The Weekly Examiner

FEBRUARY 18, 1881.

That Petition.

The disgrace into which this Province has been brought by reason of the falsified anti-Syndicate petition, must be regarded by all honest men as an injury for which there can be no explanation, apology or redress. The petition is an unmitigated blot upon the record of the Grit party in this Island. Just as the disgraceful conduct of Mr. Laird and his silent followers was losing its hold upon the memory of the country, just as our present representatives were beginning to make head against the prejudice which their predecessors had implanted in the minds of our fellow Canadians in the Upper Provinces this falsified petition was presented to Parliament; and, in connection with an infamous transaction, the name of the Island is again dragged before the world. Those who have been guilty of this act can never sufficiently atone for their conduct. They indeed represent a very small portion of the electorate. The very fact that they were, in order to obtain a list of names at all commensurate with the population, compelled to resort to such extreme tactics shows beyond a doubt that the Government is strong and the Syndicate approved in this Island. But their bad act is, in the eyes of Canada, the bad act of this Province. They have, we fear, almost overwhelmed all of us in disgrace.

True, our representatives in Parliament did their best to ward off the blow. They explained the matter as fully as they could. But we regret that they deemed it necessary to animadvert upon the name of Mr. A. B. Warburton. That Mr. Warburton had anything to do with the forged signatures, no one who knows that gentleman can for a moment believe. Mr. Warburton is, personally, held in high respect. He is one of those whom we should desire to see taking an active interest in public affairs—in opposition of course—at least so long as he remains in the anti-patriotic party; and we exceedingly regret that his name is at all mixed up in this disgraceful transaction. But it was his duty as Secretary of the "Reform Association," (save the mark) to forward the petition; and we have no doubt that he acted under orders. This view is strengthened by the fact that the petition was sent to Mr. Anglin. Mr. Warburton would never, of his own motion, have dared to overlook those whom the honesty and intelligence of this Province have sent to Parliament, and to have given as a reason for sending the petition to Mr. Anglin that he couldn't trust the Island members with it. Mr. Warburton is, personally, unequal to such gross impertinence. He wouldn't think of so deliberately insulting the Island people and their representatives. He simply did as his superiors in the Grit party directed him to do; and we think the Minister of Marine made a mistake when he implicated Mr. Warburton in so serious on offience. As any honest man, in a similar position would have done, Mr. Warburton hastened to write to Mr. Anglin, making all the explanations he could and repudiating any knowledge of fraud.

The Cloture.

Mr. Gladstone, as well as others, clearly foresaw the contest in which he is now engaged, and by means of the Foreign Office informed himself in advance of the methods of most nations in dealing with obstructive parliamentary minorities. They are all closely alike, and are generally modelled on the *cloture*, or method of closing a debate, in vogue in France, where the rules adopted after the restoration mostly still prevail. In either branch of the French Assembly, a quorum being present, the presiding officer, upon the demand of a considerable number of the members puts the question whether the debate shall be closed, either at once or after the list of inscribed speakers is exhausted. A single member may speak in opposition to the question, and upon its decision in the affirmative all debate and delay must end. The extremest instance of the *cloture* is found in the Austrian Reichsrath, in which the President, of his own motion, it would seem, may, at the close of any speaker's remarks, put a motion to close the debate, and a bare majority suffices to carry it. In Italy the *cloture* must be demanded by a member. In the Belgian Senate five members may call for it, and in the Chamber ten, and a simple majority prevails. In the German Reitchstag and the Prussian Landtag, thirty members, may at any time call upon the President in writing to close the debate, and upon the question 'that the debate be now closed' being put, a majority prevails. In Norway, Hungary, and Sweden there is no *cloture*, and the only form of it in Spain is a rule permitting a motion that a question be no further discussed in Switzerland the *cloture* must be demanded by two-thirds of the members present before a division on the main question is ordered. In the United States they have put the English motion for the "previous question"—which, in England, is merely a device for avoiding a direct yes or no on the main question—to the uses of the *cloture*, and a majority of a quorum is sufficient to order an immediate vote.

Summerside Lighthouse.

The Summerside *Progress* prints a picture of the new lighthouse recently erected at the mouth of the harbor ard remarks:—

"To the Hon. Jas. C. Pope, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, the merit is mainly due for insisting on the erection of this valuable work. Although the late Dominion Government took the initiative in the matter, yet without the active interest taken by Mr. Pope in the undertaking, it might for years yet remain but a mere matter of speculation. It is true that considerable delay marked the progress and completion of the work, yet there doubtless were obstacles in the way with which the public may not have been acquainted, and hence the more credit is due to our representatives and particularly to the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, for their persistence in prosecuting the work to its final destiny.

Our Representatives in Parliament

Referring to the recent speeches of our representatives in Parliament, the *Progress* says:—

"On the whole we have every reason to feel satisfied with our Island members. Nor is there any cause to believe that they do not represent the popular will; for, after the agitation engineered by the opposition members, the grand total of all the signatures to the anti-Syndicate petitions amounted to less than 70,000 while there are 653,000 voters in the Dominion."

How to Produce Beef in the Cheapest Manner.

Carefully conducted experiments for several years past have enabled cattle feeders to prove (says Mr. A. B. Allen) that beef of good quality can be most cheaply produced by giving their animals, from birth up to slaughter, all such suitable food as they will daily eat and digest well. Steers of the most improved breeds may be made by this method, as a general rule, to weigh from 1,000 to 1,500 pounds at eighteen to twenty months of age, and extra choice at the same age exceed these weights by several hundred pounds. In pushing animals up to, or near maturity in this rapid manner, in order to obtain the best quality of flesh, they must have sufficient exercise in the open air, and be exposed to the healthful influence of sunshine as much as possible. There is nothing equal to good old grass pasture to obtain all this, and the longer the steers can be kept out upon it the more advantageous it will be to them.

