THE VOICELESS. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES. We count the broken lyres that rest Where the sweet wailing singers slumber— But o'er their sister's breast The wild flowers who will stoop to number? A few can touch the magic atring,
And noisy is and is proud to win them,
Alas for those who never sing!
But die with all their music in them.

12111889.

Nay grieve not for the dead alone Whose song has told their hearts' sad story-West for the voiceless, who have known The cross without the crown of glory. Not where Leucadian breezes sweep.
Of Sappho's memory haunted billow. But there the glastening night dews weep Of nameless sorrow's churchyard pillow.

Oh, pearts that break and give no sign Sive whitening lip and fading tresses, Till leath pours out his cordial wins Sliw-dropped from misery's crushing presses If signing breath or schoing chord Toevery hidden pang were given, What endless melodies were poured, Assad as earth, as sweet as heaven.

POLITICAL UNION.

PROF. GOLDWIN SMITH ON MR. EUTTERWORTH'S RESOLUTIONS.

Not a Stroke of Party Tactics—A Surprise to Cmm-rcial Unionists—The "Conspiracy" Theory Foundationiess.

Sig,-Whatever may be the general effect of Mr. Butterworth's resolution, there is one Illusion which, in any same mind, it cannot fail to dissipate forever. No asseveration, however violent and reiterated, oan henceforth induce the most credulous to believe that there is an foot a dark complracy against Canadian independence, the parties to which are Mr. Butterworth, Mr. Wiman, and the Commercial Union Club. It is evident that Mr. Wiman, who disapproves of the resolu-tion, had received no notice of Mr. Butterworth's intention, and I can assure you that the Commercial Union Club was equally taken by surprise. The theory, upon which I suppose some hundreds of hysterical editorials have by this time been written, is that the conspirators, acting in concert, were trying to lure the country through Commercial Union into annexation, masking their ultimate object for the purpose of their joint plot. But this theory has now received a confutation against which even the credulity of the dupes of Titus Oates would hardly have

Such, I say, must be the effect produced by Mr. Butterworth's action in any same mind. I do not presume to say what will take place in the minds of those who threaten to shoot down their fellow-citizens in their tracks, and to have them massacred by Sepoys brought in over the C. P. R. for that purpose, or present us in sensational type with appeals ptic pictures of the streets of Torgato running with blood. The fact is that journalists who are retained by our nathat journalists who are retained by our na-tional industries to play the patriotic alarmist are apt sometimes to overdo the part.

The Commercial Union Club has been accused, directly or by palpable innendo, not enly of being a limb of a conspiracy, but of being the medium through which American mency has been transmitted into this country with a view to preparing the minds of our people for an "invasion." The suspicion is not very flattering to the virtue of the Canadian people, though, for aught I know, it may have been anggested by the electioneering experiences of those who entertain it. The fact, however, happens to be that a contribution to our fund was tendered on behalf of the Canadian branch of an American firm, and was declined on the ground that an asso-clation devoted solely to Canadian interests What is it that distinguishes gentlamen who ding about these charges so widely from their callow-citizens that they should deem their people of America to another member that have considered, which are considered as the ding about these charges so widely from their people of America to another member that have considered as the time she was burned, was a passenger people of America to another member that have considered as the time she was burned to the John H. Hanna, and was burned to death. His body has also been recovered. could not accept any but purely Canadian ald. notive, capable of committing acts of treachry and baseness of which they are incapable show that causes of difference between Amemselves ?

To complete the evidence of want of confidence among the supposed conspirators, I cannot help greatly doubting the correctness of Mr. Wiman's opinion as to the real state of Canadian sentiment in regard to our general relations with the United States. There is ne use throwing out statements on either side which cannet be brought to the proof. But I have a very strong auspicion that there is a wide difference between the conventional and the real sentiment of a good many Canadians on this subject. Quiet people will not give frank utterance to their opinions when they are threatened, not only with being branded as traitors, but with being shot down in their tracks or massacred by Sepoys: though I think they may rest assured that the appearance of Sepoys on the continent for the purpose of controlling its destinies in the interest of the lerds of India would evoke continental forces before which the Sepoy would retire. Canadian opinion on these questions seems to me to be in a fluid and timid state, waiting for an able and resolute leader, whose advent would change the scene. Those who rely on political antipathy to the American as the unfailing support of a system of commercial restrictions injurious to the material welfare of the Canadian people, may some day find at from that point of view alone, important as the foundations of their policy less firm than that view is. The general interests, welfare

they suppose.

