Senate News Room

THE EXAMINER.

VOL. XVI. — CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1874. — NO. 44.

CLOSING AND ARRIVAL OF MAILS,

AT THE

POST OFFICE, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND,

AFTER MONDAY, 11th MAY.

MAILS.	CLOSE.	DUE.
Nova Scotia.	Monday, Wednesday and Friday 9 p. m.	Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 6 p. m.
Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and United States.	Mond., Wed., & Frid., 9 p. m	Mon., Wed., and Friday, 10-30, p. m.
Great Britain via Halifax.	Every alternate Friday, commencing on Friday 15th May at 9 p. m. Supplementary mail every alternate Sunday, 2-50, p.m. commencing Sunday 17th May.	About every alternate Saturday, commencing Saturday, 16th May, 10 p. m.
Great Britain, via Queoec,	Monday, 9 p. m.	Friday, 10-30, p. m.
Great Britain, via United States.	Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 9 p. m.	Mond., Wed., and Friday, 10-30, p. m.
Newfoundland and West Indies.	Same as Great Britain, via Halifax.	Same as Great Britain, via Halifax.
Summerside and intermediate offices.	Daily, Sunday excepted, 9 p. m.	Daily, Sunday excepted, 2 p. m.
Georgetown and intermediate offices	Daily, Sunday excepted, 9 p. m.	Daily, Sunday excepted, 2 p. m.
Western — Tignish, Alberton, &c.,	Wednesday, Saturday, 9 p. m.	Tuesday, Friday, 2 p. m.
Eastern—St. Peter's, Souris, &c.,	Monday, Thursday, 9 p. m.	Wednesday, Saturday, 7 p.m.
Southern—Murray Harbor Belfast, &c.,	Monday, Thursday, 9 p. m.	Wednesday, Saturday, 2 p.m,
Bedeque—Tryon, Crapaud, &c.,	Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 9 p. m	Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 2.30, p. m.
Brackley Point—Covehead, &c.,	Monday, Thursday, 8 a. m.	Tuesday, Friday, 9 a. m.
Pisquid—Johnston's River, &c.,	Friday, 12-30, p. m.	Friday, 10 a. m.

Letters to be Registered must be posted by 8-30, p. m., both postage and Registration fee must be prepaid.

The Postage on transient Newspapers, and on letters for City delivery must be prepaid.

Letters may be posted in the Letter Boxes on mail Steamers up to the time of their departure.

A. A. MACDONALD, Postmaster.

Post Office, Ch'town, P. E. I., 9th May, 1874.

ALMANAC FOR NOVEMBER, 1874.

MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon, 9th Day, 1h. 21m., a.m., N. below horizon.

First Quar., 16th Day, 11h. 41m., p.m., W.

Full Moon, 23rd Day, 1h. 21m., p.m., N. below horizon.

Last Quar., 30th Day, 2h., 16m., p.m., W., below horizon.

D. M.	DAY WEEK	SUN rise	SUN sets	MOON sets	HIGH water	DAY'S len'th
		H M	H M	A	A	H M
1	Sunday	6 47	4 41	2 42	4 36	9 54
2	Monday	48	39	3 1	5 48	51
3	Tuesday	50	38	3 13	6 57	48
4	Wedn'sd'y	51	36	3 30	7 49	45
5	Thursday	53	35	3 44	8 31	42
6	Friday	54	34	4 0	9 7	40
7	Saturday	56	32	4 18	9 40	37
8	Sunday	57	31	4 38	10 14	34
9	Monday	58	29	5 6	10 47	31
10	Tuesday	7 0	28	5 40	11 22	28
11	Wedn'sd'y	1	27	6 21	11 58	26
12	Thursday	3	26	7 19	M	23
13	Friday	5	25	8 24	0 36	30
14	Saturday	5	23	9 36	1 19	18
15	Sunday	7	22	10 50	2 8	15
16	Monday	8	21	M	2 57	13
17	Tuesday	9	20	0 8	4 2	11
18	Wedn'sd'y	11	19	1 25	5 16	8
19	Thursday	12	18	2 45	6 31	6
20	Friday	13	17	4 6	7 39	4
21	Saturday	15	16	5 32	8 33	1
22	Sunday	16	15	7 2	9 21	8 59
23	Monday	18	15	8 29	10 9	57
24	Tuesday	20	14	9 50	10 54	54
25	Wedn'sd'y	21	13	10 56	11 41	52
26	Thursday	22	12	11 44	A 29	50
27	Friday	23	12	A 21	1 15	49
28	Saturday	24	11	0 46	2 3	47
29	Sunday	26	11	1 4	2 53	45
30	Monday	7 27	4 10	1 21	3 49	8 43

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. D. SHIRREFF,
Auctioneer, Commission Merchant,
BROKER
AND GENERAL AGENT,
CHATHAM, - NEW BRUNSWICK.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.
Aug. 3, 1874.—4m

