

LATEST IRISH MAIL NEWS.

[From the Cork Herald of Jan. 14, 1882.]

Miss Anna Parnell has designated Mr. Herbert Gladstone a "sneaking spion." A card is in custody at Ballymahon, County Mayo, for firing at Rev. Mr. Gaffney, a Catholic clergyman.

While surveying land near Balmulloo on Tuesday Mr. B. Billington was threatened and fired at. He returned the fire with his pistol and dispersed the crowd.

At Banskillen there was some disturbance on Saturday night arising out of an attack by roughs upon the Hallelujah Army. Stones were thrown and the "army" were dispersed.

A man named John Wallace, who stated he belonged to Kilfane, was arrested on Tuesday at Bantock Station charged with having tendered the Stationmaster there a forged £10 note.

Lord Monck writes to the Times defending the action of the Land Sub-Commissioners, who, he contends, have adhered very closely to the rule laid down by the late Sir Richard Griffith for ascertaining a fair rent.

Mr. Parnell, in the course of an interview with Messrs. Leamy and Redmond, M.P., expressed his regret that the Sub-Commissioners' Fund was about to be closed, in view of further arrests and the probable imprisonment of ladies.

The fund for the relief of the suspects amounts to ten thousand pounds. A meeting of commercial travellers was held on Saturday in Dublin in aid of the fund. It was urged that at least twenty-five thousand pounds should be raised.

In consequence of information received that an attack was meditated on the train conveying landlords to a meeting in Dublin, on Tuesday, a number of policemen were stationed along the line of railway in the neighborhood of Boyle.

The disappearance of a process-server at Cong, has given rise to some apprehension as to his fate. The process server's bag, containing legal documents, was found on the road-side yesterday, and it is supposed that he has not with him any play, and his body has been concealed in a bog.

The Executive of the Irish National Land League of Great Britain has, through Dr. Cummings, M.P., repudiated and refused to accept a resolution in favour of the "No Rent" manifesto, passed by the Michael Davitt (Glasgow) Branch of the organization.

A man named Riordan, who was arrested on Sunday night on a charge of being a participant in the attack on Mrs. Fitzgerald's house, at Mubra, near Millstreet, was, at an inquiry held at Millstreet yesterday, sent for trial to the Assizes. Two brothers, named Kelleher, were arrested on Sunday night charged with attacking the house of Mr. Howard. It is believed that the local police authorities have been put in possession of important information regarding night raids which will lead to a number of arrests in the district.

A gentleman, who stated that he was a magistrate of the county Clare, refused to take off his hat on Wednesday in the court of the Land Sub-Commissioners who are sitting at Limerick, and asked it was not a legal court. The chairman administered a timely rebuke to the magistrate, and ordered his removal from the building.

Enlistment would appear to be making rapid strides towards becoming the chief place in Ireland. In returning thanks for his reelection to the office of Mayor, Sir Edward Cowey stated at the Town Council, on Monday, that during the past year, no fewer than 1,571 new buildings have been erected, and some 50 new streets formed. The population of Ennistown, which in 1881 was only 2,740, had risen for 1882 to 3,662. The Mayor dwelt on the fact that while so many other districts in Ireland were disturbed by anarchy, an additional soldier or constable had not been required in the town.

A London correspondent states that Mr. Shaw who has arrived in London, speaks very hopefully of the operation of the Land Act in Ireland. It is thought unlikely that the Government will have to appoint one or two more Sub-Commissioners, and that in twelve months from the commencement of the Act there will be a large, if not complete, settlement. There are now several of the moderate Irish members in London, some of them well known as excellent landlords, who get no rent, but who seem to believe in the approach of better times and of a more reasonable spirit.

At the meeting of the Queenstown Town Commissioners on Tuesday a resolution proposed by Mr. O'Sullivan was adopted calling on Mr. Gladstone to advise his Government to release all the suspects now in prison, including Mr. Michael Davitt. A resolution was also adopted ordering that the destruction of the houses and the clothing of persons suffering from contagious diseases, as ordered by the Local Government Board should be carried out by the officers of the Board, but only under protest, and that legal advice be taken as regarded the Commissioners' responsibilities in the matter.

