THE BURNED CHAMPLAIN.

Particulars of the Rescue From the Vessel—A Courageous Woman.

A Chicago despatch says: The schooner Racine, the crew of which rescued the survivors of the Champlain disaster, arrived here last evening. At the time the Champlain caught fire the Racine was lying alongside a pier six miles from Charlevoix. Captain Hanson woke up, saw the burning steamer and sent a part of his crew on a yawl to rescue the perishing passengers. With the remainder of his crew he ran down the beach to an old fishboat, launched it and started for the wreck. The boat had not been used for a long time and leaked. When about half way out to the Champlain Capt. Hanson came across a young woman who was swimming toward shore with a child. This was Miss Mary Wakefield, of Charlevoix. She had jumped overboard from the steamer with the 6-year-old child of Capt. Kehoe clasped in her arms. Grasping a broken fender, she clung to it, and seizing the clothing of the child in her teeth she bravely struck out for the shore. Capt. Hanson says she is the pluckiest woman he ever saw in his life. When he started to take her and the child into his boat she told him to hurry away to the others, as she could take care of herself. She reached the shore in safety, and when another of the shipwrecked passengers was taken from the boat in an almost frozen condition she took off her flannel underskirt and wrapped it around him. When Capt. Hanson reached the wreck the yawl of the Racine had picked up fifteen persons. He saved six more and seventeen others floated ashore by the aid of planks and life-preservers. Among the bodies picked up by Capt. Hanson was that of Mrs. E. C. Smith. In speaking of Capt. Casey, Capt. Hanson said he never knew what courage in a man meant until he witnessed the heroic fortitude displayed by the brave commander of the Champlain.

A BURGLAR'S ROMANCE.

An Escaped Convict Reforms, But the Police Interrupt His Honest Career.

A St. Louis, Mo., despatch says: Wm Parker, alias Keller, an alleged ex-convict, wanted in Quincy, Ill., on a charge of burglary, was arrested here last evening, and the capture brought to light a real romance. Parker, after escaping from Illinois two years ago, went to St. Louis and began to earn an honest living. He married and saved money. Two months ago he bought a house and lot in Magazine street and with his wife and child was doing well when the police identified him through the mail. He says he would have shot himself had he known what was coming.

A Police Court Episode.

A last (Friday) night's London despatch says: The routine of Police Court proceedings was broken through to-day by a somewhat lively tilt between two leading local legal lights. One Simpson had been committed for fraudulently obtaining a watch. County Crown Attorney Hutchinson proposed that the Court should take charge of the timepiece, to which Simpson's counsel, Mr. D. H. Tennent, objected. Thereupon Edmund Meredith, who was engaged on another case, took it upon himself to advise Mr. Tennent not to surrender the watch. Simpson at once handed the watch to his counsel, Tennent, who summarily disappeared from the court-room. Mr. Meredith then volunteered some further advice, when Mr. Hutchinson objected, characterising Mr. Meredith's interference as "disgraceful conduct." Mr. Meredith said he would "take none of Mr. Hutchinson's impertinence." Angry words followed, in which Mr. Meredith expressed the opinion that Mr. Hutchinson was "A —— old scoundrel." Mr. Hutchinson made a damaging reference to Mr. Meredith's connection with the case of Esther Arscott, the notorious. Mr. Meredith advanced and threatened to bang Mr. Hutchinson on the nose. Mr. Hutchinson seized Mr. Meredith's cane and threatened to use it if Mr. Meredith came any closer. The Chief of Police here interfered and prevented bloodshed. The Court also ordered a constable to interpose his body between the belligerents and maintain the *status quo ante bellum*.

How Sharpers "Work" Country Stores.

A correspondent writing from Linwood describes the methods of sharpers who have lately been infesting Waterloo and Wellington counties and working on the easy-going and unsuspicious shopkeeper. He says that two sharpers have been working in that district in the following manner: "Sharper No. 1 goes into a store, purchases some trifle and lays down a $20 bill. When the clerk has made up the change the sharper objects to its bulk and substitutes, we will say, a $10 bill. He then gets the attention of the clerk by talking and sharper No. 2 comes in from the buggy and pays for the article. Sharper No. 1 now gets back his big bill by picking it out from the pile of money on the counter, and the pair are out of sight before the clerk discovers that the sharper has not only taken his own money but also some of the merchant's." Clerks should be on their guard against any such dodge.

Anti-Scott Act Outrage at Uxbridge.

An Uxbridge despatch says: On Saturday night last Mr. Thomas Armstrong, milkman and farmer, of Uxbridge, a prominent Scott Act worker, had his herd of milch cows poisoned by scoundrels who placed Paris green mixed with salt in the field where they were enclosed for the night. Of the nine cows which were poisoned two are dead (valued at $125) and two or three others are not expected to live. The Town Council, at its meeting on Wednesday night, offered a reward of $500 for the apprehension of the guilty parties. Great indignation is felt by all the citizens over the outrage, as Mr. Armstrong is much esteemed for his upright character and earnest efforts to enforce the Scott Act. He has been a member of the Town Council now for two years.