CARVELL BROTHERS,
AUCTIONEERS,
Commission Merchants,
AND
GENERAL AGENTS.
BANK BUILDING, QUEEN STREET,
Charlottetown, P. E. Island

JAMES BRENAN,
House, Sign, and Carriage Painter,
Pape Hanger & Glazier
SOURIS WEST.
Orders will receive prompt attention.
July 7, 1873. 1y

H. R. MUHLICS'
Kitchen & Galley,
Furnishing Depot.
ALSO, DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
Ship Work.
SCUPPERS and Water Closet, Pipes, Lead, Figures, Deep-sea and Hand-Leads, Lead Cisterns made, and Water Closets fitted up at the shortest notice.
CREIGHTON STREET,
OPPOSITE UNION HOUSE.
PICTOU, N. S.
Ch'town, June 1, 1874.—1y

VULCAN FOUNDRY
GEORGETOWN.
STOVES, wholesale and retail. WINDLASS and MACHINERY CASTINGS in general always on hand, or supplied at the shortest notice.
Cash Paid
FOR ALL KINDS of OLD & SCRAP IRON.
J. A. RUTHERFORD & Co,
June 2, 1873.—1y Georgetown

St. Lawrence Marine Insurance Co. of P. E. Island.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
ARCHIBALD KENNEDY, Esq., *President.*
JOHN F. ROBERTSON, Esq.
ARTEMAS LORD, Esq.
RALPH B. PEAKE, Esq.
P. W. HYNDMAN, Esq.
THOMAS MORRIS, Esq.
W. D. STEWART, Esq.
Risks taken daily at their office, Exchange Building.
FREDERICK W. HYNDMAN,
Ch'town, March 16, 1874.—1y *Secretary*

COAL!
Victoria Mines, Sydney.
THE above Mines are delivering a superior article this season, quite free from slate, from a depth of 135 feet below any provious year. We can recommend this COAL to consumers and dealers, and feel confident that it will give satisfaction.
The Company are enabled to deliver largely in excess of previous years. Vessels will have no delay in getting their cargo.
Prices $3 for Round, $1 for Slack.
Terms, sixty days or 2½ per cent discount for Cash.
HYNDMAN BROS.
Agents for P. E. I.
Ch'town, June 8, 1874.—ar pa 3mo

BUSINESS CARDS.

WILLIAM JAMES HENEY,
AUCTIONEER, GENERAL BROKER,
AND COMMISSION AGENT,
DEALER IN CHOICE
FAMILY GROCERIES, TOBACCO & FANCY GOODS,
PRINCE ST., COR. OF DORCHESTER,
Charlottetown - - - P. E. Island

WILLIAM DODD,
Commission Merchant and
AUCTIONEER
QUEEN SQUARE,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND

F. M. CAMPBELL.
General Merchant
COMMISSION AGENT,
AUCTIONEER & BROKER
TRINITY CORNER, GEORGETOWN, P. E. I.
AGENT FOR THE
Standard Life Insurance Co.
Sept. 1, 1873. 1y

JOSEPH CREAMER,
Physician & Surgeon,
CITY HOTEL,
CHARLOTTETOWN,
Patients attended to at all hours; and consultations given to poor gratuitously on MONDAYS, from 1 to 4, p. m.
April 20, 1874.—tf.

BANGOR HOUSE,
PLEASANTLY SITUATED ON
North Side King's Square,
St. John, - - - New Brunswick,
J. H. RUSSEL, PROPRIETOR.

HERMANS & SON.
Bell-Hangers, Gun and Tin-smiths,
QUEEN STREET,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S DRUG STORE,
BEG to return their thanks to the general public for the liberal patronage extended to them since their commencement in business, and ask for a continuance of the same. They keep constantly on hand:—
A NEAT ASSORTMENT OF
TINWARE, KITCHEN UTENSILS
&c. &c. &c.
All orders in the above business will be punctually attended to.
Having lately made large purchases in the Cheapest Markets, intended for House Builders, such as
Gas Fitting, Water Closets, Bell Fitting, &c., &c.,
We are prepared to sell them at Rates as Low as can be had in the city, and will fit them up in a good workmanlike style.
To a generous public we would say, that all orders in this branch of our business will be attended to with dispatch.
A lot of First-class WATER COOLERS on hand. Sayer's Crystal Blue sold cheaper than ever. [Nov. 11, 1871.]

