

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CANADIAN.

A good pocket of oil and natural gas has been tapped at Tilsonburg.

Two car loads of cotton were shipped last week from Kingston to China.

The Dominion Government have decided to open Parliament on January 31.

The Judges of the Supreme Court will announce their opinion in regard to the Manitoba railway crossing case on January 14.

In the recent accident, four miles below Maberley, seventeen Canadian Pacific freight cars were wrecked, causing a loss of about \$50,000.

While drilling on a farm a short distance west of St. Catharines on Monday night a pocket of natural gas was struck at a depth of 312 feet.

Kingston Retail Grocers' Association will protest against the Government increasing the duty on pork, as was asked by the Canadian packers.

Mr. Dewdney favours the acquisition of Mr. Bedson's buffalo herd for the Rocky Mountain park, if they can be obtained at a reasonable figure.

The new Canadian Electric Light Company undertake to supply householders in Montreal with electric light at a less figure than is now being paid for gas.

The contract for the approaches to the locks of the proposed Sault canal has been awarded to Messrs. Ryan & Harvey, at something over a million dollars.

Mr. Perley, Dominion Engineer, says that the dry dock at Kingston, when completed, will be the finest on the lakes, on either the American or Canadian side.

The new Canadian Pacific railway line between Montreal and Mattawamkeag, in Maine, is almost completed, and in about ten days freight trains will run over the line.

The total receipts of the Hamilton Art Exposition are \$6,031, and as the expenses will not exceed \$1,500, there will be a handsome balance left to endow the Art school.

The captain of an American schooner which put into Halifax for repairs asked and was refused permission to sell his fish there and had to tranship to the States under his license.

Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific shareholders in London are being asked to sign a petition asking the directors of the two companies to cease hostilities and work in harmony.

The teams sent out from Edmonton to meet Mr. Ogilvie, of the Geological Survey, on his return from the Mackenzie River, failed to meet him, and nothing is known of his location.

The petition for the repeal of the Canada Temperance Act in the County of Frontenac has been signed by 2,019 persons, of whom 1,866 are qualified electors. The voting will take place in April next.

A man who appeared in the Montreal Police Court to answer to a charge of disorderly conduct said he was Jack the Ripper from Whitechapel, and that he wanted to be hanged for the murders he committed.

The Kingston grand jury very strongly urged the necessity of providing labour for the convicts, and suggested that the Government should start iron smelting works in connection with the prison, as such would not conflict with any private enterprise.

Monday afternoon a convict named Thornton, while working at the gas-house outside the walls of the Kingston penitentiary, slipped on a pair of overalls, took a couple of stovepipes under his arms, and coolly walked away. It was some time before he was missed.

Dr. Allen, collector of Customs at Fort MacLeod, says the Mormons are good settlers, but the people there will not tolerate the practice of polygamy, even should the Government feel inclined to close an eye on their peculiar custom.

The two Montreal police officers who a couple of weeks ago assaulted a private citizen at the Bonaventure station because he had remonstrated with them for arresting an Italian, who could not speak English, were fined \$5 and \$1 respectively by Judge Dandurand for an excess of duty.

A London cable despatch states that Mr. Duncan McIntyre has been invited by the Joint Committee of the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific shareholders to undertake the settlement of the difficulties between the two companies. He has been promised full powers, and will doubtless accept and proceed to Canada at once.

At a meeting of the Queen's University Alma Mater Society, the question of Canada maintaining a standing army was decided in the negative. Major Mayne, R. E., of the Royal Military College, was in favour of an army of four or five thousand to take the place of the militia system, which he characterized as inefficient, incapable, and wholly inadequate.

AMERICAN.

Buffalo has 1,993 saloons, which yield \$264,000 in licenses.

Dr. James Scott, author of the famous American Scotch liquor laws, died in Columbus, Ohio, on Sunday.

Mr. O'Brien, who was defeated in the Boston mayoralty election on Tuesday, had been mayor of the city for four consecutive years.

Henry Landerdel, of Allegheny City, Pa., who has seven wives living, quarreled yesterday with the last of them and then blew his brains out.

The feeling is growing that the exigencies of Republican politics will require General Harrison to call an extra session of Congress soon after his inauguration.