AN UNPOPULAR APPOINTMENT.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—A Madrid correspondent sends the following, which was mailed to send stoppage by the authorities.—By the sudden death of Count Valmaseda, during the absence of the King and Senor Sagasta in Portugal, the post of Captain-General of Madrid, the most important military officer outside the War Minister, became vacant. Two candidates stood in high favor for it, General Castillo, the defender of Bilbao against Don Carlos in the last civil war, and General Lopez Dominguez, nephew of Marshal Serrano, the victor of Carthagena. The latter is popular as the President elect of the Military Club in Madrid. He is chief of the staff in Somorrostro, and is an able orator. The Liberal majority of Congress would like to see him Minister of War. Marshal Campos and the Court party, despite all the arguments of several members of the Cabinet and of Senor Sagasta himself, appointed General Castillo, declaring that he did not believe General Lopez Dominguez sufficiently devoted to existing institutions. No appointment coming as this did on the King's birthday, and when the Liberals were showing a growing impatience against Marshal Campos and his clique of courtiers, General Castillo could be more unpopular. The Madrid press from Ministers to Democrats and Independents regard this conduct of Marshal Campos as an act of defiance to the majority of Congress, whose liberal and reforming programme is thus impeached. It is an indirect blow aimed at Marshal Serrano's influence over Sagasta. Serrano had himself pressed for his nephew's appointment, but Campos and the Court party resisted. The King remained neutral. The worst effect of this victory of Marshal Campos is that the Liberals, already discontented with incomplete reforms, now fancy the Court distrust them. A Ministerial crisis is certain as soon as the Cortes meet in March, as the majority will oblige Sagasta to

choose between Marshal Campos. The Liberals are slowly awakening to the fact that but for the presence of Campos and the Conservative elements in their ranks they, perhaps, would never have entered office. The Madrid press considers the present indecision as the most momentous since Sagasta entered office on February 28, 1881.

THE HORSE SHOE AND ITS APPLICATION.

BY D. D. SLADE, M.D., PROFESSOR OF AGRICULTURAL ZOOLOGY, HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

In remarks upon the preparation of the horse's foot for the shoe, I have constantly endeavored to impress upon students and readers the importance of the following axiom: Never suffer the normal structure of the foot to undergo any mutilation. At the same time, I have insisted upon the necessity of bringing the foot to a proper level. Any excess of growth at the toe renders the pattern more oblique, and, as a consequence, throws undue weight upon the "back sinews," whereas, too great height of heels has a similar effect upon the joints of the extremities by rendering them too upright. Taking as our guide the foot of the animal that has never been brought to the forge, and which, in consequence, must be considered as a correct model, let the external wall of the hoof be reduced by means of the rasp to a level with the firm unpared sole. If there is no growth of the external wall beyond this level, then there is nothing to be removed.

In the selection of a shoe for the healthy foot, we must bear in mind the object in view, which is to protect the parts from excessive wear. This protection is to be found in a metallic rim of proper size and shape, securely adjusted. Almost every shoe in common use meets this end more or less satisfactorily, and I have already remarked that the proper preparation of the foot that has been previously shod is of vastly more importance than the particular kind of shoe to be adopted. At the same time, there are faults in the shoe most commonly employed, which had their origin in its particular adaptation to the foot after this had undergone more or less severe mutilation at the hands of the farrier, and which have been retained more through custom, than through actual necessity, as we have reason to hope. The most prominent of these faults consists in extreme narrowness of rim with a convexity upon the upper or foot surface, in order to prevent the sole from sustaining least weight or pressure, which is perfectly unfitted to do after being pared down to a point of sensibility. In a state of nature we know that eversion of the foot comes to the ground and sustains its share of weight, and in the shod state it should do the same as far as practicable. Hence, the shoe should be constructed with its upper surface perfectly flat, and with a breadth sufficient to protect a portion of the sole, and to sustain weight. It should be beveled upon the ground surface, in imitation of the concavity of the sole, and not upon its upper surface, where the space thus formed serves as a lodging place for small stones and other foreign bodies. In shape it should follow the exact outline of the outer wall, being narrowed at the heels, but continued of the same thickness throughout. The lateral projection at the quarters, and the posterior one at the heels are unsightly, of no benefit, and should never be allowed where speed is required.