The Dominion Telegraph Company greatly extended and improved their system during the year.

The "Northern Light."

The relief of the "Northern Light" from her ice-prison was a great relief to this community, as well as to her passengers and all immediately connected with her.

The passengers, including Lieut. and Mrs. Hazlewood, and Mr. and Mrs. McLeod arrived from Georgetown on Tuesday forenoon.

They report that they are all right, that the ship and her captain and crew are all right, and that the horse is all right.

Lieutenant Hazlewood speaks in high terms of the conduct of Captain Finlayson and says that no man could have done better under the circumstances. Too much he thinks cannot be said in the Captain's favor.

There was no lack of provisions, though for fear of a lengthened ice-olation the Captain placed the inmates of the ship upon short rations.

The passengers (including the poor horse) look well, and evidently have not been starved; nor is the ship leaking in a way to cause any alarm.

They say that on Thursday last after the passengers left by ice-boat, the remaining passengers and crew set to work cutting a way for the steamer into a channel at the north side. They worked well, and when they had moved the steamer into it, the channel—by action of the wind moving the ice—closed, and the steamer again became ice-bound. But the channel gradually opened and the steamer moved out and after being several times similarly jammed they found themselves on Sunday morning off East Point. Here the steamer's course was shaped for Georgetown, where she arrived on Monday morning, after passing through immense fields of ice.

The Full Text of Mr. Gladstone's Coercion Act.

We give below the full text of the Gladstone Coercion Act, of which the cable has had so much to tell us within the past month. It is entitled "An Act for the Protection of Person and Property (Ireland) Bill," and is embraced in three sections, as follows:—

I. (1) Any person who is declared by warrant of the Lord Lieutenant to be reasonably suspected of having either before or after the passing of this act been guilty as principal or accessory of high treason, treason-felony, or treasonable practices, wherever committed, or of any crime punishable by law committed in a prescribed district, being an act of violence or intimidation, and tending to interfere with or disturb the maintenance of law and order, may be arrested in any part of Ireland and legally detained during the continuance of this act in such prison in Ireland as may from time to time be directed by the Lord Lieutenant, without bail or main prize, and shall not be discharged or tried by any court without the direction of the Lord Lieutenant; and every such warrant shall be conclusive evidence of all matters therein contained, and of the jurisdiction to issue and execute such warrant, and of the legality of the arrest and detention of the person mentioned in such warrant.

(2) Any person detained in pursuance of a warrant under this act shall be treated as a person accused of crime and not as a convicted prisoner.

(3) A list of all persons for the time being detained in prison under this act, with a statement opposite each person's name of the prison in which he is detained for the time being, and of the ground stated for his arrest in the warrant under which he is detained, shall be laid before each House of Parliament within the first seven days of every month during which Parliament is sitting.

(4) 'Prescribed district' means any part of Ireland in that behalf specified by an order of the Lord Lieutenant for the time being in forc, and the Lord Lieutenant, by and with the advice of the Privy Council in Ireland, may from time to time make, and when made revoke and alter, any such order.

II. (1.) Any warrant or order of the Lord Lieutenant under this act may be signified under his hand or the hand of the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, and a copy of every warrant under this act shall, within seven days after the execution thereof, be transmitted to the clerk of the Crown for the county and city of Dublin, and be filed by him in his public office in that city.

(2.) The Lord Lieutenant, by and with the advice of the Privy Council in Ireland, may from time, make, and when made revoke and alter, any order prescribing the forms of warrants for the purposes of this act, and any forms so prescribed shall when used be valid in law.

(3.) Every order under this act shall be published in the Dublin Gazette, and the production of a printed copy of the Gazette, purporting to be printed and published by the Queen's authority, under this act, shall be conclusive evidence of the contents of such order and of the date thereof, and of the same having been duly made.

(4) The expression "Lord Lieutenant" means the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland or other Chief Governor or Governors for Ireland for the time being.

III. This act shall continue in force until the 30th day of September, 1882, and no longer.

British Speakers.

The office of Speaker of the British House of Commons, which Mr. Gladstone has just invested with new powers, is one of the most lucrative prizes of public life in the United Kingdom. The holder, who takes precedence next after the peers, receives an annual salary of $5,000, a palace, and, on retirement, a peerage and a pension for two lives of £4,000. Although elected by the Commons, subject to a now formal royal approval, he is in no sense a partisan, as is shown by the length of time during which the office is usually held. Thus the present Speaker, the Right Hon. Henry Bouvverie William Brand, was chosen in 1882, upon his predecessor entering the peerage as Viscount Ossington. His official life has, therefore, seen Disraeli succeed Gladstone, and Gladstone succeed Beaconsfield. Three persons only have held the office of Speaker in the Victorian Parliaments, and only five since the reform of 1833. Possibly the longest term is that of Speaker Onslow—the same that said the Lord in Heaven only knew what would happen if he should once "name" a member—who filled the chair for thirty-three years, the period embracing the entire reign of George II. The principle on which the office always has been administered can scarcely be better stated than in the reply of Speaker Lenthal to Charles I., who had come down to the House with an armed force to fetch away certain offending members. "May it please your Majesty," said the fearless commoner, "I have neither eye to see nor tongue to speak in this place but as the House, whose servant I am, is pleased to direct." From this it will be best seen how tremendous and revolutionary a step was taken when the House last week ordered that in certain contingencies the Speaker should have original and discretionary powers to control the course of its business.