Ida Newman, a young lady well known in charitable circles in Providence, R. I., has married a Chinese laundryman, who was one of her Sunday school scholars.

It is announced that the United States whiskey trust has determined on a crusade of extermination against the distillers who have refused to join the combination.

To provide for the spiritual wants of poor Italians in America the Congregation De Propaganda Fide has decided to despatch priests from Italy to the United States.

Active steps are being taken in Indianapolis to suppress the White Caps, and many members of that organization have been indicted, with a strong probability of their conviction.

The United States steamer Andes sailed from New York on Saturday for Port au Prince with 100,000 cartridges and 1,000 Winchester and Remington rifles for the Haytian Government.

Gen. Legitime, Chief of the Haytian Executive power, says Hayti has international law on her side in seizing the Haytian Republic, which was carrying munitions of war into a blockaded port.

The United States authorities, who were advised that a large consignment of opium was being smuggled through Canada, succeeded in capturing on Friday night about \$20,000 worth near Sandbeach, Mich.

Mr. John Henniker Heaton, M. P. for Canterbury, will visit the United States next year, and will endeavour to have a bill submitted to Congress providing for the adoption of a universal penny postage.

If Lord Salisbury adheres to his idea of not appointing any Minister to Washington during President Cleveland's term of office, it is probable that U. S. Minister Phelps will ask for leave of absence and go home.

Sheriff Smith, of Birmingham, Ala., has been re-arrested in connection with shooting into the mob which attempted to lynch Hawes, and the troops have been ordered to remain as further trouble is apprehended.

The Paris "Figaro" says that the Chamber of Deputies has played into the hands of the Americans, who always predicted the noncompletion of the Panama canal, and the Republic will be the first to suffer for their blunder.

A fight occurred on Sunday night at Wahalak, Miss., between negroes and white men, in which it is reported twelve whites and one hundred and fifty negroes were killed. There had been ill-feeling between the two colours for sometime.

Congressman Butterworth, on Friday introduced a joint resolution proposing the appointment of a commission consisting of English, Canadian, and American representatives to consider a basis of union between Canada and the United States.

Bishop Vladimir, of Sitka, has given some startling evidence regarding immorality in Alaska. He says it is usual for the whites to buy Indian girls from their depraved parents for immoral purposes, who after a time are turned loose on the community.

Rev. Mead Holmes, of Rockford, Ill., who has been threatened with White Cap vengeance unless he ceases his crusade against the liquor traffic, now sleeps with a brace of revolvers under his pillow, and promises any White Caps who attempt to carry out their threats a warm welcome.

FOREIGN.

Ex-Empress Eugenie is going to Paris to receive the chiefs of the Imperialist Committees.

Emperor William has ordered that none of the Imperial servants shall wear a mouse tache.

It is officially stated that the Pope does not intend to leave Rome, nor has he thought of taking such a step.

Herr Merensky, chief of the African Mission, thinks that Emin may have been captured, but not Stanley.

The Berlin "National Zeitung" denies that there is any truth in the sinister rumours regarding Emperor William's health.

A band of Chinese pirates in Torquin has been dispersed by the French. Eleven of the pirates were captured and summarily shot.

It is said that the recent accidents to the Czar's train was caused by carelessness on the part of officials, several of whom will be tried.

The cowardly behaviour of the Egyptian troops in the recent sortie is assigned as a reason for the increase of the Imperial troops at Suakim.

Moroney, who was imprisoned in Kilmainham gaol for contempt of court under the Crimes Act, was released yesterday on the ground of ill health.

All Spanish Treasury officials have been imprisoned pending an inquiry into the robbery of \$240,000 from the Government's deposit bank in Madrid.

The Berlin "National Gazette" says if Emin has been captured it becomes more than ever a duty and an honour to send an expedition to his assistance.

It is understood the Rothschilds have contracted to construct at Batoum fifteen reservoirs for storing kerosene, with a capacity of 6,000,000 pounds each.

Emperor William has received a report from Gen. von Wittich, showing the possibility of Germany sustaining a war against Russia and France simultaneously.

Mr. Gladstone made a speech in the Limehouse town hall, London, on Saturday, in which he declared his belief that the time had come to grant Ireland Home Rule.

