CALLED SUDDENLY HOME.

Tragic Death of a Speaker in the Presbyterian General Assembly at Detroit.

A Detroit despatch dated last night says: At 2 30 the church was packed. No sooner had the Moderator called order than Judge B. M. Breckenridge, of St. Louis, resumed the debate on the Briggs case. "I have been requested to say a few words on the legal aspects of this question." He then proceeded for about fifteen minutes to expound the relation of Union Seminary to the assembly. He closed with the words, "It is not possible to do anything but disapprove. A man under indictment for heresy should not be appointed to teach our young men preparing for the ministry. You must excuse me for not speaking at greater length, but I have discharged my duty." As he uttered these words he turned towards the Moderator, staggered, fell on the platform, moaned once, and in a moment was dead. Several physicians were at his side in an instant and carried him out, but he had gone to the General Assembly and Church of the first-born in heaven. The occurrence produced a profound impression. The Assembly adjourned till to-morrow morning, and the banquet to-night was postponed, a prayer meeting being held instead. Judge Breckenridge was the leader of the St. Louis bar, high in social standing, distinguished in his profession, honored by his church, beloved by all who knew him, and will be mourned by the whole country. His father was Dr. John Breckenridge, professor in Princeton; his grandfather, Dr. Samuel Miller, also of Princeton. His body was taken by special train to St. Louis, a committee of the Assembly accompanying. He was one of the most useful and prominent elders in the church. He was over 60 years old.

RETIRED FOR SIX MONTHS.

Pembroke Burglars Fail, and One is Caught and Jailed.

A Pembroke despatch says: About 1 o'clock this morning two burglars were cutting the glass of one of the windows of Mr. A. Meehan's store when they were observed by Mrs. Hawkins, of the Temperance House, opposite, who was up with a sick child. She immediately awakened two of the boarders, Mr. H. McMullen and Mr. W. J. Drummond, who went after the would-be thieves, who upon being frightened ran in different directions. The young men went in pursuit, and after a short struggle captured one of the thieves, and arousing Constable Mitchell delivered their captive to him. The other is still at large. The prisoner, who gave his name as Felix Bresseau, was tried to-day before S. E. Mitchell, Police Magistrat, pleaded "guilty," and was sentenced to six months in the Central Prison.

Victoria Crosses.

A London despatch announces that Lieutenant Grant, the hero of Manipur, has been promoted to the rank of major and decorated with the Victoria cross. The honor is well deserved, and is one rarely bestowed. Less than 250 of these crosses have been awarded since the medal was instituted in 1856. The Victoria cross, with the exception of the usually uncouth silver war medal, is the only decoration in Great Britain open to all ranks of the army and navy. It was instituted at the close of the Crimean war, and where possible the decoration is pinned on the breast of the winner by the hands of the sovereign herself. It is only granted to those who have distinguished themselves by various deeds performed on the field of battle in the presence of the enemy, and is eagerly sought for by men of all ranks. It is an incentive to gallant deeds, but where these deeds were the result of recklessness it has frequently been withheld. To look at the decoration as it hangs on the breast of a hero one would not think it meant much. It is made of bronze, in the shape of a Maltese cross, in the centre of which is a crown wreathed with laurel, and on a scroll the words "For Valor." No one may win it twice, but by a second gallant deed he may have a clasp attached to it. The intrinsic value of the cross is about five cents—the actual value, incomputable. Officers and men in the army and navy wearing the Victoria cross receive pensions of ten pounds a year, with an additional ten pounds if a clasp is won. These pensions are by special statute non-forfeitable, even if the holder should be convicted of felony, as other pensions are. The wearers have "V. C." placed after their names.

Another decoration recently instituted in the British army is the Distinguished Service Order, which is for officers alone.—*Rochester Herald.*

A Diet for Diabetes.

The following diet for persons suffering from diabetes has been arranged by Professor Braurford Lewis, lecturer on Genito-Urinary Diseases at the Missouri Medical College, St. Louis.

Allowed.—All kinds of meats (except liver). Poultry; all kinds of game. All kinds of fish, fresh or salt, sardines, oysters. Eggs in every style (without addition of flour, starch or sugar). Fats and fatty meats. Butter, cheese. Soup (without flour or the prohibited vegetables) Celery, cabbage, cauliflower, string-beans, asparagus, lettuce, spinach, mushrooms, radishes, cucumbers (green or pickled), young onions, water cresses, slaw, olives, tomatoes. Graham bread, rye bread. Occasionally stale light (white) bread. Acid fruits, such as oranges, lemons, apples, plums, cranberries, currants, cherries, strawberries, gooseberries (sweetened, not with sugar, but with saccharine and sod. bicarb). Gelatine (without sugar). Almonds, walnuts, Brazil nuts, hazel nuts, filberts, pecans, butternuts, cocoanuts Salt, vinegar, pepper. Drinks: Coffee, tea (without sugar), skim milk, cream, soda water (without syrup), mineral waters of all kinds, but especially vichy. Claret, Rhine wine.

