

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CANADIAN.

It is stated that the proposed summer carnival to be held in Hamilton will be the greatest summer fête ever celebrated in Canada.

Premier Mercier has announced that a new prison will have to be shortly built in Montreal, as the present one is too small.

The Montreal Collector of Customs acknowledges the receipt of \$101 45, sent to him as conscience money.

One hundred orphans, a large number of them girls, arrived at Stratford house from England, yesterday.

Mr. Mercier has received a photograph of Cardinal Rampolla, the Papal Secretary of State, with the Cardinal's autograph.

The mortality in Montreal for the first three months of this year was 1,219, or 171 less than for the same period last year.

Commander Gordon has left Ottawa for Halifax to assume command of the Fisheries Protection service on the Atlantic coast.

Five suits, for an aggregate of \$97,000 damages, have been entered against the Grand Trunk on account of the St. George disaster.

Judge Church, in opening the Montreal Court of Queen's Bench on Saturday, drew attention to the alarming increase of the crime of forgery.

On Sunday night the Canadian Pacific short line to St. John, N.B., was opened, and Monday the first train started over the "So" branch from Montreal.

The net profits of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the four months ending April 30, 1889, show an enormous increase over the corresponding period of the year previous.

Rev. Dean Norman, of Quebec, has received \$5,000 from the city of Montreal, and \$500 worth of goods from Mr. S. Carsley, dry goods merchant, of Montreal, for the St. Sauveur sufferers.

Twelve thousand invitations to a conference to be held in Hamilton in August have been issued to Ontario merchants by the Hamilton Board of Trade. Important mercantile subjects are to be discussed.

An illicit still, which was supplying the surrounding farmers and taverns with whiskey made from "black strap" and potato peelings at the rate of 100 gallons a day, has been seized in the township of Cornwall.

The fishing season on the Atlantic will open next week. It is said the Dominion Government have good reason to believe that the American fishing fleet this season will be larger than for many years past.

Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell, of London, have discovered that a Montreal firm has placed upon the market a quantity of Canadian pickles put up in bottles with forged labels, and passed off as the genuine article.

The regular annual meeting of the Bank of Montreal was held yesterday, at which a dividend of 10 per cent. was declared and accepted, the shareholders agreeing to postpone the usual bonus until the condition of this year's crops is ascertained.

Phillippe de Sailliers, the ex-Trappist monk who came to Toronto some time since to found a mission for the conversion of Roman Catholic French Canadians to Protestantism, has recanted and gone back to the Church of Rome.

Mr. Tupper, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, does not know anything officially of the movement of British warships in the Pacific, but if they have been ordered to Behring Sea, he does not regard it as an offensive demonstration on the part of the Imperial Government.

Judge Gill, in Montreal recently dismissed an action to recover the value of a commercial traveller's trunk lost on the Canadian Pacific railway, on the ground that the ticket had been issued at a reduced rate, with the express understanding that the company would not be responsible for the loss of baggage.

AMERICAN.

A big flow of natural gas has been struck twelve miles from Milwaukee.

Joseph Roseberry, aged 75, shot his wife fatally and suicided in Philadelphia last week. The pair had long been separated.

Dr. Cronin had his life insured for \$8,000, the larger portion of which goes to his sister at St. Catharines.

In the Bishop inquest Dr. Briggs testified that a portion of the mind reader's brain was diseased, and that Bishop had Bright's disease.

It is stated in Duluth, Minn., that a new company proposes to put twelve mammoth steel steamers into the water as fast as they can be built.

Eight companies of troops have gone from Chicago to Braidwood, Ill., to look after the striking miners, who are acting belligerently.

Andrew McGregor, of the extensive sheep-raising firm of McIntosh & McGregor, of Albuquerque, N. M., committed suicide on Sunday night by shooting.

The famous McGarigle, of Chicago, has been fined \$1,000 after pleading guilty to a charge of conspiracy. The fine and costs were paid and McGarigle is free.

Charles Velte stabbed his mother fatally and shot himself dead at Grande Rapids, Mich., on Monday. He was out of work and became insanely despondent.