Newfoundland's New Governor.

A St. John's, Nfld., despatch says: Henry Arthur Blake, Governor of the Bahamas, has been appointed Governor of Newfoundland. In 1859 he was appointed Inspector of the Royal Irish Constabulary; in 1876 Stipendiary Magistrate, and in 1882 Governor of the Bahamas. He is married to a daughter of the late Bernal Osborne, M. P., whose eldest daughter is the Duchess of St. Albans. Mr. Blake is 18 years of age, able and energetic. Sir Ambrose Shea succeeds Mr. Blake as Governor of the Bahamas at a salary of $2,500. Sir G. W. Desvoeux leaves to-day *en route* to Hong Kong, of which he is appointed Governor. The salary is $6,000.

Laws that are Not Enforced.

The Ohio Legislature recently passed a law declaring that "the husband is the head of the family." It is easy enough for a set of cowardly men loafing at the State Capital, away from home, to make a law like that. Let them go home and shout it and attempt to carry out its provisions. There is a law that says the colored man must have the same rights as the white man and can sit in the best seats in an Opera House. Personally the colored man does not care to try it on.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

Three chameleons are kept as pets by a fashionable widow of Philadelphia. They are confined in a gilded cage when they are not playfully running up and down their mistress' arms.

Every hotel-keeper in Ridgetown has been fined $50 and costs for violation of the Scott Act, except one, who skipped.

—Philadelphia *Story.* There is no more effectual way of despoiling and spoiling one of the best gifts of Providence than by putting strawberries into dumplings.

JAMAICA AND TRINIDAD

The Colonial and Indian Exhibition, 1886.

(By Thomas C. Watkins.)

Jamaica—the "Pearl of the Antilles," "Brightest gem in the British diadem," are the terms which have been applied to this beautiful island in history. No groans of distressed planters, no complaining of discontented subalterns, can seriously damage its reputation for charming scenery and fertility of soil. "The land of springs," as its name imports, is 144 miles long and 49 broad, with a range of lofty mountains running its whole length, the highest peaks of which rise 7,000 feet above the sea. The scenery is picturesque in the extreme. Few, if any, spots in the world can surpass the drive by the coast round the east end of the island, with the white flecked waves of the blue Caribbean Sea gleaming over the tops of waving cocoanut groves; while the inland view takes in a far distant peep at the peaks of the Blue Mountains away behind the valleys and ridges of Portland. The climate is healthy if reasonable precautions are taken in diet, cleanliness and fresh air. No doubt there is intense heat in the low lying districts. Vere and a few other places are quite parched and dry, but generally over most of the island there is a balmy feeling in the atmosphere, which is delightful for several hours of the day, and upon the hills one can ascend to a temperature which requires a fire daily. The island contains 4,193 square miles and is about equal in size to Somersetshire, Devon and Cornwall together, being the largest of our insular possessions in the West Indies. It is divided into three counties and fourteen parishes. We owe Jamaica to the vigor of Oliver Cromwell's administration. Penn and Venables saved their mismanaged expedition from lasting disgrace by wresting Jamaica from the Spaniards. The British have held it ever since. The earthquake and the pestilence bespoke the vengeance of heaven on the recklessness and debauchery of Port Royal. The statue of Admiral Rodney, looking out over Kingston Harbor, testifies to the relief the great admiral brought to the colony from French and Spanish attacks. In early days it was the centre of all the wealth and all the profligacy of the British buccaneers. A long internecine war with the Maroons, or escaped negroes,

DEVASTATED ESTATES AND HOUSEHOLDS.