Prohibited.—Liver. Sugar in any form. Starch in any form. Sauces containing flour, sugar or starch. Cakes of all kinds. All cereals, such as cracked wheat, oatmeal, mush, cerealine, etc. Potatoes (either Irish or sweet), corn, carrots, turnips, hominy, parsnips, beans, peas, beets, rice. White bread, corn bread, white biscuits. Pears, peaches, grapes. Sweet jellies Chestnuts. Malt liquors, beer, ale

Gutter Journalism.

Rochester *Herald*: Yet the press is too ready to meddle with the domestic affairs of the people, intruding its impertinent inquiries into the sanctities of family life and laying bare before the merciless searching inspection of the public little differences of opinion and petty domestic controversies which might never seriously interfere with the happiness of the parties concerned if it were not for the aggravation of such publicity. This has become so common that many papers that on principle would condemn it fall into the habit almost unconsciously. Young newspaper men are led to believe it is a legitimate accomplishment of their calling to probe into the private affairs of family life and the results of their researches often cause considerable annoyance to their employers as well as to those of whom they write. The knowledge of what really constitutes news, how to draw the line between what should be made public and what should be suppressed is an important qualification in every newspaper worker.

Style in Shrouds.

A lady walked into a pattern store on Fourteenth street the other day and asked for the latest pattern for a shroud suited to a middle-aged widow, says the New York *Continent*. In conversation with the clerk she said, quite cheerfully, that she had made her own shroud eight years ago and had it packed away in her trunk ready for the final day of dissolution; but her hair having become gray since then, she thought a new shroud was necessary now. "Do you not think that the lace on the neck should be a little narrower to suit me now?" calmly asked the lady. The clerk said, with a weary look, that he really was no authority on such matters. He referred her to another pattern store farther uptown, and rubbed his hands in ghoulish glee when she departed. Now he wants to hear from the rival establishment.

Strawberries are particularly salutary to those of sanguine or bilious temperament, to phthisical, anemic and rheumatic individuals. Linnæus considered that by eating strawberries, morning and evening, attacks of gout might be prevented, and rheumatism cured. Strawberries eaten in abundance produce the same effect as Vichy and other similar waters.

For a belt or girdle there is nothing cheaper or prettier than three yards of ribbon spangled or embroidered, with tassels on the ends to match the spangles.

—Silk is more used than it has been for many seasons.

—Of all implements a "scoop" is most favored by newspaper men.

—A creamy-white guipure is very much worn on fashionable gowns.

RUSSIAN ATROCITIES.

Almost Incredible Stories of Brutalities Practised Upon Jews.

A JEWISH BOY CRUCIFIED.

A London cable says; An English traveller, who has returned from an extensive tour through Russia, says that only a faint idea can be entertained of the cruel treatment to which the Jews are subjected. He says they can be persecuted with impunity, as they are considered dogs, whose cries or pain no one is bound to regard. He refers to a riot in which a dozen Jewish infants were torn from their mothers' arms and thrown in the streets. Young Jewish girls are constantly kidnapped in country towns and sold in St. Petersburg and Moscow for immoral purposes, and when complaints are made to the authorities they are disregarded. Every stranger arriving in Moscow who has a long nose is obliged to go before the authorities and prove that he is not a Jew.

There is one form of cruelty largely practised that seems almost incredible. For a year or so hundreds of Jewish babies have been stolen and shipped to various ports on the Nile to be used as bait by the crocodile hunters. Of course, they are not all eaten by the animals, but now and then one is caught. The crocodile hunters place a baby on the shores of the stream, and presently the lazy animals come out of their beds after the infant. When the crocodiles get near the little one and within shooting range of the hunters, who are concealed in the bushes, they are shot. The little babes serve as a bait to bring the animals on the banks, and by this means it is possible to get many animals which could not be reached in any other way. It has been said that the hunters have let the crocodiles approach too near the babes before firing, and their first shot being ineffectual the little one was eaten up. As any rate they are used for bait. "You think it queer," said the stranger, "that a wholesale kidnapping of babes is not noticed in the newspapers. That is not strange. You do not know Russia. The papers there can only print what the Government approves of. If an editor gets any news that is sensational he he must first submit it to some official before using it. That is Russia."

Another traveller who recently returned from Corfu gives the origin of the horrible persecution of the Jews that occurred there. He says that during a recent Hebrew festival the Christians kidnapped a Jew boy, whom they rendered insensible with drugs. They then fastened him to a cross, with a crown of thorns on his head, nailing his hands to the arms of the cross, but not otherwise injuring him. They painted a gaping wound on his side in imitation of the spear thrust in the side of the Crucified Christ, and in that condition carried him through the Jewish quarters. As the boy was insensible, he had the appearance of being dead, and the Jews believed that he had been in reality crucified. In retaliation, the following day the Jews kidnapped a young Christian girl and cut her throat, and, stripping her naked, hung her up by the heels in front of a Christian butcher's shop during the night, so that the horrible spectacle was seen by the inhabitants the first thing the next morning. This roused intense bitterness on each side, and as the Jews were numerically the weaker they suffered in proportion.

