

THE HERALD

VOL. XXV.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1874.

NO. 52.

CLOSING AND ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

AT THE
POST OFFICE, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND,
AFTER MONDAY, 11th MAY.

MAILS.	CLOSE.	DUE.
New Scotia.	Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 9 p. m.	Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 6 p. m.
Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and United States.	Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 9 p. m.	Monday, Wednesday, 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, 2-30 p. m. commencing Sunday 17th May.
Great Britain via Quebec.	Monday, 9 p. m.	Friday, 10-30 p. m.
Great Britain via United States.	Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 9 p. m.	Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 10-30 p. m.
Summerside and Intermediate offices.	Daily, Sunday excepted, 9 p. m.	Daily, Sunday excepted, 2 p. m.
Western - Tignish, Alberton, St. Peter's, Souris, Summerside, Murray Harbor, Belfast, &c.	Monday, Thursday, 9 p. m.	Wednesday, Saturday, 7 p. m.
Bellevue - Tryon, Crapaud, &c.	Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 9 p. m.	Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 2-30 p. m.
Fredericton - Covehead, &c.	Monday, Thursday, 8 a. m.	Tuesday, Friday, 9 a. m.
Fredericton - Johnstone's River, &c.	Monday, Thursday, 9 p. m.	Wednesday, Saturday, 7 p. 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.

ALMANAC FOR DECEMBER, 1874.

MOON'S CHARGES.
New Moon, 8th Day, 7h. 54m., p. m., N. W., below horizon.
First Quar., 16th Day, 12h. 12m., a. m., N. E., below horizon.
Full Moon, 24th Day, 2h. 44m., a. m., S. W., below horizon.
Last Quar., 30th Day, 10h. 23m., a. m., W.

D.	W.	SUN	MOON	HIGH	DAY'S
WEEK	RISE	SET	RISE	WATER	LENTH
1 Tuesday	7 28	1 1	1 56	4 49	8 42
2 Wednesday	8 10	1 50	2 53	5 27	8 30
3 Thursday	9 0	2 25	4 58	6 08	8 12
4 Friday	9 52	3 6	7 45	6 45	7 57
5 Saturday	10 46	3 43	10 38	7 20	7 45
6 Sunday	11 41	4 18	13 32	7 42	7 35
7 Monday	12 37	4 49	16 28	8 10	7 26
8 Tuesday	1 34	5 16	19 26	8 33	7 18
9 Wednesday	2 32	5 40	22 26	9 0	7 11
10 Thursday	3 30	6 0	25 28	9 22	7 5
11 Friday	4 28	6 17	28 32	9 44	6 50
12 Saturday	5 26	6 31	31 38	10 6	6 42
13 Sunday	6 24	6 42	34 45	10 18	6 35
14 Monday	7 22	6 50	37 53	10 29	6 28
15 Tuesday	8 20	6 55	41 0	10 40	6 22
16 Wednesday	9 18	7 0	44 8	10 50	6 16
17 Thursday	10 16	7 0	47 16	11 0	6 10
18 Friday	11 14	7 0	50 24	11 10	6 5
19 Saturday	12 12	7 0	53 32	11 20	5 50
20 Sunday	1 10	7 0	56 40	11 30	5 45
21 Monday	2 8	7 0	59 48	11 40	5 40
22 Tuesday	3 6	7 0	62 56	11 50	5 35
23 Wednesday	4 4	7 0	66 4	12 0	5 30
24 Thursday	5 2	7 0	69 32	12 10	5 25
25 Friday	6 0	7 0	72 20	12 20	5 20
26 Saturday	6 58	7 0	75 8	12 30	5 15
27 Sunday	7 56	7 0	78 16	12 40	5 10
28 Monday	8 54	7 0	81 4	12 50	5 5
29 Tuesday	9 52	7 0	84 32	1 0	5 0
30 Wednesday	10 50	7 0	87 20	1 10	5 0
31 Thursday	11 48	7 0	90 8	1 20	5 0

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 BRENNAN,
House, Sign, and Carriage Painter,
Paper Hanger & Glazier,
SOURIS WEST.

H. R. MUHLIG'S
Kitchen & Galley,
Furnishing Depot.
ALSO, DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
Ship Work,
SCUPPERS and Water Closets, Pipes,
Lead, Figures, Deep-sea and Hand-
Leads, Lead Castings made to order.
Water
Closets fitted up at the shortest notice.

