

informed them that there were thousands of evicted tenants whose condition was so pitiable and desperate that it constituted a menace to public peace, and he urgently advised that measures be adopted for their relief.

The new Lord Mayor of Dublin was duly installed on the 2nd inst., the Lord Mayor of London taking part in the ceremony.

It is gratifying to note that the Manitoba wheat, on a comparison with the Western American product, is regarded as handsome, heavier, and in every way more attractive than that of Minnesota.

France continues to excite the wonder of political students. The Republic seems so weak that one expects every morning on rising to hear that either Comte de Paris or a Napoleonist is again on the throne. Panama scandals are still the subject of investigation, and the Government, to save its doubtful reputation, makes a believe of prosecuting friends and foes alike. M. Charles de Lesseps, son of the celebrated Ferdinand de Lesseps, was amongst the first arrested. He is reported to have made an unreserved statement of all the facts within his knowledge. His motives seem to be "not only to secure immunity, as far as possible, from the penalty of the law, but also to convince the public that the Panama Company was forced, by great pressure on the part of the officials and the press, to choose between wholesale corruption and the threatened ruin of the enterprise." The state of the country may best be gathered from the following extract from a French paper:

"Where are we to-day? Has there not been a series of concessions and weaknesses, which have brought us to the crisis which exists? Was not the strike at Carmaux a conclusive demonstration of the powerlessness of the Government? Is there not a law which confines syndicates to the exercise of certain express powers? Has that law been respected? Is there not a law which punishes abusive words addressed to the representatives of authority? Has that law been respected? Have the commissions of the mayors who refused to publish ministerial circulars been revoked?"

"After this, no one can be astonished that such an attenuated Government could not muster the energy necessary to face resolutely the Panama question. This burning question should have been solved by the Government itself. The parliamentary inquiry which the Chamber has been allowed to make is something which the Government itself should have done. It has a carefully selected judiciary; it has in its hands all the legal means of information and repression, and it abandons its powers to a Committee, the first public act of which was to put out the Ministry."

"At this moment it cannot be said that Parliament governs, for there is no government in France. Yet Parliament reigns. Its Committee reigns over the ruins of the Ministry and of the judiciary which the Committee replaces. Another step, and we shall have a Committee of Public Safety. We should have had that already, if we had but one Chamber. The Senate, which has heretofore rendered the country so many good services, has rendered us one more, by interposing to prevent a Parliamentary dictatorship. Nevertheless we shall infallibly reach that point, if we have not the courage to put things back in their places."

The German Army Bill still agitates the Fatherland. General Caprivi states distinctly that Germany is at peace, wants no more territory and dreams not of attack. But this is the very reason why the army must be increased. Thus the argument goes on—but what the conclusion will be future historians will relate. Thus the screw is at the next meeting of the Reichstag to take another turn; and after that we

suppose another, until the last man and the last coin in the treasury are spent for the salvation of the country. Military service is to be reduced from three to two years, and the strength of the army on a peace footing raised to 492,068 men. The cost of this increase is nearly three millions of pounds sterling, or about \$15,000,000. In spite of strong opposition which appears from various quarters it is expected that the Bill will pass, should it not it will be the irony of fate that Caprivi will fall just three years after the retirement of Bismarck. The Ides of March will tell. In the meantime the strikes amongst the miners in Germany keep spreading, and with the strikes hunger, suffering and failure.

M. Dupont and Henrietta.

The Frenchman, whom the world has surnamed the Holy Man of Tours, M. Dupont, was at the bedside of his dear, his only daughter, Henrietta, who was about to die.

"You do not regret leaving this world? Is that not so?" he inquired. "Yes, indeed papa." "What is the reason, my child?" "In quitting you," she said. "Oh, no, my daughter, you will not leave me. We shall not be separated. God is everywhere. You will be before Him in heaven, and you will see Him. I, also, here below, will be with Him; and through Him I will be with you. Two walls, at this moment, separate us. Yours will soon fall down; mine also will fall some day. We will then be reunited, and this union will last forever."

M. Dupont went almost every day for many years, either alone or accompanied by one of his god-children, to Roual and prays at the precious tomb of Henrietta. He took there willingly persons who paid him a visit, and he invited them to kneel and pray at the prieu dieu of marble which adorned it.

"We enjoyed there" as related by a person who lived in his house at this time, "spiritual consolations which I have easily known, by the response made to me when I told him that I was going to the cemetery: 'Yes, go,' he said, 'and pray at the tomb of Henrietta. It is good to be there.'"