A PECULIAR CASE.

A Minister Dies of a Bony Growth in His Brain.

A Pittsburg, Pa., despatch says: The death of Rev. Dr. Thomas Pitts last week gives to medical science one of the strangest cases ever known in pathology. An autopsy has disclosed that the minister had a veritable horn in his brain. Dr. Samuel Ayers, specialist on diseases of the brain, conducted the *post mortem*. When the skull was opened a bony plate was discovered. It was two inches in length, three-fourths of an inch in width, and had a very rough surface. It was found occupying a part of the membranous partition between the two hemispheres of the brain. The minister died suffering from convulsions, which were doubtless caused by the presence of this bony growth. This also explains all that seemed unaccountable in Dr. Pitts' erratic conduct and action during the last few days of his life. Dr. Ayers said he did not believe there was a similar case in the history of medicine. He is unable to explain the presence of this strange growth. There was more or less bone deposit in the brain, but why this form was taken is unexplainable.

NEWFOUNDLAND PETITIONS.

Mr. Goschen Consents to Hear a Deputation at the Bar of the House.

A London cable says: Alex. Stavely Hill, M. P. for Staffordshire, in the House of Commons to-day presented a petition from the Newfoundland Legislature praying that one of the Newfoundland delegates now in this country may be heard at the bar of the House of Commons in protest against the passage of the Knutsford bill, which is to come up again on Thursday. Mr. Hill gave notice that he would move to this effect on the second reading of the bill.

Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said the Government would assent to hear the Newfoundland delegates at the bar of the House. The Newfoundland bill will be heard on Friday. Mr. Goschen added that the bill before the Newfoundland Legislature was limited in its operations to one year, which the Imperial Government could not accept in view of its engagements with France.

A KANSAS TRAGEDY.

A Mother Kills Her Children, Suicides, and Fires the House.

A Topeka, Kas., despatch says: A small frame house at the corner of Buchanan avenue and Gordon street was burned this morning. In the ruins were found the charred remains of Mrs. W. A. Updegraff and her three children, all girls, aged from fifteen months to five years All the surrounding circumstances point to a deliberately and carefully planned triple murder and suicide. The scene of the tragedy is in a sparsely settled district among an ignorant class of day laborers. The father is a teamster, and left home early this morning to hunt for work. He has not had any work since he moved here, and both he and his wife had been despondent. He was found about 11 o'clock and told of the terrible fate of his family. In a half crazy condition he put the whip to his horses and hastened to the spot. He could give no information whatever as to the tragedy.

THE NEW YORK BOYCOTT

Results in the Closing of Lumber Yards and General Idleness.

A Brooklyn despatch says: Thirty-six lumber firms of Brooklyn and Long Island City closed their yards by day in support of the New York Dealers' Association in its fight against the boycott of the labor unions. One hundred firms in this city, eight in Jersey City and Hoboken and 56 in Brooklyn and Long Island City make a total of 144 that have ceased to deliver lumber. Building operations in this city and Brooklyn are almost paralysed in consequence of this boycott. Thousands of mechanics are idle as a result of the difficulty.

Faith Cure Failed to Cure.

The 18-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Drew, living near Bourbon, Ind., was ill of typhoid fever, and the father placed her under the care of a physician, and every indication pointed to convalescence. After the fever was checked the father was called away on business. Mrs. Drew is a firm believer in faith cure, and after the departure of her husband the physician was dismissed and her fellow proselytes called in, and prayers and songs took the place of the medicinal treatment. A vial of oil was poured on the little girl, and she was told that all she had to do was to believe she was well and her restoration would follow. After two days of this treatment a relapse came and she died.

George Explains.

New York *Herald*: Ethel—What did you mean, George, by telling Maud that I was a chestnut?

George—I—I—I referred to your beautiful head of chestnut hair.

—"Things are coming my way to-night," remarked the cat as he gazed pensively on the heap of old boots, lamps of coal, tin cans, etc., with which he had been presented.

—"Can you cook?" he asked, anxiously ere he popped the question. "I don't know," she answered, "but I—I can try." "Not on me," he retorted, reaching for his hat.

SHE STOLE THE PARSON.

Wife Figures in a Divorce Suit.

A Providence, R. I., despatch says: Mrs. John L. Sullivan, wife of the champion of champions, recently joined the Salvation Army, and she has taken a front seat in the synagogue. Indeed, she has taken the pastor, Parson Henry E. Howland, as her own and sent his wife off weeping and alone. Mrs. Howland has sued her husband for divorce, and the case was called in the court on Saturday. The room was packed with women.