GREIGHTON STREET,
OPPOSITE UNION HOUSE,
PICTOU, N. S.
Ch'town, June 1, 1874-ly

VULCAN FOUNDRY,
GEORGETOWN.
STOVES, wholesale and retail. GENERAL
MACHINE CASTINGS in brass, iron,
steel, or lead, or supplied at the shortest notice.
FOR ALL KINDS OF OLD & SCRAP IRON.
Cash Paid
J. A. RUTHERFORD & Co.,
June 2, 1874-ly

HERMANS & SON.
Bell-Hangers, Gun and Tin-Smiths,
QUEEN STREET,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S DRUG STORE,
B 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.

Orders in the above business will be
promptly 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
if orders in this branch of our business will
be attended to with dispatch, we will
send a lot of First-class WATER COULERS
and a lot of Superior Crystal Blue
and Lead-pipe, at ever. [Nov. 11, 1874.]

POETRY.

A PRICELESS GIFT.

[Written for the Examiner.]

When man from Paradise was sent,
His primal home;
And on the blasted world beneath
Condemned to roam;
A priceless gift to him was given,
To his sad soul by sorrow riven,
A guide to point the path to heaven,
O'er life's wild foam—
A coal from ceaseless altar fires
In heaven above;
Was hidden in his secret heart:
The sacred dove,
With wings of mercy fanned the flame;
All nature kindled where it came,
And angels whispering, breathed its name,
They called it LOVE.

CAROL FOR CHRISTMAS.

A Virgin unspotted, the Prophet foretold,
Should bring forth a Saviour which now we
believe to be our Redeemer from Death, Hell and
Sin.
Which Adam's transgression had wrapp'd
in.
Aye, and therefore be merry, set sorrow
aside,
Christ Jesus our Saviour was born on
this tide.
At Bethlehem City, in Jewry, it was
That Joseph and Mary together did pass,
All for to be taxed, with many one more,
Great Caesar coming thither to be so.
Aye, and therefore, &c.

But when they had entered the City so fair,
A number of people so mighty was there,
That Joseph and Mary, whose substance was
small,
Could find in the inn no lodging at all.
Aye, and therefore, &c.

Then were they constrained in a stable to
lie,
Where horses and asses, they used for to tie;
Their lodging so simple they did not scorn,
But against the next morning our Saviour
was born.
Aye, and therefore, &c.

The King of all things to this world being
brought,
Small store of fine linen, to wrap him was
sought.
But when she had swaddled her young Son
so sweet,
Within an ox manger, she laid him to sleep.
Aye, and therefore, &c.

Then God sent an Angel from Heaven so
high,
To certain poor Shepherds in fields where
they lie,
And bade them no longer in sorrow to stay,
Because that our Saviour was born on this
day.
Aye, and therefore, &c.

Then presently after, the Shepherds did spy,
Vast numbers of Angels to stand in the sky,
They joyfully talked, and sweetly did sing,
To God, be all glory, our heavenly King.
Aye, and therefore, &c.

To teach us humility, all this was done,
And learn we, from thence haughty pride for
to shun.
A manger, his cradle, who came from above,
The Great God of mercy, of peace and of love.
Aye, and therefore be merry, set sorrow
aside,
Christ Jesus our Saviour, was born
on this tide.

F. M. CAMPBELL,
General Merchant
COMMISSION AGENT,
AUCTIONEER & BROKER,
TRINITY CORNER, GEORGETOWN, P. E. I.

Standard Life Insurance Co.
Sept. 1, 1874-ly

St. Lawrence Marine Insurance Co. of P. E. Island.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
ARCHIBALD KENNEDY, Esq., President.
JOHN F. ROBERTSON, Esq.,
ALBERT W. LEITCH, Esq.,
RALPH B. PEARE, Esq.,
P. W. HYNDMAN, Esq.,
THOMAS MORRIS, Esq.,
W. D. STEWART, Esq.
Risks taken daily at office, Exchange
Building.
FREDERICK W. HYNDMAN,
Ch'town, March 16, 1874-ly Secretary

CARRIAGE FACTORY.
THE Subscribers, having taken the Factory
formerly occupied by PROUD & MAC-
CORMACK, are prepared to conduct the
business of CARRIAGE BUILDING in all its
departments.
Carriages and Sleighs made to order.
Repairs done with neatness and despatch.
All orders filled when promised.
YOUNKER, OFFER & CO
Oct. 19, 1874-4f

