NAVY.

BELS TO BE BUILT. George Hamilton's of the navy estihas been issued as , says the London h interesting comin its naked simy people somewhat hetanding the genubich the increase of inquestionably due. are upon the navy

d year is £13,786. if £101,200 over the Some difficulty has he public in underand effect of the last year, which 21,500,000. On one losed that this sum to the money spent inary way ; and on esimes asserted thas that we are simply t the old rate. from the fact that. liamentary sa notion

enditure of twentyions upon specified nd a half millions as part of the annavy, while ten on the consolidated a source of naval the annual votes. nimum of £2,650,000 year for five finan-rd shipbuilding, and xpended during the mament. If these at in any one year ed remains at the lty in such fashion for the whole term tion. Thirty-eight t with this money, e are already begun, he coming year and will be left to begin

e to be built by conlions set apart and olidated fund. Of been ordered during The remaning six capable of rapid over for the present enefit of the latest effect of the Naval n irreducible docke years, the cost of e estimates, and, in ring the same five th of ships built by earing in the annual in earlier than last ted out of the sums es. It is expected hem will be comthe incoming year, the Blake and the ought to have been we been delayed for more or less satisvessels buildfor Australian erial Defence Act of yed, but it is hoped in the course of the of the cost of these

by the colonies for designs were emnœavres of last year. en gained has been ways. Details of y, of coal transport gine rooms have unwhich are embodied s of the ships built ice Act. In particuknow that the boilhave been increased par cent, and that been given to the peed under ordinary mances, which are e not any longer to one of the work to be inery under ordinary

annual votes, and

et-off of considerable

ers From Phthisis. culosis in Belgium ilmaerts come to the t of their investigag the mortality from married men, and re very much more than either of the me statement holds t is, they say, also ore liable than sinthisis. The authors be explained except wife to husband or hey cannot think sses indulged in by seem to make any d secribe it to the uring married life. second victim some of the first. -St.

seil Children. f Podol the peasants selling their chilvery revolting nature Moscow daily. One ter, a girl of 8 years, to for the sum of six rought two girls to where he sold the s for five rubles, and d, for three rubles. occurred in many

Stated.

Are you the head of

-Ah !-I represent

one Wilde, who has ave been admired in the receive an annuity wu, her name having seion list.

the autumn winds were sighing, when the

When the autumn winds were sighing, when the golden leaves were dying.

In the ambulance came Tim,
And we nurses gather'd round him, as the gruff house-surgeon bound him,
Gently bound each skatter'd limb:
Such a handsome little fellow; like a halo hung the yellow
Curls around his shapely head,
And we look'd at one another when he cried out for his mother,

his mother, As we tuck'd him in his bed.

Ah! sad cause was there for weeping—in the dead-house one lay sleeping
Peacefully, whose frenzied love Flung her darling from the casement to the firemen nigh the basement, Ere she breath'd the flames above:

One more victim where the bottle rears aloft its hideous throttle,
Spewing forth its hellish fire; One more worn, long-suffering woman, victim of the vile, inhuman Fury of a drunken sire.

Could we ever hope to save him? or did Death already crave him? Said we at our midnight meal; Said we at our midnight mean; Would the light of boyish gladness fade beneath

the pallor'd sadness
Of the grim destroyer's seal?
Since the good God would befriend him, of His mercy He would tend him,
Yet His purpose who can tell?
Not at Him for us to cavil Who the future can unravel,
And Who doeth all things well.

Life and Death march side by side—tears and laughter are allied In those wards where Love, divine, Hath upraised the blessed altar, where the blind, the bruis'd, the halt are
Soilzied at Compassion's shrine.
And we laugh'd at his odd fancies, smil'ed on

little Tim's proud glances

At his bed-eard, on which he

Had dictated, 'Timsey Pidgin, age eleven; fur Put me down a Methody."