Mrs. Howland said, in her testimony, that her husband was a good man until Mrs. Sullivan joined the church. Then he was in Mrs. Sullivan's company all the time. The parson told her that he had met Mrs. Sullivan one day, and on the next he brought her home to live with him. Mrs. Howland said she couldn't stand that, and told her husband to send Mrs. Sullivan away. They went away together, ostensibly to visit Boston, and returned at 1 o'clock in the morning. Then Mrs. Howland gave the parson a lecture, and told him that it was a disgrace for a clergyman to go away with a prize-fighter's wife and accept a diamond ring from her.

"After that he left home, and I did not see him for three weeks," continued the witness. "Then I went to River Point and found him all dressed up, sitting in the house with Mrs. J. L. Sullivan. When I went to Miss Wittman's I found my husband sick and a boy taking care of him. I then saw that he had two diamond rings instead of one, and I cut off the engagement ring which he wore. He gave me $6 and then ordered me to go right home. My husband then went down stairs to the organ and played and sang

"'Friendless and sad I am weeping.'

"Once I went to his church, and he began preaching about Delilah, the unfaithful wife. I came home because the people at Centreville were going to tar and feather him. I was a pensioner of the wife of Pugilist Sullivan, and was to have received $12 a month, but Mrs. Sullivan sent me $8. When my husband was sick Mrs. John L. Sullivan took care of him. He never cared for women before he was converted."

According to the testimony of other witnesses, Mrs. Howland was a "terror" compared with Mrs. Sullivan. Another witness said that Mrs. John L. Sullivan was the clerk of the church, and she sent money every week or month to Mrs. Howland. That money came from the regular contributions to the church.

The case will be continued next week, and Mrs. John L Sullivan has been summoned as a witness.

AN UNHAPPY MARRIAGE

Ends in the Murder of Wife and Child and the Paramour's Suicide.

A Kansas City despatch says: Some weeks ago Mrs. Blanche Mackey, wife of a miner of San Juan county, Col., arrived at Galena, Kan., to visit her mother. A week later William Alvord, also from Colorado, arrived at Galena. Alvord and Mrs Mackey were seen together daily and gossip was soon busy. Sunday noon Alvord, Mrs. Mackey and her two children went for a walk. Some time later they were all seen near Chico, a village near Galena. About 4 o'clock the oldest child, aged 6 years, returned home alone and said she had left the others in the woods. About midnight Alvord went to the house of Mrs. Mackey's mother and asked for Mrs. Mackey. All Monday searching parties were out looking for the woman and child, and in the afternoon Alvord was arrested. He confessed that he had followed Mrs. Mackey here, and stated that they had gone walking together and had parted pleasantly on the outskirts of Galena. She had agreed to get a divorce from her husband and marry him. On Tuesday the search for the missing mother and child was resumed, and in the afternoon both were found hanging to trees in a lonely piece of dense undergrowth about a mile from town. The child, aged about 18 months, was hanging by a ribbon which its grandmother had given it. The mother was 30 feet away, hanging by her apron to a small sapling. As some men were passing the Galena city prison on Tuesday evening they stopped to take a look at Alvord, and found him hanging to one of the bars of his cell window.

CHEATED THE GALLOWS.

An Italian Murderer Leaps From a Viaduct and is Drowned.

A Denver, Col., despatch says: Pepino Felerigo, who owns a truck patch in the Platte bottoms, became irritated at a neighbor's cow which had strayed on his land, and on the little son of the owner of the animal being sent to drive it out on Tuesday evening he seized the child and began to chastise it. Coney Glutz, a young man, was passing at the time and interfered, requesting Felerigo to let the child alone. This further incensed him, and drawing a revolver he shot Glutz through the head, killing him almost instantly. The neighbors becoming excited over the murder, started out to the number of several hundred and surrounded Felerigo's house for the purpose of taking him out and lynching him. He escaped by a rear door and started for the Twenty-third street viaduct, pursued by a howling mob of nearly 1,000 people. When half way across the viaduct he was confronted by a crowd coming towards him. Seeing no other means of escape from the angry multitude he leaped into the Platte River and attempted to swim ashore. The current was too strong, however, and he was carried down and drowned before the eyes of his pursuers.

Canadian Cattle Not Diseased.

A Liverpool cable says: Further particulars in regard to the reported seizure yesterday of the cargo of cattle on board the steamer Lake Huron from Montreal, on the ground that pleuro-pneumonia existed among the animals, show that only one of the cattle was suspected of being affected with the disease. The cattle inspector here ordered the animal killed and its lungs were sent to London for examination by the Government analyst. The latter to day telegraphed that there was not the slightest trace of pleuro-pneumonia in the lungs submitted to him, and consequently the cargo of the Lake Huron was landed.

Archbishop Croke Despairs.

A London cable says Archbishop Croke said to day: "I am greatly afraid the cause of Home Rule is lost. Within the last four months I have heard several staunch, intelligent Irishmen say that considering all that has occurred since the revelations were made in the O'Shea divorce case, and the strange turn some of the Irish party and a certain section of our people have taken, preferring the interests of one man to the cause of their country, we have given both friends and foes to believe that we are at present utterly unfit for Home Rule."

A Gang of Reverend Counterfeiters.

