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**THE "GUIDE"**  
IS PUBLISHED  
**Every Thursday.**  
At the Office, Proton Street, nearly opposite the Railway Passenger Station,  
**Dundalk, - - Ont.**

TERMS:—\$1 per year in Advance, \$2.50 if not paid within two months.

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J. TOWNSEND.

**BUSINESS DIRECTORY.**

**JAMES LAMON,**  
Attorney-at-law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. Office and residence—Dundalk.

**DR. McWILLIAM,**  
University Silver Medalist, Trinity College, Toronto, and Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. Office—Dundalk, Ont.

**ISAAC TRAYNOR,**  
Provincial Land Surveyor, Civil Engineer, Draughtsman, Land Agent, Conveyancer, &c., Dundalk.  
February 1, 1877.

**ANGLO AMERICAN HOTEL,**  
DUNDALK.  
First-class accommodation for the public. The best cuisine on hand.  
SAMUEL McCULLOCH, Prop.

**RICHARD CLARE,**  
Carpenter and Frammer. Repairing done at his shop. Sash and panel doors made to order. Remember the stand—two doors below the Post Office.  
MAIN STREET, DUNDALK.

**MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES AND Licenses,**  
Constantly on hand at the POST OFFICE, DUNDALK. Price only \$2.00.  
J. J. MIDDLETON, Issuer.

**Builder's and Contractor's NOTICE.**  
All kinds of timber for building purposes constantly on hand at the lowest prices.  
T. B. GRADY, D. C. W.  
Dundalk, March, 15th 1877. y-7

**ROBERT K. MARSHALL,**  
OWAN SOUND STREET,  
Builder, Contractor, &c., &c.  
Contracts taken for carpentering and building of all kinds. My facilities for building enable me to do work promptly and in a satisfactory manner. Orders from a distance promptly attended to. Sashes and satins made to order.  
Dundalk, February 8, 1877.

**THE VULCAN WORKS,**  
NORTH SIDE OF  
OWEN SOUND ST., DUNDALK.  
JAMES HANNA  
Has much pleasure in informing his friends and the public generally, that he is prepared to do all kinds of General Blacksmithing, at the above works at his usual low rates. Horse-shoeing a specialty.  
Dundalk, February 8, 1877.

**Miss Gokey,**  
Late of Guelph,  
MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER  
Opposite the Post Office,  
MAIN STREET, - - DUNDALK.  
February 8, 1877.

**Correct Time!**  
The undersigned, while thanking his numerous customers and the public generally for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him since commencing business in Dundalk, wishes to intimate to the inhabitants of Dundalk and surrounding country that he has removed from his old stand to his new building on Main Street,  
OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,  
where he has a carefully selected stock of  
**Watches, Clocks,**  
AND JEWELRY,  
all of which will be sold cheap for cash. Also, dealer in  
**MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,**  
such as  
VIOLINS, CONCERTINAS, ACCORDEONS, &c., &c., &c., which will be got when ordered.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO REPAIRING.

All work warranted, and satisfaction guaranteed.  
TERMS STRICTLY CASH.

REMEMBER THE STAND:  
OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,  
and call and secure good reliable time-keepers.

**JOHN NICKLE,**  
Dundalk, Jan. 29 1877.

# DUNDALK GUIDE.

Vol. I. No. 21. DUNDALK, JUNE 21, 1877. \$1 per year in Advance.

**A. G. HUNTER,**  
COMMISSIONER IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH,  
DUNDALK.

**TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.**  
**Wm. CHITTICK,**  
Wishes to inform all those who require his services, that he is Prepared to Receive Orders FOR CLOTHING, AND IN THE Most Fashionable STYLES.

**Cash Store!**  
MAIN STREET, DUNDALK.  
Remember the stand, Main Street, DUNDALK.  
January, 29, 1877.

**DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS & SHOES, CROCKERY, &c.**  
A SUPPLY OF GOOD Family Flour ALWAYS ON HAND.  
Goods for Cash as Cheap as can be had West of Orangeville.  
All those indebted, either by Note or Book Account, are requested to settle up immediately.  
**S. Haney,**  
Dundalk, Jan. 29, 1877.

**Save Your Health**  
KEEPING YOUR FEET DRY!  
The undersigned, in returning thanks to the inhabitants of Dundalk and surrounding country for the very liberal patronage given in the past, would also call their attention to the fact that he is determined to sell at greatly reduced prices to suit the times, and as none but first-class workmen are employed, and with his own experience in the business for the past 15 years, he feels confident in saying that entire satisfaction will be given.  
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO MAKING LADIES' and GENTS' SEWED BOOTS. Terms strictly cash or good mercantile produce taken in exchange for boots and shoes.  
REPAIRING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.  
N. B. All accounts unpaid by the 15th of March will be placed in Court for collection without reserve.  
J. W. MORROW,  
Corner of Main & Queen St.  
Dundalk, March 2nd.