Aye! and could the gentle Wesley to our ward have gain'd access, he
Would have lov'd Tim's patient smile. (Potent witness that the lowly are not shunn'd of the Most Holy,

Nor the back slums wholly vile.)

For, beside the psalmist's verses, harmless fell father's curses (Born of many a drunken scene).

By a mother's prayer from harm he had enlisted in the arm in the army
Of the humble Nazarene.

Yet our petting never spoil'd him—God, in suf-fering, had assoil'd him Of all frowardness of heart;

Of all frowardness of heart;
Nought but kind words could one utter to this offspring of the gutter,
Who mad sought the better part.
E'en that tough, nicknam'd "The Parson" (in a language kin to arson),
Fealty swore to little Tim;
And "Sarly" (curs'd of corns and bunions) said (in accents ting'd with onions),
"Pity thar warn't more like him."

How he loy'd those sacred pages, and that dear hymn "Rock of Ages" (Balm to earth's sad, weary ones). Passing sweet his childish singing, after many days, came ringing

Down our ward those treble tones.

Brave young heart, and good as fearless—his the only syelid tearless

When we learned all hope was vain— Nay! a beauteous smile came o'er him, as of one who sees before him Visions of lost loves again.

Autumn fading into winter saw his strength growdaily fainter, Yet he smil'd with childish glee When our Santa Claus had sought him, and with many kind smiles brought him Presents from our Christmas tree; But his glaz'd eyes' solemn warning told us, ere

the coming dawning
You dimm'd glance would know us not; from a purely commercial point of view. And from all the ward arose a wail of woe when we drew closer
The death-screen round his cot.

In the shadow'd hours dispelling, while the belfry's natal swelling Usher'd in the Christmas morn, One more earthly fetter riven—one more with the saints in heaven—

One more white-robed singer born ; But so peacefully he left us, such the last sigh Watchers, lingering at his side,
That we only wept, and wonder'd when the soul
and body sunder'd,

For we knew not when he died. Far removed from earthly sorrow, in that land whose stainless morrow

Knoweth not the parting tear,
Where, in peace, the shivering mortal stands illumin'd at the portal,
And the shadows disappear Yes! and while dear memory lingers, till we join the angel singers.

Till we gaze once more on him, We shall bless the wee that taught us, and the midnight hour which brought us Bruis'd and batter'd little "Tim," HEREWARD K. COCKIN.

LITERARY COPYRIGHT.

Its Term of Existence Prescribed by Law in Various Countries.

Under the existing law of the United States, copyright is granted for twentyeight years, in all, forty-two years. The term of copyright in other countries is as

Mexico, Guatemala and Venezuela, in perpetuity. Columbia, author's life and eight years

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after. Roumania, author's life and ten years

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Japan, author's life and five years after. South Africa; author's life; fifty years

Great Britain, author's life and seven

The German Empress Frederick is writing the life of her late husband, and it is announced that the present Emperor is giving her all the help in his power. —What has become of the old-fashioned people who had family prayer in the even-ing and before breakfast. COLONIAL LOYALTY.

In the August Nineteenth Century there is a dialogue between an English Globetrotter and a New Zealand Colonist, which ought to be widely read, not only in the of population and the formation of Mother Country, but in all the colonies. The Englishman has been running from point to point, as fast as the steamboats and the railway cars could carry him, and owners, who spend their income in London, die. But my children—ah! that is after mentioning that he had been struck or Paris, or Melbourne. The people who different matter. With the exception of by the absence of laborers' cottages near came later found all the best land already the eldest, they will all probably be in the 10,000-acre wheat fields which he so in private ownership; they had to put up favor of Australasian independence, as much admired, he proceeded to answer the with land either inferior in fertility or far they are all Republicans. inevitable question, "What do you think of New Zealand?" He had noticed a great embarked in the business with insufficient many men out of employment, and had capital, and, dazzled by the examples of observed with great pleasure the loyalty manifested toward the country, and the earnest wish for a closer connection, but he on wool-clips, crops, etc., to carry on with. As they were charged 10 to 12 per cent. for of the working class on that subject. When all these advances, it will be easy to underasked by the Colonist what he meant by stand how it happens that so many of them struction and Armament Company, loyalty, the following conversation ensued: Globe trotter. Well, I should say that from the yoke. loyalty implies attachment to the mother country, and a firm determination to upthe mother country.