One of the highest authorities says on this point:—"In fitting the shoe to the back part of the foot, let the smith take care that it is not longer or wider than the point where the crust and bars unite. An eighth of an inch may be allowed to project backwards beyond this point, but no more, but there should not be the slightest overlapping sideways." In fact, the shoe should be accurately fitted to the foot as previously prepared, and not the foot to the shoe. The weight of the shoe is a matter of more consequence than is generally conceded, and this is shown by accurate statistics. It should under all circumstances be as light as is consistent with durability. The use of calkins is very objectionable, but as yet no other contrivance have answered the same purpose as well. They should never be employed, however, except when absolutely required, and then they should be of equal length at toe and heels, otherwise an unequal strain is thrown upon tendons and ligaments, terminating sooner or later in serious injury to the extremities. Clips are useful as a means of fastening the shoe more securely, and of diminishing the number of nails.

Whether the shoe should be fitted to the foot in a hot or cold condition, has called forth at times a vast amount of controversy. Experience has taught that the momentary application of the hot shoe can be of no detriment to the horny fibers, and that the more accurate adjustment thereby attained far outweighs any possible injury to the parts.

The number and disposition of the nails depend upon the kind of shoe. For speed and light draft, from five to seven may be employed, while for heavy work may be increased. Where few nails are used they should be more widely distributed than is usually the custom. When it is remembered that the introduction of every nail is so much injury to the structures of the foot, it will readily be seen that the smaller the number requisite for the purpose the better for the animal. In driving the nails, it is essential that a thick short hold of the crust must be had, rather than a long thin one. Not only is the shoe thus held more firmly, but there is a probability that the nail holes may, by the downward growth of the horn, be removed at the next shoeing, which in most cases should not exceed an interval of four or five weeks. The points of the nails should be shortened to just that length which will permit them to be turned over and hammered down smoothly, with perhaps the least possible rasping. The common method of rasping notches for the extremities of the nails is not advisable. In fact, as I have already said, the rasp should never be used upon the external walls of the hoof except in cases of absolute necessity to prevent striking of the opposite limb. Its use destroys the natural polish, exposes parts beneath which are not fitted for such exposure, and renders the horn brittle, and liable at any moment to quarter cracks and other maladies.

There are various forms of shoe adapted to abnormal conditions of the foot. Of these I will refer only to the Bar-shoe, as being extremely useful where dressings are to be retained upon the sole, as in the case of wounds or pricks, or where it is desirable to give strength to weak or injured heels, or to bring more direct pressure upon the frog. The general management of the foot calls for a few words. The hoof should be washed daily in cold water by means of a sponge, and care taken to remove any bodies which may have insinuated themselves beneath the shoe or into the clefts of sole or frog. No oil or blocking can supply the place of the beautiful natural polish of the unshod crust, and no "stopping" of clay, corrodor, or other mixture, can serve as a substitute for the unpared sole. Let no false

notions of economy induce the employment of the smith whose only or chief recommendation is that his shoes remain secure upon the foot longer than those of his competitor. Let the shoes be removed, as a general rule, every month, the foot brought by the rasp to the natural level, no rasping of the sole or frog, no rasping of the crust, or opening up the heels allowed, a well fitting shoe adjusted as I have laid down, and the healthy foot will be preserved in sound condition, and one already suffering from mismanagement, will have the best chances for recovery.

REVIEW OF BOOKS.

MELTROSS'S PARLIAMENTARY COMPANION. A handsome bound, is replete with information necessary to every one who takes an interest in Canadian affairs. The author is the Mayor of Ottawa.

THE AMERICAN QUARTERLY.—A powerful Catholic magazine for the quarter ending January, 1882, is one of the best we have yet seen. The principal articles are Methodism and its methods, Count Joseph de Maistre, Archbishop McHale, Calico and the Copernican System, &c.

