

WHAT IRELAND NEEDS.

Is there any remedy for the present state of Ireland—and what? Things cannot go back to where they were, or go on as they were before Mr. Gladstone proposed his Home Rule Bill. We reply, give us concession of what is right, and coercion against what is wrong. There are certain local matters which statesmen on both sides agree should be in the hands of local authorities. Well, then, put them at once, and without further haggling, in the hands of local authorities. There are certain matters, such as landed property, the imposition of taxation, and the police, which everybody knows ought not to be administered locally, because they are really not local questions; they affect the entire nation, and are entirely different from such questions as to whether or not a light railway should be made across the County Donegal, a matter on which, of course, other parts of Ireland do not care three straws. There can be no serious difficulty in distinguishing between what is local and what is national; or further still, what is Imperial. In judging of this question it would be important to enlist the co-operation of Scotland and Wales, to which countries a wise local government would be of quite as much importance as to Ireland. It is absurd to say that what ought to be local in Ireland ought to be national in Scotland, or what ought to be national in Scotland ought to be imperial in Wales. And further, there are certain interests in Ireland which, without having much recourse to public funds, might certainly be promoted by Ministers devoting their attention to these particular objects. A Minister of Agriculture, a Minister of Fisheries, a Minister of Manufactures, a Minister of Mines, and a Minister of Railways, could, with very moderate resources at their disposal, greatly promote those industries by education, information, and premiums, and contribute largely to practical prosperity. But no industries whatever can, by any possibility, thrive unless order is maintained, contracts rendered valuable by the certainty that they can be enforced, and men made to feel that they can invest their capital without endangering their lives. In short, if Ireland is to be contented and prosperous, she must enjoy those conditions of government essential to the contentment and prosperity of every other country in the whole world.—*J. Townsend Trench, in the Fortnightly Review.*

1 case Cream Seersucker, just opened, at R. B. Belyea & Co's.

The Wood Market.

Messrs. Farnworth & Jardine, Liverpool, G. B., in their circular of the 1st July, say:—

Business generally continues very inactive, and the present dull state of our trade is further aggravated by the approach of the general elections. The aggregate import, fortunately, has been less than during the two previous years, but the consumption has been smaller, and stocks are too heavy. We do not look forward to any early improvement in the market, and it is very desirable that imports should continue on a moderate scale for the remainder of the season.

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Spruce and Pine Deals.—Of spruce deals the import has been 6,380 standards against 2,826 standards during the same month last year. There is no improvement in the demand, and prices throughout the month have had a downward tendency; considering the large arrivals, the deliveries, chiefly from the quay, compare most unfavorably with the corresponding month during the past and previous years and the stock remaining over is still too heavy; a moderate import for the remainder of the season is essential to prevent a further decline in value. Pine deals have only been imported in small quantities, but the demand is limited and prices are lower. Birch—The import, although less than the corresponding month last year, has been more than sufficient, and we have to record a further decline in value, the late sales of fresh arrivals from the lower ports being at lower prices than any quoted during last summer; the stock is very excessive.

The stock of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia spruce deals, on 1st July, was 12,960

standards, compared with 12,446 standards in 1885, and 14,857 standards in 1884. As to sales they say:

Spruce Deals.—St. John, £5 15s. per standard; Nova Scotia, at £5 12s. 6d. per standard.

N. B. and N. S. Pine Deals.—No sales to report.

Scantling and Boards.—At from £5 5s. to £5 7s. 6d. per standard, and with the cargo at usual storage reductions.

Palings.—Miramichi pine, 4½ feet by 3, by 1 inch, 90s. per mille.

Just opened at Hugh Hay's 50 Suits Black Worsted Diagonals, newest styles, bound, which we have marked at the wonderful low price of \$8.00. Call and see them at once as they will not last long.