Colonist. At all hazards—in time of war. for example? practical value to us.

C. And you think that the mother country could depend on the aid and support of room in their minds for sentiments of the the Colonies in time of war? G. Yes, as far as their means permit.

They would, for example, be open to receive and you may depend upon it not one farth-They would, for example, be open to receive and you may depend upon it not one farth.

any prizes our fleet might make; they ing will they risk for the sake of the old speed required. The greatest possible would give shelter coals and provisions to country. the navy; they would serve as hospital depots for the sick or wounded. We should hardly expect any contingent, as in the Soudan affair, but you might afford a recruiting ground.

C. Yes, that is exactly what an old colonial, to whom I was talking on this very subject the other day, said the colonies would do. But in return for this you would, of course, protect our coasts and ports ? G. That would have to be done, in great

measure, by yourselves. You see, our fleets would have all their work out out for them in protecting the coasts of the United Kingdom and the mercantile marine from the enemy's armed cruisers.

C. Then you mean to imply that you could not supply a sufficient naval force to protect us from the enemy's fleet? G. I don't think we could. It would require a very large force to do that. You about India. would have your Australian squadron, of

course. nearer home?

G. Precisely so. C. Then, my dear sir, on the principle of having our port towns laid under contributions, and our territory invaded, just for the sake of supplying the British fleet with coals and provisions? The profit on these transactions would not pay for the risk.

C. Precisely so; in what other way should we look at it?

G. Surely, you would have some patriotic feeling towards the mother country; you would be prepared to make some sacrifice for her sake ?

C. Has she ever made any sacrifices for our sakes? Has she ever done anything to foster or cherish any other feelings than those of mere self-interest? She has lent us money, or rather her capitalists have lent us money, because they thought it a secure and profitable investment. But a man's creditors are not exactly the persons for whom he entertains feelings of the fondest affection. He is not generally prepared to risk his life and property for their

G. But what could you do in case of war? You are British possessions after all, and the Queen has certain rights in case of war.

C. We should declare our independence at once, and with that issue a declaration of neutrality. Neither party would care to attack us, for our naval force, small though it would be, would suffice to enable us to obtain respect as independent republics. The Australian navy would be at least as large as that of a South American Republic. And the smallest of them has contrived to maintain her independence as

against European powers. G. You certainly put matters in a new light. But how do you account for the expressions of loyalty in your leading papers, and amongst the old colonials in England?

C. My dear sir, many of 'our leading papers' are the property of rich men who belong to what is colonially termed the Upper Ten.' or else are mortgaged to the banks, and obliged to write whatever the commercial aristocracy dictate. Few daily newspapers in any large town of the colony are wholly free from similar influences, or adequately represent public opinion. Look, for example, at our banks and mortgage companies. Their prosperity and large dividends necessarily mean a high rate of interest drawn from those cultivators of the soil who have borrowed their money, and this in turn entails innumerable bankruptoies and tracts of country which were but it is looked on here as a first step, not once inhabited left bare and desolate. Yet to Imperial Federation, but to independno single paper in the colony ventures to point out the inevitable results of these the federation, partly because New Zealand proceedings. Banks here mean establish. ments that lend money on growing crops, Britain, and that Britain would certainly on clips of wool still on the sheep's backs. on farming implements, on cattle, on the animals employed about a farm, on household furniture, on stocks in trade and trade fixtures; to say nothing of mortgages of houses, land and farm buildings, which fall within the more ordinary scope of business. A farmer and freeholder of a thousand acres of agricultural land has often only the clothes he stands up in that he can truly call his

own; everything else is under lien, mortgage, or bill of sale. the upper middle class.