There has been a decrease in the United States public debt during May of \$8,000,000, notwithstanding the disbursement of nearly \$12,000,000 on account of pensions.

FOREIGN.

Severe storms throughout France have done a great deal of damage to crops.

On the application of the London Times the Parnell libel suit has been postponed.

A committee has been formed in London to arrange for a national memorial to John Bright.

The St. Petersburg police have discovered a number of societies whose object is the assassination of the Czar.

The Pope has ordered that on the day of the unveiling of the monument to Giordano Bruno, who was put to death as a heretic in 1600, all the papal guards and gendarmes shall keep within the grounds of the Vatican.

Heavy storms of rain and lightning have occurred in the midland counties of England, doing great damage.

The Germans in East Africa have proclaimed active hostilities against the insurgents north of Bagomojo.

The new harbour of Calais was formally opened by President Carnot yesterday in the presence of a great throng.

The military preparations throughout Russia are more extensive now than at any time within the past seven years.

Thirty-one officers of the British army qualified in Russian at the recent official examination in foreign languages.

In the elections in the Netherlands on Wednesday for a member of the Provincial assembly the Liberals lost sixteen seats.

A London despatch says it is stated that the Vatican authorities are alarmed at the reception King Humbert met with in Germany.

Ex Premier Garashanin, of Serbia, has been arrested to save him from being lynched on a charge of murdering a youth.

Mr. Viztally, the well-known London bookseller, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for publishing Zola's novels.

Extensive preparations are in progress at Haverdon for the celebration of the golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone on July 5.

The Cunard Steamship Company and the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company have secured the contract to carry the outward British mails.

The London Daily News is requested to announce that, owing to causes beyond his power to resist, Mr. Gladstone is unable to visit America.

All meetings of strikers have been prohibited by the German Government, and all money collected for the strikers has been confiscated.

A hurricane, extending over an extensive range of the New South Wales coast, lasting for four days, destroyed much property and many lives were lost.

The betrothal is announced of Princess Mileta, second daughter of the Prince of Montenegro, to the Grand Duke Peter of Russia, cousin of the Czar.

Counsel for the "Times" and the Parnells have begun the inspection of Mr. Parnell's letters, some 5,000 in number, and extending over a period of six years.

Earthquake shocks were experienced on Thursday not only in the Channel Islands, but also in the Isle of Wight and portions of the mainland of England and France.

A conspiracy has been discovered among the military officers stationed in St. Petersburg to assassinate the Czar, and a large number of conspirators have been arrested.

Very serious riots are reported in Belgrade. Several encounters have taken place between the mob and the military, and many on each side have been injured.

Several London ladies, including Mrs. Ward, Mrs. Lecky, and Lady Frederick Cavendish have signed a protest in the "Nineteenth Century" against female suffrage.

A despatch has been received in London from Gen. Hippolyte, the insurgent leader in Hayti, saying he has defeated President Legitime, captured Port au Prince, and proclaimed himself provisional President.

It is stated that the Prince of Wales is desirous of having a royal residence in Dublin, which he would occupy from January to March, and would have long since carried out the idea were it not for the opposition of the Queen.

The London magistrate to whom Mr. Sims, the dramatic author, applied for a summons against the Duke of Cambridge for assault having refused to grant it, Mr. Sims has applied to the Court of Queen's Bench for a mandamus to compel him to issue the summons.

The Dublin Irish Times, Conservative, says a Government Commission of Experts, having no connection with politics, will be appointed to enquire into the present system of local and Imperial Government, with a view to drafting an Irish Local Government bill.

Entombed Three Thousand Years Ago.