Yet, amidst all the horrors incident to civil war there grew up an aristocracy of British planters—"the old time men," as they are plaintively called now. The very names of their estates speak of the hopes, realizations and disappointments of that prosperous era. The abolition of slavery and the equalization of the sugar duties were sudden blows from which Jamaica, with the rest of the West India Islands, are hardly recovering yet. With the loss of wealth came a decay of political power; where the whole system was oligarchical, a government by an oligarchy, based on the British representative system, was in accordance with reason; when the old oligarchy fell, agitators and jobbers were elected to the House of Assembly. In 1865 great riots occurred, which recalled the remembrance of the Maroon war of 1831-2; great consternation filled the minds of the people, and the House of Assembly voted away their existence during a panic. Crown Government succeeded. Its actions have been severely criticised lately, and fierce attacks made upon it, but no fair critic can deny that under it, for the last twenty years, Jamaica has prospered, and is regaining the position she formerly held as the Pearl of the Antilles. In 1882 the Florence vote produced an agitation which ended in the constitution being changed and a representative system being established again. All friends of the colony hailed this change with pleasure, and trust that the wisdom and moderation of her Executive Council will justify the concessions made by the Queen. Situated at the head of one of the finest harbors in the West Indies, Kingston sits in her quiet beauty, with her 40,000 inhabitants. When the Panama Canal is opened, this land-locked water may become one of the great coaling stations of the world. Its probable competitor will be the harbor of Castries in St. Lucia. Kingston is the seat of government, the residence of the Governor being four miles out on the slopes of the hills. Spanish Town, the old capital, is picturesque, but sleepy looking. It is situated some thirteen miles inland. There are thirteen ports of entry besides Kingston; St. Ann's, Falmouth and Savanna-le-Mer are the chief. There are several good truck roads, which have been greatly improved lately, which make a regular and excellent postal service practicable. Telegraph lines are being spread over the island. A railway owned and managed by the Government has lately been extended to points which will tap the richest districts. An effort was made lately to introduce the Indian system of irrigation, but the works have been a burden on the colony so far, and have damped the energies of the people in this direction, and the otherwise splendid plain of Vere lies barren for want of a proper system of irrigation. The agricultural lands fall under two divisions—the sugar plantations to the south and east; the pens, or grazing farms, interspersed with pimento trees, to the north and west. Sugar is the largest industry in the island. Its rum is said to be the best in the world; that is, we presume, that it contains more alcohol, which is a deadly poison, and consequently will harden the brain tissues and nerves of the throne of reason, cause partial paralysis of the nerves of the stomach, and delay or prevent digestion, so that a person who drinks much of it

CANNOT EAT MUCH

on account of the nerves of the stomach being hardened and paralyzed by the alcohol. It also, by its hardening influence on the nerves, prevents the functions of the system acting freely, and the poisonous waste matter which is constantly being produced in the body is not thrown off by the respiratory organs, or through the pores of the skin, but are retained in the system and form fatty matter around the heart or liver, and the victim of the alcohol in the rum grows stout, short of breath, red, or reddish black in the face; the accumulated poison gathering for years, comes to a crisis at last, the doctor pronounces his disease degeneration of the heart, or degeneration of the liver—with this respectable reason (?) for the cause of his death, the man dies a drunkard very many years before his system would have been worn out, and appears before God as a suicide, a suicide of the most guilty, the blackest stamp; one who wilfully, while in the full possession of all his reasoning powers, commenced taking a poison for fashion sake, or, that he might, under the excitement of the poison, indulge his brutish passions to a greater extent. Then while the skin, the nerves, the inside coating of the stomach and the liver were all being hardened by the best rum, brandy, whiskey, gin, wine or beer, all the finer feelings of the man have been hardened harder than the nether millstone; he has become the terror, the tormentor of his wife and children, whom he reduces to slavery, to beggary, to untold misery and unutterable woe—a curse to his neighbors, a curse to the community, a curse to his poor wife and children, a curse to himself. No office can beat that of the Blue Mountains, but low, and still lower prices are crippling all these industries, and a silent revolution has been gradually forming a new economic system. The negroes, who have been steadily increasing in numbers, are acquiring small farms, and are making good use of them. They have become gardeners and fruit growers; they to a large extent supply the home market, and there is a constantly increasing quantity of their fruits exported to the American markets every year. Mangoes—the prince of West Indian fruits—oranges, bananas and cocoa nuts form the chief articles of export. A good deal of coffee is also grown by them. Tobacco has been successfully grown, but the curing of it is a failure. The Government has a Botanical Department on the heights of the Blue Mountains, where cinchona bar been successfully grown and cured, but they have not been fortunate in manufacturing quinine yet. The pimentos of St. Ann's produce large quantities of allspice. The trade in dye woods is rather large, logwood and fustic are the chief articles in this line. The primeval forests have mostly fallen before the woodman's axe, and now forest conservation is a pressing question; but there is a great deal of woodland still on the hills, some of which is excellent, especially the mahoe and yacca, which are surpassingly beautiful for cabinet work. There are a soap factory, a watch factory and a couple of factories for preserving of fruits and turtles. If the bounty system of the European countries were to cease, and a better system of manufacturing sugar adopted, Jamaica might become one of the foremost countries in the world. A great deal of the land in Jamaica has been overworked, and