Butterworth's resolution is a stroke of party tactics, or that it has been brought forward with the concurrence of his political friends. Most likely it is merely an individual attempt to give expression to an awakened and growing tentiment. It is, however, one of many signs that the Canadian question has begun to engage the serious attention of public men in the United States. The period of apathy at all events is passed. Nothing can be more respectful and friendly towards Canada than the language in which the resolution is couched. The same consideration is shown for her "honour and dignity" as for the henour and dignity of the United States. The offer of union itself may to many be unwelcome, or even odious; to call it an insult, when made in such terms and in such a spirit, is preposterous. It is no more an insult than were the overtures of union made by Roglish stateamen to Scotland, or by Scottish statesmen to England. There is a good deal at present to repel from political union, notably these ever-recurring contests for the Presidency, which though they have their countorpart in our contests at the general election for the Promierable, certainly exceed our conon trade: 1 I was going to add American sub-servinov to the Irish vote, when I remem-bere that subserviency to the Irish vete was vely American. But no reasonable my that the fortunes of the Ameriunohaquered, are illus-

There is no reason to suppose that Mr.

his shoulder, with one hand he carcased my flowing curls, his lips met mine, his eyes beamed love, and — Maggie (breathlessly)

"Well!" Aggie—"And then he said he said the said he said is beautiful weather for the season; is it not, Miss Agnes!" na thak she invilte us in offering in will not use the property of the property o

CHRISTMAS DAY DISASTERS.

what course they may; the pesition of such

an organization as the Commercial Union Club remains the same, The association was formed selely for the liberation of Canadian

commerce and industry from restrictions

which are repressing our productive energies,

keeping our natural resources, especially our

minerals, undeveloped, and driving the flower of our people over the line. To that object

it adheres. It has nothing to:do with any poli-

tical or party questions, nor does it, either openly or covertly, seek pelitical change of any kind. The question of political change has never been broached in its councils or in its in-

tercourse with its American friends. It founds

its action on the proposition, which surely

ne one can dispute, that nations may freely

enter into commercial agreements for their mutual benefit without prejudice te the in-

dependence, honor or general policy and

destiny of either of the contracting parties.

It looks for the solution of the problem on

the American side, not so much to the poli-ticians of Washington as to bodies represen-

tative of commerce and industry, such as the

Chamber of Commerce of New York. It

hears, to repeat a comparison used before, the

same relation to this question which the society to which I myself belong for the

amendment of the law regarding the transfer

of real property bears to the reform which it

has successfully promoted. The matter with which the members of the Law Amendment

Society are concerned happens, fortunately for them, to be one in which political parties

take no interest, and in dealing with which

only professional prejudice at werst is to be encountered. The matter with which the members of the Commercial Union Club are

concerned is one in which political parties de

feel an interest, and we are called hard names

and bespattered with mud accordingly. But

we hold on our course, continus by the dis-tribution of literature to furnish the people

with the means of forming an enlightened opinion, and still cherish the hope that in

spite of these political entanglements, injuri-

ons to our cause as they are, we may in some small measure contribute to a referm which

will bring a vast increase of wealth and pros-

A NEW GATEWAY.

By the completion of a new bridge across the Missouri River at Rulo, Nebraska, the Burlington Route has established, for the entire distance over its own track, s new, direct, through line from St. Louis to Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchson and Denver. Over this line is run

"The Burlington's Denver Express"—a solid train with through eleeping cars and coaches from St. Louis to St. Joseph and Denver, and a through eleeping car from St. Louis to Kansas City. The connections made by this train at

City. The connections made by this train at the Missouri River, at Denver and at junction points en route are such that one can directly

reach by it all points in Nebrasks, Colorado and all sections of the West and Southwest, as well

as all Pacific Coast points. This is in addition to "The Burlington's Number One" well known

solid vestibule train between Chicago and Denver and Cheyenne, with which direct connection is made by C. B. & Q. R.R. from Peoria

and by which one can make the run between

Chicago and Denver without being more than one night on the road. For tickets via the Bur-lington Route and for special excursion folder,

call on any ticket agent of connecting lines, or address P. S. Eustis, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent, C. B. & Q. R. R., Chicago, Ill.