A Duquoin, Ill., despatch says: United States Marshall Bacon last night arrested Rev. Geo. W. Vancil at his home, three miles south of the town on the charge of making counterfeit money. The arrest is a sequel to the arrest of Rev. Jerry Holmes last Saturday, near here. Holmes is supposed to be the leader of a gang of counterfeiters. Vancil was taken to Springfield. He has lived here for over twenty years, and his arrest caused great surprise. There are more of the gang to be arrested.

A Nursery Room.

Have you a room in the house that can be turned into a nursery? If so, let the children have it, and it will repay you over and over again, in comfort, economy of labor and, last but not least, happiness for the little ones. Not a nursery, in the every-day acceptation of the term—with the little beds, and all the appurtenances of the sleeping apartment, to say nothing of nurse's paraphernalia—but a room that proclaims itself, at sight, the children's own, where they may scatter their toys and play their little games with a sense of freedom almost impossible in any other place, unless at the expense of all order and quiet. —*Housekeepers' Weekly.*

White Hair Fashionable.

A rumor announcing the revival of white hair as the fashionable color of the future may be reasonably credited. There is no doubt about it, white hair lends a look of distinction, and rather tends to freshen the complexion than otherwise.—*Illustrated American.*

—What is the meaning of 'meantime,' Johnny? asked the teacher. School-time, answered Johnny, promptly.

Cholera has appeared among Indian pilgrims on the Island of Kamaran, off the west coast of Arabia.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD.

A Brief Sketch of His Life and History.

FORTY-SEVEN YEARS IN PARLIAMENT

[Condensed from the *Globe.*]

The father of Sir John Macdonald was Hugh Macdonald, a member of a Highland family of Sutherlandshire, Scotland. The future Premier was born in Glasgow, within sound of the bells of the Cathedral of St. Mungo on January 11th, 1815. Mr. Hugh Macdonald emigrated to Canada in 1820 and settled at Kingston. At the age of 15 the son had so well mastered the rudiments of learning that he left school and began the study of law under Mr George Mackenzie, a prominent barrister of Kingston. After six years of study he was called to the bar of Upper Canada in 1836 at the age of 21. He at once succeeded to the large practice of Mr. Mackenzie, who died about this time, and shortly after became associated as a partner with Mr., now Sir Alexander, Campbell, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario. It was at this period that Hon. Oliver Mowat became a law clerk in Kingston and first met the young lawyer with whom in after years he crossed swords so often.

Five years later, in 1844, he entered upon his political career as member for the city of Kingston in the second Parliament of United Canada. He was elected as a supporter of the Administration of Mr. Draper, and on May 11th, 1847, became a member of the Executive Council of Canada as Receiver-General. In a few weeks he became Commissioner of Crown Lands, but his tenure of office was brief. A dissolution of Parliament resulted in the defeat of the Government and the choosing of a Reform Ministry, under the leadership of Messrs. Baldwin and Lefontaine. Mr. Draper accepted a seat on the bench, and thus Mr. Macdonald, who had been again returned to the House from Kingston, became a leading figure in the remnant of the Conservative party. The policy of the Baldwin-Lefontaine Ministry and later, after the burning of the Parliament House, of the Hincks-Morin Ministry, was opposed most vigorously by the Conservatives nominally under the leadership of Sir Allan MacNab, but really under that of Mr. Macdonald, his first and ablest lieutenant.

At the beginning of the session of 1854 the Hincks Ministry was defeated on a motion of want of confidence, it then appealed to the electorate. Mr. Macdonald, still protesting that Upper Canada was receiving unfair treatment, was returned once again for Kingston as the leader of 19 pronounced Tory members from Upper Canada. The bulk of the Upper Canada members were Reformers of advanced views under the leadership of Mr. George Brown, who strongly condemned the policy of the Hincks Ministry. The Ministry was defeated in the election of the Speaker, and on undertaking what was in effect a defence of Mr. Sredoni, member for Bagot, who in his own person had acted as returning officer and declared himself elected, was turned out by the independent Reformers and the Conservative Opposition. It was supposed that the independent Reformers under Mr. Brown, the most numerous body in the new House, would be called on to form a Ministry; but Sir Allan MacNab was sent for. Mr. Macdonald was the chief spirit in effecting a coalition with the Lower Canada Reformers and the remnant of the Hincks Ministry, and in the new Cabinet was appointed Attorney-General West. Until the coalition of 1860 Mr. Macdonald could never count on a majority from Upper Canada for any Administration of which he was a member. In 1857 he had become Prime Minister at the head of the Macdonald-Cartier Administration. In the following year the vexed question of locating the seat of Government caused his defeat. The Ministry resigned and the Brown-Dorion Administration was formed. The refusal of the Governor-General, Sir Edmund Head, to grant a dissolution, forced Mr. Brown and his colleagues in turn to resign. By that move, familiarly known as the "double shuffle," the old Ministers came back without being compelled to seek re-election. As head of the administration Mr. Macdonald practically ruled Old Canada from the time of the double-shuffle until the defeat of the Ministry on the Militia Bill in 1862. The Government then resigned and a Reform Administration was formed under John Sandfield Macdonald, with Mr. Sicotte as Lower Canadian leader. After a very precarious existence the Macdonald-Sicotte, afterwards the Macdonald-Dorion Cabinet, was forced to resign in 1864. Mr. John Macdonald was once more Premier of Canada, although his Government only lasted a few weeks. The questions of representation by population and of the Confederation of the Provinces of British North America had now attained such proportions that no Administration could retain power without accepting them as part of its general policy. Negotiations were opened with Mr. Brown, leader of the Reform party in Upper Canada, and, although with great reluctance, that gentleman consented to become a member of the Coalition Government. It was formed expressly to carry out a policy of Confederation, with representation by population as the basis, the nominal head being Sir Etienne Tache. A conference was held at Charlottetown in 1864 for the purpose of effecting a union of the Maritime Provinces. This led to another conference in Quebec, where a scheme of Confederation was agreed upon, and to a final conference in London in 1866-7, where the terms of the new constitution were settled. In these successive deliberations Mr. Macdonald actively participated, and at the last mentioned conference acted as chairman.