CLUMSY MODES OF FARMING

will no longer pay. Ultimate success depends largely on making a wise choice of suitable soil for the cultivation of the different products indigenous to the particular kinds of earth. Many moderate profits are still made by careful attention to the chemical constituents in the soils required for coffee, cocoa, tobacco, cinchona and sugar cane. Our farmers in Canada would do well to pay more attention to the different kinds of soils and manures required for wheat, oats, peas, beans and barley, and also for the various kinds of fruits they wish to cultivate. The colony ships a large part of her products to New York. Were the steamers to run at regular intervals this trade might be greatly increased; but there being a regular line via Southampton, it receives a large share of the products of the colony which are carried to England. The Royal Mail Company's steamers take fifteen to eighteen days to make the run, which causes much fruit to spoil in transit; but with a better class of steamers the voyage might be shortened to ten or twelve days. Jamaica would make a charming winter resort; a voyage from the freezing climate of Canada over the tropical sea has both health and romance in it. December and January are charming months; no one can complain of excessive heat then. A short, pleasant sail of a few days brings a person from an atmosphere below zero here to the balmy breezes of that delightful land, where, sitting in the evenings in a moonlit veranda, with the hum of the sugar mills at work below to compose the mind to peaceful meditations, or happy anticipations of future joy; or amongst the tropical flowers and trees in the daytime, with the charming humming birds flitting over the purple Boganvillia, the scene is one of calm, soothing pleasure and ecstatic delight, while there is no need to fear of venomous snakes or prowling beasts of prey. The population of Jamaica by the last census was 580,000, being an increase of 73,650 during the previous ten years. Of these 14,452 were whites; mulatoes and quadroons, 109,946; the negroes were 441,186, the remainder being coolies and Chinese. The value of the exports during the year 1885 were £1,408,818; the imports for the same period were £1,487,853. The revenue was £545,000 during the same period. The chief exports were: Sugar, £307,826; rum, £234,053; tropical fruits, £181,501; coffee, £157,281; dye woods, £155,526; pimento, £53,867; ginger, £20,168; beeswax and honey, £7,775; cocas, £6,359; lance-wood spars, £2,005. The produce of the island is exported as follows: Great Britain, 37.2 per cent.; United States, 42.2 per cent.; Dominion of Canada 5.4 per cent., all other countries were represented by 15.2 per cent. The surface of the island is greatly diversified, and thus enables farmers to cultivate a great variety of tropical plants from the sea level up to 7,000 feet high on the mountains. Large numbers of cattle and horses are raised on the northern slopes of the island, where the nutritious Guinea grass affords them excellent pasture all the year round. During the year 1885 the exports of rum from Jamaica were 2,080,471 gallons, value £234,053. This industry is one of the largest in the island, and the rum is exported to all parts of the Christian world; it is called "good, fine, old Jamaica rum, of the finest brands in the world." But alas, follow the distribution of it, and ten thousand times more of alcoholic liquors in errands of death amongst the Christian (?) nations of our earth, and you find sickness, sorrow, misery, woe, broken-hearted wives dying, murdered by inches by the cruelty of drunken husbands—husbands driven to despair by their

DRUNKEN WIVES,

numberless orphans left as burdens on the community by their drunken parents, drinking themselves to death to try to satisfy their insatiable appetite for alcohol—that appetite which the more it gets the more it wants—of that devil in solution, until it maddens the brain, the horrors of delirium tremens seize on the unfortunate victims—and under its vile, stimulating effects robbery, murder and the most heartless, brutal crimes are perpetrated, which bring its votaries to our jails, our penitentiaries and the gallows. But, thank God, the eastern Buddhists, Brahmins, and even some of the pagan nations have too much sense to touch this seductive poison, and no doubt many of them will enter the kingdom of heaven while millions of professed Christians will not, who see the havoc it is making amongst our people, the ruin and desolation it is spreading over our country, yet must have their wine, their brandy, their gin, their rum, their beer, and will not give up the use of this distilled damnation for sake of setting a good example to their children, to their neighbors and to the world. Like Cain, when he murdered Abel, his reply to God was, "Am I my brother's keeper?" Yet God makes us our brothers keepers, and as the blood of Abel cried to God from the ground on which he was slain, so the blood of millions who have learned to love alcohol at their parent's table, or by the influence, example or persuasion of others, cries now from the ground in our cemeteries for vengeance on the heads of those who have induced them to enter the saloons, or the taverns, the gilded ball-rooms, or the quiet dinner parties to join in drinking that poison which has cut short their lives, and brought them down by degrees to suicides—to drunkards' graves. Jamaica supplies the world with allspice, which is not exported in large quantities from any other country. The pimento tree, which is allied to the myrtle family, grows abundantly on the warm limestone hills at elevations of 1,500 to 2,500 feet. Beneath the trees cattle and horses are pastured, feeding on the nutritious pimento grass. The woods of Jamaica are very valuable for cabinet work and also for dyeing purposes. Lignum vitæ, logwood, fustic, mahogany, rosewood, mountain fig and very many more, which are used for the above purposes; cane grows in large quantities. Fruits and spices are easily cultivated, and a much larger trade might be done in them. Medicinal barks, gums, leaves and roots are produced largely. There are many very useful fibre plants, which will no doubt come into very general use in the manufacturing arts before many years. The Jamaica Court presented a most interesting and imposing scene to Canadians, who, although living so near grand luxuriant tropical scenery, yet never had an opportunity of viewing it before.

Trinidad

is the most southeastern of the chain of islands lying between the Atlantic Ocean and the Caribbean Sea. It is situated to the eastward of Venezuela, between 10 degrees 3 minutes and 10 degrees 50 minutes north latitude, and 61 degrees 39 minutes of west longitude from Greenwich, and has an area of 1,754 square miles. It was on the 31st July, 1496, that Columbus, then on his third voyage, first sighted this island, to which, when taking possession of it in the name of the Sovereign of Spain, he gave it a name at once commemorative of the date of the discovery and indicative of the faith of the discoverer, who first caught sight of it on Trinity Sunday.