The British and American residents of Rome are subscribing money for the purchase of an album of Roman views to be presented to Mr. Gladstone as a souvenir of his visit.

It is stated that the Pope's object in granting permission to Italian Catholics to vote is to create a great Catholic Conservative party to keep alive the discussion of Vatican grievances.

Lord Dufferin was given a banquet in Bombay prior to leaving for England, and in his speech he said he handed over the country to Lord Lansdowne with a cloudless political horizon.

A woman named Gallagher, on her arrival at Queenstown on Saturday from the New York steamer Umbria, was searched, and fifty dynamite cartridges were found concealed in her dress.

At yesterday's sitting of the Parnell Commission the Court ordered that Mr. William O'Brien must appear to explain the article in "United Ireland" reflecting upon the integrity of the judges.

The French Government announce they will introduce a bill into the Chamber of Deputies providing for a postponement for three months of the payment of the Panama Canal Company's liabilities.

Miss Weidmann, who was recently nansuited in her action for breach of promise against Capt. Walpole, has returned to London from Germany with evidence of the birth of her child, and will apply for a new trial.

The English Government have not received and news confirmatory of the capture of Emin Bey and Stanley by the Mahdi, but the Belgian authorities have despatches

which leave no doubt as to the capture of the former.

A letter has been received at Suakim from Osman Digma stating that both Emin Pasha and Stanley are in the hands of the Mahdi, and it is rumoured that both captives will be killed, unless Suakim is abandoned by Egypt.

The latest news from Zanzibar represents the Germans to be in a dangerous plight. Buehri, with 2,500 men, is entrenched within 500 yards of the German company's stronghold, cutting off retreat to the sea and preventing the landing of supplies.

A correspondent in a despatch from London gives what purports to be the inner history of the Parnell letters in the possession of the "Times." He says they were forged by Richard Pigott, a Fenian formerly connected with the Dublin "Irishman," and that this fact can be legally established.

Great importance is attached to the facility with which Russia placed her loan on the Paris Bourse. It not only enables her to redeem her old loan, but it gives her freedom from the dictation of Berlin financiers, who at times brought pressure to bear upon her at the dictation of Prince Bismarck.

On Sir Charles Russell complaining yesterday at the Parnell Commission of the wide area being covered by Sir Richard Webster for the "Times," Judge Hannen asked the counsel to do their utmost to compress the enquiry, and to avoid wasting years of the life of those engaged in the case.

Senator Sherman on Annexation.

Senator Sherman is by many regarded as the coming Secretary of State for the United States in the Harrison Administration. This expectation gives to his views on political questions a certain weight in excess of that which belongs to them in virtue of his character and senatorial position, whatever that weight may be. The lengthy deliverance on the relations between Canada and the United States, ascribed to him in the New York Sun, will, therefore, be read with considerable curiosity and interest. Amusing the genuineness of the interview and the accuracy of the report, assumptions which, considering how they do these things in the United States, are in themselves by no means small, Senator Sherman's views as to the manner in which the annexation he sees impending is to be brought about, are not at all complimentary to Canadian spirit. The wonder is that he, or any patriotic American, would be willing to receive into the bosom of the Great Republic a people so destitute of manliness as to submit to being transferred in the manner he indicates. He admits, in effect, that the Maritime Provinces would "welcome political union" only if it came "without shock to their loyal sensibilities;" that Ontario is "still as loyal as the Eastern Provinces;" and that Quebec, for reasons peculiar to itself, "will be the last fortress of resistance to consolidation." The three sections which contain all but a few hundred thousands of the population of the Dominion being thus unprepared—for what can be more inconceivable than the transfer of a loyal people from one flag to another without "shock to their loyal sensibilities?"—the manner in which Senator Sherman would proceed in the business becomes peculiarly interesting. He would have the President or Senate open communication with the British Government, "and proceed thenceforth by the ordinary diplomatic methods of treaty making." Can it be that a Senator of the United States is so obtuse as not to perceive that such a proposal would be a flagrant insult to both parties concerned? Where in all the history of England's dealings, with her colonies can anything be found to encourage the supposition that she would not resent deeply an invitation to dispose of an important colony? And what more intolerable offence could be given to a free and essentially self ruling people like the Canadians, than to assume that they and their country could be made the subject of barter between the Mother Country and another nation? If Senator Sherman understood anything of the spirit of the people of whom he learned so much in the course of a trip from Montreal to Victoria, he would perceive that when they wish to become absorbed in the United States they will ask for it, and that in the absence of such request, any negotiations, were such possible, between the United States and British Government, with that end in view, would arouse their fiercest indignation.—"Toronto Week"

The Seed Swindle Must Go.