French Monthly Bulletin.

Woman's Ability.

I have ever believed, and that conviction has grown with years, in the higher education of women. I think that women can do almost anything that men can, and I am quite sure that they should be given the same pay as men receive for the same quality of work. I believe in the value of training in all sorts of work, and I consider no woman's education complete until she has mastered the practicalities of life.

My advice to the girls and women with whose educational progress I have in any respect been identified, has always been to keep out of debt, to dress plainly, to be careful in their behavior towards men, and as careful in their behavior towards women; to be respectful to their employers, and to be truthful. I have not scrupled to say to them that in my experience, the most refined women have been those whose tastes in matters of dress have been most quiet and plain, and that the working girl should above all things avoid extravagance in dress. I have found that girls and women are apt to run into debt for clothes, and whenever such cases have come to my knowledge I have proffered my assistance towards restoring their credit, upon the express stipulation that they should never again put a chain of that sort about their necks, and I think they have all kept their promises.—*Geo. W. Childs.*

The Pope and the French Crisis.

It is impossible to exaggerate the magnitude of the service which Leo XIII. is tendering to the friends of Democratic government in Europe by his inflexible refusal to retract at this critical juncture the advice by which a majority of French Catholics have been transformed into supporters of the Republic. Just before the outbreak of the Panama scandal the monarchist leaders, who were probably aware of the impending revelations, made strenuous efforts to persuade the Pope to assume a less friendly attitude toward President Carnot and his Ministers, and these efforts have been since renewed on the specious plea that the legislative representatives of the Republican party have now been shown to be irreparably tainted with dishonesty as well as atheism. The Pontiff, however, has declined to hold the masses of Republican voters responsible for the corruption of certain leaders, or to condemn an approved form of government because many of the politicians who have flourished under it have proved unworthy of trust.

It is the Pope's refusal to denounce the republican regime merely because the existing legislature is accused, and perhaps guilty of harboring a hundred bribe takers, that accounts for the tranquillity observed during the last exciting fortnight in the French provinces. This absence of revolutionary agitation is the more noteworthy because the provinces contain a vast majority of the hundreds of thousands of small investors who have been defrauded by the managers and the blackmailers of the Panama Canal. Had Leo XIII. been induced to say that much as he might regret the fact events had proved the present form of government in France to be irredeemably bad, every parish church would have rung with passionate reprobation of the republican regime, and every bishop's see would have become the centre of an organized movement for its overthrow. The silence, one might almost say the apathy, of the provinces in this crisis can be attributed to nothing but the conviction planted in them by the head of the Roman Church that a change of government is undesirable, and that a change of administration must be accomplished in order at a general election.

The unwillingness of the French provinces to make the republican regime accountable for the sins of individual republicans is a death blow to the hopes of the Comte de Paris. Deserted by the provinces, he has no chance of influencing the army. Repeated elections have demonstrated that Paris would be socialist if it were not republican; and the generals controlling the standing army will never connive at a socialist revolution. It is true that Parisian conscripts might be imbued with socialist opinions, but these have been carefully distributed in districts remote from the capital, and the garrison of Paris under Gen. Saussier is exclusively made up of provincials. The present Government might find these soldiers refractory, if in the provinces there were a concerted and resolute demand for a reversion to the monarchy; but the Paris garrison can be relied upon to put down a socialist uprising. This is an element of the situation which should be constantly kept in view. The coup d'état of Dec. 2, 1851, would have been utterly impacticable if the majority of the Legislative Assembly, instead of President Louis Napoleon, had control of the Paris garrison.

The Pope's unflinching adherence to the French Republic in its hour of peril not only bears witness to his sense of justice, but it is in the highest degree expedient from the view-point of Catholic interests in France. Had the Pope retracted the words of friendship addressed to President Carnot and his Cabinet, and had he authorized French Catholics to avail themselves of the Panama scandal to blaken and demolish the established form of government, no overtures of the Catholic Church for a reconciliation would be hereafter listened to, when, as would inevitably happen after a brief term of monarchical reaction, the Republic should be restored. Events would be held to have confirmed the charge made by the Radicals, that the Pope had accepted the Republic only to betray it. Now, on the other hand, the Pope has given a conclusive proof of his sincerity, and none hereafter will venture to pretend that a Catholic candidate for the chamber of Deputies would be an untrustworthy custodian of the Republic's interests.