FOR NEARLY A CENTURY

subsequent to that eventful day the history of the island is involved in obscurity. The little that is known is contained in the chronicles of the Dominican monks who accompanied the Conquistadores to that island. About 1581 Don Antonio de Berroy Oruna, the founder of Spanish Guyana, made Trinidad his headquarters, and built the city of San Jose de Oruna, about six miles from the coast of the Gulf of Paria. This town (which remained the capital of the island until a few years before its capture by the British) was burnt by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1595. From that time until 1781 the colony made scarcely any progress, for in 1733 there were only 162 male adults in the island (exclusive of Indians and slaves), and of these there were only twenty-eight whites. The whole revenue of the colony was only $231 then. In 1781 M. Roume de St. Laurent, a French planter of Grenada, when on a visit to the island, was surprised at its extraordinary resources, and formed a plan to induce foreign immigrants to settle in the colony, a thing which the Spanish Government had hitherto prohibited. He went to Caracas first, and then to Madrid to obtain the sanction of the Government for his scheme, in which he was successful, and in November, 1783, a cedula or warrant was granted by the Spanish monarch. This important undertaking was confided to the care of Don Jose Maria Chacon, who was destined to be the last of the Spanish Governors of Trinidad. It resulted at once in a great influx of population from the old French island, to which a much greater impetus was given a few years later by the events in those colonies, which were produced by the French Revolution. In 1783 the population of the island consisted of 126 whites, 295 free colored people, 310 slaves and 2,032 Indians. Fourteen years later, in 1797, the population was classified at 2,151 whites, 4,474 free colored people, 1,078 Indians and 10,000 slaves, which shows conclusively the great change which was effected by the withdrawal of the Spanish prohibition against immigrants coming into the colony. It also shows how the advance of the white man leads to the destruction of the Indians, who, on learning the vices of his pale faced brothers, soon vanish from the earth like the morning shower or the evening dew. While they decreased nearly one-half, the other inhabitants increased over six times as many. The entire trade of the island was carried on by one small ship of 150 tons burden previous to 1783, which visited Trinidad from the Dutch Island of St. Eustatious three times each year, and brought such articles as the colonists required, for which they exchanged their cacas, vanilla, indigo and cotton. From 1784 to 1797 the average tonnage was between 7,000 and 8,000 tons per annum; in 1802 it rose to 15,000 tons. The total tonnage for the colony in 1885 was 1,069,121 tons. On the 16th February, 1797, a British fleet of eighteen vessels, carrying 740 guns, under the command of Admiral Harvey, sailed into the Gulf of Paria with 6,750 troops under Sir Ralph Abercromby. There were in the harbor four Spanish vessels, carrying 258 guns and 700 troops. The crews of these ships, as well as the troops, were so much reduced by fever that they were unable to make much resistance, and the small garrison which Governor Chacon had at his command could not add much effective strength to the Spanish force in the harbor; so after a few shots had been exchanged he surrendered, and the capitulation was signed the next day. Sir Ralph then appointed Lieutenant-Colonel (afterwards the famous Sir Thomas Picton) to be the first British Governor of Trinidad.

A DIFFICULT AND DANGEROUS POST,

which he filled for six years with great advantage to the colony. Trinidad was ultimately ceded to Great Britain at the Treaty of Amiens, but the cession of it was strongly opposed by Napoleon, then First Consul, who saw the immense advantages which would accrue to a commercial nation like Britain from the possession of an island which, from its geographical position, could command the trade of the great rivers of South America, and possessing a harbor in which all the mercantile fleets of the world could ride in safety. An idea of the volume of this trade may be gathered from the fact that during the first five years after the capture of the island British goods to the value of $1,000,000 were sold annually by the merchants of Trinidad to the traders from Venezuela alone. This was the legal trade, but a far larger one was carried on privately, as is known by the returns of Col. Picton to the Secretary of State, that Spanish vessels sailing from Trinidad took goods of British manufacture away with them to the value of eight million dollars annually. The fears of Napoleon were groundless, as British statesmen and the colonists merely bent their energies to make Trinidad a great sugar producing country. The conquest by the British was not favorable to its commercial prosperity at that juncture, as Wilberforce and his followers were then thundering forth their anathemas against the cruel iniquities of the African slave trade. The British Government, seeing that they must yield to the loud claims of justice and mercy, decided to make Trinidad an experimental field for the grand work of striking the shackels from the slaves, and they inaugurated their glorious system of manumission in this island. In spite of this great change in the autonomy of the colony it still prospered, especially from 1813 to 1829, while Sir Ralph Woodford held the office of Governor, whose firm and enlightened policy was the salvation of the colony at that critical period. In common with the other West Indian colonies, Trinidad suffered from the manumission of the slaves, and was on the verge of ruin in 1884, but Lord Harris, who was Governor then, adopted the system of coolie immigration, and by his energetic and prompt measures urged that system upon the planters and had it firmly established. That system has been continued to the present time, and although it has its difficulties, it has been of very great advantage to the planters commercially. But what has saved Trinidad from the disastrous results of the great decline in the prices of the chief products of the West Indies has been mainly that she did not depend upon sugar or any other one or two articles of her productions, but by cultivating cacas, and following other industries hitherto untried, they have succeeded in overcoming the difficulties which had so lately threatened their ruin. Sugar is the principal production, but in varying their products the way was opened and brought to the front a body of small proprietors, who heretofore had only been squatters, who are adding largely to the general wealth and prosperity of the colony. Notwithstanding the prejudice which has existed in all the colonies formerly cultivated by slave labor against the opening up of the Crown lands to small proprietors, this policy was established by Sir Arthur Gordon, who was Governor from 1867 to 1870, and has been successfully carried out to the present time with great advantage to the colony, and consequently the