Russia's Duplicity.

Facts recently brought to light by the publication of the Russo-Afghan correspondence discoverey at Cabul after the massacre of the British embassy show the existence of a secret treaty between Russia and Afghanistan, by which the former undertook to assist the Ameer against foreign enemies. They also reveal a plan suggested by Russia for inciting a rebellion among the Mohammedans in India, all of this being subsequent to the signing of the treaty of Berlin, when the relations between Russia and England were placed upon friendly footing.

Friend S. has a son who is not precisely a studious and working boy. The list of grades which he brings home daily tells of a deplorable apathy on his part. Fifteen days ago he came home No. 27. "Then you are twenty-seventh in your division?" says his father. "Yes." "And how many are you in all?" "Twenty-seven." "That is, you are the last?" A week later the list made him No. 29. "Now," said the father, "this is too much. How can you be the twenty-ninth when there are only twenty-seven?" "It's very easy," said the boy, "two new ones have come." —*Figaro.*

A Touching Tale of the Sea.

WRECK OF THE BARQUE "HAPPY HOME"—TERRIBLE SUFFERINGS OF THE CAPTAIN'S WIFE AND CHILD—HEROISM OF AN ISLADER.

The barque "Happy Home" was wrecked at Maitland, Nova Scotia, early last month. She first struck on a ledge and afterwards swung off. The boats were made ready; but the captain expected to be able to strand and thereby save the vessel, and on this account he did not give orders to take to them. In this expectation he failed; for, after sailing some time, and without a moment's warning the ship fell over on her beam ends, and the boats being on the lee side, were carried under with her, and no chance was left to get them. The crew consisted of ten seamen, steward, second mate, mate and captain; the captain's wife and daughter—eight years of age were also on board. A correspondent of the Yarmouth *Tribune* gives the following touching account of their sufferings:—

When the barque fell over on her beam ends there was left a very little room for them to stand on. Captain Coalfleet lashed his wife and daughter—the latter being held in the right arm of the mother—to the mizzen chains and then, close by, the captain and crew lashed themselves on. Then commenced one of the greatest trials that a parent and husband could endure. The barque was carried southerly by the tide, and then to the north. This last change in the vessels course brought the faces of Mrs. Coalfleet and daughter to the wind, and snow, and at the same time the spray was breaking over the barque and full in their faces. Now the suffering of all was intense, but more particularly the wife, the child, and the steward—McDonald, from Prince Edward Island—and who, it is said, had one of the noblest hearts that ever throbbed beneath a human breast; indeed he proved this to the sacrifice of his own life, by throwing off his coat (which was carried away by the tide) and diving down to cut loose one of the boats; but in this he failed, and now had nothing on but shirt, pants, and a very thin pair of socks. Yet he forgot his own sufferings and labored with the captain and the other officers to protect the mother and child from the snow, wind, and beating spray. At this time the cries of pain and suffering of the captain's wife and child were heartrending; and gladly would the captain have died with these dear ones, only he would then leave an orphan boy at home. The steward perished at 12, the girl at 1, and the mother at 4 o'clock, a. m. The last words both of the girl and mother were: "Lift me higher."

Very early in the morning, the wreck was seen off Sandford by Mr. Churchill, who with others put off with six boats and took off—or rather rolled off into the boats—ten seamen, second mate, mate and captain, leaving the steward, the girl and mother as they were, lashed to the rigging. The condition of these poor fellows was such, that Mr. Churchill and crew were forced to leave the dead in order to save the living. The captain's feet and ancles were very badly frozen and he was poorly besides. The mates hands were frozen—also the second mate and three of the crew. The people of Sandford did all in their power to make them comfortable, and nothing was neglected that would promote their speedy recovery.

The barque drifted to the north till she came opposite Maitland, about two miles from Sandford. Here a crew from Maitland boarded her, and took off the dead, which were in a sitting position as they had been lashed, and the bodies were carried to Mr Josiah Ellis' and laid on a table in his parlor. Here lay the mother, daughter, and the steward, who without doubt, lost his own life by striving to save others. As I entered the humble hall of death, I gazed on his form as on that of one who was worthy to fill a more honored place in life than that of cook. The mother and daughter were richly and warmly dressed. They were still partially encrusted with ice, and the hair of the little girl was beautifully wreathed with the same. Not a trace of agony or pain rested on their countenances, but in a calm sweet sleep they seemed to lie; and as I stood looking on their inanimate forms, and the rosy cheeks of the child, my thoughts turned to the dread element which had wrought their destruction, and I could from my heart say.

"Give back the lost and lovely! those for whom
The place was kept at board and hearth so long.
They hear not now the booming waters roar,
The battle thunders will not break their rest."

Mrs. Ellis and daughters, with some other ladies at Maitland, went to work and had them—the child and mother—elegantly prepared to be laid in their coffins when they came. On Mrs. Coalfleet's person were found a silver and a gold watch, besides fifty-one sovereigns.

The second mate, though far from well, accompanied the corpses to Ohio, and from thence in the cars to Hantsport, the former home of Mrs. Coalfleet. The steward's body was nicely dressed and placed in a neat coffin and followed to its last resting-place in the graveyard of the Union Church by some of the most respectable citizens.