Judaism and Science

The following is from an address of Dr. Kobut, at a conference of Jewish ministers in New York, when speaking of Judaism and science:—Common sense was never contradicted in or outside the synagogue. As no secrets existed in Judaism, there was no opposition to science. Judaism, in fact, labored in unison with science, well knowing that a religion which cannot stand in open daylight all investigation is not for the living. Israel's religion need not hide its head. When recently he heard of the controversy between Gladstone and Huxley as to the Mosaic account of the creation, he felt like telling them that both of them might be right. The created earth was void and chaotic, darkness covered the depths. How long lasted the chaos? How long continued the process of development? The Bible does not treat that question. It refers us to geology. The Jewish calendar counts not from the creation of the world, but from the creation of man, 5,646 years, and geologists may add thousands upon thousands of years as the beginning of this vast universe. Over fifteen hundred years ago a Talmudic scholar had taught that many worlds were created and destroyed until the present human beings were called into existence, and yet even in the face of such teachings who dared to say that the rabbis of those days did not believe in the Mosaic account of the creation. The reverend Doctor then referred to the dietary laws of the Bible as being in full accord with modern scientific researches. It was also frequently charged that it was impossible for Moses to address all Israel, who were assembled around him, so as to be heard at a great distance. The speaker gave a topographical description of the Sinai region, with its numerous clefts, crevices and rocks, and showed how this region produced many echoes, which carried the words spoken to great distances. In conclusion he showed that instead of fearing scientific research for the Jewish religion it was welcomed as tending to fortify and strengthen the creed.

Niagara Conquered.

C. D. Graham passed safely through the whirlpool rapids at Niagara Falls, Sunday afternoon. He is a native of Philadelphia, 33 years old, and a cooper by trade. He constructed the cask shaped like a buoy and ballasted, so as to keep the wide part uppermost, and swung himself inside—the cask being made of inch and a quarter oak. Although the cask was tossed this way and that in the mad waters, the feat was successfully accomplished and Graham gained the distinction of being the only man who ever passed through the rapids alive. The cask was made air and water tight, being hermetically sealed after the occupant had gone inside. Graham was thus without air from the outside for about half an hour. The cask passed through the place where Captain Webb, the daring English swimmer, lost his life. But few people witnessed Graham's exploits.

A bridge on concrete, thirty feet in span with a roadway thirteen feet wide, and capable of supporting safely a load of 200 tons, was recently built in Switzerland in a single day. Two months time was allowed for the complete hardening of the concrete, after which time heavy traffic began without apparent injury to the structure.

The Salaries of Governors.

Are not the salaries of our governor general and provincial governors too high? Here is what we pay:—

Governor General of Canada	\$48,666 66
Lieut. Governor of Ontario	10,000 00
“ “ Quebec	10,000 00
“ “ Nova Scotia	9,000 00
“ “ New Brunswick	9,000 00
“ “ Manitoba	9,000 00
“ “ British Columbia	9,000 00
“ “ P. E. Island	7,000 00
“ “ N. W. Territories	4,000 00

The average of the salaries of the governors of the seven provinces is precisely \$9,000 a year. They rule over provinces whose population would make an average of about 700,000 each.

Here is a table showing the salaries of the governors of the states and territories in the republic besides us:—

Alabama	\$3,000	Mississippi	\$4,000
Arkansas	3,500	Missouri	5,000
California	6,000	Nebraska	2,500
Colorado	3,000	Nevada	6,000
Connecticut	2,000	New Hampshire	1,000
Delaware	2,000	New Jersey	5,000
Florida	3,500	New York	10,000
Georgia	4,000	North Carolina	3,000
Illinois	6,000	Ohio	4,000
Indiana	6,000	Oregon	1,500
Iowa	3,000	Pennsylvania	10,000
Kansas	3,000	Rhode Island	4,000
Kentucky	5,000	South Carolina	4,500
Louisiana	4,000	Tennessee	4,000
Maine	1,500	Texas	4,000
Maryland	4,500	Vermont	1,000
Massachusetts	5,000	Virginia	5,000
Michigan	1,000	West Virginia	2,700
Minnesota	3,000	Wisconsin	5,000

These salaries average a trifle under \$4,000 each, or less than half the average rate for provincial governors.—*Exchange*

Literary Notices.

The number of *The Living Age* for the weeks ending July 3d and 10th contains *Genius and Precocity*, and John Webster, *Nineteenth Century*; *Contemporary Life and thought in France* The Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood: a Fight for Art, and In Oman Digna's Garden, *Contemporary*; The Laird of Redgauntlet, and *Mystery and Romance*, *Macmillan*; A Court Chaplain, and Gustave Dore, *Temple Bar*; Boys' Blunders, *Cornhill*; An Original of the Last Century, *Belgravia*; Mr Ruskin's "May Day" *Leisure Hour*; Good Friday among the Mexican Penitentiaries and King Louis of Bavaria, *Spectator*; A Russian experiment in Home Rule, *St James's*; The U. S. Geological Survey, *Nature*; A Last century Letter, *Academy*; The Currents of the Atlantic Ocean, *Le Genie Civil*; with instalments of "Black Crows," "Doctor Edith," and "A Sicilian Doctor," and Poetry. The Number for July 3d begins a new volume. The fifty-two numbers of sixty-four large pages each (or more than 3,300 pages a year) the subscription price (\$8) is low; while for \$10.50 the publishers offer to send any one of the American \$4.00 monthlies or weeklies with *The Living Age* for a year, both postpaid. Littell & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

New Summer goods opening daily at Hugh Hay's.