The New York Tribune recently gave an interview with Mr. Burnet Landreth, one of the largest seed-merchants of the United States, in relation to his evidence, before a Senate Finance Committee, which, if correctly quoted, would seem to show rotteness in the Agricultural Department's method of doing business at Washington.

"The Chairman: Do you sell the Agricultural Department any seeds at all? Mr. Landreth: No, sir; we do not. The Chairman: They do not apply to you for seed? Mr. Landreth: They ask us, as they do everybody else, for quotations, but it is a waste of time to give them quotations. We quoted them turnip seed at 14 cents a pound. Thorburn & Co. quoted them turnip seed at 13 cents a pound, and Henderson & Co. quoted them turnip seed at 13 cents a pound. The Commissioner (agent?) bought other seed at 28 cents."

This seed, according to the testimony as given in another portion of the report, was sold to a seed merchant by a reputable firm at 4 cents per pound for the reason that it was, as stated, "nearly dead." The Department paid 28 cents for it.

"Lord, I Believe!"

BY JOHN IMRIE, TORONTO.

"Lord, I believe" yet oft I fear
My faith is like the mustard seed,
'Tis then I pray that Thou be near—
A very present help indeed.

"Lord, I believe" Thy promise true,
That Thou art near to those who seek;
The fainting heart Thou wilt renew
And words of heavenly comfort speak.

"Lord, I believe" though vision fails
To see the hand that points the way;
The man who trusts in Thee prevails,
Nor sin, nor death o'er him holds sway.

"Lord, I believe" that Thou hast died,
To save me from the power of sin;
Oh! let me near to Thee abide,
Till Thou to glory draw me in!

A NEW YORK LETTER.

Primrose is a new color, that our women of fashion are expected to take to. It is an even more radiant yellow than the pretty flower itself displays. A window full of primrose gloves and stockings, on Broadway, is visible to the naked eye, three blocks away. At a fashionable first night performance this week considerable primrose made its appearance. The effect was bizarre, to say the least. The impression made by a lot of women in blazing yellow gloves, was sufficiently vivid to distract attention from the stage. They reminded me of the workmen one encounters at supper time, in the factory section of the town, going home from their dye vats with their hands stained a gay and indelible saffron. Yellow and green are two colors the fair sex had better handle gingerly. They play very curious tricks upon their wearers. I have seen women who looked superb in them at night and who by day were simply preposterous. But the most absurd thing this season, I think are gentlemen's bracelets. The fact that the Duke of Marlborough wears silver bracelets has just been discovered, and appears to have created quite a demand for these trinkets. The profound depth of empty vanity, to which a man must have sunk, to take to bracelets, has always interested me. It is some three years since I first saw them, on a handsome young fellow at the "Stockton," Cape May. I suppose they are adapted to the average snob, as a guarantee that he does not have to work for a living. A bracelet on the rounded arm of a beauty is in its proper place. It enhances the charms it draws attention to, just as rings add to the shapeliness of a woman's hands, and earrings give a fitting variation to the form of her ear. A man, in the every-day dress of his sex, might just as reasonably wear earrings and a necklace, and load his hands with jewels, as to encircle his wrist with bangles. I met a fine looking Englishman the other day, in Union Square. His stalwart form, his elegant carriage, and handsome face attracted me at once. He was a type of robust manhood, full of strength and health, but he wore a golden bangle on his left wrist. The favorable impression of his general appearance was at once destroyed. Here was a person who needed no extraneous aid to lend him distinction in a crowd, yet he descended to the womanly weakness of a useless and, in man, incongruous gewgaw. There must be a very weak streak in a man, to render him capable of this, and weak men are as repugnant to healthy minds as masculine women. Poor Mary Walker in her compromise between petticoats and pantaloons, is not half as funny to me, and nothing as contemptible, as these male wearers of goods, that Mary has eschewed.