The little girl, at the time the barque struck, was preparing her Christmas presents, which she had collected in Europe, for her little brother and friends at home—expecting in a few hours to land in St. John. Alas! in a few hours life and its concerns were no more to her. How many of us are like that little child, preparing toys that we never shall deliver. How vain is man! to-day he blossoms; to-morrow he fades and dies. Such is life; and surely it cannot be our only home.

[Mr. McDonald referred to above, was a native of Lot 47 in this Island.—Ed. Examiner.]

The Luona Mine.

The *Rio Grand and San Juan Herald* publishes an article showing the immense wealth of Gunnison County, Colorado How towns such as Ruby, Gothic, and Crested Buttes, spring up through the discovery of some one rich strike or prospect in their immediate vicinity, and, how recently discovered mines are prospering. The *Herald* gives a good deal of attention to the Luona Mine, of which Mr. J. H. Fletcher is a large shareholder, and President of the Company which is to operate it. The *Herald* says, "the mine, for what work was done, showed a body of ore which for richness and extent is marvellous yielding 1,000 ounces of silver to the ton of ore. From a report of Prof. J. G. Ridgley, who was sent out by Denver capitalists to make a most through examination of the mine and surroundings, dated December 27th, 1880, we extract the following: "The vein is at the bottom of a cut or gulch near the base of the mountain, and below the stratified formation in the granite rock * * * Its dip is nearly perpendicular, but into the mountain. The vein matter is separated from the wall rock by a selvage, and the ore body stands uncovered along the vein fifteen feet, five to eight feet wide, and is laid bare thirteen feet deep. The gangue is chiefly calc spar with quartz clorite and talc; the mineral, chiefly sulphurets of silver, silver glance, brittle silver and dark ruby silver, with wires and nuggets of native silver in almost every part. Of this mass, the more sparry parts (about one-quarter of the ore) assays from 600 ounces silver to the ton, in the decomposed parts,—to over 18,000 ounces per ton in the best portions. The more quartzoe parts yield from 300 to 1,500 ounces per ton. Taking the lowest average, $10 worth of labor will mine $1,000 worth of this ore per day. * * * The greatest value consists, not in the unusual richness of the ore already exposed, but in the fact that the ore is distinctively and predominantly sulphuret of silver in its most valued forms—forms which have made the great silver mines of all lands and furnished the bulk of silver for all nations.

Arctic Research.

The Arctic authorities have been considering the question of representing in proper quarters the necessity of actively resuming the Polar exploration. No immediate steps toward the despatch of an expedition will be taken, however, as the absorption of public attention by the grave political questions might prevent the subject from receiving sufficient support. Meanwhile maps and charts will be prepared, which will be continuously brought to the notice of the public. Dr. Emil Bessels, chief scientific officer of Dr. Hall's expedition in the steamer "Polaris," who is now in London, is to receive the command of the American expedition to Jones' Sound.

Escaping from the Penitentiary.

FOUR CONVICTS OVERPOWER THE GUARDS AND SCALE THE WALLS.

Kingston, Ont., Feb 14.—The most daring and desperate escape ever made from the Kingston Penitentiary, occurred last evening between 6 and 8 o'clock. Four prisoners named Wright, Blake, Shiotte and Rapsom, were confined in the 'yard solitary cells,' at the foot of the prison. They were all desperate characters, and had been placed in the cells for misconduct. Blake was an idiotic person, and given to terrible passions. He had assaulted the convicts' guards and the Deputy Warden. He also stabbed Warden Creighton with a fork. Since this time he has been in confinement, it being dangerous to allow him liberty. He was a life prisoner. Wright was from London. He was serving a 10 years' sentence for robbing a tollgate keeper. A comrade of his wae shot while being arrested. Rapsom, a P. E. Islander, was guilty of larceny, and had 24 years to serve, while Shiotte had only ten months to serve. He was from Montreal. Since the incarceration of Wright, a scheme has been on foot for the escape of the four. With this end in view Wright with a common case knife destitute of a handle, transformed into a saw and cut seven bars, three perpendicularly and four horizontal, off his barred door. The work was completed yesterday. To prevent the opening being seen on the door jarring when opened he placed in the crevices hard soap used by him in washing yesterday. He got out into the corridor, knocked the locks off the other prisoner's doors and let them out. It is the duty of the guards to visit these cells on Sunday at several periods through the day. Six o'clock was one of the hours. When the guards went in last night they were pounced upon and a desperate fight ensued for three-quarters of an hour They fought, two prisoners attacking each guard. It was either life or death for the convicts, and they fought for it. Up and down the passage the contestants rolled, till finally the guards were overpowered. They were then tied with ropes made from the bed clothing. Their revolvers were taken from their pockets, and they were dragged to the cells and put inside. The convicts locked the gurds in the cells, and then threw the keys away. The liberated men then went to the tailor's shop, where they secured each a suit of civilian's clothes. The next move was to scale the walls with ladders, which was successfully accomplished. The guards were not discovered in the cells until about nine o'clock. The convicts had then about two hours' start. As soon as discovered an alarm was sounded, and men dispatched in all direction. The convicts have not yet been captured. The convicts picked their time nicely, as no guards were around the place at that hour except the two who were attacked. There is considerable excitement in the city.

The State of the Country.