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY
FIRE AND LIFE.
Invested Funds, 1st Jan'y., 1874, \$21,628,356
Deposited with Receiver General
of Canada, 162,800
Other Investments in Dominion
of Canada, 367,091
FAIR RATES
Prompt & Liberal Settlements.
Insurance against Fire effected upon Private
Residences, Household Furniture and
Farm Properties, for
One, Three or more years,
At Reduced Rates.
Office—Great George Street, Charlotte
town, P. E. I.
R. R. FITZGERALD, Agent
Wm. DUNLOP, Special Agent
Ch'town, July 27, 1874-6m

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
IMPERIAL
Fire Insurance Company
OF LONDON.
Subscribed and Invested Capital £1,965,000
Sterling.
MONTREAL
Marine Assurance Company.
Capital and Cash Assets over \$1,000,000
The above OFFICES being UNDOUBT-
ED STANDING, guarantee perfect security
and prompt payment of losses.

FENTON T. NEWBERRY,
Agent for Prince Edward Island
Ch'town, Jan. 20, 1874. ly

WORK
At home, male and female; \$35 per
week, or more, for sewing on No. 100
Needles. We send valuable package of goods
for all mail free. Address with ten cent
return stamp, M. Young, 173 Greenwheel
St., N. Y. oct6 6m

LITERATURE.

KATHARINE.

A TALE OF WOMAN'S TRIALS.

CHAPTER IX.—Continued.

Katharine sat silent, and apparently insensate as death; her fair white hands lay clasped upon her knee, and there was something so sad and so desolate in her attitude, and the deep mourning of her dress, that any heart but her own would have relented. But she had observed with justly the beauty of the young girl brightening every day, and fearing its effect upon her own, which would be placing Kate in the position which she herself now occupied as mistress of the establishment at Birmingham, she steeled her heart resolutely, saying—
'I'd offer to speak to the landlady for you, only she might hold me responsible, and now, of course, I must look to every shilling—not but that you'll have enough to keep you a good while, if you're saving, out of the money those fine things will bring. And now, as it's come to this, if it's any accommodation to you, I would stretch a point and buy them for you myself; they would just suit Jane when she marries, and I should like to give you a good turn to—I wouldn't like to give you ten pounds for them!'

Cunning Mrs. Grove! her extemporized admirably laid. 'The things,' as she called them, were well worth fifty pounds, and if Kate was ignorant of this, and shrinks from the task of seeking a purchaser in the unknown world of London, look her offer, she would secure a rich prize; if not, and the poor girl declined, she had a ready excuse for no longer interfering between her and her destiny. 'She had done all she could, and could not be expected to do the rest of having her kindness refused again. Either way she thought she did wisely. But the craft and the plot were wholly thrown away upon Kate. She suspected neither, and therefore answered simply, 'You are very good, aunt, but I hope I shall not be obliged to sell anything. A very little will suffice for me, until I can do something for myself.'

'Very well, I ain't going to force my offer on you. I shouldn't have thought of making it, I can tell you, if it hadn't been for (I'd kindest sake, but you know your own affairs best. I don't doubt, I might have thought as you'd never sell such smart things as them, what's the matter with you to do to do by and by.'

'Indeed, aunt, I have no other means of living but by my sale, until I can get some sustenance,' replied Kate, earnestly, puzzled by her aunt's words and emphasis. 'Unless, indeed—'

'She was going to say, 'Unless Edward refunds some of the money which my uncle regretted to have taken from me,' but the words would have seemed like a reproach to the memory of one she had heartily forgiven, and she checked them, even upon her lips. Her silence was, as usual, interpreted by Mrs. Grove, who, with a vulgar sneer, replied—
'Unless what?'

'Nothing.'

'Oh, second thoughts are best! Well, Katharine Nugent, and the rest to have the room, 'I can't condescend such going on. I've done a mother's part by you, and you've done a mother's part by me, and you've seen no bad example in my house, I can answer, but what's bred in the bone ain't easy got rid of, and you were had brought up before you ever entered my doors. I am glad to my heart for Edward's escape, and now I wash my hands of you altogether.'

And as she went out, riding in her own carriage at having thus got rid of Katharine, and heeding nothing that she left her moneyless, friendless, beautiful and innocent, to the mercy of a world of which she knew nothing.