D19,J2

MR. BUTTERWORTH'S PROPOSAL.

There is a compliment in Mr. Butterworth's

resolution. Canada—whether she accepts or

declines-may fairly feel proud at being in-

vited to join the great galaxy of States which cocupy so honorable and important a position in the nations of the world, and whose possibilities are so great that the imagination can

not attempt to form any conception of their

friendly relationship; and it may be held to

ericans and Canadians are fast disappearing.

There is another implied compliment, too, is

this: that Mr. Butterworth in his capacity as

a representative man recognizes the Canadian

capacity for self government, and that the

people of this country have reached that stage

of development which would fit them to take

up at once the responsibilities of national life.

Unquestionably Canada would enter the

Union without imposing upon the American

nation the slightest extra responsibility in the

way of government. The lesson of self-gov-

ernment has been pretty well learned, and from this point of view the partnership would

be fair and equal in every respect. Mr. Butter-

werth proposes that the debt of Canada shall

be assumed by the united nation, which

would, of course, make Canada a partner in the existing American debt; but this would

be tayorable to Canada. He further proposes

that if all the Provinces are not prepared to

enter the Union as States such Provinces as

may be ready be accepted, the debt being pro-portionately dealt with. This would—should

New Brunswick be disposed to consider the

matter on her own account—change the debt

of New Brunswick from about forty-nine dol-

lars per head to twenty dollars per head. But

we do not think that the matter will be looked

and disposition of the people will, no doubt,

affect their consideration of the question, and probably they may not be disposed to get

very anxious over the matter until after the

Christmas holidays. There would be no dis-

position among Usuadians to act contrary to the feelings of the mother country. An ac-

surance of any kind from her that she would

look with favor upon a general union of the

British races in America would greatly affect

the whole question from the Canadian stand-

Mr. R. C. Winlow, Toronto, writes

Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery

with indigestion. I tried a bottle of it after

suffering for some ten years, and the results

are certainly beyond my expectations. It

againts digestion wonderfully. I digest my

food with no apparent effort, and am now

entirely free from that sensation, which every

dyspeptic well knows, of unpleasant fulness

The Very Thing .- "It looks as if the child

was poisoned." remarked the doctor, gravely.
"Are you positive there was nothing danger-

ous around the house that he could have got

his hauds on "Nothing," replied the young husband, "unless it was some of the

Aggie-"Yes, he held me, my head was on

When a man has risen from his bed on the

is a valuable medicine to all who are troubled

point .- [St. John Globe.

after each meal."

bread my wife baked."

Yours, etc., GOLDWIN SMITH.

perity to our country.

Toronto, Dac. 19.

Ammonia Explosion at Toronto

TWO STEAMBOATS BURNED.

Over One Hundred Lives Lost.

Torono, December 25.—A dreadful explosion occurred this morning about 11 c'clock, in the ammonia tank at the works of the Toronto Ammonia Company, corner of Par-liament and Front streets. The building is adjacent to the Toronto Gas company's works, but there is no connection between them. The hold was blown off the tank, through the roof of the building and several hundred feet into the air. The concussion completely wrecked the building, and houses in all the adjacent streets were badly shaken. Those streets were littered with the debris of the wreck. The explosion was heard for miles. The loss of life under the circumstances was small. George Sexemith, a laborer, was killed instantly, and Walter Davis was so badly injured that his life is despaired of. The flesh was burned off his face and body. Enquiries made as to the cause of the explosion would indicate that the catastrophe was due to overpressure, but to what extent and in what manner is a matter of further exquiry.