The trade returns show a most cheerful state of public business. The volume of our exports was greater in the past year than in any year since 1873-4, which marked the highest figures since the formation of the Dominion. The value of our exports, for the first time in the history of the country, exceeded our total imports by $1,421,711, and exceeded our importation for consumption by $16,129,109. Our aggregate trade was $159,693,807, against an aggregate trade last year of $151,832,863, or nearly $8,000,000 of increase. Our trade with Great Britain exceeds that of last year by $13,018,438, and our trade with the United States has decreased by $8,207,863. Our trade with the West Indies has increased since last year by $2,063,749. Our trade with China and Japan shows an increase over last year of $425,944, and a larger increase over previous years. The value of goods entered for consumption show a decrease since the last year from $80,341,668 to $71,782,349, or in round numbers about $8,500,000 of decrease. These facts prove beyond question a rapid progress towards great and permanent prosperity. They show that our manufactures are increasing in activity that our people are extensively employed; that our foreign trade is developing; that our shipping is prosperous; that our trade relations with Great Britain have not proved as unfair as the Opposition asserted they would be; and that one of the chief objects of the National Policy, the protection of our industries, has been effectually accomplished. There is, therefore, everything to encourage the Government in its active and enterprising policy of progress in regard to public works.

Financially there is the same story to tell The increase in the public debt of $9,530,000 has been called to account by the Opposition. The receipts for the year ending 30th June 1880, were $23,307,406; and the expenditures $24,850,634, or an apparent deficit of $1,543,228; but if we deduct from this $1,300,000 really due as revenue in the past though paid in the previous year, we shall have only a deficit of $243,228. The figures of the current year prove that this is the correct way of looking at these figures since the large revenue of this year, so far, shows that if the tariff were applied to the actual consumption of the past year it would leave the deficit no more than we have last stated it. The figures of the current year are still more encouraging. The The receipts of the seven months past have been, compared with the previous seven months, as follows:

RECEIPTS.

1879 80	$12,315,831
1880 81	16,444,951

The expenditures for the seven months as compared with the revenue, shows an equally satisfactory result with regard to the previous year. Thus:

1879-80 (7 MONTHS.)

Expenditures	$14,456,453
Receipts	12,315,831
Over expended	$ 2,141,422

1880-81 (7 MONTHS.)

Expenditures	$14,781,623
Receipts	16,444,951
Surplus	$ 1,663,328

Under all these circumstances the public cannot help seeing that the Opposition have very little ground indeed for declaring the "ruin" of the country because the Government has gone into an enterprise on favorable terms which the late Government was anxious to enter upon on very unfavorable terms in a time of confessed depression.—*Toronto Mail.*

Mrs. Parnell, mother of the M. P. of that name, who is now in America, has written a very strong letter to the Irish Land Leagues in America in which she states that it is the duty of the Irish farmers not to pay any rents until the Government changes its present tactics. She says that if the Irish farmers are giving way and paying their rents they are not worth fighting for and should be left to their fate. This letter has excited much unfavorable comment among the Land Leagues of Boston and elsewhere.

"Well, miss," said a knight of the birch rod, "can you decline a kiss?" "Yes, sir," said the girl, dropping a perplexed courtesy. "I can, but I hate to most plaguily."

Longevity of British Horses.

The number of horses in the United Kingdom has been estimated at rather more than two millions and a quarter, and their average value can scarcely be set down at less than £30. Their collective value, therefore, falls little short of sixty-eight millions sterling. That the nation incurs a loss if this sum is spent quicker than it needs to be is a self-evident proposition; that it is so spent is certain, if horses on an average become useless at a time when they ought still to be in full vigor. On this point few will be disposed to challenge the verdict of Mr. W. Douglas, late veterinary surgeon in the 10th Husarrs, who tells us that a horse should live from thirty-five to forty, and live actively and useful during three-fourths of this period. "All authorities," he says, "now admit that animals should live five times as long as it takes them to reach maturity. A dog, which is at its full growth when between two and three years old, is very aged at twelve years Horses do not, unless their growth is forced, reach their full prime until they are seven or eight years old, which by the same law leaves them to live some thirty years longer. When these facts are kept in mind, together with these other facts that three-fourths of our horses die or are destroyed under twelve years old, that horses are termed aged at six" (he should have said eight), "old at ten, very old when double that number of years, and that few of them but are laid up from work a dozen times a year, ... the viciousness of a system which entails such misery and destruction of life cannot be too strongly commented upon." If we take the age of three years as that at which horses begin to work, and twelve as that of which they are worn out, it follows that the period of their efficiency is shorter by at least fourteen years than it should be. In other words, the nation has to buy three horses when it ought to buy only one, and thus upwards of £200,000,000 are spent every 21 years in the purchase of horses, when £68,000,000 ought to suffice. The loss, therefore, to the nation is at least £135,000,000 in twenty-one years.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

Weary Women.

Nothing is more reprehensible and thoroughly wrong than the idea that a women fulfills her duty by doing an amount of work that is far beyond her strength. She not only does not fulfill her duty, but she most signally fails in it; and the failure is truly deplorable. There can be no sadder sight than that of a broken-down, overworked wife and mother—a woman who is tired of her life through. If the work of the household cannot be accomplished by order, system, and moderate work, without the necessity of wearing, heart-breaking toil—toil that is never ended and never begun—without making life a treadmill of labor, then for the sake of humanity, let the work go. Better live in the midst of disorder than that order should be purchased at so high a price—the cost of health, strength, happiness, and all that makes existence endurable. The woman who spends her life in unnecessary labour is unfitted for the highest duties at home. She should be the haven of rest to which both husband and children turn for peace and refreshment. She should be the careful, intelligent adviser and guide of the one, the tender confidant and helpmate of the other. How is it possible for a woman exhausted in body, as a natural consequence in mind also, to perform either of these offices. No, it is not possible. The constant strain is too great. Nature gives way beneath it. She loses health and spirits and hopefulness, and, more than all, her youth! the last thing that a woman should allow to slip from her; for no matter how old she is in years, she should be young in heart and feeling, for the youth of age is sometimes more attractive than youth itself. To the over-worked woman this green old age is out of the question; old age comes on her sere and yellow before its time. Her disposition is ruined, her temper is soured, her very nature is changed by the burden which, too heavy to carry, is dragged along as long as weary feet and tired hands can do their part. Even her affections are blunted, and she becomes merely a machine—a woman without the time to be womanly, a mother without the time to train and guide her children as only a mother can, a wife without the time to sympathize and cheer her husband, a woman so overworked during the day, that when night comes her sole thought and most intense longing is for the rest and sleep that very probably will not come, and, even if it should, that she is too tired to enjoy. Better by far let everything go unfinished, to live as best she can, than to entail on herself and family the curse of overwork.