A letter from Naples says: While some repairs were lately being made under a house belonging to Baron di Donato, which is situated in the northern quarter of the city, towards the slope of the hill of Cape di Monte, where already many ancient catacombs have been found, a doorway (over which there is a marble relief of the head of Medusa) was discovered leading into a subterranean chamber. Along the centre of this chamber runs a Mosaic pavement, and on each side there is a double row of sepulchres hewn in the rock, the fronts of which are stuccoed and painted and decorated with terra cotta and marble reliefs. Within the tombs were perfect skeletons, vases, and other objects, the antique lamps being in such good condition that April 18, when this new find was inspected by a party of German archaeologists, the workmen made use of them to light up the vaults. The many well preserved inscriptions are chiefly in Greek, with some in Latin, and prove that the epoch of these tombs was about 1,000 B. C. Other tombs in a second chamber have not yet been excavated. It is probable that this subterranean dwelling of the dead may extend some distance and prove to be a portion of a large necropolis.

Mrs. Garfield's Fortune.

The subscription raised for Mrs. Garfield through the instrumentality of Cyrus W. Field aggregated, when invested in Government bonds, about \$312,000. General Garfield's life was insured for \$50,000, the payment of which the companies, for the sake of the extended advertisement it would give them, for no other purpose, promptly made. Congress also voted the remainder of the salary which would have been due Gen. Garfield for the first year of service as President, which amounted to \$40,000. The little estate which Garfield left aggregated some \$30,000. This was all that he had been able to accumulate after a life of unusual activity. This makes her total estate, in round numbers, about \$450,000 in money well invested. From this an income of probably \$16,000 is derived. In addition to that she has from Congress an annual pension of \$5,000, which is now voted to the widows of all ex-Presidents. This fortune hasn't decreased since James A. Garfield's death. —(Cleveland Plaindealer)

NORTH-WEST SETTLEMENT.

A Comparison Instituted Between the United States and Canada.

The Dominion Statistician writes the following letter to the Ottawa "Citizen": "SIR.—In consequence of an interview published in your journal, several correspondents have written me asking two questions: 1st. Why Canada's North-west has not increased in population as rapidly as the United States domain? 2nd. Why the farmers of the United States as a body, are in less prosperous circumstances than the farmers of Ontario?"

I did not bargain for so much additional work when the interview was published, but the questions are important ones, and it would ill become me to shirk them, in the circumstances. Will you, therefore, kindly give me space in your next issue to discuss the first question?

First, I ask is it so? Now, how shall we go to work to find out? Well, the proper way, it seems to me, is to examine the records. These show that the United States formed a Union in 1787; that by 1789 thirteen States had ratified the constitution and secured a President. These thirteen States had their metes and bounds. Some of them cast off portions of their territory to form new States—as Massachusetts, out of which Maine was carved, and Virginia, out of which West Virginia and Tennessee were formed. Other outlying regions were purchased, or otherwise obtained, as California, Louisiana and Texas. The remainder formed the unorganized territory, to which settlement was to be directed, just as our Manitoba and North-west Territories have constituted, since July, 1870, the region in which we Canadians have had to try our hand at colonizing.

To find out which country settled its outlying territory the more rapidly, we may take the first 23 years of the United States' possession of their outlying domain and the development of that domain with the development which has taken place in our North-west during Canada's nineteen years possession of her outlying territory. This is hardly fair to Canada because it gives the United States four years longer for their efforts than it gives Canada. But we have the record, supplied by their own hand, of the population in 1810. We will give the United States the advantage of four years longer record than we can give Canada, and we will say nothing about it.

At the end of the first 23 years (from 1787 to 1810) Alabama, Arkansas, Indiana, Michigan, Florida, Missouri, Arizona, Dakota, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, Iowa, Illinois, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, Oregon, Wisconsin and Colorado (which States and Territories comprise the unoccupied domain of the original States at the time of their union) had a population of 62,409 all told. The four million people in the original State, had managed in twenty-three years to plant colonies throughout their outlying domain, aggregating a population of 62,409 souls.

Now, what has Canada done in the nineteen years of her possession of the North-west? Taking the population in 1871, we had within our borders 3,600,000 souls—four hundred thousand fewer than the United States when they began colonizing operations in their outlying public domain. The 3,600,000 persons have secured for Manitoba and the North-west in nineteen years a white population of 180,000 souls. In a word, we have managed our colonization plans so well that we have in nineteen years beaten the United States, record of twenty-three years, three to one. Where they planted one settler, we have planted three.