BURNING OF THE LIEF ERICKSEN. SRATTLE, W.T., December 25 .- The steamer Lief Erickson was burned at Alkali Point, five miles west of this city, at 6 o'clock yestarday afternoon. She is a total loss. Seven lives were last. There were thirty-six people on board at the time. The fire spread instantly throughout the interior cabin. The boat was about two miles from the shore. Capt. John Niubi, the owner, was in command. He left the wheel-house to launch the life raft, but found the passengers trying to put the raft overboard. In the struggle to rescue the raft from the passengers Oapt. Niubi fell overboard with the raft. Meantime the passengers, pulling on life preservers and seizing firewood or anything else that would float, jumped overboard. Captain Niubi saw his niece, Miss Anne Toliver, atruggling in the water about 150 feet from him, and did his utmost to push the reft toward her, but she drowned less than one hundred feet from him. He was hampered with gum boots and almost helpless. steamer Skagit Chief raw the fire, and the vessel crowded on steam and succeeded in reaculing seven people. The steamer Mountaines: saw the burning vessel about four miles away, and headed straight for her. When within half a mile of the Ericksen they found people struggling in the water, lowered small boais, and succeeded in rescuing nineteen persons. One man was taken from the water and died in a few minutes. His name is not known. He said just before he died that his wife was lost from the steamer.

LOSS OF THE JOHN II. HANNA ON THE MISSIS-SIPPI.

New Orleans, Dec. 25 .- The steamboat John H. Hanna, from the Omahita river with a large number of passengers and a carge of 2,500 bales of cotton on board, was burned last night at Plankemin. A special frem Plankemin to the States says: "The burning of the steamer John H. Hanna last night near here was one of the most terrible river disasters that has ever happened in southern waters. The loss of life was very heavy. About thirty persons perished in the flames, and a large number jumped overboard and were drowned. Among the last are Captain J. S. Holmes and the first clerk, Samuel R. Powell. Their bodies have been recovered. Captain Holmes' body was terribly burned. Bob Smith, the old pilot of the J. M. White, death. His body has also been recovered. One of the deck hands who escaped says there were about 100 persons on board, and that only about a dozen can now be found alive. The engineer and pilot were saved. All were burned more or less, some of them severely. It was just before Christmas day was being ushered in that the fine steamer was coming down the river. Several of the passengers were seated in the cable having a merry time and with no thought of impending catastrophe. Many of the crew and passengers were asleep when the fire broke out and opread with indescribable rapidity. The details of the suffering and death of some of the passengers are harrowing in the extreme.

THE DEBTS OF TWO COUNTRIES. [From the New York Sun.]

Our esteemed contemporary, the Toronto Empire, from whose roof the Bratish flag floats higher than anywhere else in the Dominion of Canada, recents the recent proposition of annexation, but it supports its feel-

ing upon a very unsound basfs. It says:
"The price of our shame is to be the assumption of our public debt, and its characteristic of Yankee trickery what an attempt is made into deluding us by withholding even thr reward offered for our degradation, for the alleged assumption is a mere sham, nothing being said of the assumption by us of our share of the United States public debt, which would necessarily leave us with no pecuniary advantage."

The national debt of the United States can be paid off within 20 years, even if it were made to include the debt of Canada. How soon does Canada expect to pay off her debt?

"What are the chief requisites for literary success in the literary world, Mrs. Nibson? inquired Softley. "There are two that I may mention," replied the oracle. "One of them is plenty of patience." "What is the other?" "Plenty of postage stamps."

A curious paper by an English organist on "Melody in Speech," asserts that a cow moos in a perfect fifth and cotave or tenth; a dog barks in a fifth or fourth; a donkey brays in a perfect octave; a horse neighs in a descent on the chromatic scale.

A Candid Criticism, - "Dear Mr. Editor-Please read the inclosed poem carefully and return to me with your candid criticism as soon as possible, as I have other irens in the fire." "Dear Mr. Smith—Remove the Irons and insert the peem."

" If I'm not home from the party to-night at ten o'clook," said a husband to his better and bigger half, "don't wait for me." "That I won't," said the lady significantly-" I won't wait, but I'll go for you." He returned at ten precisely.

When the architect spoke of the great nave there was to be in the new church, a plous old lady said she "knew to whom he referred.

Lady-"Professor, how is my daughter getting on with her music?" Professor (am

NAMES OF STATES.

Where They Come From and How They Were Made.