Three Very Gallant Dogs.

THEIR EFFORTS TO RESCUE ANOTHER DOG FROM WATELY GRAVE.

All day Monday four dogs were playing on the shore ice which runs out into the river from the Singer factory docking. At least three of the dogs were of the breed known as setters. Between three and four o'clock in the afternoon some of the Singer employes, who work in the building facing the river, and who had noticed the dogs at different times through the day, were attracted by a great commotion among them. Three of them were running up and down the river along the edge of the ice, but the fourth one was missing. Directly one of the dogs was seen to reach his head in the water over the edge of the ice, and grasp some object in his teeth, and try to pull it out of the water. The object was the missing dog, which had fallen or jumped into the river, and was unable to get upon the ice again. The effort of the dog on the ice was also unsuccessful, and he released his hold, while all three of the dogs set up a brisk barking, varied occasionally by dismal howls. Finally another effort was made to rescue their companion, all the dogs joining in it, but the slippery ice afforded them such poor foothold, and the distance from the ice down to the water was so far, that, after three or four trials they gave it up. They then held a consultation with heads close together, and two of them started off up town, apparently to get help, while the third one laid himself down on the ice close to the edge, as if to keep guard over their companion, who was paddling in the current for dear life, and could just manage to keep his nose above the water. At this stage of the proceedings two men came to the rescue of the dog. They procured a long board, and running it a short distance beyond the ice, one of them stepped upon it, and together they pulled the dog out. He was almost dead with exhaustion and nearly stiff with cold. The dog who had remained as watcher made every possible canine demonstration of joy when his companion wos safely landed, and was soon after joined by the other two in their expressions, they having returned from an unsuccessful hunt for help a short time after the dog was rescued. We record the case as one of the most remarkable in the line of dog stories we have ever heard of, and its truthfulness will be vouched for by several eye-witnesses.—*South Bend, Ind., Tribune.*

A correspondent writing to the "Pall Mall Gazette" says:—"Irish marriages if not numerically excessive, are at any rate improvident. Take the assessment for income tax for 1881, and what do we find:

ASSESSMENT.

England.	Scotland.	Ireland
£372,655,636	£36,354,738	£25,792,596

MARRIAGES.

England.	Scotland.	Ireland.
£181,482	£23,788	£28,835

Working this, the result is that there is one marriage in Ireland to every £886 of assessment as compared with a marriage to every £1,528 in Scotland, and £2,053 in England. In other words the Irish marry on about half as much property as the Scotch and on about two-fifths as much as the English."

The Mersey Steel and Iron Company of Liverpool, has gone into liquidation.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

OTTAWA, Feb. 15.

Sussex has a vote of five thousand dollars in the estimates to-day to commence a building for a Custom House, Post Office, and Inland Revenue Offices Woodstock gets seven thousand for a like purpose. Thirty-five thousand dollars is appropriated for Negrotown Point, N. B.; six thousand for Point Du Chene; Shippigan three thousand; Tobique two thousand; River de Charles to Bear Island on St. John River, two thousand; St. Andrew's harbor gets two thousand; Quaco fifteen thousand; and Cocagne five thousand. Militia drill pay is increased seventy-five thousand dollars for extra drill.

LONDON, Feb. 15.

All the morning journals eulogize Hanlan and express the opinion that he is invincible.

At a banquet given to Hanlan last night, Mr. Innes stated that as Trickett was not pleased at his recent defeat by Ross, he would match Ross to row against Trickett or Laycock for from £500 to £1000.

SPRINGFIELD, Tenn., Feb. 15.

An armed mob yesterday compelled the judge and Attorney General to promise an early trial of the negroes imprisoned for murder without charges of venue. Five companies of militia have since arrived.

ATCHESON, KANSAS, Feb. 15.

A severe snow storm prevailed yesterday along the Central Branch Railroad, west of this city. Twelve inches have fallen. The wind is high and the cold severe. Only two railroads centering here are running trains.

LONDON, Feb. 15.

Phipps (Conservative) was elected to Parliament without opposition for South Northamptonshire, vice W. F. Cartwright (Conservative) deceased.

Mr. Parnell will return to London on Wednesday.

Messrs. Egan and Brennan remain in Paris for the present.

BRADFORD, PA., Feb. 14.

As F. A. McLaine, an employee of the Roberts Torpedo Company, this morning, was driving in a sleigh with two hundred pounds of nitro glycerine, he ran against a boulder, causing an explosion, McLaine was torn to mincemeat, both horses were killed, no evidence of the sleigh could be found.

OTTAWA, Feb. 14.

The proceedings in the House of Commons to-day were of a very dull and uninteresting character. The attendance was very slight, and nothing of importance was on in the way of business.