REFORM CLOTHING.

Apud Dr. Mary Walker, the movement in the direction of what is called "reform clothing" for women is certainly progressing. I had occasion to visit a shop where women's wear is sold, and was astonished at the number and variety of the "improved" garments kept in stock. A good many of them seem to be very sensible, too, for they combine an amount of comfort in their use, with that gracefulness of appearance which women find an essential of the fashion. The shopkeeper said: "There are hundreds of ladies wearing the divided skirt now, though only about their houses. When they go out of doors they dress in the old style. In the new fashion of under-clothing, however, the use is getting to be universal. Women are more sensibly and healthfully dressed, than ever before, you may be sure." There is something so refreshingly new about the dress of to-day, that the reformers are quite satisfied with their work, although the pinnacle of success will not be attained until the bustle has been exterminated.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH DEALERS.

It is evident that dealers in second-hand artificial adjuncts of the human frame, particularly in false teeth, are finding it a profitable business, unless the advertisements play us false. It seems to have begun in London and reached New York, as London fashions usually do, a year or two later. In one advertisement the other day, I read that Mr. and Mrs. Z., "wardrobe purchasers to any amount; full value given for artificial teeth." And in another column of the same paper, under a cut of a set of ivory teeth that grinned humorously at me, as if appreciating the joke, offered this pathetic appeal, "Old Artificial Teeth Bought. Persons wishing to receive full value should apply to the Manufacturing Dentists, instead of to Wardrobe Buyers." The sets, I am told, are broken up and the teeth used again in new plates. The teeth themselves remain sound and may be made to serve any number of owners, which must be an agreeable reflection for persons who are compelled to substitute art for nature in these very necessary accessories of the complete human body. What a demand there must be in false teeth, when it can be found profitable to trade in them in this way. But this is a progressive and inventive age. There are second hand shoes and silk hat stores all over town, and now a process has been invented and put into practice for extracting vinegar from scrap leather, old boots and harness. There are 320 different kinds of vinegar sold in the markets of Gotham.

"THE CIGARETTE ALLUREMENTS."

Speaking of the kind of photographs that are given away by cigarette manufacturers, I saw in the window of a Broadway shop the other evening a picture that was supposed to be of Josie Mansfield, and also one of Helen Jewett, who was murdered in her drawing room a few years ago, and who was considered the handsomest woman in New York. Mansfield was also a beautiful woman and will be remembered by our readers in connection with Fisk's death by stokes. Her friendship for the latter reminds me of Broker Hatch's death through the badger games played by Mrs. Scofield and of the latest game of this kind now before the public, the Addie Stanton-Phil Daly case. The latter was to be fleeced of the \$30,000 which he usually carried in his pockets. Miss Stanton was not successful, but her pictures will soon grace cigar store windows. I notice that some manufacturers are using reputable and, in some cases, quite creditable artistic devices to tempt the purchase of their wares. The disgusting and almost lewd pictures, which at one time were deemed requisite to force a sale are practically displaced. The fact is that even persons of salacious tendency were nauseated by the revolting exhibitions. Vice is a creature that loves darkness, and the exposition of the hints of vice in the cigarette packages and windows seems to have worked out the remedy.

MINISTERIAL NOTES.

The salaries paid to prominent New York divines seem almost incredible to out-of-town people, who can scarcely imagine a minister receiving more than enough to exist on. But in this extravagant town a minister gets more in a month than most country clergymen during the whole year. For instance, Dr. John Hall, who until recently had \$12,000 and a handsome house, has been raised to \$25,000, which, with marriage fees that amount to several thousands, and average about \$100 a ceremony, makes a very desirable income. His congregation are abundantly able to pay this amount, for they represent sixty millions. So in a few years our ministers are able to retire and live on the interest of their savings, and they usually receive a pension from their congregation. Rector Morgan, who relinquished his position in favor of a younger man, has \$7,000 a year from his flock, which to them is a mere bagatelle. John O. Paxton, who preaches to the Goulds, Russell Sage and the Standard Oil flaggers, has \$12,000, which is not much when the wealth of these three opulent saints is taken into consideration. Gould alone is worth nearly three hundred millions, and his income is over ten millions. Not long ago he gave a large sum of money for some charity connected with the church in commemoration of the birth of his new grandchild, the son of George, who married Edith Kingdon, the actress.