MIDDLE AND LOWER CLASSES,

having farms of their own, have in the late crisis scarcely felt the pressure of the hard times. The trade with the Spanish Main, though by no means so flourishing as it ought to have been, has also been of great assistance to the colony, and served to sustain its credit. It may be fairly predicted that, as Trinidad becomes better known, its surprisingly large and varied resources will be turned to good account, and its fruits, roots, woods, medicinal productions, barks, gums, oils, nuts, fibres for making ropes, cloths, etc., dye woods and many other productions must be utilized, and will prove to be an enormous advantage to the colony. The climate is healthy, and, with the ordinary precautions, not in the least injurious to Europeans. The mean temperature is about 76° Fahrenheit during the cool season, and 79° in the hot season. The soil is very fertile, and suitable to produce a great variety of crops. Sugar and cacas are its staples; coffee is also grown, and only for the scarcity of labor it and tobacco would be grown extensively. Cocoa nuts would also be cultivated profitably were there a good supply of laborers. One of the most remarkable features of the island is its Pitch lake of some ninety acres in extent, which is a considerable source of wealth to the colony. The population in 1881 was 153,128. There are twenty-six steamers arriving yearly from all parts of the world. The imports in 1885 were £2,241,478, and the exports £2,246,664. The public debt on the 30th of September, 1885, was £583,820. Opposite the Trinidad Court the Anglo-Continental Guano Works exhibit a collection of sugar canes from all parts of the world. Here side by side the different varieties from east, west, north and south can be compared. The tools used in cultivating the cane and making sugar are also shown, and specimens of the rat-killing mongoose and cane borers make the exhibit a very attractive and interesting one. When we consider the vastness of the territories, and the hundreds of millions of immortal souls ruled over by Britain, we are led to inquire what is the true source of her greatness. Evidently the Bible. This is the great lever which has raised her to that proud ascendency, that pinnacle of power, that mighty influence which she holds amongst the nations of the earth. The Bible is the sword which shall slay infidelity, it is the hammer which shall crush drunkenness from earth down to its native hell from whence it came, it is the God-given power which shall raise the world to that high moral and religious pre-eminence which shall lead man in every land to look upon his fellow-man as a brother. Then peace and goodwill shall reign supreme upon this earth, and loud pæans of praise to the great Father of all shall resound and reverberate throughout the mighty vault of heaven, and angel voices shall take up the loud acclaim: Glory to God in the highest; peace on earth, man is freed from the dread curse of alcohol, that demon in solution is banished from yonder mundane sphere down to his native hell, never, never to curse man again.

Bird Stories.

In a great storm of snow and sleet last winter, in England, the wings of rooks froze fast to their bodies and hundreds of the birds were killed by falling trees, being unable to fly.

Viscount Arbuthnot, of London, has a brown eagle that has been in his possession caged for more than twenty years. He always supposed it to be a male until it laid an egg on April 5th.

A correspondent of the London *Field* tells of a robin that built its nest on a shelf in his dressing-room and has laid three eggs in it. He says of the mother robin and her mate: "A small window is always open a few inches, and of a morning when dressing one or the other of the birds will be at the opening watching me and enter he room the moment I leave it."

O. K. Testimony.

The testimonials we publish may be verified by any person who may doubt their truthfulness.

ELGIN, Dec. 18.—We, the undersigned, have used NERVILINE in our families as prepared by N. C. Polson & Co., of Kingston, Ont., and certify that it never fails to give relief in colds, coughs and rheumatic pains; and we have no hesitation in recommending it to the public. W. PENNOCK, Postmaster, Elgin; HENRY W. WARREN; ELIZA POWELL, Elgin; CEPHAS BROWN, South Crosby.

Ten cent trial bottles may be purchased at any drug store. Polson's Nerviline, the never-failing pain cure. Try it now.

Most Difficult.