Commercial College.
WELSH & OWEN'S BUILDING,
Queen Street, Charlottetown.
EATON, FRAZEE & BEAGH, PROPRIETORS.
DESIGNED TO
Educate Young Men for Business
BOOK-KEEPING in all its branches, both by SINGLE and DOUBLE ENTRY and Collateral subjects, thorougly taught and practically applied by means of a
Complete Course of Actual Business,
engaged in by all the students. Particular attention given to
BANKING ARITHMETIC,
BUSINESS CORRESPONDENCE,
SPELLING, &c.
Having obtained the necessary instruments,
TELEGRAPHY will be Taught
hereafter, in addition to the other branches.
Eaton & Frazee's ARITHMETIC (revised edition), Eaton & Frazee's BOOKKEEPING and Blanks to accompany same, constantly on hand. A liberal discount to the trade.
Business men and others interested are cordially invited to call and examine our system.
HOURS—9½ a. m. to 12 p. m., from 2 to 4, and 7½ to 9½ p. m., until the opening of the Evening Class, October 1st.
Circulars containing full particulars will be sent free to any address, on application to
T. B. REAGH, Principal.
Ch'town, Jan. 5, 1874.—tf

100 AGENTS WANTED—Male and Female, for the "Transmission of Life," and the "Physical Life of Woman," both by Dr. Napheys. Agent's profits, $150 to $250 a month. Testimonials from most eminent Divines, Physicians and Editors in America. Immense sales everywhere.
Send for Terms and Circulars to C. W MITCHELL, St. John, N. B
Jan. 12, 1873.

POETRY.

THE DOOMED MAN.

It is the good ship Hilderbrand
That sails the stormy sea—
But your course doth stand away from land,
No danger can there be.

Though the tempest blow and the wild waves flow,
The ship is stout and strong,
And safely to the port will go,
Let the voyage be short or long.

"Come, tell a story of the seas"—
A comrade asked the master,
"With this gallant breeze, you may rest at ease,
The sea-mew flies not faster."

"Then fill the glasses all around,"
The well-pleased Master cries,
"And I'll tell what is found in a ship that is bound
To no port till the last man dies.

"There floats a ship in the northern clime
That has drifted a hundred years
For a fearful crime, till the end of time,
A fated man it bears."

"Upon the deck, and on the mast,
The ever falling spray
Is borne by the blast, and freezes fast
Till the ship is an iceberg gray

"And in the cabin, pale and wan,
Between two spectres grim,
Sits a fated man, while they strive who can
Gain the troubled soul of him.

"And one plays for the fiend of hell,
And one redeems from sin,
And the dice they tell as they fall from the shell;
But neither yet shall win.

"And ever there the dice is cast,
For the fated man to see;
Until the last of earth is past
He sits in agony.

"Long years ago I once did sail
Far into the frozen North,
And I heard a hail like a dying wall,
From the drifting ship sound forth:

"Upon the deck, and on the mast,
The ever falling spray
Was borne by the blast and frozen fast;
Like the Iceberg huge she lay:

"Oh tell me does the end draw near?
And when will time be done?
There many a year he has watched in fear
While his soul is lost and won."

—*From Northern Ballads.*

LITERATURE.

KATHARINE.

A TALE OF WOMAN'S TRIALS.

CHAPTER VII.—*Continued.*

In half an hour from the time the lawyer had left the court, M'Evoy's trial was called on, and the counsel for the Crown, having in vain directed the crier to call him, was obliged to proceed. The first witness called was the man upon whom the pocket-book had been found, and who had turned King's evidence.

He positively swore to having been with M'Evoy upon the night of the robbery—to having kept watch at the bottom of the stairs leading to the room where the girls, from whom the money was taken, slept—to counting the notes, and assisting to change them—and finally, to receiving the pocket-book with his share of the plunder.

This was decisive; and the counsel having finished his examination and dismissed the witness, rubbed his hands, and bowed comfortably to the jurymen. The next witness was the landlady of the house where Mr. Grove had lodged, and in which the robbery had been committed.

She deposed to the fact of the Groves lodging in her rooms—of the visit of all the family but the sick daughter and her cousin to the theatre upon the night in question —to her going to bed, and being called up by her servant, who told her that Miss Grove was dying, and the house had been robbed—of her running immediately to the invalid's room, and finding it occupied by the doctor and all the Groves, who had just arrived, and her vainly trying to learn something of the robbery from those who were distractedly watching the bed of death.

'You learned nothing then, of course?' said the counsel, 'but the next day, when poor Miss Grove was dead, what happened then?'

'I questioned Miss Nugent, who had been nursing her cousin all along, and who was likewise in the room while the robbery was committed, who she supposed had done it, for I was afraid you see, that me or mine might be suspected, and my house get a bad name, and so I asked her, plain and straightforward, if it was anybody as she'd seen before? and she said no, but——'

'Stop! my good lady. You must not tell me what she said, but what came to your own knowledge. In consequence of what you heard, did you make any search?'

'Yes, I routed all over the house, 'specially in the back parlor.'

'In the back parlor? and why there particularly?'

'Because I'd let it but a few days before, and the man was missing directly after the robbery. I saw him just as I went to bed at twelve o'clock, and he said he was going to bed too, as he was tired; and when I went to call him, after the alarm was given, he was off, and my husband's watch, as he'd hung in the front parlor, was off too.'