In the face of these facts I cannot agree with those correspondents who, by asking why Canada has not increased her North-west population as rapidly as the United States' outlying regions increased, imply that she has not. We have been very much more successful than our neighbors, and there are the records to show it.

Yours, etc.,

GEORGE JOHNSON.

Learn to Economize.

Trials are seldom without their compensations. When the farmers' produce is high, and prices flash, carelessness and extravagance inevitably results. This is the time when man's judgment is warped and his vision blinded. He is thrown off his guard. He indulges in extravagant bargains and carelessly contracts debts. Then when closer times come, large debts have to be paid with low prices for labor and produce. The present time is favorable for calculating economy and enforcing a moral.

Then let our readers recollect that a man is happier in his old house with cramped conveniences, than he can be in a large mansion with a heavy mortgage on it. Or a family can go to church in a farm wagon as easily, and worship more devoutly than they can with a fine carriage with a mortgage on the carriage and horses, especially if it be just after harvest and the chinch bugs have taken all their grain. If in the farm wagon, they would not be embarrassed if they should meet old Silverhorn, who generally has the chattel mortgages on fine horses and carriages. Stick to the old house and wagon, and to a clear conscience, and a happy mind, until you have the money and spare cash to build and to buy.

It is not generally the best policy to borrow money to buy more land, and give a mortgage on the new land and the old farm. Interest eats like a cawker—it devours day and night; it rests not for cold or heat; it spares not the high or the humble—it eats on forever, and cries for more. He that is caught in its meshes is not wise.

Now is the time to learn—and to learn it so well you will never forget—that one hundred bushels of corn can be raised as easily on one acre as on three with one-half the labor. It is a good time to have the fact ground into all the senses, that three hundred pounds of pork can now be made for half the cost in eight months that your father took thirty years ago to make in eighteen months.

And this a good time to learn, and to practice a score of other practical lessons, which you will never learn when the products of the farm are extravagantly high. Thousands of families are made unhappy by recklessly contracting debts when times are flush, for matters of mere show, which add little or nothing to the comfort, convenience or respectability of the family. Then accept of the present time as the most favorable opportunity to seek practical wisdom, and to instill into your family those true lessons of economy, and to learn from whence true contentment comes.

A-Sleepin' in de Shadder uv de Tree.

We'n de bloom is on de clover,
En de bees o-buzzin' over,
En de chimby swaller skimm'in'
Thoo de air.
We'n de dandelion's out,
En de bobolink's about,
En you hear his meller tinkle
Ev'y whar;
Oh, den's de time to rea'
En de way I likes de bes',
Is a-sleepin' in de shadder
Uv de tree.

We'n de robin's on de grass,
En you see him make er pass
Fer to light upon de nimble
Fislin' worm;
We'n he takes him by de snout,
En he sudden yanks him out
Fum de ground 'fo' he has de
Time to rquirn,
Oh, den's de time to rea',
En de way I likes de bes',
Is a-sleepin' in de shadder
Uv de tree.

We'n de gobbler goes a-surrin'
En de yearlin' calves a-buttin'
En de little pig a-turbin'
To a shote,
We'n de lizard on de rail
Watch de fishin' hawk sail,
En de black snake a-sheddin'
Off he coat,
Oh, den's de time to rea'
En de way I likes de bes',
Is a-sleepin' in de shadder
Uv de tree.

We'n de flea bug's a-skippin',
En de 'tater bug's a-nippin',
En de cut-worm's a-hidin'
Und' de clod;
We'n it's time to hoe de beans,
En to cook de jowl en greens
En de Marrer-leaf pea is
In de pod,
Oh, den's de time to rea'
En de way I likes de bes',
Is a-sleepin' in de shadder
Uv de tree.

We'n de mullets in de stream
Hear de jay bird scream,
En de crow sees de farmer
Plantin' co'n,
We'n de sun shines hot,
En de dumplin' in de pot,
En de mule laughs to hear de
Dinner ho'n,
Oh, den's de time to rea'
En de way I likes de bes',
Is a-sleepin' in de shadder
Uv de tree.