GOULD AS AN ENTERTAINER.

Mr. Jay Gould ought to be tired of entertaining, whether he is or not. The expenditure of \$100,000 a year for that purpose is more money than even a man of Mr. Gould's wealth would naturally care to spend for any great length of time. I am told he has expended so far about \$900,000 in building, equipping and maintaining the Atalanta. No wonder he has ordered the yacht dismantled. Having done that, the question arises among the gossips, as to how he will entertain his brother monopolists when they visit the little schemer. The metropolis is a centre of attraction for his kind—leaders of thought and action, business and politics, fashion, religion and literature from all parts of the country. They come here to see the wonderful things of which they have heard or read, and not to see Gould or Wall street alone. And he can show them the biggest, most picturesque, most vivacious town on the American continent. They can see marvels of architecture and engineering, palaces and public edifices, the Academy with Denham Thompson and his grand play, "The Old Homestead," and monuments and bridges, steamships and galleries, libraries and what not. They can see on a vast scale the majesty of manhood and the loveliness of womanhood. They could go around for weeks and see novelties every hour. No wonder our floating population is 500,000. They come from everywhere to look at this town.

ANNA DUNHAM.

A Noble Deed.

All the world has heard of Hoe's printing-presses, which have done so much to make books cheap. The founder of the business was Robert Hoe, a young English carpenter. The story of his arrival in New York is thus related by the man who saw him, a stranger, and took him in, little dreaming of the kindness he was doing to mankind in general:

In 1803 the yellow fever swept the streets of New York like a Turkish plague. I kept a grocery store, and one afternoon was sitting outside the door with one of my children by my side. I saw a strange man coming along and reading the signs.

"Mr. Thornburn?" said he.

"Where did you get my name?" said I.

"I read it on the sign-board," said he; and he continued, "I am just come on shore from the ship Dragon from Liverpool. I am a carpenter by trade, but can't get work on account of the fever. If you can tell me where to board, I will pay when I get work."

"How old are you?" I asked.

"Eighteen years."

"Did you serve out your apprenticeship?"

"I never was bound. My father was a carpenter."

"If my wife is willing, I will board you myself," said I, and I stepped to the foot of the stairs. My wife stood at the head.

"Good wife," said I, "a stranger standeth at the door. He has no money; he wants board. Will you take him in?"

"If thee pleaseth," she replied.

"If he takes the fever, will you help me to nurse him?"

"I will," she replied.

"Thank you, my dear," said I. "For this God will bless you."

Within a week he was down with the fever. I got the best medical advice. My wife and I nursed him. On the fourth day of the fever he was under the operation of powerful medicine. The fever ran through his veins and drank his English blood. I stood by his bedside. He fixed his eyes on mine.

"O Mr. Thornburn, I shall die! I shall die! I can never stand this!"

"Die!" said I. "Robert, we must all die, but you won't die this week." I spoke unadvisedly, but I thought the end would justify the means. "I hope to see you marry one of our bonnie Yankee lasses, and to carry your grandchild in my arms."

I saw this prediction fulfilled to the letter. From that hour the fever left him, and to-day his worthy sons are improving upon their father's inventions.

The Social Uses of the Kicker.

"Kicking," of sufficient quantity, and quality, is a remedy for the lesser as well as for the greater evils of life, and whereas, against the latter, joint effort and particularly time and circumstances are required, against the former the kick may always be ready and efficacious, though single. And it is seriously true that a certain preparation for effectual public kicking in affairs of great consequence is the habit of private revolt against small forms of injustice and wrong. A man who will make a baggage-smasher pay for smashing, who will spend five dollars' worth of time to get a twenty-five cents overcharge refunded, who will give a day to removing the cause of a five minutes' delay which has lost him his train, will be ready to deal effectively with affairs of national administration. To "kick" implies high qualities—self-respect (as we have said), self-forgetfulness, contempt of ease, some courage (though not so much as may be supposed), and tenacity of will. These things are not plentiful, but a virtue of the practice of kicking is that it breeds them. And with kicking enough, and good enough, the face of the world would be changed.