The Canadian Monthly, published by Belmont, of Toronto, contains in the way of contents such headings as:—"The True Idea of Canadian Loyalty, An Advent Hymn, Changes and Chances, The Kingsfisher, The True Basis of Legislative Prohibition, In the Orchard, Stray Thoughts at Random Strung, Winter Thoughts, Burying Water Notes, To the New Year, The Dawn of English Art, Confessions—A Series of Sonnets, The Mental Hospitality of the Scot, The Trusting Place Revisited, The Social Science Congress at Dublin, A New Year's Wish, Round the Table, Book Reviews, Literary Notes, Bric-a-Brac." This fine magazine, the only one in Canada, should be warmly supported by Canadians for it is really national.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD, bearing a name which is its right, has articles for the month of February which is included in the following table of contents:—"The Frequency of Suicide; John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, I; The Discovery of the East Coast of the United States; Among the Hills of Morvand, Tradition of the Church of Jerusalem concerning Sacrament of Sacrifice, Part II; At Oka, Province of Quebec; The Story of a Portionless Girl. (Continued); Holy Days and Holidays in England; The Brave Lady; Evolution; Some Scottish Superstitions; Allegoria Maritima; New Publications; La Situation du Pape et la Dernier Mot sur la Question Romaine; The Portrait of a Lady; The Nature and Function of Art, more especially of Architecture; Campaigns of the Civil War; Letters of Green. Price, \$1 a year; single copies, 35 cents. Sold by D. & J. J. Sadlier & Co., Montreal.

THE QUEEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Insurance Companies must be making money, for they give no expense in getting up gorgeous advertisements. "The Queen's," of which Forbes & Co., Montreal, are agents, have produced something new in the shape of an almanac in pamphlet form, which encloses a lot of clean sheets, useful to the recipient, but on the cover of which is the almanac.

THE MOUNTAIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY is about the same, only that they have bound their almanac in more solid fashion, and have given more information as to the working of the Company.

HTE LITTLE WOMAN DRESSED IN PUR.

THE GHOST WHICH HAUNTS ST. HENRI DE MAREKUCHE.

St. Henri de Marekuche is a little village on the Masicouche River, a small tributary of the St. Lawrence. Up to lately it never had a sensation, but just now it is getting all it wants in that line. About three weeks ago the villagers were surprised, and not over well pleased, to find that they had a ghost in their midst. To make matters even worse it was discovered to be a favorable spirit. The following is the story which everyone in St. Henri has on their lips, and is willing to vouch for:—One evening, not quite a month ago, a worthy villager had just lit his lamp preparatory to sitting down to read his paper when a knock came to the door. He immediately opened it, and beheld standing outside a little woman dressed in fur. It was only for an instant, for in another moment the phantom vanished in air and disappeared. He remained over the occurrence, and set down, thinking it was a trick played by some of the girls. The knock, however, was repeated and opening the door his eyes met the same apparition. Since that night the ghost, for such it is believed to be, leads the poor villagers a terrible life. Watching until the lamps are lit in the different cottages it will advance to the doors and give a loud knock, and on it being answered will flit away or disappear in a mist of blue vapor. Last Saturday night it knocked at the door of a house on the river side. On the man opening the door he saw the "little woman in fur" standing in the centre of the stream, which at that time was not frozen over. It remained there a minute and then waving its hands was seen no more. One peculiarity about her ladyship is that she will never molest a house in which there is no light, only visiting those in which the lamp burns. Mr. Henry Dupres, a resident of St. Henri, who visited Montreal this morning, informed our reporter that the people were nearly crazy about the ghost, being afraid to stir out at night for fear of meeting it.

RUNNING DOWN A SMUGGLER.

Dr. A. P. Helchold, special agent of the United States Treasury Department, has been doing good work in Bradford, Pa., in ferreting out the little smuggling game practiced by a Canadian farmer named William J. Barrie, who lived, until recently, in Port Hope, Ontario. Sometime ago he conceived the idea of taking a trip to the oil regions with his two teams. In order to avoid paying customs duty on one of his teams he persuaded his man, Robert X. Macey, to go to the Chaslot, N.Y., Customs office, to swear that one of the teams belonged to him. He accordingly did so, the result being that the horses and wagon were permitted to enter the State duty free. About two weeks ago Macey and Barrie quarrelled. Macey thereupon let out the story of the smuggling to a neighbor who speedily informed the customs authorities. Dr. Helchold arrested Macey who made a clean breast of the story. Barrie was then tracked and captured, brought to Bradford and incarcerated. He will be taken to Albany shortly, where he will plead guilty before the United States Commissioner and throw himself on the mercy of the Court. The team and wagon have been confiscated and will be sold. Dr. Helchold is also working up a case of sealiskin smuggling which is said to have taken place in Bradford, Pa. The goods it is believed were smuggled over from Canada and have been sold pretty extensively through the town. Dr. Helchold is well known in Montreal and is one of the smartest and most trusted officers in the employ of the U. S. Customs.