**Cure for 'Pay Up.'**  
Pay up is a nostrum got up by people to delude their creditors and to injure Dundalk. The words "Pay Up," have spread over the country like the Potato Bug. If a distance from home and the people know you are from Dundalk, the children will be crying after you "pay up, pay up!" I am a citizen of Dundalk and tradesman and have no trouble with my customers. It so happens that when they become customers of mine they soon get well-to-do. The experiment is worth trying.  
**JOHN NORVAL,**  
Dundalk, March, 9th, 1877. a-6

**POETRY.**  
MR. BLISS LAST HYMN.  
I know not what awaits me,  
God kindly veils mine eyes,  
And o'er each step on my onward way  
He makes new scenes arise;  
And every joy he sends me comes  
A sweet and glad surprise.

**NEVER GROW OLD.**  
I looked in the tell-tale mirror,  
And saw the marks of care,  
The crow's feet and the wrinkles,  
And the gray and the dark-brown hair.  
My wife looked over my shoulder—  
"Most beautiful was she,  
"Thou wilt never grow old, my love," she said.  
"Never grow old to me,  
"For age is the chilling of heart,  
And time, as mine, can wait,  
Is as young and warm as when first we heard  
The sound of our bridal bell!"  
I turned and kissed her ripe red lips;  
"Let time do its worst on me,  
If in my soul, my love, my faith,  
I never seem old to thee!"  
—Temple Bar.

**The Quaker's two Wives.**  
Wing Rogers was a Quaker who lived among the hills of Vermont, and notwithstanding the reputation of his sect for meekness, gentleness and magnanimity, he was an arbitrary old fellow, who led his wife a most unhappy life. She was a patient, quiet woman, who submitted meekly to her tyrannical lord, and strove to eliph through a most unattractive life as possible. Friend Wing was possessed of a goodly share of this world's goods. He was an unflinching attendant at meetings, Sundays and Thursdays he was always with his family at the sanctuary. For what purpose he went there was best known to himself; very likely to spend the quiet hour in connecting new schemes for the annoyance and humiliation of his wife; but to her the plain old house, with its unadorned seats, bare unpainted floor and great square stove, was a very paradise—the one safe refuge from the persecutions which were fast wearing out her life.

**Gold in the Land of Midian.**  
An Alexandria correspondent writes to the London Times under date April 28:—"Two months ago a mysterious telegram appeared in the English papers, to the effect that Captain Burton, hero of Eastern travel, had left Cairo for the coast of the Red Sea on a secret mission for the Khedive of Egypt. The Captain has returned, and the mystery, for which there was never any real necessity, may now be completely cleared away. He did not go to abolish the slave trade, nor did he go to make peace with King John of Abyssinia. He went on a friendly errand for the Khedive, as an Englishman out for a holiday, whose merited reputation as an Arabic scholar, and with a power of close observation and unwearying energy in investigation, had induced the Egyptian Prince to seek his aid. On the eastern coast of the Gulf of Akaba runs the ancient land of Midian, and for long years past that country has been supposed to teem with mineral wealth. The Khedive, whose viceregal rule extends to the coast, and who has a desire to put rumor to the test, and to see for himself, has made a visit of inspection. A Government frigate was placed at his disposal; a military escort was given him, as turbulent tribes make travel in Arabia his holiday task; and secretary, and what was more important than all the rest, an able mining engineer in the service of the Khedive—M. George Marie—were attached to the Expedition. The party left Suez on the 21st of March, and on the 2nd of April they arrived at Moilah, on the east coast of the Red Sea, at the entrance of the Gulf of Akaba. It is a small port, with a tolerable anchorage and an Egyptian garrison. Thence they took boat to Eynounah Bay, at the entrance of the Wady, or Valley of Eynounah, a little to the north of Moilah, on the eastern side of the Gulf. These wadis are curious. The coast is divided from the interior by a range of granite and porphyry mountains running about parallel with the sea; but water has worn its way up and down, and the wadis, each with its mountain torrent, occur at frequent intervals. They are barren rocky places, with no possibility of much culture, and yet they all bear signs of abundant population in times gone by. Large towns, built not of mud, as Arab towns so often are, but of solid masonry such as the Romans always used, roads cut in the rock, aqueducts five miles long, remains of massive fortresses, artificial lakes—all these signs of wealth and numbers are reported by Captain Burton. According to him the reason of it all is not far to seek. The rock is full of mineral wealth. Gold and silver they found, and sufficient to repay the labor of acquisition. Quartz and chlorides occur with gold in them just as they are found in the gold district of South America. The party tested both the rock by crushing and the sands of the streams by sifting, and in each case with good result. Tin and antimony they also discovered, and they had evidence of the existence of turquoise mines. Each ruined town had its mining works; dams for the washing of sand and crushed rock