Maine was so called as early as 1623, from Maine in France, of which Renrietta Maria. Queen of England, was at the time proprietor. Popular name, Lumber or Pine Tree State. New Hampshire was the name given to the territory conveyed by the Plymouth Company to Capt. John Mason, by patent, Nov. 7th, 1629, with reference to the patentee, who was Governor of Portsmouth, in Hampshire, England. Popular name, the Granite State.

Massachusetts was so called from Massachusetts tribe of Indians in the neighborhood of Boston. The tribe is thought to have derived its name from the Blue Hills of Mil-ton. "I have tearnt," said Roger Williams, "that the Massachusetts were so called from the Blue Hills." Popular name, the Bay State.

Rhode Island was so called in 1664, in reference to the Island of Rhodes, in the Mediterranean. Popular name, Little Rhody. Connecticut was so called from the Indian name of its principal river. Connecticut is a Mocheskannew word, signifying long river. Popular name, the Nutmeg or Freestone

New York was so called in 1664, in reference to the Duke of York and Albany, to whom this territory was granted by the King of Eugland. Popular name, Empire or Excelsior State.

New Jersey was so called in 1664, from the Island of Jersey, on the coast of france, the residence of Sir George Carteret, to whom the territory was granted.

Pennsylvania was so called in 1681, after William Penn. Popular name, the Keystone State. Delaware was so called in 1703, from Dela

ware Bay, on which it lies, and which re-ceived its name from Lord De la Ware, who died in this bay. Popular name, the Blue Hen or Diamond State. Maryland was called in honor of Henrictta

Marie, Queen of Charles I., in his patent to Lord Baltimore, June 30th, 1632. Virginia was so called in 1581, after Elizabeth, the virgin Queen of England. Popular name, the Old Dominion, or Mother of Presi-

Carolina was so called by the French in 1564, in honor of King Charles IX., of the Ministry warns us. The land of Bona-France. Popular name of South Carolina, the Palmetto State; of North Carolina, the Old North or Turpentine State.

Alabama was so called in 1814, from its principal river, meaning "here we rest." Mississippi was so called in 1800, from its western boundary. Mississippl is said to denote the whole river, i.e., the river formed by the union of many. Popular name, the Bayon State.

Louisiana was so called in honor of Louis XIV., of France. Popular name, the Creele State.

Tennessee was so called in 1796, from its principal river. The word Ten-28-50 is said to signify a carved spoots. Popular name, the Big Bend State.

principal river. Popular name, the State of mild and pleasant, and he has a highly intelthe Dark and Bloody Ground.

Sucker or Prairie State.

Hoosier State. orn boundary. Popular name, the Buckeye abundant good health." State. Mesning of the Indian word Ohio, beautiful.

Missouri was so called in 1821, from its principal river. Indian name, meaning "muddy water."

erine State.

Arkaneas was so called in 1812, from its slaughter-house. During 1884 and 1885 about

principal river. Indian name. Popular name, 9,000 lives were lost in the battlefields surthe Bear State. Florida was so called by Juan Ponce de

river. Indian name, meaning "wild, rushing | 2,000 more wore killed subsquently at Hasriver.' Iowa was so called from its principal river.

Indian name, meaning "the sleepy once. Popular name, the Hawkeye State. Minnesota is also an Indian word, meaning the whitish water."

California, a Spanish word, and named from an arm of the Pacific Ocean. Popular name, the Golden State. Texas, a Spanish word, applied to the re-public. Popular name, the Lone Star State Kansas is an Indian name, meaning "the smoky water."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Do not delay in getting relief for the little felks. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is a pleasant and sure cure. If you love your child why do you let it suffer when a remedy is so near at hand.

CONSUMPTION CURED. An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East

India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and pernauent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderinl curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and s desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this rocipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with atamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y. 8-13-cow.

NOT TO BE OVERLOOKED. De Smith-Don't you think Miss De Collete is a splendid creature? Travis-Yes, all but her eyes. They aren't

exactly the same color.

De Smith—You ought to overlook a little fault like that. Travis—I can't. She's a foot taller thun I

m.—Burlington Free Press. BURLINGTON ROUTE DAILY EXCUR-

HIONS TO THE PACIFIC COAST, COLORADO, WYOMING AND UTAH.