And this strange, and unlikely, and horrible as it seems to read, is not—God forgive the word that it should not be—a solitary case, for there are hundreds, and thousands, holding fair pieces in their lowly eyes, who do, and ever will, treat their dependents so. No matter how simple and helpless the claimant, they turn from him like the whole man from the leper, leaving him to perish by the wayside, if, indeed, some other stranger does not, God-send, pity and rescue him.

Oh, dear reader! shuddering, as you will may do, at the hateful portrait, pause before you condemn it for want of truth or probability, and looking well into your own heart, see if there be none to whom you have acted thus. Is there no brother, uncle, sister, cousin, niece, whom you have cast out—from whose prayers for help, or home, or consolation, you have turned away, and whose petitions, though slighted on earth, are registered against you in heaven? If there be none; if, like a faithful steward, you have so far done the best with your Master's ample trust, denying none who asked in His name, thank God humbly, and ask on; but if there be—if, on the earth, there lives a human being, who, having the holy tie of kindred or friendship to plead, has ever called to you for aid or sympathy in vain, seek him out quickly, repair the wrong speedily, while life's daylight lasts, lest the night come suddenly down, laying all work, and you stand together before the Eternal bar, the positions only being reversed, and you hear the words, 'Depart from me, for I never knew you!' and saddest still, 'Inasmuch as you did it unto the least of these, ye did it unto Me.'

Carefully, as if it had been plucked from the heart, Mrs. Grove and her daughter avoided, during the remainder of the day the room in which Katharine still sat. Cowardly and cruel, they desired to see the poor girl they were heartlessly deserting, and reconciling themselves to her conduct by raying to each other that she would be glad of a little time to herself, to settle what she meant to do, they left the house to spend the last mournful evening with a dear friend, knowing very well that Edward would be engaged in the city until late, and that Katharine would therefore be alone, as they had; their belief carefully provided against the possibility of her seeing Mr. Du Val, by instructing the servants to say that she was gone away.

But maid-of-all-work, especially if they have a mill-pail and woe treated, are not more truthful than their instructors, and have, moreover, not unfrequently a disposition to thwart those under whose tyranny they have writhed. Some times, too, but not often, they have a sympathy with those who, nominally a little higher in the social scale than themselves, are, being dependents, narrative from Newcastle.—New York Times.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Time may be reclaimed as it is passing, but never when it is gone.

It is estimated that a railway tunnel can be put under Niagara for \$1,000,000.

London bestows over \$15,000,000 annually upon public charities, the hospitals receiving the largest sums. Charities for children are well supported and are rapidly increasing.

What a severe critic is time! With what a ruthless hand he blots out the praises of morals! How quietly he shuts down the extinguisher upon lights that the world said would never go out!

Life is like a roll of costly material passing swiftly through our hands, and we must embroider our pattern as it goes. We cannot wait to pick up a false stitch, or pause too long before we set another.

The intoxication of anger, like that of the grape shows us to others, but hides us from ourselves, and we are blind to our own case, in the opinion of the world, when we are passionately and eagerly defend it.

Nothing more powerfully argues a life beyond this than the failure of ideals here. Each gives us only fragments of humanity, fragments of heart, fragments of mind, fragments of charity, love and virtue.

When a person feels disposed to over-estimate his own importance, let him remember that mankind go along very well before his birth, and that in all probability they will get along very well after his death.

In the height of prosperity expect adversity, but fear it not; if it come not you are more sweetly possessed of the happiness you have, and more strongly confirmed.

It is estimated from the new Paris tables of mortality, that two sexes of Paris killed of the inhabitants, 46,000 males and 26,000 females. By killing of the aged and the young, the average number slightly diminished the death-rate of 1872, 1873 and 1874.

Marriage is the strictest tie of perpetual friendship, and there can be no friendship without confidence, and no confidence without integrity; and he must expect to be wrangled who pays beauty, riches, or politeness that regard which only virtue and piety can claim.

Catholic priests in Chicago are engaged in circulating among the workmen of their congregation pledges not merely to refrain from the use of liquor but from the temptation also. The pledge binds the signer to avoid going into a saloon or place where liquor is sold on any pretence.

The largest trip hammer in the United States has recently been completed at Nashua, N. H., at an expense of \$75,000. The weight of iron used in it is about two hundred tons. The ram weighs twelve tons, and four large rollers are brought into use to furnish steam to run the six hundred horse power engine required to successfully operate it.