A Nice Point.

A case is before the Court of Chancery, England, for decision which is of a very novel nature:—

About five years ago, Mr. Ayling, of Portsmouth died, leaving his property to his wife during her widowhood, but, if she married again, it was to be divided among their seven children. In 1883, Mrs. Ayling married, and the property was accordingly divided. Two years later, however, it turned out that the second marriage was invalid, the husband being a bigamist, and Mrs. Ayling found herself deprived both of husband and of property. She has now applied to the Court for a restitution of the property which her husband left her "for life or widowhood." The case is complicated by the fact that one of the sons has disposed of his share; and altogether there is the prospect of some right profitable work for the lawyers.

Wiggins, the Prophet—Big Storm Coming.

Professor E. Stone Wiggins, the weather prophet, insists that the great storm he predicted for this fall will be on hand. He says he does not anticipate further great changes

in the weather until the fall. September, he says, will open cold and stormy "premonitory to my great storm commencing on the afternoon of September 29th, and the great war of elements will come as sure as the sun in heaven. It will be a storm of unparalleled violence, and after sweeping across the Atlantic and traversing the country will exhaust its energies upon the rugged front offered by the Rocky Mountains. The fishermen of the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland have not been slow to appreciate my predictions, and have made arrangements to be in port on the date of the destructive storm."—*Globe.*

Good Crops.

From over 4,000 crop reports from all parts of the country, the *Rural New Yorker* concludes that the winter wheat crop is, on the whole, good, the probable yield being 295,000,000 bushels, against 212,000,000 in 1885. Spring wheat has been considerably injured by drought and blight. The yield will probably be 140,000,000 bushels, against 145,000,000 last year. The total wheat crop will probably be 435,000,000 bushels, against 357,000,000 last year. In oats the yield is 600,000,000 bushels, against 629,000,000 bushels in 1885. Of rye and barley there will be excellent crops. The outlook is excellent for a fine crop of corn. Of early potatoes the crop will be heavy and late potatoes are promising, especially in the West. Prices will probably be low. There has been large increase in the area of cultivated grasses in West and South and a considerable increase in clover. There will be a heavy crop of hay.

An Old Resident Gone.

Yarmouth had many people who lived to an advanced age, but probably no old resident was better known than William Carleton Williams. He had been familiar in the county to three generations. On Wednesday he peacefully and painlessly passed away at the age, it is believed, of 94 years. The deceased was a son of a gentleman who was private secretary to Governor Carleton of New Brunswick. He was related to the late Hon. Charles Connell, and the late Hon. Judge Fisher, of New Brunswick. Mr. Williams' death removes one more of a generation of old residents whose numbers have been reduced rapidly within the past twelve months.—*Yarmouth Times.*

The total production of gold in the United States for the thirty-one months ending with January, 1886, was about \$69,000,000, which added to the \$11,228,117 of net imports, makes a total of \$80,228,117. From this, deduct say \$10,000,000 consumed in the arts, leaving a net increase of gold in thirty-one months of \$70,000,000. For the same time the production of silver was about 127,000,000; from which, deducting \$37,000,000 of exports and \$12,000,000 used in the arts, would leave about \$78,000,000 increase of silver in thirty-one months.—*Critic.*

See the Wild West Parade led by a genuine Rocky Mountain Cowboy band, costumed in true western style and discoursing the stirring airs of the frontier, followed by wild Indians in war paint and feathers, ranchmen, scouts, guides, wild buffaloes, elks, etc., and the old Deadwood stage coach, with six horses, driven by its former driver, and all the accessories of border life, in the novel, unique and picturesque wild west street display all combined in the parade of the Great Forepaugh Show on the 19th inst.

The much-talked-of cheapness of money has manifested itself in a quarter where such a manifestation would not have been looked for by most people. New York invited bids for a loan of \$2,000,000 and received offerings for \$13,500,000. The rate of interest offered by the city was only 3 per cent. The premium offered was 1 to 3½ per cent., and so the remarkable fact is seen of nearly seven times the amount wanted bid for at even less than 3 per cent interest.

The winter is past, spring is here, and house-cleaning will soon be the order of the day; buy an Eagle Steam Washer, and make a thorough cleansing of bedding, clothing, etc., and note how pleasant it will make the women folks.