Railroad ticket agents of the Eastern, Middle and Western States will sell, on any date, via and Western States will sell, on any date, via the Burlington Route from Chicago, Peccia or. St. Louis, round-trip tickets at low rates to San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, Vancouver, or Victoria; also to Denver, Cheyenne, Colorado Springs, or Pueblo. For a special tolder giving full par-ticulars of these excursions, call on your local ticket agent, or address P. S. Eustis, Gen'l Pass, and Ticket Ag't, C. B. & Q. R.R., Chicago, Ill.

FRANCE.

If we may believe the dispatches from Paris, France once mere approaches a politi-cal crisis—not the Cabinet uffair, a mere phantom of the dictionary, but a ferment of the people, whereafter they, in blood and pillage, may overturn one despotism and es-

The populace of France are to be viewed in two ways. To their devoted admirers they are the most wonderful and heroic of peoples. With patience beyond the meekest of other nations, the French have been terrible when they rose against tyrants. There is but one Napoleon in history. There is no lieutenant like Ney. There are no Voltaires, Montesquiens, Mentaignes, Hugos, Daudets outside of France. There is no other Academy of Inscriptions. It may be attested that we have two literatures, Ecglish and French translated. If the student must choose, which would be let go?

No other people has been so brave. No other nation has threatened the domination of both hemispheres. There has been no other chapter in history which so engages the imagination of the patriot as the aspirations of the Girondists.

On the other hand, has there ever lived a people which weuld wallow so low in despotism, retaining the active principle of liberty Have men of other nations ever played the varying roles of Danton, Marat, and Robers pierre? Emerging from a sea of blood, has any other republic ever expired at the feet of the first ambitious young man who won a battle? Has Fouche lived classwhere? Could Chicago fix a government for America? Can the importial observer excuse the revolutions which the present century has recorded

in Paris? What shell be said of French prowess in 1870? Did not the prisoners of Bismarck pouces on Paris and rend that city as a Roman emperor would have hesitated to do? Did not the Thiere who wept at the Congress of Bordeaux because he feared France would fight for Alsace-did not this same Thiors aub sequently exert against his prisoners of war the most brutal efforts of human power? Will man ever credit the account of the orimes of June, 1870?

Now this same people, this nation which may be landed or excorated, is on its way to fall down before a man named Boulanger, whose giory is like a candle in a pumpkin. We must believe it, for the very President of parte the First became the home of Bonaparts the Third. Boulanger, like Yankee Doodle, has stuck a feather in his cap. Because he is in France, it is an affair of state. But humanitarians rue it. France. ild she but value herself more highly, would deserve better, and would offer to the earth on example rather than a waining. - Chierge

GLADSTONE FIFTY YEARS AGO.

The following is a description of Gladstone published in a London paper of 1838, the date of his marriage :-- "Mr. Gladstone's appearance and manners are much in his favor. He is a fine looking man. He is about the usual Kentucky way so called in 1792, from its beight and good figure. His countenance is lectual expression. His eyes are clear and Illinois was so called in 1809, from its quick; his systrows are dark and rather principal river. The word is said to signify preminent. There is no dandy in the House the river of men." Popular name, the but envies what Trufit would call his fine jet black hair. It is always carefully parted Indiana was so called in 1809, from the from his crown downward to his brow, where American Indians. Popular name, the it is carefully shaded. His features are small and regular, and his complexion must be a Ohio was so called in 1302, from its south. very unworthy witness if he does not possess

ENGLAND AND EGYPT.

Michigan was so called in 1805, from the lake on its border. Indian name meaning "a wier for fish." Popular name, the Wolverine State, English blood and treasure have been rounding that worthless and unhealthy town. The massacre of Baker's Egyptian force by the Leon in 1572, because it was discovered on Arabs cost 2,200 lives at one stroks. General Easter Sunday. Spanish, Pasona Flordia. Graham's victories at Teb and Tamai were Wisconsin was so called from its principal won after the slaughter of 4,500 Arabs, and neen and on Baker's battlefield. The British loss in these battles was between 200 and 300. All this butchery has been so much human blood wasted. No useful purpose has been accomplished at any time by the occupation and defence of Suakim.