Think before you speak, why you shall speak, what you shall speak, to whom you shall speak about whom you are to speak, what will come from what you may speak, what may be the result of what you may speak, and lastly, who may be listening to what you may speak. Turn your speech seven ways, and there will never come any harm from what you have spoken.

The oldest tailor in the world has just died in Paris of old age, and was 109 years old. They called him Father Phips. He began his trade at nine years of age, and continued it till his hundredth year. He worked for ninety-one years. Three months ago he was seized with a fever, and he died of it. He was a great-grandfather, and it took him a fortnight. "And to think," he said, "that once upon a time I could make a pair in a half a day."

Should we not be tender toward each other's feelings? Sensitiveness is inherent. We have yet to find a man who wholly lost all feeling. He may hide it; he may be a good actor in concealing what he feels, and he may seem perfectly calm; yet at a certain touch he may break down utterly, and show to the surprise of beholders a great, longing, loving heart he has. The key to unlock any heart is love. Try it; but be very careful how the key is inserted.

POTATO DISEASE.—The report of the Potato Disease Committee of the Royal Agricultural Society has been recently published. Prof. De Bary has worked out the scientific questions as to the origin of the disease which is owing to a fungus (*Phytophthora infestans*) which attacks the leaves first, and after absorbing the nutriment of them, utilizes the potatoe and thus reaches the tubers. A further report of the Committee has been published, and the statistics collected, is shortly to be expected.

THE WOODS END OF A JOKE.—It is not well to try experiments upon persons of dull imagination. A story is told of an old French shoemaker, who being deficient in that respect, was once told that something could frighten him. Strange nonsense did not alarm him, strange sights did not terrify him, for he had not sufficient imaginative power to suppose that they were out of the ordinary course, or in any way unnatural. But two friends of his were of that kind, and they decided to give him a scare. So one of them pretended to die, the other pretended the shoemaker to catch the body of the following night. The son of Crispin, being a very nervous man, took his work in the chamber of the dead, and as the hours wore on and he took an occasional sip of some beverage by his side, he grew slightly hilarious, and began to sing, whereupon the corpse, who had been conveyed to no terror to his dull fancy, he only knew that it was contrary to regulations, and replying, "When a man is dead he should not sing." The cobler was not in the least degree surprised, still less alarmed. That strange spectacle, conveyed no terror to his dull fancy, he only knew that it was contrary to regulations, and replying, "When a man is dead he should not speak," he gave the pretended corpse such a smart blow on the head with his cobler's hammer that the unfortunate practical joker had no opportunity of telling his confederate of the failure of their experiment.

Dr. Workman, the medical superintendent of the Toronto Asylum for the Insane, would like to have no fear of the Government's view of putting facts, and certainly not very encouraging towards the cultivation of Asylum revenue. Far better would it be, under this novel system of double entry to admit all patients free, and to leave to butchers our fat hogs, than to have the figures resulting paraded in the Public Accounts as disbursements from the public chest. There is another touch of the same brush: "The Liberal Publishers of Canada merit the continued gratitude of our people. I wish I could include the names of all in the list, but these journals have lunatics enough outside this Asylum to find food for, without adding the number."

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Sir.—I noticed in a Summerside paper, last week, an advertisement, desiring a teacher for one of our Western District Schools. The advertisement says, "a male teacher preferred—only a little ordinary, so that he may not attract the attention of female scholars." That must be a general claim for "Ye pedagogues." Of course no Adonis need apply. No doubt, when a teacher makes application for the situation, he will have to undergo a rigid examination, physiological, and otherwise; and if the bump of philoprogenitiveness predominates, or if he parts his hair in the middle, or wears frills on his shirt, or presumes to sport lavender kids, or if he is behind a spongy moustache, or quotes poetry, why he'll stand a slim chance of being accepted—those being a few of the attractions.

It might be interesting to know the why and the wherefore of this preference for "one a little ordinary." Some miscellaneous persons, hint that one of the *Agnes* staff could enlighten the world as to the true cause, he, they say, being one of the Adonises that led the good people of that district to make the preference, and probably in that he could make a better display of his incapacity, than criticizing Catholic school books. Will he do so, I wonder?

It would be an interesting chapter, no doubt; almost so much so, as an essay on his "jollification" in St. John. Let him give both, and then all will know what an "arrant knave" he is, that sets himself up as the champion of common schools. They may also know, why the people of that western district are driven to make such a choice in their teacher.

Yours, Jas.

GUERNATORIAL.