He waited for no second bidding. It would not take long for forty cows to destroy his corn crop, and he made good speed. But this was not the end of it. Though a wealthy man, as Vermont farmers go, he was very penurious; his house was poorly furnished; especially did it lack crockery. His wife soon decided that she must have dishes. She did not mean to be extravagant, but dishes she must have. Like a dutiful wife, she went to her husband with her modest request, only to be refused. The dishes were good enough for Becky, and they were good enough for her; at least she must make them do, for he should get no more.

But she had no idea of making them do. She went to the village store, made her selection (a modest, inexpensive set), ordered them to be sent home and requested the merchant to charge them to her husband. Of course the merchant was happy to get his name upon his books, and the dishes came home. They were spread out on the kitchen table when Friend Rogers came in. "Isn't it a nice set, my dear, and cheap, too?" He looked in utter amazement. "Was there a woman in the world who dared to threaten him, and that woman his wife! He raised the side of the table and tipped it over, and without speaking left the house.

"Smilingly she went about the clearing away, and when the men came to supper there was no shadow of a cloud on the domestic horizon. But the next day when Friend Wing came in from the field he beheld a very large set of fine white stone-ware on the kitchen table. Ah, this wife of his had not yet learned her lesson. It was a pity to destroy so much property, but he must teach her submission. She stood there and remarked, "I hope they will like these better; the others did not seem to please thee." With a heavy blow of his foot he upset the table and started out of the house.

Here the matter rested for nearly a week, long enough for the merchant to order and receive a full set of costly china, which in due time was transferred to the madam's kitchen-table. The intimidated Quaker saw and acknowledged his defeat. Shaking his head sadly, he exclaimed, "It cost too much;" then with a sigh, "Ah! if Becky had done as there has she might have been living now."

**A Queer Community.**  
SEVEN THOUSAND MEN AND NO WOMEN.  
A correspondent has discovered a community numbering at present about seven thousand souls, which has flourished for many centuries, though no woman has ever been permitted or known to set foot in the country. Few of the inhabitants, he says, have any definite idea of what a woman is. The whole class of ideas and sensations ordinarily associated with the words mother, sister, wife, and sweetheart are to them unknown, and what is equally singular, crime is also unknown, or nearly so, while on every side are to be seen evidences of temperance, piety, and good order.

The home of this eccentric but happy people is in the easternmost of the three peninsulas which project from the north coast of the Greek Archipelago. It was anciently called Aedo, now Monte Santeo, and is about forty miles in length, and from two to nine miles across. It terminates at Mount Athos, a conical mass of limestone rising abruptly to a height of six thousand five hundred feet. Between this bold headland and the coast is a beautiful plateau, clothed throughout with woodland, which is gay with flowers, rich with odors, merry with songs of birds, and canopied by the brightest of all blue skies. The cultivated fields are all diversified with groves of oak and chestnut, while olive and fig trees are there indigenous. To this secret Paradise the sons, but not the daughters, of Eve are admitted, and such has been the custom as far back as history reaches, the peninsula being rigorously guarded at all points against the approach of woman, no matter how saintly she might be.

The inmates are natives of every part of the Turkish Empire where the Greek language is spoken, and are consigned to the societies either in infancy or in early life by their fanatical parents. The first years are spent in tilling the land, tending the vines, helping in the household, or engaging in some handicraft.

For three years the candidate is a probationer; then, if he has proved able to keep the monastic vows, he receives his first tonsure and becomes a monk. The discipline is severe, ordinary church services seven hours a day, extraordinary fourteen, and sleep five. One hundred and fifty-nine days in the year they have one meal only a day, and at this eggs, cheese, fish, wine, and oil are forbidden.

were frequently seen; scoriae lies about near ancient furnaces; in short, the traces are numerous of a busy mining population in a country which seems to be full of mineral wealth. From Makna (Magna of the maps), the capital of the land of Midian, up to Akaba at the head of the Gulf, Captain Burton reports the country as auriferous, and he believes the district southwards as far as Gobel Hassani—a mountain well known to geographers—to possess the same character. He even goes so far as to say he has brought back to life an ancient California.