'But did you know that your lodger was going; had he not given notice?'

'Yes, I knew he was to leave next day, because he only took the room for a week, and paid me every farthing that night before I went to bed, besides a trifle for his breakfast next morning; but of course I never thought of him going off in that promiscus fashion.'

'There was a staircase going up to Miss Grove's chabmer, from an old lumber room next to the back parlor, was there not?'

'Yes.'

'Had your lodger access to it? I mean, could he go in and out of that lumber room when he pleased.'

'Yes, there was no lock on the door.'

'And the door at the foot of the staircase, was that locked?'

'Mostly; but on Thursday, as the robbery was on the Friday, the man asked me for the key, to set a mouse-trap on the stairs, as he said he couldn't rest for the vermin.'

'And you gave it, of course. When did he return it?'

'He never gave it back to me; I found it in the door.'

'And the trap?' asked the counsel, laughing 'did you find that too?'

'No.'

'Only plenty of chaff, eh, Mrs. Boyle? Well, well, we're all apt to be caught napping sometimes! Then after Friday night, at twelve o'clock, when he said he was going to bed, you never saw your lodger?'

'No, sir, never.'

'Well, see if you see him now. Look at the prisoner, and tell me if he is not the man.'

Mrs. Boyle turned hastily, and looked earnestly at the prisoner, who confronted her eye boldly, never flinching, while she scanned him from head to foot.

'Well, Mrs. Boyle, is the prisoner the man who took your back parlor?'

'I can't justly say so. I shouldn't like to swear, because my lodger's hair was red, and besides he'd had a tooth out, and consequently his face was tied up; but I think it's him.'

'Will you swear it is?' asked the Judge.

'No, sir—my lord, I shouldn't like to do that, because of the tooth and the hair, but I feel almost certain as it's him.'

'Very well, you may go down,' said the barrister, waiting a moment to see if the Judge—who in those days when prisoners were not allowed counsel, acted as such for them—wished to ask the witness any further question, and then glancing at his brief, 'Katharine Nugent!—call Katharine Nugent!'

As this name echoed through the court, the prisoner might have been seen to turn pale, the turnkey Hoskins to become nervous and fidgety, and Mr. Grove, who was sitting below on the attorney's bench, restless and excited. None of all those so nearly interested in the approaching evidence looked perfectly unconcerned but Mr. Ashley. As the witness' name was called, he gave one rapid glance to the dock to see that M'Evoy and Hoskins were rightly placed, and then began to study a brief which he had brought for the purpose. No one who had seen him, to all appearance thus engrossed, could have imagined that he was listening with straining senses and nerves, to every sound and word.

'Call Katharine Nugent into court,' repeated the counsel.

And Katharine came.

Not a person throughout that crowded area but gazed with admiration and pity at this new occupant of the box, and as Kate raised her eyes to look upon the Judge, they quickly sunk again, under the eloquent glances which met them.'

She was very plainly dressed, and her large close bonnet, with the veil, which, thrown back over the brim, hung heavily upon each side of her face, screened the rapid changes of color from observation. The prosecuting counsel was surprised and annoyed by Kate's appearance, for he felt that, while much—everything, in short—depended upon her evidence, it would not do to bully her—a method of proceeding to which the bar of these days was more prone than at present. He looked round for the attorney and ordered him to be called, but in vain. Poor Mr. Jackson was at that very moment waiting impatiently in a little coffee shop near Horsemonger Lane Gaol, to be conducted to his new client.

All this, of course, Mr. Beauchamp did not know; and therefore, after an angry delay of a minute or two, during which he feigned to be occupied with his brief, he went on.

The short interval had been employed in administering the oath to Katharine, and as she listened to the solemn words of adjuration so hastily rattled over by the crier—

'The evidence you shall give to the court and jury sworn between our Sovereign Lord the King, and the prisoner at the bar, shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help your God!' and held the sacred book within her trembling hand, the first misgiving of the righteousness of her promise—the first agonized pang of terror lest she should be led on to break it, came over her. She literally shivered with fear.

'Your name is Nugent—Katharine Nugent?' asked the counsel.

'It is.'

'You are the niece of the prosecutor, I think, and were with his daughter Mary upon the night of her death; she died in London, I believe?'

'Yes.'

'She died in Poland Street, at the house of Mrs. Boyle, upon the 15th of April, the night upon which you were robbed?

'Yes.'

'Ah! she had been ill a long time, I have understood, and you were her only nurse, were you not?'

'Generally.'

'That was rather hard upon; you did not enjoy your London visit much, I should fear, nor see many of the sights?'

The frivolity of these speeches annoyed Kate, and she replied rather angrily —

'I came to London to attend upon my cousin, and I had no wish to go out.'

'Very amiable indeed!' said Mr. Beauchamp, who rejoiced to see that he had thrown her off her guard; 'but others were not so self-denying; I believe that her father, mother, and sister, were at the theatre the very night she died, were they not?'

