaths as being 78 974, as against 96, 843 in 1883, 97,028 in 1882, 108,229 in 1881, and 61,940 in 1880. Altogether there were 937,758 births and 858,784 deaths. In thirty nine departments the deaths exceeded the births, the excess being greatest in the district where the cholera prevailed, though there was also a slight excess in some parts of Normandy.

In 1585 the potato was first brought into pipes of a church organ have been so altered by cold as to be no longer sonorous. 1947 they were grown as exotics in gardens at Leipzig. Swedish soldiers brought them into western Germany about the conclusion of the Thirty Years' War. In 1717 they were reintroduced into Saxony from Bra hant, and within twenty five years they be-gan to be regularly cultivated, their use being much developed in the famine period of 1770-71. In the year 1882 over nine mil-lion acres were given up to the cultivation of potateos in Germany, the produce amounting to twenty-three million tons.

to open stores for dressmaking and millin ery, their main purpose being, not to make money, but to encourage national taste in dress and to found, if possible, a distinctly English school. The results of the enter-prise will be awaited with a good deal of in-terest, though the probabilities are not strongly in favor of its success. The pre-sumption is that Fashion, in decreeing that should be the dictator in matters of Paris dress, had no regard to patriotic sentiment. It can hardly be maintained that French taste was given the palm because of its superiority, seeing that the principal designer of costumes in Paris is an Englishman. Pos sibly Lady Gordon's social position and rank may give her store a certain vogue. Possibly also she and the Girdon graduate may suc ceed by sheer force of genius But it is extremely doubtful whether Englishwomen can be taught to buy English designs solely because they are English, or even because they are picturesque. Women will usually they are picturesque. Women will usually accept really ugly costumes or garments if only they are surposed to be "stylish," and reason and judgment have so little to do with matters of this kind that it is impossible to say how such an experiment will be received. Should it succeed it will certainly show that the "suppressed sex" is advancing in civilization in Great Britain.

The War Against the Chinese.

The war against the Chinese still goes on in the United States. Many American news papers are giving. gratis, advice to us as to how to treat the French Canadians, whom, these journals say, are being shamefully per-secuted. But the disgraceful treatment by Americans of the Chinese is without a par allel in any country claiming to b. Christian. The latest manifesto against the persecuted race is issued in Washington Territory by an organization of working men, their own class for that matter The resolutions which these people promulgated take the form of a threat, and allow a certain number of days to clean the country. They took occasion also to con-trovert a statement recently put forth by the Congregational Association in that Territory respecting the Chinese population and im-pugned it as not correctly representing the sentiment of the Territory. Choosing be-tween the Christian people who are laboring to benefit the Chinese and the (mostly) unchristian bulldozers who are endeavoring by every sort of influence to drive them from the land, we prefer to accept the statements of the former for veracity's sake. The Chinese may be forced to leave the Territory but