The literal truth of this assertion remains to be proved. But, at any rate, it must be received as the statement of a careful, experienced traveller after a personal survey of the district, and it is supported by the opinion of M. Marie, a skillful mining engineer, also speaking with *connaissance de cause*. Of course, Capt. Burton has kept elaborate notes, and he maintains that they will bear out his golden views of the Land of Midian. In any case they will be interesting, as the country is utterly unknown. No modern traveller has set foot there; even the map has yet to be made.

It will be remembered that Moses fled from the face of Pharaoh and priest of Midian of Midian and Jethro, the priest of Midian gave him for wife his daughter Zipporah. The Khedive, of course, is much interested in the complete success of this expedition, and it is now very desirous to give practical effect to it. He has asked the Foreign Office to allow Captain Burton to return next winter to assist him in the development of his new gold fields, and no man could be better chosen for the task. At the same time the Egyptian ruler is fully convinced that all schemes of development in his dominions must now be subjected to commercial tests. The success of the new mines will therefore depend on the opinion of European capitalists, and whether they find that the reports—which will be made in detail—of the results of the expedition offer a new field for the investment of capital. The Khedive himself will be satisfied with the payment of a royalty. All depends on the commercial reports, but at any rate the expedition must result in much interesting information on a wholly new country."

**Canadian Pacific Railway.**  
OTTAWA, June 12.  
The complete report of the Chief Engineer of the Canadian Pacific Railway was issued to-day.  
The total expenditure on surveys during the six years from the commencement to December, 1876, was \$3,189,615.75. The line is located from Thunder Bay to the Yellowhead Pass, and a table shows very favorable gradients.

The Chief Engineer, assuming that the South Saskatchewan gradient is to be amended, is enabled to report a location on which, for 1,000 miles west of Lake Superior, easterly ascending gradients can be kept down one-half the maximum of the Grand Trunk.

The length of lines surveyed and explored amount in the aggregate to about 46,000 miles, and 11,000 miles have been measured through mountain, prairie, and forest with level, chain, and transit. Thirty-four lines have been lost in prosecuting the survey.

Mr. Fleming recommends opening a territorial road from Lake Superior to Lake Nipissing.

With reference to the Pacific terminus, he says inferences point to the selection of either Burrard Inlet or Bute Inlet or the postponement of a decision respecting the terminus till a further examination of the River Skeena has been made. The bridging of the Valdes channel between Bute Inlet and Vancouver he considers unprejudiced.

**A Romantic and Thrilling Recognition.**  
About ten years ago two brothers left their home in Illinois and went to California. The elder was a man of most steady habits, and had received a good business education, but the younger was inclined to be dissipated, and, indeed, had figured in so many scrapes at home that his departure was not regretted in his native village. The two brothers lived for a short time in San Francisco, while they looked for situations. The younger brother, however, fell into bad company, and they separated by mutual consent. The elder brother obtained a situation in a wholesale store as porter, and by his diligence and steadiness so worked himself into the confidence of his employers that he rose from the position to that of partner in the firm. He lately purchased a house in Bush street, married a lady with considerable fortune of her own, and on last Christmas Eve, he saw three beautiful children around him, enjoying the delights of a Christmas tree. The family reclined at midnight, but the gentleman had hardly closed his eyes when he was awakened by a noise down stairs, and moving stealthily to the parlor with a revolver in his hand, he saw a man endeavoring to open the buffet where he kept his silver. Levelling his revolver at the thief's head, he exclaimed, "Stop or you are a dead man."

The jimmy dropped from the hands of the burglar, who, falling on his knees, cried out, "As God is my judge, Robert, I did not know you lived here!" The gentleman then discovered to his horror that the burglar whom he was about to shoot was the younger brother whom he had not met for nearly ten years. That night the burglar slept peacefully under the roof of his forgiving brother, who assured a friend with tears in his eyes, that he was about to give him employment in his own store, and that he had never spent a happier Christmas.—San Francisco Call.