The British North America Act was passed in 1867, and on the 1st of July in that year the new Dominion came into existence. Honors of various degrees were bestowed on the Ministers who had taken an active part in the negotiations that preceded the passing of the Confederation Act, and Mr. Macdonald became Sir John A. Macdonald. Sir Etienne Tache had died in 1865, his place at the head of the Coalition Government being filled by Sir Narcisse Belleau, who held it until Confederation. But by that time Sir John Macdonald had virtually secured supreme control over the proceedings of the Cabinet. Mr. Brown resigned in the early part of 1866. Mr. Mowat had previously accepted a vice-chancellorship, and there remained in the Cabinet no member of the Reform party with sufficient influence in the country to interpose any effectual check on the Conservative leader's policy. Party ties were again drawn more strictly, and very soon Sir John Macdonald, instead of being the head of a National Cabinet, was simply the leader of the Conservative party. As one of the Joint High Commissioners appointed by the Imperial Government to settle the Alabama claims and other matters at issue between Great Britain and the United States, Sir John proceeded to Washington early in 1871 and assisted in the framing of the Washington Treaty, which was strenuously opposed in the House upon its return. It was a brilliant speech of Sir John Macdonald in defence of the treaty, together with the necessity for union among the Canadian provinces in view of the approaching general elections, induced the majority in Parliament to stand together.

Early in 1873 the Premier went to the country after making every possible arrangement to secure success. The fight in Ontario was a bitter one. A short time prior to the Dominion election Messrs. Mackenzie and Blake, the leaders of the Liberal party in Dominion affairs, had defeated the Sandfield Macdonald Ministry in the Ontario Legislature. The Conservative party in the Dominion was routed in Ontario. The Premier had to fight hard for his own seat in Kingston; Sir Francis Hincks was beaten; in Quebec Sir George Cartier failed to secure a seat. Nevertheless, even when the shadow of the Pacific scandal loomed up dark and ominous, and Mr. Huntington formulated the charges against Sir John himself, the Government was supported by a majority of 31. Speedily, however, when the scandal could no longer be made little of, a committee and then a special commission was appointed to hold an inquiry. The result was a painful blow to the friends of the Premier who had all along believed him to be innocent of wrong doing in his relations with Sir Hugh Allan. Of the effect upon the country at large the country nothing need here be said save that, when on October 23rd, 1873, the Opposition moved an amendment to the address condemning the action of Ministers, the Government, without awaiting the vote of the House, resigned. The fall of the Ministry was announced on Nov. 5th. Mr. Mackenzie was called on to form a Government and after the elections of January, 1874, Sir John Macdonald became leader of a somewhat demoralized and disgraced Opposition.