> EXPERIENCE A PARTICULAR TEACHER.

Uncle Petc-Manda, is yo' got dem chickens shot up in the smoke house, like I tole ver?

A'nt Manda-No : an' l'd like ter know what's de marter wif yo' dat yo'u so 'tickler' bout dem chickens all 'twonce?

Uncle Pete-Nebber yo' mind; I know what's de marter, an' dat', nuff till dem chickens is housed. When I hear dem niggas ober dare in the next yard is gwine to hab a party ta-marra night I wants to be sure my chickens doesn't 'tend it.—St Paul Globe..

NO NEED OF A DIAGRAM.

"What is the age of that Post Office Department?" asked the Snake Editor. "I don't know exactly when it was organized," replied the Horse Editor. "Why do

"Merely because I have an idea that the age of the Post Office Department is the postage."-Pitteburg Chronical-Telegraph.

AN UNNECESSARY OPERATION. Young House keeper (to cook)-What it the world are you doing to that fish, Mary

Cook-Washing it, mum, before I bake it for our Christmas table. Wash a fish ! You silly creature, don't you know the fish has been in the water all Its life ?"—Texas Siftings.

ALWAYS IN AGONY.

"There is always a fly in the pot of eintment." remarked the Snake Editor this morn ing.
"Yes," replied the Horse Editor. "What

particular villainy is now struggling for release from your brain pan?" "I was just thinking that as soon as the

yellow feaver gecourge gives sign of coming to an end, Congress resumes its session."—Pitts-burg Chronical-Telegreph.

Tory statesmen and papers sometimes tell

he truth—by accident. For instance, Mr. Balfour edvocated the "merciful" dectrine of firing at Irish crowds in order to kill. This was frank, but the St. James's Gazette is even franker. It referred to the imprisonment of the editor of the Wexford People with the divertisement." remark that he would "rot" in gool for five weeks, "Rot" is an excellent phrase. John Mandeville "rotted," and so did Larkin, and many another martyr, whose blood appeals; A weak mind is like a microscope, which like Bonnivard's, "from tyranny to God." Rev Father Stuart, O.S.B., raising lande in morning of the State of July is the juntined in signorary to manage in a specific sp

IRISH CENTENARIANS.

Ireland has been remarkable for the gavity of her children-characteristic of which a couple of examples have just come under our notice. On the 19th of the procest month, Mrs.

Margaret Holiand Carey, familiarly known as Mother Carey, died at the hospital in Wheeling, West Virginia, at the age of 111. She was born in the county Clare, freland, in 1772, married in 1801, and came to this country soon after. Her husband died thirty three years ago at a ripe old age. About ten years ago Mrs. Carey purchased a tombatone for herself, and kept it in her room up to the time of her death. She was a remarkable weman, having within the past year overcome an attack of typhold fever. The more immediate cause of her death was a fall received a few weeks ago, which obliged her to go into hospital. She was the oldest person in the State, if not in the country.

At the meeting of the Kirush Board of Guardians on December 3d, Mr. Daly the relleving officer, reported the death at Carrigaholt, in the western part of the county Clare, of a woman named Bridget Haren, at the age of 112 years. Up to her last hour she is represented as having been perfect in possession of her mental faculties.

STARTLING IRISH STATISTICS.

The Registrar General of Ireland, Dr. Grimshaw, recently delivered a most important address on the decay of Ireland. In the course of it he observed that a purple which had been considered one of the most prolific was found to be one of the nine trapidly diminlihing in the world within its own ancestral limits. It was very probable, he added, the Irish element in the world's population had increased in proportion equal to that of any other ethnical element, and probably exceed many; but that increase had not taken place within the boundaries of Ireland. The esti-metes showed that the population had dimin-ished from 8,200,000 in the middle of the year 1841 to 4,778,000 in the middle of the year 1888-time proving a loss of 3,422,000. All these statements are verified by facts and prove the inability of England to rule Ireland. The figures are an unanswerable argument in favor of Home Rule.

IRISH CONGRESSMEN.