'I have heard so'

'Poor girl! then no one was with her but you, all that night, from the time her family went until they returned?'

'No.'

'Were you not alarmed at being left alone with her in such a dangerous state,—of course you would not dare to sleep?'

'I slept when she did' answered Kate, wondering, as all the court did, too, what could induce the counsel to ask such idle questions.

'I am surprised at that; watchers seldom trust themselves to sleep, for they rarely awake collected; they are confused for a few minutes, not quite knowing what is going on about them,—at least, so I have heard.'

Katharine bowed; what could she answer to such frivolous remarks? She was growing impatient, and betrayed it in her pettish reply to the next question.

'But perhaps you, who are so patient a nurse, excel in this, as in all other good qualities—you do not awake half unconcious and bewildered?'

'No; I believe that I am as much in my senses when I first awake, as at any other time.'

'Indeed! that is is remarkable. Then supposing your cousin had suddenly awaked and wanted you, of course you would have recognised your uncle or aunt, or any one whom she might have employed to arouse you?'

'Certainly,' replied Kate innocently, not seeing the drift of the lawyer, who was thus protecting himself from the possibility of her defence being that she had been awakened from sleep and was too bewildered to recognize the robber.

'Very well. Then now, Miss Nugent, have the goodness to describe to me, as well as you can remember, the circumstances of that night. At about what time did you retire to rest?'

'About eleven o'clock.'

'How do you remember the hour?'

'By having given my cousin her sleeping draught at ten. She was very restless for some time after, and when she became quiet, and fell asleep, I watched her until I slept too; the last time I remember seeing the watch, it was less than a quarter to eleven.'

'How long do you suppose you slept?'

'Perhaps two hours.'

'And what awoke you?'

'A noise in the room'

'What was it?'

'The struggle between my cousin and some person who appeared to have entered through an unused door.'

'Did you know the person?'

'No!'

This reply, firmly but gently spoken, evidently astonished the counsel.

'No? Upon your oath, Miss Nugent, do you mean to say that the man who broke into your room, and struggled with your dying cousin, was not known to you?'

'I do mean to say so.'

'That you had never seen him before?'

'Never.'

'Oh, nonsense! You don't understand my question, or forget that you are upon oath. I am confidently assured that you did know the man. Pray remember that you are sworn!'

'I do. I understand your question perfectly, and I do not forget that I am sworn to speak the truth, and therefore I repeat again I never saw the man before, nor did I know him!'

The calm, deliberate manner in which Kate spoke, impressed every one with the conviction that she was telling the truth, and the counsel having already elicited the fact that she always awoke from sleep perfectly collected, had deprived himself of the power of now asserting, or estimating, that in the first moments of awaking, she was too bewildered to recognize even a friend. His manoeuvring had turned against himself.

To be continued.

A SUBJECT FOR SEARCHING ENQUIRY.

[From the Toronto Mail.]

Reference has more than once been made in our Ottawa despatches to a matter which cannot fail to be made the subject of a Parliamentary enquiry. The Government, it would seem, have lately become possessed of some land in or near Montreal under circumstances which give rise to grave suspicions. Letters received from that city inform us that the transaction is regarded among well-informed people there in a way which reflets discreditably on all the parties concerned in it. It is looked upon as somewhat extraordinary that the Government should require this land for public purposes just at the moment when it had fallen into the hands of some of its most ardent supporters, and when, whether by collusion or not we shall not venture to say, its value was represented by what many persons hold to be purely fictitious figures. An article which appeared yesterday in the Ministerial organ, published in Toronto, gives point to the deprecatory remarks which are current in Montreal, although that paper seeks to throw over the transaction the shield of a speculative mania, which it unmeasuredly denounces. Says our Toronto contemporary: "No double land is valuable even in the environs of such a city (Montreal), but when we read of half of a property bought a few weeks ago for $240,000, being sold the other day by auction for $498,693, we begin to fear the result of such things. When land is sold for 35 cents the square foot, or upwards of $13,000 the acre, in the outskirts, wise men will think twice before investing." We have here a reference to the particular piece of land out of which, it is charged, prominent Montreal supporters of the Government made a great deal of money by collusion with members of the Government, with whom they have close business relations, or are intimately connected by other ties. We believe there is no doubt that the two men who closed the bargain with the Government were M. Jette, one of the members for Montreal and a warm personal friend of M Fournier, Minister of Inland Revenue, and M. Laflamme, the business partner of Lucius Seth Huntington, President of the Council. The Toronto organ admits that the land was bought by Jette and Co. only 'a few weeks ago' for $240,000 and that the half of it reported to have been sold to private parties realized $498,694. These sales may have been *bona fide*; but then again they may not; and it is hinted they were not. It is not denied that whatever portion of the land the Government have been induced by the representations of Messrs. Jette and Laflamme to take for public purposes has been purchased at the extraordinary high figure which is represented by the alleged private sales. This is certainly a most suspicious circumstance, and apart from any other fact whatever must redound to the discredit of the Ministry. Had they required a site for a public building, or a piece of land for another public building, or a piece of land for other public purposes, they ought to have exercised foresight enough to have avoided paying to-day more than four times the amount they could have obtained the same for "a few weeks" before. But we fear the transaction is of a worse nature than this; it bears, *prima facia,* all the appearance of a very disgraceful job, in which not only the public treasury has suffered, but the honour of several of our public men is seriously compromised. We have no desire to press unduly circumstances which when put to the test of sworn evidence may be largely capable of explanation; but we have no hesitation in saying that the Government have made a sorry bargain, to the evident pecuniary advantage of M. Jette and his friends; and we are equally free to declare that the whole matter is of a nature imperatively calls for a searching investigation by special committee of the House of Commons. Mr. Mackenzie's expressed ambition is to "elevate the standard of public morality" and to "conduct public affairs upon principles which honest men can approve, and by practices which will bear the light of day." We desire that this suspicious transaction should be judged by the Premier's 'standard.' We are strongly impressed with the belief that neither private nor public 'morality' lies at the bottom of it; that it has been conducted upon principles which no honest man can approve, and is the consequence of practices which will not bear the light of day. Let us have the thing probed to the bottom Nothing short of the most searching enquiry will not satisfy the public.