SCOTCH NEWS.

(From the Glasgow Herald, Jan. 7.)

While two surfmen were proceeding to their work on Wednesday on the Union Railway line, they saw a man lying face downwards on a "coup" at the Bloathair Steel Works. On going over to the place the surfman found that the man was dead. Dr. Miller examined the body, and is of opinion that death was caused by suffocation. It is believed that the deceased lay down on the bing and not overpowered by the fumes. The body, which is evidently that of a laborer, has not been claimed.

A woman named Helen Brittain was remitted to the Sheriff on Tuesday with causing the death of her child, two months old. The prisoner had been absent from the St. Rollox district for some time, where she was well known to the police. On Monday she was seen standing in a small hawker's shop, and two policemen went in and asked her the cause of her absence. While speaking to her they noticed her child lying on the counter, and on looking at it more carefully, found that the infant was dead. Brittain was apprehended, and after further inquiries had been made, the above charge was preferred against her.

The returns of the emigration from the Clyde during 1881 show that the proportion to the other parts of the United Kingdom remains about the same as in former years—namely, one seventh of the whole. The total number of emigrants who sailed from Glasgow during the year was 42,249. Of these 638 went to Australia, against 417 in 1880; 428 to New Zealand, against 796; 3,059 to Canada, against 3,669; and 38,124 to the United States, against 24,013 in 1880. Of the large increase in the number who went to the United States, 45 per cent. were foreigners, chiefly Germans; but among them were also natives of Bohemia and Bessarabia, and a considerable sprinkling of Polish Jews.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—About 10 o'clock on Saturday night a porter named Hugh Little, aged 31, married, and residing at 274 Springburn Road, was accidentally killed in the Sighthill Goods Station. After leaving the station about half-past nine Little returned for something he had left behind; and from this time nothing is known of his movements till his mangled body was found between the rails. It is supposed that on his return to the station he had wanted to see the Carriage goods train off at 9.40, and while standing on the platform had been caught by some of the passing wagons and thrown on the line. When his body was discovered it was found that some of the wagons had passed over it, almost cutting it in two. Death must have been instantaneous.

The Lerwick Commissioners of Police on Wednesday night considered a claim for compensation raised by Major Cameron, Governor of the County and Chief Magistrate of the burgh, for grain and hay belonging to him which was burned some time ago. It was believed at the time that the fire was the work of incendiaries, who had taken the work of revenge on the account of the action of the Major in the discharge of his duties. No arrests have been made, nor does it appear that the police have any trace of the guilty parties. Major Cameron rested his claim on the ground that the police staff was not efficient in terms of the Police Act. The Commissioners expressed regret that the outrage had caused loss and annoyance to the Chief Magistrate, but held that they had appointed what was considered an adequate police staff, and therefore dismissed the claim, amounting to £24.

DAMAGES FOR THE ILLLEGAL EJECTMENT OF A TENANT.—At the Small-Debt Court on Wednesday—Sheriff Blair on the bench—Jas. Blair, 76 Barrack street, sued his landlord, Wm. Boustead, victualler, 13 Dixon street, for the sum of £12, on account of loss, injury, and damage sustained by the pursuer through the action of the defender, in having on the 28th November last, in an illegal manner, removed the door from the dwelling-house occupied by the pursuer at 76 Barrack street, with the object of compelling him and his family to remove, whereby the health of himself, wife and family was injured; and also for expenses incurred for lodging and other means of protecting themselves against the inclemency of the weather. In defence it was urged that Blair having had notice to remove, verbally and otherwise, and having refused to comply with these notices, the landlord was entitled to use such means as he had taken to rid himself of an undesirable tenant. The Sheriff found the pursuer entitled to £5 damages with expenses. His Lordship's decision was received with applause in court. Messrs. Alexander & Anderson, writers, were the agents for the pursuer, and Mr. Richard McCulloch, writer, for the defender.