The following men of Irish birth and descent have been elected to the Fifty-first Congress, according to the Itish Companion, a bright, nowey Irieh weekly lately estab-liabed in Elkhart, Ind.: Thomas C. McRao, Third District, Arkaneas; Joseph McKenna, Third California; George T. Barnes, Thirtioth Georgia; Frank Lawler, Second Illinois; Joseph G. Gannon, Fifteenth Illinois; John H. O'Nelli, Second Indiana; John H. Sweny, Fourth Iowa; Thomas Ryan, Fourth Kansas; J. B. McCreardy, Eighth Kentucky; Frank Finley, Eleventh Rentucky; Joseph H. O'Noill, Fourth Massachusette; Louis E. McCormick, Sixth Maryland; James B. Morgan, Second Misslesippi; Jas. O'Donnell, Third Michigan; John L. McDonald, Third Minnesota; W. J. Connell, First Nebraska; Frank T. Fitzgerald, Sixth New York; John H. McCarty, Eighth New York; A. P. Fitch, Thirtsenth New York; C. W. McClammery, Third North Carolina; Robert P. Kennedy, Eighth Ohio; William R. McKinley, Jr., Eighteenth Ohio; Charles O'Neill, Second Ponnsylvania; William D. Kelly, Fourth Pennsylvania; John B. O'Relliy, Thirtomth Pennsylvania; H. O. McCormick, Seven-teenth Pennsylvania; Charles T. O'Ferrall, Seventh Virginia; Joseph M. C.rey, Wyoming Territory.

A GLORIOUS EPITAPH.

On a gravestone in New London, Conp., appears the following inscription. The records of ancient Greece or Rome do not exhibit a nobler instance of patrictic herolem: "On October 6, 1781, 4,000 British troops fell on the town with fire and sword. A line of powder was laid by them from the magazine of the fort to the sea, there to be lighted thus to blaw the fort into the nir. Hotman, who lay wounded not far distant, heheld it and said to one of his companions: Let us endeavor to crawl to this line; we will wet the powder with our blood. Thus, with the little life that complet to us, we shall save the fort and care and and a few of our comrades who are only wealled He slone had strength to accomplish this

noble design. He died on the powder he had dampened with his blood. His friends and seven of his wounded companions by that means had their lives preserved." After this simple narrative are these words

in large characters :

HERE RESTS WILLIAM HOTMAN.

THE COMIC HAYTIAN WAR.

That was a remarkable scene the hot our of Hayti looked down apon December 3, 4 and 6. It was the first deliterate attempt to do something dreadful in the opera bouffe war between the hostile tactions of the Black Republic. Legitime's navy stole up to Cape Haytian, the greatest "city" of the North, and sent a sahll at the town in a

HCB182 WAY. Gunboats are scarce in Hayti and must not be used extravagantly. To keep well out of reach of the guns of the town was a necessity, for a stry shot might hurt some-thing on board. Of course, under the circumstances the bombardment could not be effective. Shells tumbling into the fields half a mlie from the town may have done, severe execution among the fauna of that vicinity, but were not calculated to demoral-

ize the enemy.

The last day came a change. The "insurgent" general with a heartiess disregard of the safety of Legitime's navy, and a homocidal recklessness as to lives of its officers and crew, planted a battery near the entrance of the harbor, and astonished the naval hero by actually firing shot at him within easy range. The atern dog, who probably felt that he would be held responsible for any damage done to the vessels under his command, steamed away in high dudgeon. It is worthy of consideration whether he did not earn a life saving medal by his prompt

antion. Meantime one-fourth of Legitime's navy was lying inactive at Monte Christo. Steaming into the unfriendly San Domingan port, the commander delivered a haughty message from his chief, which was received with contempt. He was told to leave, but haughtily refused. His haughtiness was due to the fact that he had neither coal, provisions, money, nor oredit and he just couldn't leave. If he surrendered to General Poverty he was determined not to do so trucklingly. So he refused with great dignity and still remains at Monte Christo in contempt of the warn-

ings of the San Domingan Government. Set to appropriate music, these incidents would have furnished a comic opera on a grand scale. The scenes needed only the music and a ballet of mermaids in a 'grande

And this is the "Government" that treats America with contempt !- N.Y. Telegram.