THE SHAH'S DIARY IN ENGLAND.

The London *Academy* of Oct. 3, publishes a letter from Teheran, dated Aug 10, giving some account of the Shah's diary in England. It was published, the writer says, a short time ago, and contains 208 quarto pages of bad print. At times the book has the air of being a true diary – jottings, that is, not meant for publication: at others it becomes, however evident that he wrote the thing simply for the sake of having it published. The style is throughout of the very poorest description: to a Persian the book is on that account utterly unreadable. A Persian, indeed, might think the book was written by a foreigner with but a scanty knowledge of the language, and this is partly true, for the Shah hardly knows the Persian language, having up to his eighteenth year spoken nothing but Turkish. The Shah's descriptions of some of the wonders he saw are very amusing. When there is anything which he failed fully to comprehend, he says, 'It was wonderful,' or "We cannot write an explanation." Trivial occurrances he dilates upon with a quite remarkable eloquence, important events he finishes off with a few words. Regarding beautiful and high-born ladies, Emperors, Kings and Queens, he says very little; but on negresses, Japanese jugglers, *cafes chantants* and kindred subjects he is quite communicative. The book is full of absurdities and blunders which he might easily have avoided by calling to his assistance any one of his interpreters It is, however, perhaps better that he did not do so, for he might thus have spoiled for us a highly delightful treat. After taking farewell of the King of the Belgians, the Shah embarks with "Loranson Sahib" (Sir Henry Rawlinson) on board the Vigilant, Captain McClintock, "known through his several voyages to the North-pole Islands." He admires the Vigilant, more especially the good things to eat in the state cabin, there were "peaches, white grapes, small very sweet melons, the grapes were from hothouses, and very dear, one bunch of them cost two francs." He arrived at Dover, where the Duke of Edinburg, Prince Arthur, and others came to meet him The Duke of Edinburgh is a "very good-looking young man, with small beard and blue eyes" – in parenthesis he adds that he is very tall. "Prince Arthur is not so tall has a thinner face, and is smaller made than his brother." On the road from Dover to London, noticing the fine fields of Kent, his Majesty says, "It it not necessary to write about England's agriculture, it is known all over the world." They pass "Shelshurst" (this like most other European names, in Roman character;) a wheel of a carriage catches fire, and we were nearly all burnt." The crowd at Charing-cross was endless and calls forth the following:—

"London has some very handsome women; on the countenances of both women and men are depicted nobility, greatness, dignity and strength; it is evident that England is a great nation; the Almighty has to them especially given power and ability, sense, understanding and education; no wonder they have conquered a country like India, and possess considerable colonies in America and in other parts of the world. Then he admires the English army, especially the cavalry, but deplores the small number of the latter. Next day he went to see her Majesty at Windsor Castle – he again sits on a chair, and the Lord Chamberland having brought the order of the Jarretiette,' it was given to him by her Majesty's 'own hands.' He in return gave the Persian order of the Lion and Sun, with his portrait mounted in diamonds.' He sees Prince Leopold 'very young and good looking' attired in Scotch costume, this he explains as 'a costume in which the knees are bare.' 'One daughter of the Queen, sixteen years of age, is always in the house and not yet married.'