Looking up from a desk which had just been given him, the ambitious young reporter, fresh from the favorite educational institution of the State, thus addressed the grim old editor:

"What do you find it most difficult for inexperienced men to write?"

"Sense," the old fellow replied. There was nothing harsh in his voice, yet the young fellow turned to his desk and didn't speak again during the evening.

—A widow may not be much of a gardener, but she always has an idea that she can raise orange blossoms from weeds.

Mr. McMahon, a prominent druggist in Alliston, wrote, with order, McCollom's Rheumatic Repellant gives good satisfaction, and those who are cured of rheumatism or sciatica recommend it to others.

—It takes 19,270 bandsmen to make the music for the 449,139 German officers and soldiers who keep step to the martial strains of the Fatherland.

A New York judge recently decided that a tenant's lease covers the outside walls of the building as well as the inside, and that he has a right to use the former for advertising purposes.

Sixteen tons of licorice root, cut and baled, is ready for shipment from the ranch of Isaac Leal, Sacramento Valley, California, who has made quite a success of its culture.

"It's a solemn thing, young man," said the broken-hearted father, "to come into the home of an old man and take away his only daughter, the light of the household, and the prop and solace of his declining years. But you have my blessing, and I wish you every joy, and——." "But I won't take her away, sir," interrupted the young man, inexpressibly affected. "We'll both stay with you."

One of the world's energetic and successful women is Elise Buckingham, who manages a fruit farm of several hundred acres in California, and makes money at it. She urges other women to take up the same kind of work, for which she thinks women are well fitted.

New York city has eight colored physicians.

—A French tenor, who was hissed for bad singing, gave this little speech to the audience: "Ladies and gentlemen, I have a wife and five children to support. Therefore, it is useless for you to hiss me; for, being a good husband and father, I shall be obliged to sing as long as I have breath."

Bishop White, of Pennsylvania, was sitting one day at dinner with that bold financier of revolutionary times, Robert Morris, when the latter said: "Bishop, I have made my will, and have devised to you all my impudence." "In that case," replied the Bishop, "you have certainly left me the greater part of your estate." "Yes, Bishop," interposed Mrs. White, "and it is plain that you have entered immediately upon your inheritance."

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Emery Fountain, of East Oxford, received a kick from a horse on Thursday afternoon and died yesterday morning from the effects.

The number of cattle shipped from Montreal since the opening of navigation up to the 25th June shows an increase of 1,907 head over last year to same date.

In the 40th Battalion at Kingston camp are eight Indians from Rice Lake, and Capt. Snelgrove says they are desirable men, being orderly, active and good shots. One of them is the son of Chief Crow.

By an accident on Notre Dame street, Montreal, yesterday afternoon, Endore Lachance, the 2-year-old son of Francis Lachance, was struck by a street car and one of the child's arms severed from his body.

On Thursday evening a boy 7 years old was found helplessly drunk at Kingston. He fell into a deep excavation and inflicted a deep wound on his head, and is now very low. The liquor was given him by two dissolute women.

A freight train ran off the track yesterday on the Grand Junction at Belleville, Samuel Brown, a brakesman, receiving injuries which will probably prove fatal. The injured man is 26 years of age, and lives in that city.

Yesterday morning Francis Burgess, First Deputy Reeve of Blenheim, was assaulted at Drumbo by a man named McNicholls, who struck him repeatedly, bruising him badly about the head. No motive can be ascribed for the cowardly act.

Private Stillwell, of the 40th, has been taken to the asylum, having become insane. He was found yesterday morning in a swamp near Kingston camp, in which it is supposed he was all night. Surgeon Boyle has made a complaint to the effect that the medicine supplied is insufficient and inferior.

The recent charge against Robert Watson for child murder has had the effect of clearing all the gypsies out of the woods in the rear of London South. Should they again put in an appearance the residents will take steps to have them promptly excluded from these woods.

John Snape, an alleged London man, went to Cleveland, when he professed to fall in love with a boarding-house cook and engaged to marry her. Taking the young woman out for a walk, he showed her a cottage which he said he had rented and got $45 from his affianced to help furnish it. Snape is gone and so is the girl's money.

During Thursday night burglars broke into Stewart's blacksmith shop, Brantford, and carried away a sledge hammer, chisel and a pair of pliers. With these tools they entered Thos. Elliott's coal office and attempted to break into the safe. They broke the combination knob off and departed, leaving the tools. Evidently they were frightened.

James Dogan, a C. P. R. laborer, was arrested in London charged with stealing an open-faced silver watch and $12 in cash from the foreman of the section gang, John Dorman. The latter was walking along the track when Dogan, it is alleged, came up behind him and struck him with a hard weapon, knocking him insensible, and then going through his pockets. The prisoner was remanded till Monday next.

The German Crown Prince has visited Dr. Mackenzie daily during the week. On Monday or Tuesday Dr. Mackenzie will remove another portion of the growth in the Prince's throat.

Mgr. Persico and Mgr. Gaffidi have left Rome for Ireland on the mission entrusted to them by the Pope. They are instructed to make a personal observation and prepare a report on the political and social condition of the Irish people.