**Miscellaneous.**  
It is said about 200 persons will leave the neighborhood of Kincaidine for Manitoba shortly.  
A child of Allen Ramsay, first constable Morris, was scalded to death by pulling down a pail of boiling water.  
Immense forest fires are reported on the Pacific slope, causing wide-spread destruction of crops, cattle, and homesteads.  
A motion for the abolition of capital punishment was defeated in the British House of Commons on a vote of 155 to 50.  
G. T. Denison, Barrister at Law, has been gazetted as Police Magistrate of Toronto, in the place of Alex. McNabb, resigned.  
Extensive devastations by locusts are reported from Tripoli and Barbary. The crops are entirely destroyed, and a famine is impending.  
A young man named Harkness, of Lis-towel, Ont., fell off the steamer *Manitoba* on her last trip up and was drowned. He is said to be a jeweller.  
The negotiations for Tweed's release have failed, Attorney-General Fairchild having returned the "Boss's" papers and declined to have anything more to do with him.  
The Reformers of East York will hold a grand demonstration at Unionville on the 3rd prox., when addresses will be delivered by the Premier and other prominent members of the party.  
His Bahamian Majesty has knuckled down and paid the fine of five hundred pounds of palm oil, which was imposed on him by the British Naval Commander, for harassing British traders.  
The Whig says: "The Dunkin Act has been the means of making Napanee such a tenacious town that it is now seriously talked of reducing the number on the police force. One man can now keep the place in order.  
Twelve lives were lost by the collapse of the Widcomb Suspension Bridge at Bath, during the celebration of the Bath and West of England Society's Centenary. Two hundred persons were on the bridge at the time of the accident. Fifty-one were injured, some fatally.  
The banking and broking business offices of McGregor Bros., of Windsor, has been closed under a writ of attachment issued by one of the banks. There was quite a panic in the town, as there were a great many small depositors, who had their savings locked up in the bank. Their losses are put down at \$200,000.  
At a meeting of the Lincoln Liberal Conservative Association held at St. Catharines on Thursday, it was deemed advisable to enter no protest against the return of Captain Norris. Rewards were offered for the recovery of the election papers stolen from the Court House, and for the arrest and conviction of the thieves.  
On Thursday evening Mr. George Tennant and his wife and child and Mr. Alex. Wilson and his wife and child, all residents of Lombardy, South Elmley, went on Otter Lake fishing when the boat became unmanageable and sank. Tennant and his wife and child were saved. Wilson and his wife and child were saved.  
The United States Government have at last appointed their commissioner for the settlement of the Fishery Question, as provided by the treaty of Washington, and the commission met in Halifax on the 15th inst. The commissioners are Sir A. T. Galt for Britain, Judge Kellogg for the United States, and M. Maurice Delfosse, Belgian Envoy, as third commissioner.  
Hon. Mr. Blake has established a permanent scholarship in Toronto University of \$100 per annum, to be devoted to the encouragement of the study of civil polity, ethics, and constitutional history. This is the first permanent scholarship established by private bounty in the University. The Vice-Chancellor of the University announced that it was the intention to grant certificates to women who were successful in passing examinations in any of the subjects of the curriculum.  
A New York reporter interviewed a Russian sailor on the situation in the east. "What do you think of the chances of the conflict?" said the reporter. "Yam! sich yagazoff yumlytsky askerfoly feinkindot, drysky, wdonty askerfoly droinkovitch, replied the sailor, his eyes sparkling with the pride he felt in his countrymen's powers. "Yes, that is our opinion in this country," said the reporter; "but how is it with regard to your navy?" "Flumdiaphkovskis, waderoged, yumknosty," said the reporter, significantly, and the interview terminated.  
Artillery experiments were lately resumed at Shoeburyness, near London, with the 89 ton cannon. It was loaded with a charge of 425 pounds; the projectile, a Palliser ball, weighed 1,700 pounds, and quitted the mouth of the gun at the rate of 1,600 feet in a second. The target was at a distance of 120 yards and was composed of a sheet of iron two feet thick, traversed by oak beams of fifteen inches. It cost about \$30,000. The projectile burst fifteen or seventeen inches in the iron, which was not thought satisfactory, but owing to the heavy expense of each shot a second trial was not made.  
HAND-TO-HAND.—We have now the shortest staff for a bayonet of any army in the world, and theorists say that it is of no consequence, as the bayonet will never again be used. If our readers will, however, glance at any account of the capture of the Quarries at the siege of Sebastopol, of the battle of Inkerman, or the various operations at Lucknow during the Indian Mutiny they will see that occasions will continue to occur in which hand-to-hand fighting will take place. It does not, therefore seem wise to sacrifice altogether the old steel for the bullet. It is inevitable that the former will come into play in the storming of field works or houses, the capture of bridges, &c. Besides, the British soldier likes to close with his adversary, and it seems a pity to balk so laudable a desire.—Army and Navy Gazette.

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