His Majesty has tried to enlighten his countrymen on the subject of English party politics:

He went to see Lord Russell, 'who, although so old, has still a strong intellect, and belongs to the Vigh (Whig) party.' For the enlightment of his Persian readers he goes on: 'It is necessary that it should be explained what Whig is. All the Ministers of the English Government are divided into two parts. The party which is now in office is that of the Whigs; at their head are Lord Gladstone as Prime Minister, and Lord Granville as Minister for Foreign Affairs, and other ministers. The other party, which thinks contrary to the former, is called Tory; at its head are Disraeli and Lord Derby, and others. Whenever the former party gets removed from office, all the ministers and others are replaced by others of the second party.'

AGRICULTURE.

The Californian sheep are treated with a bath of sulphur and lime dissolved in water as a cure for the scab.

Dr. E. Lewis Sturtevant of South Farmingham, Mass., says he has ascertained, from actual trial in wintering 130 fowls, that it takes one quart of grain per day for every ten fowls, between Nov. 1 and April 30.

Proffessor Buckman says "there is not a particle of doubt that for mildew, whether in grapes, hops or cucumbers, sulphur is the best remedy." He recommends dusting the plants. Solution of one ounce of sulphur along with lime in two gallons of water killed the plant to which he applied it. If the solution is used it should be greatly weakened.

It is an amusing instance of folly to see persons carefully cultivating a very small circle of ground around a tree, supposing that the tree derives any benefit therefrom. The roots of a tree are known to extend at least a distance from the stem equal to the height of a tree. The circle that should be cultivated around an apple tree 15 feet high, should therefore be 30 feet in diameter. The cultivation of a circle three feet in diameter might disturb the borer or other insect pests, but has no influence upon the roots whatever.

KINDNESS DOES IT.—An experienced horse trainer in California thus writes us:—

In reply to your letter, I would say that the education of my colts has in a great measure been accomplished by kind treatment. The horse is so constituted that by proper management and kind treatment his confidence and affection may be acquired to such a degree that his will becomes completely absorbed in that of his friend and trainer. I will say further, that the horse naturally possesses a far greater degree of intelligence than he has been given credit for.

HARNESS-CHAFING.— Harness that is much used generally becomes rough on the inside surface, particularly at the edges, with a collection of moisture, perspiration, dust and dandruff, which, if not removed, may very soon roughen up and wear off the hair and chafe the skin, making it very sore. Although it may not have the appearance of a fresh gall, it is very painful, and may be found to be composed of a number of small watery pimpels. Great care should be taken in currying, not to come across these sores.

Prevention of cruelty being our motto, we should suggest that the harness be kept soft and free from this accumulating of dirt, by scraping and washing often, and by shifting the harness that it may not come in contact with these tender spots.—*Exchange.*

TO OIL HARNESS.- Fill a large sized boiler or sugar kettle with water, say within two or three inches of the top. The water must be hot, just so that it will not scald the leather, in an operation similar to dipping candles. The oil or composition is put into the water, which of course will remain on the top; you then double up the lines, leaving a short strip to hold by while you dip them into the vessel and out again; all the other parts to be served in like manner. Now it will be seen that the leather passes through the grease before it comes in contact with the water, which has no other effect than warming the leather just sufficient to absorb the grease or oil.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hint to storekeepers—To make money—Advertise.

Fred. Grant was married in Chicago last week to Miss Honore.

Germany Proposes the adoption of an International Maritime Code.

Captain Mayne Reid the well-known novelist, is dangerousy ill.

Steerage passage fares from New York to European ports have been increased to $20.

The Kingston, Ontario Board of Trade, condemns the proposed reciprocity treaty.

The Council General of Nice has passed a resolution expressing the profundest attachment to France.

A special to the *Times* says that a famine prevails in the Russian provinces of Khorson and Bessarbid.

The Argentine States are still in a state of civic comotion. Some of the Navy vessels have gone over to the Insurgents.

An officiating clergyman in Ohio lately performed the marriage ceremony in ryhme without apparent reason.

Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina will contribute 720,009 bushels of peanuts to the world's happiness this year.

The German Minister at Lisbon was robbed by brigands in Spain' of $100, his watch and valuables while en route for home.

George Brown has received a challenge, by postal card from 'Long Steve," a Californian to row at San Francisco for $5,000 a side.

Mr. Quinton, warden of the Penitentiary at St John, N. B. has been superanuated He will be succeeded by Mr. Ketchum, of same city.

The twin or double hull steamship *Castalia*, built to overcome the rough sea of the English Channel, has been tested, and neither rolls nor pitches.

The Turks in Montenegro continue their outrages on Christians. They have killed eight Montenegrines and some Saxon residents near Podgoriza, and burned a village.

It is expected that the trial of Von Arnim will begin early in December. Bismarck will be principal witness for the prosecution. The taking of testimony of Prince Hohenlohe at Paris, and Prince Bismarck only remains to complete preliminary enquiry.