Frank Hugh O'Donnell, formerly member of Parliament for Dungarvan and ex-Vice-President of the Home Rule Confederation, has brought suit against the London *Times* for libel. The suit is based upon an article commenting on the letter recently sent to the *Times* by O'Donnell to correct statements made by that paper regarding the alleged connection of Parnellism with Irish crimes. It is expected that "Parnellism and Crime" issues will be raised in the course of the trial.

Mr. Wm. M. Murphy, a Nationalist member of Parliament, while sailing in his yacht in Bantry Bay with a party of friends, hoisted a small green flag. The captain of H.M.S. Shannon, upon noticing this action, sent a party of marines to the yacht with orders to haul down the flag and carry it off. These instructions were obeyed. It is expected that, as a protest against this act of the captain of the Shannon, the Bantry regatta, which has been fixed for Monday, will be postponed until the Shannon leaves the bay.

The Marquis of Hartington, in a speech at Manchester last evening, referred to Home Rule for Ireland as being for a time at least decided against. He protested against the minority in Parliament being allowed to further prevent legislation, especially denouncing that section of the minority directly associated with a foreign conspiracy aiming at the establishment of an Irish republic. Referring to Mr. Gladstone's offer for a conference, Lord Hartington said that the time had not arrived for a re-union of the Liberal party. He demanded a general basis of agreement before undertaking negotiations. Any agreement, he added, must be open to the full knowledge of the Conservatives, who had been loyal to the Unionists and deserved their confidence in return.

At North Industry, Ohio, a small village in Stark County, yesterday afternoon Conrad Doll, a coal miner, aged 45 years, killed his wife and step-son with a hatchet in a quarrel resulting from compromising letters found in possession of the woman. The remains of the unknown man which were found in Niagara River on Wednesday have been identified by Wm. Kuch, of Fort Erie, Ont., as those of his son-in-law, John Bucher. On January 19th last Bucher and Wm. Kuch, jun., went to Buffalo in a small boat. When they started to go back a blinding snowstorm came on, and they were never seen alive again. Bucher leaves a wife. The body of Kuch has not yet been found. He had four children.

Man wants but little here below,
But wants that little strong.

This is especially true of a purge. The average man or woman does not precisely hanker for it as a rule, but when taken wishes it to be prompt, sure and effective. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets leave nothing to be desired in point of efficacy, and yet their action is totally free from any unpleasant symptoms, or disagreeable after-effects. Purely vegetable, perfectly harmless.

—An exchange says: "Biting the lips is a bad habit." So 'tis. The man who'll bite a girl's lip is no gentleman.

Its thousands of cures are the best advertisement for Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

The Divorce Bill affording relief to Susan Ash was passed by the Senate yesterday as amended by the Commons.

Baltimore *American*: The worst dressed women are in many instances those who spend the most money on their clothes.

A French vineyard which was first tilled in the twelfth century is to be sold.

Happy Homes.

Much has been written and said about how to make homes happy. The moralist and the preacher have hackneyed this theme until it would seem nothing more remained to be said. But the philosophers have gone far out of their way to account for the prevalence of ill-assorted couples and unhappy homes and have overlooked the chief cause. Most of the unhappiness of married life can be traced directly to those functional derangements to which women are subject. In nine cases out of ten the irritable dissatisfied and unhappy wife is a sufferer from some "female complaint." A trial of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will produce more domestic happiness than a million sermons or philosophical treatises. It cures all those peculiar weaknesses and ailments incident to women. It is the only medicine sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. See guarantee printed on wrapper enclosing bottle.

An Essential Difference.

Major Kincaid (who has just popped)—I'm not so very old, Miss Daisy. King Solomon was over a hundred, you know, when he married, and I'm sure he made a good husband.

Miss Crozier—Yes, but he had so many wives at a time that the—er—care of him was nicely distributed, don't you know.

Gastronomical.

She—I like this place immensely since they have the new French chef.

He (weak in his French, but generous to a fault)—Waitah, bring chef for two.

This year being the tercentenary of the execution of Mary Queen of Scots, it is proposed to hold at Peterborough an historical exhibition of portraits, rings, missals, and all objects of interest connected with that unfortunate Queen. The exhibition will be opened on the 13th of July and closed on or about the 9th of August, so as to include the date of Queen Mary's burial in Peterborough Cathedral. The Queen has given her patronage to the undertaking, and the Dean of Peterborough is the president of a very influential committee by which the exhibition will be managed.

The treatment of many thousands of cases of those chronic weaknesses and distressing ailments peculiar to females, at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., has afforded a vast experience in nicely adapting and thoroughly testing remedies for the cure of woman's peculiar maladies.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the outgrowth, or result, of this great and valuable experience. Thousands of testimonials, received from patients and from physicians who have tested it in the more aggravated and obstinate cases which had baffled their skill, prove it to be the most wonderful remedy ever