C. Precisely. The same causes that proshanty under the old system operate here.

A well-fenced, neatly cultivated garden, bright with flowers and shrubs, would mean labor diverted from the one absorbing emthe colonists? ployment of meeting the charges on hor-

are so over head and ears in debt?

C. Rem acu tetigisti! The reason is votes against it. this. Those who came there in the early days obtained land which, by increase enormously in value. These people are form. I am an Englishman by hirth and safe, and have become the great landtheir predecessors, gave in many cases exold orbitant prices even for Crown lands; were obliged to mortgage, and to obtain advances on wool-clips, crops, etc., to carry on with. have never been able to free themselves

G. But, pardon me, are we not wandering from the point in question? What hold the connection between the colony and can this have to do with the loyalty of the colony to the home country?

C. Well, a good deal. If you have a G. Yes—yes; otherwise your loyalty cares and anxieties, trying to keep up a false would be a mere sentimental feeling, of no position, trembling at every slight fall in prices, with no reserve or capital to fail back on, you will find that they have no higher kind. Their object is bread-andcheese for themselves and their families.

> They next discussed Imperial Federation, the Colonist suggesting that the scheme might be received with more favor if it included free trade between the colonies. with differential duties on foreign products. 'That," said the Globe trotter, " would mean a total change in the commercial legislation of the United Kingdom."

Colonist. It would mean more than that. It would mean that your absurd panics about Russia and her designs on India must cease and determine. Let the Russians have Afghanistan if they like, and let their frontier and our Indian one be conterminous. Better to have a civilized power than a savage one for next-door neighbor. At any rate, of this you may rest assured, that on no possible plea will these colonies allow themselves to be dragged into war for the sake of British India. We don't care one solitary straw

G. If you fairly represent the ideas prevailing in the colonies, I don't see any ad-C. Unless it were very urgently required vantage in keeping a nominal suzerainty

over them. do ut des, why should we incur the risk of question from the English point of view, I troubles and trials, to the wife. This is, should say most decidedly, put the question, and one tion to the colonies fairly and squarely. which all parents who have at heart the Ask them whether they will contribute an future well-being of daughters, should adequate amount to the Imperial army and deeply consider. A vast amount of sicknavy. Let it be understood that a certain ness and misery has resulted from too number of the Imperial land forces shall early marriages. As we have said, in more G. But you're looking at the matter to a slways kept in the colonies, and a cerprimitive times the early marriage of young to a purely commercial point of view.

Description of the navy, of course than it is now when marriage involves than it is now when marriage involves. ing the army and navy forces respectively; and let us feel that we really are part of cent number of the Lancet says: "A variety the British Empire. Let an Imperial Par- of arguments, based on science, prudence, liament be assembled to meet for three and economy, have often been urged over will never years in London, and then every fourth against the headlong folly of very early and Queries. a few months, the vicercy would answer with such as those who commit the folly every purpose. But if you want to keep in question, for, indeed, it is not reason in

something of royalty. Edinburgh and the sons of the Prince of which is the natural counterpart of early

C. A new generation has arisen since then. We ought to have some of the royal companiments, would not be so freely and family residing amongst us. At present most colonials are Republican. The fact part of the tribute which will always be is that when Great Britain withdrew the troops from these colonies she ought to and sound home-training, fancy is allowed have cut the painter altogether. She would to guide one of the most important connot have more effectually destroyed any cerns of life. The one available cure lingering sentiments of loyalty amongst for this prevalent evil consists in a just the mass of the people. No country ever exercise of parental control, but this, we acted in such a way to her colonies before

in the whole history of the world. G. It was thought at the time a proof of

the colonies. C. It was a slap in the face, and was intended, as is now well known, to produce wishes of the parents in regard to the matstrong enough at the time to go alone. Still,

The Colonist told the Globe trotter that the paltry questions which now turn out British ministers must be handed over to County Councils or Local Parliaments, and Britain must cease to regard the colonies as poor relations, if there was to be any hope of imperial federation. The following is the concluding part of the conver-

G. But what do you think will be the result of the movement towards Australian Federation? Will that not pave the way towards Imperial Federation?