Few people are aware of the number of marriages at which the overworked sheriff's substitute of the city has to officiate. Speaking from observation, and without reference to the figures, one would say that civil marriages as effected at the county buildings are becoming more popular with many of our citizens. In a good many instances it must be admitted the couple who go before our local judges to be united have no claim to be ranked as citizens, having merely come to the city for the purpose of effecting their union, and to this class no doubt belong the boy and girl who presented themselves before Sheriff Lees in his Lordship's chambers on Saturday. Both said they were from Ireland, the boy adding that he was 20 years of age, and the girl that she was 18, although they looked much younger. It appears that the love-sick couple after a few days' stay in the city presented themselves on Friday at a registrar's office for the purpose of having their marriage recorded, they having previously declared themselves man and wife after the Scotch fashion. The registrar was perplexed to know what he should do with so young a couple, and in the circumstances he applied to the Sheriff. His Lordship talked over the matter with the bride and bridegroom eliciting the information that the relatives on the one side were favorable and on the other unfavorable to the union, and also that the pair were leaving the city in a day or two. His Lordship then said he would look into the Irish law on the subject of marriage, as he seemed to think the union must come under the law of Ireland rather than that of this country. His Lordship added that he would take the matter to a vizandum and pronounce a deliverance this week ordering the bride, in the meantime, to produce a certificate of her birth.

Some benevolent women of a Philadelphia suburb built an orphan asylum, and then found that there were no orphans to fill it. They have applied to the guardians of the poor for a detail of children from the almshouse, but are shut out from a supply from that source by some provision of the Poor laws. In this dilemma they think of turning the asylum into something else of a charitable sort.

WIRE, SCISSORS AND PEN.

The National Exposition at Milan, recently closed, realized a profit of 565,000 francs.

A tame wolf, presented to Prince Bismarck by a Russian, has arrived at Friedrichsruhe. "Faro is played in New Albany, Ind., by a club whose members take an oath never to give testimony about it."

An Italian colony has been established near Gainesville, in Florida, for the cultivation of oranges and lemons on a large scale.

An imprisoned girl at Burr Oak, Michigan, cut every button from her clothing and swallowed them, in an ineffectual attempt at suicide.

The north Australian natives detest the Chinese, except as food, and have lately eaten several members of a Chinese colony which was engaged in collecting *biche de mer* for the Pekin market.

The English Roman Catholic Directory shows 38 peers, 47 barons, 6 Privy Counsellors, and 56 M. P's. Within twenty-five years the number of Roman Catholic clergy and churches in England and Wales has doubled.

A Providence woman went no further to ward murdering an enemy than to get a false advertisement of her death into the papers, with the age set down at 33 years, and the "Miss" inserted to remind the reader that she was still unmarried.

In Yorkshire, England, lately, a burglar was found in a very tight place indeed. His legs were hanging down a chimney in which he had stuck, and it was necessary to take down the mantelpiece and part of the chimney to release him.

The Swiss Legislature has had an exceptionally active session this year, especially in regard to sanitary legislation, and the vehement protests of four medical members notwithstanding, has decided in favor of compulsory vaccination by 89 to 23.

The celebration of Daniel Webster's hundredth birthday was made the occasion, at Franklin, N. H., of proving his church connection. An original register was exhibited, in which his membership in a Congregational church was recorded on Sept. 13, 1807.

The question of convict labor is before the Connecticut Legislature, and a bill to limit the employment of criminals in any institution at one kind of work to fifty finds favor. The idea is to make convicts self-supporting without competing injuriously with honest workmen.

The Duke of Argyll has received a present of wild turkeys from America, which he intends to try and breed at Inverary. The Duke of Cumberland tried to introduce them into Windsor Park; and in the reign of George I. and II. there were great flocks in Richmond Park, but the breed became extinct.

The report that Sarah Bernhardt was about to make her peace with the Theatre Francaise appears to be unfounded, as it is now stated that she has resolved to pay her fine of \$20,000 to that establishment that she may be free to make her Paris *revues* at the Vaudeville next December in a new comedy by Sardou.

The new dramatic works which were produced on the French stage in 1881 numbered 234 acts, and the operas 37 acts. This is a decline, so far as plays are concerned, there having been 267 acts in 1880. December was the most busy month, with 12 new pieces, January coming next with 10, while in July there were only 2, and August was equally quiet.

A couple had just been married by a Justice, at Columbus Ga., and were on their way out of the office, when a man snatched the shawl from the bride's back and ran away with it. A policeman gave chase successfully, and the parlor, being asked for an explanation, said that the shawl was a gift from him to the girl; that at the time of making the present he was a favored suitor, and he did not propose to let her wear it on a bridal trip with another fellow.