The Heritage.

The Rich Man's Son inherits lands,
And piles of brick, and stone, and gold;
And he inherits soft white hands,
And tender flesh that fears the cold—
Nor dares to wear a garment old:
A heritage, it seems to me,
One scarce would wish to hold in fee.
The Rich Man's Son inherits cares:
The bank may break—the factory burn;
A breath may burst his bubble shares,
And soft white hands could hardly earn
A living that would serve his turn.
The Rich Man's Son inherits wants;
His stomach craves for dainty fare;
With sated heart, he hears the pants
Of toiling hands, with brown arms bare—
And wears in his easy chair,

What doth the Poor Man's Son inherit?
Stout muscles, and a sinewy heart,
A hardy frame, a hardier spirit,
King of two hard, he does his part
In every useful toil and art:
A heritage, it seems to me,
A king might wish to hold in fee.
What doth the Poor Man's Son inherit?
Wishes o'erjoyed with humble things;
A rank adjudged by toil-worn merit,
Content that from employment springs,
A heart that in his labour sings!
What doth the Poor Man's Son inherit?
A patience learnt of being poor;
Courage, if sorrow come, to bear it:
A fellow-feeling that is sure
To make the Outcast bless his door.

Oh! Rich Man's Son, there is a toil
That with all others level stands;
Large charity doth never soil,
But only whiten soft white hands—
This is the best crop from thy lands.
A heritage, it seems to me,
Worth being rich to hold in fee.

Oh! Poor Man's Son, scorn not thy stat;
There is worse weariness than thine,
In merely being rich and great;
Toil only gives the soul to shine,
And makes rest fragrant and benign!
Both, heirs to some six feet of sod,
And equal in the earth at last!
Both children of the same great God!
Prove title to your heirship vast
By record of a well-spent past.
A heritage, it seems to me,
Well worth a life to hold in fee.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

A Bulky Investment.

Mrs. Oatcake (to her husband returning from the city): Good Gracious, Abner! Why are ye carryin' all your clothes in that bundle, 'stead of the valise?

Farmer Oatcake: Well, Matildy, you wanted me to git one o' those New York Sunday papers, and, b' gosh that's all the grip would hold!"

The Mormons are, it is said, flocking into the North West in considerable numbers. They have purchased large tracts of land from the Alberta Railway and Coal Company. From what is too well known of the history of this people in Utah, it is doing them no injustice to suspect that their intention is to evade the laws of Canada and indulge their polygamous propensities at pleasure. Mr. Stenhouse, formerly a member of the Legislature of British Columbia, who has joined the Mormon Colony in Alberta, is said to have declared openly that they will practise polygamy if they wish. This, it may be hoped, is incorrect, though it has been often repeated, and so far as we know, without contradiction. Mr. Stenhouse, unless we mistake, gave assurance of a very different kind to the Canadian Government. The duty of the authorities is obvious. A strict watch should be kept upon the proceedings of this dubious colony, and every clear violation of the laws of the Dominion should be visited with condign punishment. A little strictness and severity at the outset may save the country from having a great evil, and one hard to eradicate, rooted in its soil.

TELEGRAPHIC TICKS.

At St. Jacob's, Ont., the other day some boys of 14 and 16 went out shooting and Israel Snyder was accidentally shot with a rifle, but is not seriously hurt.

A Kansas man is in Manitoba looking over the land, and says he and fifty neighbors will remove to the Prairie Province next spring.

Edward Hanlan has reached San Francisco on his way to Toronto, whers he intends to reside.

The store of S. S. Dickson, at Packham, was burgarized of \$60 early on Saturday morning.

A G. T. R. brakeman named May, in attempting to get on a moving train in the Barrie yard on Saturday, slipped and fell, inflicting a severe scalp wound and injury to his thigh. The surgeon does not consider the injury serious.

A little daughter of James Moore, of Maldon township, was shot by her elder sister, who "didn't know it was loaded," the other day, and the little one bled to death. Some of the shot also struck a little brother.