'WHO'LL GET HER?" or, "A Rare Bird at Large" is the subject of a capital cartoon in *Grip*. The bird has a face like Blake's wears glasses, and has in her bill the Aurora speech. Mr. W. H. Howland is hard by trying to put salt on the bird's tail; Mr McKenzie, at a greater distance, is wistfully trying to do the same, and so as representative Tory, while a cage is seen that of Mr Brown, from which the bird has flown. The idea is quite poetical, and well executed. *St. John Telegraph.*

MASTODON BONES IN MICHIGAN.—The Adrian [Mich.] *Times* say that on Tuesday, 29th ult., as Oramon Tuttle was engaged in digging a ditch on his farm at Seneca, about twelve miles south of Adrian, he discovered an immense bone, probably that of a mastodon. Further search revealed sundry other bones and pieces of bones, whe whole forming quite a collection of interesting relics Mr. Tuttle took to Adrian a tooth about four inches square, and weighed one and one-half pounds. This tooth is broken off at the base, but the enamel on the upper part is perfect. Mr. Tuttle also showed three pieces—about nine feet in all—of a rib, of which perhaps a foot or two has not yet been found He found, also, a horn or tusk which is broken off at both ends. This is eight feet seven inches long, and three feet from the butt end, measures twenty-two-and-one-half inches in circumference.

NOT SATISFIED YET.—It appears that the statesmen and military leaders of Germany are not yet satisfied with the military de- development of their country. A bill is to be introduced into the German Parliament to render every able-bodied man in Germany not already included in the line, reserve or landwehr, liable for military service. The men intended to be brought under the operation of this measure are, however to be called upon for service in a case of emergency, and then only for garrison and other light duties. Should this bill become law Germany who is formidable already will be fairly armed to the teeth. It is sad to think that such a precaution is held to be necessary. The prospect in Europe is truly a menacing one whether there be peace or war. An armed nation whether necessitated to fight or not, is a terrible costly production

THE PHYSIQUE OF THE ROYALTY OF EUROPE.—By all the laws of the phsiologists, the Royal caste, which intermarries much, which is bred unavoidably in luxury, and which is at least as dissolute as any artistocratic group, ought to be losing its physical vitality but it is not losing it at all. The sovereigns, actual or potential, of Europe, would make a formidable squadron of dragoons. The Emperor of Germany is perhaps the finest man, physically, who has reigned since Charlemagne. Any colonel in the guards would accept his son as a most hopeful recruit. His nephew, the Red Prince, is as formidable a hussar as ever rode The Emperor of Austria is as stately of presence as an ideal king. The eldest Wittlebach is a wild rider, who delights in furious midnight galloping. The Prince of Wales, whose pedigree stretches if not to Odin, far past Egbert, rides as straight to hounds as a professional whip. The King of Italy, the coronet of whose ancestors was closed before Charlemagne died, is a successful chamois hunter, a good cavalry officer, and a man for whom danger has an actual charm. His eldest son is as strong as himself and his younger son, Amadeo, a man of reckless personal gallantry. The eldest Romanoff is almost gigantic and endures uncomplainingly fatagues which try the constitutions of his aides-de-camp. The Bourbons seem more worn but one of them, the Duc d' Aumale, is the very type of the cultivated but over-stearn General; Don Carlos is six feet one; another, Don Carlos's soldier brother, is a Murat; a third, the Comte d'Eu, is believed in Brazil to be a General of unusual capacity; and a fourth served with distinction throughout the Franco-German war.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

DROP CAKES.—Put six well beaten eggs into a point of thick cream, add a little salt, and make it into a thick batter with flour. Bake in small cups fifteen or twenty minutes.

ROAST LEGG OF LAMB.—Let the fire be moderate, and roast the joint slowly, basting it frequently till done, when it should be sprinkled with salt, and the gravy freed from all fat before serving.

TO REMOVE MILDEW.—Soak the parts of the cloth that are mildewed in two parts of chloride of lime to four parts of water, for about two hours, or till the mildew disappears; then thoroughly rinse it in clear water.

MINT SAUCE.—Chop as finely as possible a quantity of mint leaves previously washed. Add to them sufficient white vinegar and water in equal parts to float them, and a small quantity of powdered sugar. Let the sauce stand an hour before serving.

RHEUBARB JAM. Four pounds of rhubarb three pounds of lump sugar, and the juice of two lemons, two ounces sweet almonds, and chop them finely; cut the lemon-peel very thin. Boil all together for three hours after it has come to boiling point; stir frequently.

SOUP.—Cut some new carrots and some new turnips in the shape of peas, put them in separate saucepans with enough stock to cover them, and a pinch of sugar. Keep them on the fire til the stock has all boiled away, but mind they do not catch or burn. Cook some peas and asparagus points in the same way. You should have equal quantities of these vegetables. Cut out of lettuce and serrel leaves pieces the size of a sixpence, and let them have one boil in some stock. Put all the vegetables so prepared in the soup tureen, add a few sprigs of chervil, pour over them some well flavored consomme and serve.