The Pope's attitude at this juncture will go far not only to assure the stability of the republican regime, but to give Catholic Conservatives, who at the same time are convinced republicans, a preponderance in the legislature at the next general election. *New York Sun.*

The Earth's Age.

Geologists have ascertained that the rate at which erosion takes place can be measured; by applying their scale to the sedimentary rocks they have formed a hypothesis as to the time which has elapsed since erosion began.

The stratified rocks attain an average thickness of 100,000 feet. The material of which they consist was all washed down from high places, deposited and left to stratify. By the inspection of river banks

it is found that in places the surface of the land which has been carried down as sediment in the rivers has been reduced at the rate of a foot in 30 years, while in other places, where the land was more stubborn or less flexible, it had taken 6,800 years to lower the surface one foot. The deposit must be equal to the denudation.

We find that while some of the sedimentary rocks have grown a foot in 730 years, others have taken 6,800 years to rise that height. Thus the period of time that was required to build up 100,000 feet of sedimentary rock has varied according to locality from 73,000,000 to 680,000,000 years. It follows that the active work of oration lasted for a cycle intermediate between these two figures. The cycle varied with endless succession of periods of disturbances by volcanic force and glacial action, and the frequent submerison of dry land, alternating with the emerging of continents out of the seas. These may have retarded the growth of sedimentary rocks, but they cannot have accelerated it.

A study of fossils teaches the steady uniformity with which the work of creation proceeded. Since man began to observe there has been no change in the forms of animal and vegetable life. A few species have disappeared—not one new species has been evolved. Not only do we find the fauna and flora of ancient Egypt as depicted on monuments which are probably 8,000 or 10,000 years old, identical with those which are found in that country to-day, but shells which inhabited our seas before the ice age and grew in an ocean whose bed overlay the Rocky Mountains are precisely the same species that are found in the Bay of Monterey and the waters of the Chesapeake. It is evident that there has been no essential change in the conditions of life since these animals and these vegetable were first created, yet how vast the shortest period which we can assign to the gap that divides us from that remote epoch!

ROBERT W. LATIMER, Lapanza, Cal., U. S. A., says: "I consider Diamond Vera Cura the best medicine ever invented for indigestion. It puts the digestive organs in order, heals the stomach, regulates the bowels, strengthens the nervous system." At drug-gists or sent on receipt of price, 25 cents. Address E. A. Wilson, Toronto.

Here are the rules to be observed if you wish to be happy in your married life: Respect each other's individuality. Do not try to mould the other's ideas, or principles, or manners, to the pattern of your own. Seek to influence each other only by the power of higher example. By your worthiness and culture make the other proud of you, and do not feel that marriage gives you any right to demand or dictate or criticize. Maintain and allow the same freedom that exists between good and pure friends. Never ask personal questions nor seek explanations, for you are not a hundredth part as responsible for each other as you are apt to imagine.

The continual succession of boils, pimples and eruptions from which many suffer, indicate an impure state of the blood. The most effective remedy is Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It expels the poison harmlessly through the natural channels, and leaves the skin clean and clear.

A bill introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. Martin (Ind.) provides that the term of all persons appointed to offices under the United States shall be for four years, whether under the civil service or otherwise, and no person is to be eligible to hold office for more than eight years, and all persons having held offices for this length of time, or longer, are not to be eligible to hold office after July 4th, 1893.

If it were true of the poor woman who anointed the head of Jesus, "Whosoever the Gospel shall be preached that which this woman hath done shall be told for a memorial of her," how much more of her who ministered to Him the substance of His humanity! If the name of Mary Magdalene was to be embalmed in the Gospel, how much more the name of His Blessed Mother! —*Cardinal Manning.*

UNTOLD MISERY—WHAT A WELL-KNOWN COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER SUFFERED AND HOW HE WAS CURED—GENTLEMEN—About five years ago I began to be troubled with Dyspepsia, and for three years suffered untold misery from this terrible complaint. I was at that time travelling for Messrs. Walter Woods & Co., Hamilton, and was treated by some of the best physicians in the country, but all to no purpose. I continued to grow worse; one day I was induced to try a bottle of Northrop & Lyman's VEGETABLE DISCOVERY, and to my great surprise and joy, I soon began to improve. I continued using this medicine, and when the third bottle was finished I found I was entirely cured; and as a year has elapsed since then, I feel confident that the cure is complete and permanent. To all afflicted with this distressing complaint I heartily recommend Northrop & Lyman's VEGETABLE DISCOVERY, believing that the persistent use of it will cure any case of Dyspepsia.

Signed, T. S. McIVER.