For a time after the disaster that overtook the Conservative party as the result of the Pacific scandal, Sir John was looked on by not a few of his followers as a man whose career was closed. The Liberal Ministry under the leadership of Mr. Mackenzie seemed firmly entrenched in power. The country partook of the prosperity that at the period flowed over the world like a wave, and there was apparently little hope for the return to power of the Conservative party. But the tide of prosperity ebbed here as elsewhere, leaving behind it a universal depression of trade alike in the old world and the new. The people sought Governmental aid to revive trade, but with an honest recognition of the truth that in such cases the only true remedy is to wait and work and avoid economic quackery, Mr. Mackenzie stood firm to the principle of allowing trade to flow in its natural channels. Sir John, however, seized upon the discontent of the people. "We will propound a policy," he declared, "that will better this woful state of affairs and carry us back to office. Before this time there were many avowed protectionists in the Conservative camp, and when Sir John in the House of Commons on March 10th, 1879, laid down what he declared to be a "broad national policy," the members of the Opposition began to organize their scattered forces once more. With the greatest ardor he propagated the gospel of protection. The gorgeous picture he drew of the certain effects of the N. P. was accepted by the people, and when the general election was held on September 17th, 1878, the Conservatives were returned to power with the old leader and the new policy by an overwhelming majority. The framing of a new tariff to take the place of the old tariff for revenue was a difficult task. But fortune favored the Government. Trade, which had been languishing for the first year of the new regime, again became prosperous. For this the Ministry received the credit and Sir John, with his usual shrewdness, aided in diffusing the idea that prosperity had been obtained by Act of Parliament. Toward the close of 1880 a contract was entered into with a powerful syndicate for the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Of the general election of 1882 only a bare mention need be made. The Country was fairly prosperous and the Government was returned to power with a good round majority. The older members of the Government gradually dropped out of the Ministry, younger ships took places upon the Bench, but Sir John remained supreme in the country and in the Council Chamber. Once or twice at this period his health was regarded as in a precarious condition. Another rebellion broke out in the Northwest in 1885. Thus serious wrongs had been suffered by the half-breeds and Indians, through the neglect of departmental work and also through the wilful acts of placemen, has never been denied. Riel, the leader, was executed. There was for a time considerable disaffection among the Premier's supporters in Quebec, with a stiffening of his support in certain quarters in Ontario. The elections were brought on early in 1887, a year before the natural expiration of Parliament and the Government was once more sustained by a considerable majority. Of the gradual return of hard times and the growth of the movement in favor of closer trade relations with the United States, all men know. Nor is it necessary to describe the election campaign of last March, when the N. P. fought its last fight. It is probable that the seductive work performed by Sir John in that contest helped to rob him of his waning strength and vigor.

During his long career Sir John was honored with many marks of distinction. He was a Privy Councillor of Great Britain, a G. C. B., a D. C. L. of Oxford, and an LL. D. of Queen's University, Kingston. He was twice married, on the first occasion to his cousin Isabella, daughter of the late Mr. Alexander Clark, of Dalnavert, Inverness-shire; and on the second to Susan Agnes, the present Lady Macdonald, daughter of the late Mr. T. T. Bernard, a member of the Privy Council of Jamaica. By his first wife he had two children—John Alexander, born in 1847, who died in the following year, and Hugh John, born in March, 1850, who was returned to Parliament at the last election as member for Winnipeg.

WAS SHE A WIFE?

A Divorce Obtained by a Woman Never Legally Married.

A Brooklyn despatch says: Recently Mrs. Maude E. Jenks, wife of Corporation Counsel Jenks, of this city, obtained a divorce from her husband at Newport, R. I., on the ground of abandonment and non-support. Bishop Littlejohn, of the Episcopal diocese of Long Island, was a witness in court for plaintiff, who is his daughter. The divorce suit and the appearance of the bishop as a witness caused a lively discussion in Episcopal circles, which is still going on. In view of this Bishop Littlejohn last month convened the bishops of four of the most prominent dioceses as an ecclesiastical court on a committee of investigation as to the sufficient and excusable ground for the Jenks divorce case. Churchmen who are more or less well versed in ecclesiastical trials and judgments say the case stands in history without a parallel. As the result of what the quartette of bishops learned they have recorded as their verdict the opinion that Maud E. Littlejohn was never the legal wife of Almen F. Jinks, the marriage being null and void *ab initio*. The bishops referred to are Bishop Williams, Connecticut; Bishop Scarboro, New Jersey; Bishop Starkey, Newark, and Bishop Potter, New York.

Bishop Littlejohn is on record as strongly deprecating the looseness of the divorce laws and the slipshod methods of courts. His object in convening his consecrated brethren was to get their certificate in support of the position that Mrs. Jenks had got a divorce for such a cause as the Protestant Episcopal Church recognizes, and that he himself in becoming a witness for her had kept well within the lines of his sacred duty. The facts on which the four bishops base their decisions have not been made public. Bishop Williams assisted at the marriage of Miss Littlejohn to Mr. Jenks. The couple lived together ten years before Mrs. Jenks became a resident of Rhode Island in order to get a divorce. Mr. Jenks has married again.

A HATED RULER.

The Czar Persecuting Foreigners and in Daily Dread of His Own People.

A Berlin cable says: Public indignation against Russia because of that Government's treatment of the Jews is becoming more intense. Mr. Gladstone's statement that the Czar does not know of the horrors inflicted upon his Jewish subjects differs, it is asserted, utterly from the facts. Protests from the Rothschilds and other prominent Hebrews were placed in the hands of the Czar and obtained a reading a month ago. It is declared that the Czar is himself the chief instigator of the increasing severities practised upon the Jews.

A Moscow cable says: The discovery of four large boxes of dynamite in the Customs Department of the French exhibition last Sunday was in part the reason for the delay of the Royal visit to Moscow. The boxes would have been seized on the frontier but for the concession made by the Customs Department which allowed exhibits to pass unopened. The whole ground under the dais erected for the Czar was then excavated owing to fears that it had been undermined, but nothing was found. Rumors that mines were discovered on the railway and under the route taken by the Czar are unconfirmed, but the most extreme precautions were taken. The police even removed the roof of a triumphal arch in their zeal to insure the safety of the Czar and every window facing on the streets was ordered closed.