Sir Leonard Tilley lies seriously ill at his residence.

KINGSTON, Ont., Feb. 14.

The most daring and desperate escape ever made from the Kingston penitentiary occurred last evening between 6 and 8 o'clock. Four prisoners escaped. They were Rapson, of P. E. Island; Shiotte, of Montreal; Wright, of London; and an idiotic person named Blake. Up to the present they have not been caught.

LONDON, Feb. 14.

Hanlan's victory over Laycock was an easy one, He led him from the start and finished four lengths ahead.

The betting was dull at 9 to 3 on Hanlan. At the top of Corney Reach, where Hanlan led with apparently no exertion, bets were freely offered at 50 to 1 on Hanlan. The time was 25 min. 50 sec.

LONDON, Feb. 14.

A special of Sunday night says all day there has been an uneasy feeling lest the public meeting to express sympathy with Michael Davitt should be made the opportunity of serious disturbance. Public offices in Downing street, it was said, were to be attacked, and they have been guarded all day.

Mr. Gladstone left his official residence on Downing Street last night, it not being thought wise for him to remain there over to-day.

Arrangements were made yesterday to arrest the leading Home Rulers in London, including three or four members of Parliament had there been an outbreak.

The temper of England is undeniably rising and growing dangerously bitter on this subject.

Patrick Eagen, Treasurer of the Land League, telegraphs from Paris to the *Irish World* that there is to be no flinching in the work of the Land League.

BERLIN, Feb. 16.

The Upper House of the Prussian Diet discussed the bill for the permanent remission of fourteen million marks of taxes. Bismarck said the Bill re presented a small portion of the toilsome path of taxation reform which he had been trying to follow the past five years. He said, 'If you have no confidence in the work of reform I loose all heart for proceeding with it I cannot, therefore, refrain from attesting to the fact that by rejecting this Bill you would injure the whole work of reform. If you refuse me support on my way, I shall have to leave it to my successors to follow up."

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.

Small pox is increasing here very rapidly.

DUBLIN, Feb. 16.

In well informed circles it is confidently stated that the Government will not arrest Parnell under the coercion act unless he commits himself on his return to Ireland.

The resolution of the Land League requesting Parnell to go to America is universally condemned as savouring of cowardice.

Great astonishment has been created by the selection of Dillon as Davitt's successor as organizer.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

Hanlan and Ross sail from Liverpool for New York to-morrow.

A despatch from Aswerd (Feb. 2) says the Tekkes and their horses are dying by scores in the Desert, of hunger.

A despatch dated Khelat (Feb. 2) reports that the Merv chiefs had a council, and resolved to resist the Russians to the last extremity.

DURBAN, Feb. 16.

General Colley is in communication, by exeliograph, with Biggarsburg.

OTTAWA, Feb. 16.

Of the members on the sick list now, Mr. Ross, of Dundas, is in the most dangerous condition, his malady being inflammation of the bowels

Sir Charles Topper is reported to be worse.

Sir John McDonald is expected in the House to morrow.

The unusual amount of sickness is causing serious alarm.

There is nothing of interest in the House to-day

WOODSTOCK, Feb. 16.

The news just received of Mr. McConnell's sudden death at Ottawa has given a great shock to this community.

Weight of Fat Stock.

A Scotch farmer, at present travelling in America, writes as follows:—"I may mention the weight of some of the prize animals which I saw at the fat show in Chicago. The competition was restricted to animals not exceeding four years of age. In the Shorthorn class the first premium was gained by a fine ox of Booth blood, aged 1,368 days; live weight, 2,350 lbs.—average gain per day since birth 1·71 lbs. In the two to three-year olds, first premium fell to a steer aged 1,064 days; weight, 1,815 lbs.—average gain per day 1·70 lbs. The first premium Hereford heifer, aged 1,350 days; weight, 1 750 lbs.—average gain, 1·27 lbs. Next younger class first premium animal was 1,183 days; weight 1,875 lbs.—with an average gain of 1 58 lbs per day. The most notable animal exhibited, but excluded from competition on account of age, was a grade (cross-bred) Shorthorn steer named Nelson Morris, owned by J. B. Sherman, Chicago, and said to be the finest ox in the world. He is now seven years old, is nearly pure bred, and has carried off numerous prizes; his weight is 3,215 lbs.—almost 1 ton 8 cwt. This is the third annual fat show at Chicago. It is a sign of the times, and serves to show that the Americans not only understand the principles of stock feeding, but that they are preparing to prosecute it with an energy and on such a scale as will soon astonish feeders on the other side of the Atlantic."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Terrible famine is reported among the Ural Khirgese tribes.

A universal suffrage convention was held in Rome on Thursday week.

From 1848 to January 1, 1881, California turned out in gold and silver, $2,139,258,000.

It is estimated that about 1,000,000 tons of ice will be harvested this season in and around Boston.

A few days ago, Dr. Harkin, M. P. P., for Prescott, Ont., expired suddenly in one of the ante-rooms of the Toronto House of Assembly.

James Anthony Froude announces that Mr. Carlyle left many valuable papers, MSS., &c., and that they will be published apart from the biography of Mr. Carlyle.

The U. C. Furniture Co. of Bowmanville are shipping a very large quantity of furniture to Manitoba this winter, and have been compelled to work overtime the greater part of the winter to keep up with the orders. Previous to the N. P. the United States got the whole of the Manitoba furniture trade.