C. I very much doubt it. Australian Federation is absolutely necessary for defence against China and European powers, ence. New Zealand has refused to join in thinks that she is a favorite colony in try and defend her even if she left Australia to shift for herself, and partly because she does not wish to be mixed up in any way with colonies tainted by a convict

G. But if Australia were to declare her independence and New Zealand were to remain a British Colony, she would be in an awkward position, would she not?

C. She would be just in the same position as Newfoundland or Prince Edward Island was when the United States declared their independence. New Zealand has G. You astonish me. This, then, may nothing to fear from Australia. Besides, account for the dreary sordid look of the dwellings of so many farmers, who in would follow suit, and the probability is similar holdings at home would mix with that a great federation of English-speaking republics would be formed, including the United States. In that case New duced the hideous misery of the Irish Zealand would join as a separate state, as

C. My dear Sir, if the question of an-nexation as a state to the United States of G. But how comes it that these people North America were put to the vote to-

morrow, there would not be a thou G. You, at least, would vote in its favor

[with some hitterness]? C. Pardon me, but there you make mistake. I have worn the Queen's unidescent, and an Englishman I mean to

THREE FINE STEAMERS.

The three new steamers for the C. P. R

the Empress of India, Empress of China

and Empress of Japan—are approaching

completion as the yards of the Naval Con-

Vessels Building for the C. P. R's. Canad Japan Trade.

Barrow in Furness. The Empress of India will be launched on Aug. 30th. The other two vessels are to follow at intervals of two months. No expense has been spared and all the work is of the best character. The vessels are twin-screw steamers of 10,000 horse power, gross tonnage of whole class of men oppressed by sordid 5,700, and are contracted to do 18 knots on the measured mile, and 161 knots on a 400 mile sea trial. The dimensions are: Length, between perpendiculars, 485; breadth, moulded, 51 tees, and depth, moulded, 36 feet. Each vessel will be lightly rigged with pole masts and fore and eft canvas, and the form, both under and above water, is of such symmetry and attention has been paid to precautions for

the safety of the vessels. The accommodation for passengers is extensive and luxurious. Each vessel will carry 120 first class, 50 second and 300 steerage, as well as nearly 4,000 tons of cargo. On the upper deck an extra promenade is provided for the use of passengers, while a good many special staterooms are also to be found on this deck. On the lower deck, which is 220 feet long, there is a covered promenade of 100 feet, where shelter and fresh air may be sought in wet weather; while the dining saloon, library and other parts of the saloon accommodation are richly upholatered.

The total cost of the three vessels will be between £600,000 and £650,000 sterling.

Check Too Early Marriages. Canada Health Journal.

Only a few months ago we protested against early marriages. It is a subject, however, which is not considered and discussed as fully and as publicly as it should be. Early marriage means early maternity, C. You are quite right. Looking at the with its great responsibilities and often primitive times the early marriage of young greater responsibilities and duties. A reyear in some colonial city. If the sovereign marriage. Reasoning of this kind, howdid not choose to follow the Parliament for ever, has unfortunately but little influence us from Republicanism you must let us see any recognizable degree, which guides their omething of royalty.

G. You have had visits from the Duke of bility of overstrain in childbirth, functional activity, of domestic discord and beggary, and their too common social acfrequently encountered. These matters are paid while, for the want of native sense need hardly ramind ourselves, is only too easy of evasion." The Holborn Board of Guardians have decided to notify the Rethe confidence Britain felt in the loyalty of gistrar-General as to the wisdom of instructing an official to make personal inquiry, in suspected cases, respecting the a separation. But the colonies were hardly rimonial ventures of their children. "The proposal is certainly a sound one," says when the last British regiment embarked, the Lancet, "and represents the minimum the colonies became virtually independent. of justifiable interference."