There are a few Colonial appointments recently made which may interest some of our readers. Mr. Robinson, late Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island, is gazetted Governor of Western Australia. Sir Arthur Gordon, *quondam* Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, since then Governor of Trinidad and of the Mauritius, is to organize the new Government of the Fiji Islands; and Lord Normandy becomes Governor of New Zealand. Mr. Robinson has the credit at the Colonial office of having successfully managed the admission of his Island Government to the Confederation. Circumstances had more to do with than gubernatorial tact; still, such assistance as could be given from government House was given. Mr. Robinson, it may be safely predicted, will work his way gradually to a high rank on the Colonial ladder. Fiji will rank, of course, as a Crown Colony, and very much work and responsibility will devolve on the Governor personally. It is not Sir Arthur Gordon's nature to shun either one or the other, and his energy, which astonished the Trinidadians, and which languished in the Mauritius where he complained that the only work open to him was the draining of Port St. Louis, will find ample scope in Fiji. But in Fiji there are conflicting claims, there are diverse races, there are intricate questions which demand skillful manipulation and conciliatory treatment. We shall be glad to learn in two years' time that neither the foreign settlers nor the aboriginal inhabitants have "made their teeth meet"—the one figuratively, the other literally—in the person of their first Governor. *Toronto Nation*

GERMANY AND ENGLAND.

After-dinner speeches, even when Mr. Disraeli is the speaker and the dinner is at the Mansion House, do not now-a-days attract much attention; but that which the Prime Minister lately delivered will not be soon forgotten. It cannot be remembered that, in speaking of the advantages to which Englishmen are heirs, he contrasted the English artisan's freedom from arbitrary arrest and domiciliary visits with the liability of foreign noblemen to such treatment. No one doubted that Mr. Disraeli referred to the case of Count von Arnim. The reference was, as a matter of taste, questionable but certainly permissible. Such a comparison, however, could not be drawn without wounding the susceptibilities of Germans. Of course we are not obliged to connect the two things together, but it is at least a remarkable coincidence that the denunciations of Mr. Disraeli by the Berlin press were immediately followed by a "communicated" paragraph in the *Times*, averring that the purport of the words used at the Lord Mayor's banquet had been certainly mistaken, and that Count Arnim's case could not have suggested the allusion, because Count Arnim's arrest had been strictly in accordance with the laws of Germany. In this the French press naturally sees the submission of England to the dictation of Bismarck. M. Lemoine in the *Debat* avers that the Prime Minister in the Guildhall, with Gog and Magog, to back him was very plucky and independent, but that as it often the case with dinner out, things looked very differently afterwards. The occurrence, though small, is altogether unfortunate, and most people will think that Mr. Disraeli had better not have said that which he might be obliged to retract; and some will think that he should not have retraced that which he had said; but it may be doubted whether a regard for Mr. Disraeli's reputation is equal in proportion to the preservation of good feeling between England and Germany.—*Toronto Nation*

Friendship, like iron, is fragile if hampered too thin.

Recent Explorations in Newfoundland, says the *Academy*, have brought to light the existence of new sources of wealth hitherto confined to a narrow belt of country adjoining the coast, where the inhabitants glean their fishing. Mr. Murray, the engineer in charge of the Geological Survey, during last year examined the region around St. George's Bay, and discovered fertile wooden valleys, coal and gypsum deposits (the latter of considerable extent), and petroleum springs. During the current season he surveyed the basin of the Gander River to the eastward of the island, which is inhabited by about one hundred poor people, who live by salmon fishing in summer and hunting in winter. The river winds considerably in its course, and forms four vast marshes, the largest of which is six miles long and studded with islands. The scenery is of rare beauty, though the banks have a uniformly gentle slope and are rather unvarying in their aspect. On August 13 last Mr. Murray reached Gander Lake, about thirty miles up the river. He considers that the land there surpasses any portion of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick in its suitability for colonization, and that it would afford plenty of room for 100,000 settlers.

How to FATTEN HORSES.—Many good horses devour large quantities of grain and hay, and still continue thin and poor—if the food eaten is not properly assimilated. If the usual feed has been unground grain and hay, nothing but a change will effect any desirable alteration in the appearance of the animal. In case of meal cannot be obtained readily, mingle a bushel of flax with a bushel of barley, one of oats, and another of Indian corn, and let it be ground into a fine meal. Or meal of the barley, oats and corn in equal quantities may first be prepared