Between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 pounds is an unusual amount of pork to be cooked at one time. The Indianapolis fire of which this was a feature, overtops all the barbecues that have taken place in American for many a long year.

The universal suffrage convention now sitting at Rome is the scene of lively doings just now, the result of differences between the two factions as to the best means of bringing about the fall of the monarchy and the establishment of a republic.

Hanlan sailed for Canada yesterday, in the Guyon steamer *City of Chester*. He is be accompanied by Wallace Ross, Trickett will visit Canada and the United States during the spring to take part in regattas. Laycock sails for Sydney on Saturday.

The snow in the West has been particularly damaging to the sheep men. One firm who are wintering their flocks near Copperopolis, Montana, have lost nearly half of them. They have hay, but the sheep drifted away from it during a storm, and they now find it impossible to get their sheep to the hay or the hay to the sheep.

The presence of the Prince of Wales at the marriage of Mr. Leopold Rothschild has caused much satisfaction in Jewish circles, as, following close on the speeches of the Crown Prince of Germany, it is regarded as a sign that there is no royal sympathy with the persecution of the Jews. No English Prince has visited a synagogue since 1089, when three of the royal dukes attended a service at one.

Scene: Margin of a Highland river. Affable English tourist, "And you say, Donald, that an English gentleman was drowned in this river last summer while attempting to swim across it?" Donald, "Ay sir." Tourist, "The feat might have been easily accomplished; the distance is not so very great." Donald, "Vera true, sir; vera true; but ye maun ken that it wisna the breedth, but the depth o' the water that feenished him."

The *Canadian Spectator* says: "A Talmage makes an Ingersoll possible; and while Talmage gets a big salary at one end for talking nonsense in the style of a third-rate actor, Ingersoll amasses a fortune at the other by exploding absurdities in a good oratorical manner." Talmage's "nonsense" brings hundreds into the bosom of the Presbyterian Church annually. The "absurdities" Ingersoll "explodes" are the doctrines of Christianity. The editor of the *Spectator* is an Orthodox minister.—*Hx. Herald.*

An old Ruby Hill miner, who has had fifteen years' experience under ground, says that he has observed one peculiar fact, that between 12 and 2 o'clock in the night, if there is a loose stone or bit of earth in the mine, it is sure to fall. Says he: "About this time it seems that everything begins to stir, and immediately after 12, although the mine has been still as a tomb before, you will hear particles of rock and earth come tumbling down, and if there is a caving piece of ground in the mine it is sure to give way.—*Carson City Appeal.*

Mr. Gladstane has been greatly touched, intimates the "Daily News," by the receipt of an informal letter, signed by forty seven members of Parliament, representing to him the great importance to the country and the Liberal party of his continued participation in affairs. The signers of the letter upon him, out of regard to his health, to limit the hours of his attendance in the House. Mr. Gladstone returned, through Lord Richard Grosvenor, a cordial answer, assuring the gentlemen who signed the letter that its kindly injunction will be observed.

Holloway's Pills.—When inclement weather checks to a considerable extent the natural exhalations of the skin an alterative is required to expel them entirely from the body through some other channel. Holloway's Pills can be confidently recommended as the easiest, surest, and safest means of attaining this desirable end without weakening the most delicate or incommoding the most feeble. When from frequent chills or impure air, the blood becomes foul and the secretions vitiated, these Pills present a ready and efficient means of cleansing the former and correcting the latter. By this salutary proceeding disease is arrested at its outset, its pains and inconveniencies averted, and the nervous structures saved from the depressing effects entailed upon them by an illness.

Says the *New North West*, there is a well on the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad situated about twenty-two miles from Ainsworth, which is one hundred and twenty-seven feet deep. The singularity about it is that it is frozen. Not only is there ice in the well, but it is so hard that a fine force pump driven in was broken. Were such a phenomenon as a well frozen at a depth of one hundred and twenty-seven feet known to exist in Manitoba or the valley of the Saskatchewan, how it would be made to tell against those regions by the Northern Pacific Company's staff. But, situated on the line of the line of the Northern Pacific, that well is one of the glories of the land and an attraction to settlers, who could keep their fresh buffalo meat cool in the summer time by suspension therein.

In the opinion of the *Edinburgh Review*, South Africa can never compete with North America or Australia as a field for emigration. It looks upon the colony, in fact, as of no direct advantage to England, and thinks that it would be far better if the Government would merely occupy and fortify a position at the southern extremity not much larger than Gibraltar, which serve the same purpose as a military post as that important fortress. It points, in proof of its unfitness for settlement, to the fact that, although the country has been in possession of England for over seventy years, and was previously in that of the Dutch for nearly two hundred years the population is but a mere handful in the midst of the native races. This condemnation, it seems to us, is rather sweeping. Though South Africa has its disadvantages and has for some years been in unfavorable circumstances, it is nevertheless a fine country, and, in many respects, well fitted for European colonization. Few people are more attached to their homes than the native South African of European descent.

You Have no Excuse.

Have you any excuse for suffering with Dyspepsia or Liver Complaint? Is there any reason why you should go on from day to day complaining with Sour Stomach, Sick Head ache, Habitual Costiveness, palpitation of the Heart, Heart burn, Water-brash, Gnawing and burning pains at the pit of the Stomach, Yellow Skin, coated Tongue and disagreeable taste in the mouth, coming up of food after eating, Low spirits, &c. No! It is positively your own fault if you do. Go to your Druggist and get a bottle of Green's August Flower for 75 cents your cure is certain, but if you doubt this, get a Sample Bottle for 10 cents and try it. Two doses will relieve you.