What is the age to first marry? Complete maturity-completion of growth-womanhood and manhood. This period varies in different families, but is rarely reached in temperate climates in the female before the age of 20, often of 25 years.

Kept It Sweet.

Ah, Harry, before we were married you used to say: 'Look in the tea, love : that will make it sweet.' " Did 1 ?"

"Yes; and now you put a napkin over the top of the cream pitcher when you pass

An Excuse.

" And you allowed your girl's father to kick you? " I did. But how can a fellow help what's done behind his back ?"

Exchanging Views. "I wouldn't run away with any girl. I

remember going boldly up to the old man and asking him for his daughter. He told me to go to hades." "And did you go?" "Well," he answered, with hesitation, after serious reflection. "I married the girl."

HOW PLIES DIE.

A Kind of Fungus That Makes Havee w

Like many other insects, house flies a subject to the attacks of a parasite fungus which destroys great numbers of the especially toward the end of autumn. We sometimes see the corpses of such as have met this fate glued to the window pages in the attitude of life, with the legs widely spread and wings raised as if in preparation for flight, but with a white halo on the glass all round them, and with bodies pale, unhealthy-looking and distended. The spores of the fungus, which are excessively minute and are present in the air, are car-ried against the fly's kody, and such as strike its under surface may become adherent, when each spore sends out a long tubular projection, which penetrates the skin and enters the body.

Once here, its host's doom is certain. says Knowledge, for it meets with suitable nourishment in the shape of the fluids of the fly's body, by the aid of which it will speedily propagate itself until its victim, drained of its life support, finally succumbs. The thread-like tube first produces a series of detached, rounded bodies, something like the cells of the yeast plant. These cells, which have an indefinite power of self-multiplication, are carried by the blood to all parts of the body, and thus the disease spreads. They, in their turn, give rise to a number of branching tubular threads, similar to those of the earlier stage, which, in process of time, penetrate the skin. Each thread which thus makes its appearance outside gives rise to a sort of head which contains spores like those with which the series started. These are cast off with considerable force and multitudes of them no doubt perish, while others are ultimately wafted against the bodies of other flies to deal destruction among them as among their predecessors.

The particular species of fungus which makes havor with the house flies is called empusa muscae, and is one of a group which are distinguished by their habit of subsisting upon living insects. The maturation of the fungus involves the death of the fly, the fluids of whose body serve as food for the parasite. Under its attack the fly becomes gradually feebler, and finally quite unable to move, and then the viscid secretions from the pads on the feet hardens and glues the insect to the surface to which ito is clinging, while the fungus spreads around it and leaves some of its spores adhering so as to form the halo above described.

Proverbs of the Sea.

The sea refuses no river. The ocean is made of small drops.

It is a great way to the bottom of the It is but a stone's throw to the bottom

of the sea. He that would sail without danger must never come on the main sea. He sets his sail to every wind.

Hoist your sail when the wind is fair. He who goes to see must sail or sink. It is easy to sail with wind and tide. A big ship needs deep water.

A mariner must have his eyes on rocks and sand as well as the North Star. He that will not sail till all dangers are over will never put to sea. - American Notes

A girl baby was recently born in James town whose mother is 21 years old, grand mother 38 years, great-grandmother 53 years old and great-great grandmother 75 years old, and but one daughter living of

each generation. -A woman never really learns how to pray until she has a man to pray for.

The latest bogus cheque game was played on an undertaker in Findlay, Ohio, by a sharper who bought a \$100 coffin for his alleged dead mother and gave a cheque for \$192 in payment, receiving the change in good bills.

D O. N. L. 36, 90.

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