Richard Bickle, of East Zorra, has a four-year-old bull with a third horn attached to the tip of one of its ears, and John Nichol, of North Easthope, is the happy possessor of a duckling hatched without feet, while James Doherty, of the same township, rejoices in the ownership of a goslin with four feet.

Jogging His Memory.

A clergyman in Iowa relates the following anecdote, which, as he says, ought to be a hint to all couples who are going to be married. A lady called upon him and announced her name as Mrs. M—, a widow living in a distant part of the State. Her husband had been killed in the Civil War, and she had applied for a pension. But it was necessary for her to prove her marriage. This she had not been able to do, as her marriage certificate was lost, and all the witnesses, except the minister himself, were dead.

She had come a long distance to get the minister's evidence, insisting upon it that he was the person who had performed the ceremony.

"But I do not remember anything about it, madam," said the minister, after listening carefully to the woman's story. "I have married hundreds of people in the last twenty years, and I cannot recall your case at all."

"Why, you must remember that evening. I wore a travelling suit, and my husband was a tall man with black whiskers."

"I have married a great many tall men with black whiskers."

"But don't you remember, we came in while you were at supper, and you asked us to wait in the parlor a few minutes?"

"I don't remember it."

"Don't you recall how my husband was very much embarrassed, and during the ceremony knocked a vase off the table near which we were standing? And then he apologized right in the middle of the service, and we all laughed about it afterward?"

"I don't remember even that. Other things like it have happened since. Can't you name something else?"

Other little things were mentioned, and the clergymen hunted up all his old letters and journals in hopes of discovering something that would recall the ceremony, and enable him truthfully to identify the widow. But all in vain.

Finally, the lady, with some hesitation and confusion, said: "There is one thing that I am sure you cannot have forgotten. My husband had driven over from the next town. In his absent-mindedness he had left every cent of money at home."

"Now, don't you remember that after the ceremony he came up to you as if to hand you the regular fee, and then, instead of doing that, he stammered and blushed, and finally asked you to lend him five dollars with which to pay his hotel bill, promising to return the money the next day. Surely you must remember that!"

"Ah, yes, indeed, I remember that very well!" exclaimed the minister. And he could not help adding, "I haven't seen the money yet."

The widow received her pension shortly afterward and not long after that, the minister received a ten-dollar bill, with the words: "Payment for a good memory."

How Crop Reports are Made.

Now that the system of gathering crop reports and making estimates, as used by the Government, is being adopted by the several States, giving uniformity throughout the country, it may be interesting to those who read these reports from time to time, to know on what basis they are made.

The instructions to local reporters, as given by the Statistician of the United States Department of Agriculture, are as follows: One hundred is made the unit of measure or basis on which estimates are made, and any increase or decrease from that is represented by percentage. An increase of one-tenth means a ten per cent increase and is represented by 110. A decrease of one-twentieth means a five per cent decrease and is represented by 95.

In comparisons of area with that of the previous year, 100 represents the acreage of the previous year. As to products, the question may be in reference to the present yield as compared with that of the previous year, or it may refer to an average yield, 100 being the basis in each case. In reports of "condition" of growing crops, 100 is the standard of full condition, representing perfect healthfulness, exemption from injury, from insects or drought, or other cause, with average growth or development. Condition of crop can never go above 100, except from one cause, unusual or extraordinary development and vigor of plant which more than counter-balance any deficiency in stand or other loss. Any injury from whatever cause, is estimated as such a per cent or part of 100 and is subtracted from 100. To illustrate: If a correspondent estimates that the wheat crop in the section far which he is reporting had been injured by chinch bugs, so that the condition is not so good by one-fourth as it would otherwise have been, he will, if there is no other injury, report the condition as being seventy-five per cent, twenty-five per cent or one-fourth below what the condition would have been had there been no injury.

If other causes, such as bad conditions at seeding time, winter killing, drought, etc., have affected the condition so that a result of all the injuries it is, only one-half as good as it would otherwise have been, it is represented by fifty.