SHOT HIMSELF DEAD.

Startling Occurrence in a Hardware Store in New York.

A New York despatch says: A well-dressed, gentlemanly looking man, about 50 years old, entered Steel's hardware store on Ninth avenue to-day and asked to be shown a 42 calibre revolver. He was told the largest they had was a 32-calibre. One of these was handed to the stranger, who examined it critically, admired its beauty, and finally said he thought it was large enough. Then he asked for cartridges. A box of blank cartridges was handed to him, but he said he wanted loaded ones. Having received a box of these he loaded all seven barrels of the revolver and then tested the hammer. Suddenly he placed the muzzle of the revolver in his mouth and fired. The bullet crashed through his brain and skull and he fell dead. Nothing was found on his body to indicate who the man was. The body was sent to the morgue. In one of his pockets was a portion of a very ill-spelled love letter written by some woman. The signature was torn off.

English Spelling.

Some compositor, disgusted with the inconsistencies of English orthography, has been at the pains to construct the following elaborate travesty. Which appears in the *Printer's Album*. The ingenious reader can lengthen it at his own pleasure. Enough wun knead weight two bee tolled the weigh too dew sew:

A right suite little buoy, the son of a grate kernel, with a rough around his neck, flue up the rode as quick as a dear. After a thyme he stopped at a gun house and wrung the belle. His tow hurt hymn, and he kneaded wreet. He was two tired to raze his fare, pall face. A feint moun of pane rows from his lipe.

The made who herd the belle was about to pair a pare, but she throtgh it down and ran with awl her mite, for fear her guessed wood knot weight. But when she saw the little won, tiers stood in her eyes at the site.

"Ewe poor deer! Why dew you lye hear? Are yew dyeing?"

"Know," he said, "I sam feint."

She boar hymn inn her arms, as she aught, to a rheum where he might be quiet, gave him bred and meet, held a cent bottle under his kuows, untile his choler, rapped hym up warmly, gave him a suite drachm from a viol, till at last he went fourth as h ill as a young hearse.

For the Cure of Prickly Heat.

In many persons the eruption known as prickly heat comes from the corrosive action of the acid perspiration. It is worse whenever the clothing has an opportunity to rub the skin. In cases of persons having delicate or thin skins much relief may often be obtained by applying a lather of soap and letting it dry in. The soap is sufficiently alkaline in its nature to neutralize the acid of the perspiration, and stop its corroding effect. The soap used should be of the finest kind. As a rule, chafing is due to the same cause, and can be cured by the treatment mentioned. Some persons find the use of soap much more beneficial and satisfactory than that of vaseline or oil of any kind. The oil acts merely as a lubricant, and to soothe the inflammation. The soap does the same, but also removes the cause of the trouble to a great extent. In applying the soap to infants, extreme caution should be used. Only a small surface should be soaped until certain that no injurious results follow. Some persons get relief from bathing with a weak solution of bicarbonate of soda.—*Herald of Health.*

The Philanthropist and School-Mam.

A Certain Philanthropist went to Visit a School. "I see," He Kindly said to the Teacher, "that You Keep Great Order, and I have No Doubts but that You Manage By Kindness. May I take the Liberty to Ask You How You Make Your Irksome Task seem So Easy?"

"I will tell you," answered the Gentle School-Mam, "How I Make things Run So Easily. I Fix it so that When I Knock one Scholar Down, He falls over and Strikes another One, And that is as Good as Two Licked. It saves a Great Amount of Labor."

Moral.—There are So Many Inventions for the Saving of Labor, that soon the Poor Working Man Won't Be of any use only as a Voter. LENA FAINT.

Women as Type Distributors.

About twenty-five women now have pleasant, lucrative employment on daily newspapers in New York as "distributors"—that is, they are employed during the day, at the same rate paid for night work, to distribute type for compositors who thus prefer to reduce their working hours. A distributor of type may thus earn about 40 cents an hour.—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

There is a movement on foot in the South for the writers of that section to adopt a name by which the war of 1860 65 may be known. So far as can be learned the feeling shows the preference for "the States' Rights war." There is also a proposition to call it "the war for Southern independence."

THE WORLD OF LABOR.

Points of Interest About the World's Industries.

Chicago has 1,000 Arabians.

'Frisco has Chinese scoopers.

The world's debt, $150,000,000,000.

Electric cranes are increasing in use.

'Frisco metal roofers won eight hours.

Astor is the greatest real estate owner.

Bohemia miners average $192 a year.

Georgia will ship melons by June 10th.

Edinburgh unions will go into politics.

Detroit telephones cost $50 to $72 a year.

A New York hotel rents for $250,000 a year.

London brewers struck for $5.50 a week.

Rochester has a co-operative clothing factory.

A bridge at Vancouver will be 6,000 feet long.

St.