The French official statistics for 1881 congregate to 49,000,000 gallons of "wine" made in France from sugar, and 61,000,000 gallons more made from raisins; while the imports of Spanish and Italian "wines" for "blending" amount to 154,000,000 gallons. These figures are equal to just one-third of the actual yield of the French vineyards last season, or the one-half of the yield in 1879; and no account is here taken of the large importations from Greece, Syria, Asia Minor, and the Levant islands.

La Lumiere Electrique describes a curious application of electricity to prevent military conscripts practicing fraud as to their stature by bending their knees. When the conscript stands erect against the measuring post the hind parts of the knees press on electric contacts, causing two bells to ring; the ringing ceases when there is the least bending. The sliding bar which furnishes the measure has also a contact which is pressed by the head, whereby a third electric bell is affected. For a correct measurement the three bells should ring simultaneously. The instrument is employed in the Spanish army.

Richard M. Jackson, the son of an Ohio farmer, went from Steubenville to Stuttgart, ten years ago, to complete his musical education, intending to become a professional pianist. Too constant practice brought on a partial paralysis of the nerves of his hands, and he was compelled to give up his project. J. S. Potter of Boston was then the American Consul at Stuttgart. He employed Jackson as a clerk in his office. Americans were exceedingly unpopular in that city, chiefly through the bad conduct of some American students in the Conservatory, who had recently snowballed the King of Wurtemberg as he walked in a public park, besides offering him other indignities on several occasions. But this feeling was gradually overcome, principally by Jackson's personal tact and popularity, and he became Vice-Consul. The King became his friend, and last summer invited him to become a member of the royal court of Wurtemberg. This court is not a highly resplendent body, yet the offer dazzled the young American, and he has become a German citizen to except it. He is now a baron, with an income from the public treasury, and nothing to do except to be companionable with the King. Moreover, he is favored for visiting monarchs. The King of Holland has knighted him, and so has the King of Saxony and the Emperor of Austria. Baron Jackson, as described by a writer in the Boston Herald, is short, fat, and not handsome; but his eyes have a pleasant, winning expression that lights up his face and makes it almost fascinating to those with whom he is in contact.

From the steady, firm and regular beat of the heart, replacing interrupted and feeble action of that organ, demonstrated in a variety of cases, Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites is known to exert a powerful tonic effect on the muscles of the heart. 20-2-ws.

LETTER FROM QUEBEC.

Quebec, Jan. 25, 1882.

We are having glorious weather. Mercury is on his ear, or he has got his back up, or something is afoot with him. They say his mercurial god-bip has gone down into the straits below zero, but, after examining my thermometer, I fancy he has fallen through the bottom of it. They say the spirit thermometer is equally depressed. It is a fact, for since the beginning of this cold snap my bottled spirit of James Hennessey has been sinking rapidly.

The fun of it is, every one says: "It's as cold as the devil." If his internal thermometer is no higher than our instrument I should think he must feel hell rather pleasant than otherwise.

The sensation expected to be developed by the arrest of a prominent lawyer referred to in a previous letter has not resulted as newsmongers expected. The alleged criminal action of the lawyer, it appears, was no more than a blunder on his part, and his arrest was the outcome of a too hasty judgment on the part of the prosecutors. I understand the affair is being amicably settled by the respective parties.

Col Irvine and his brother officers are still sitting on the infernal egg, but nothing has been hatched so far. I am told they walk around it once a day, and then adjourn for a drink. That's what I call a sensible move.

Just fancy a gallant warrior, gold lace, busby and all, sitting up that egg, and the next moment facing himself a disembodied spirit, standing to attention before his satanic majesty, with orders to report to the Duke of Wellington, or Castlereagh, in the coat of the infernal regions. To be sure it might be only a yella soup, but then it might be "zeroline sicilian," which may be freely translated in English as—"a bottled earthquake."

Efforts were recently made to amalgamate the St. Patrick's Literary and the St. Patrick's Catholic and Literary Institutions. I regret to say the result was a failure, but strong hopes are entertained that the lovers of union and friendship will ultimately succeed in bringing about that much to be desired object.

Collectors are working up Quebec's contribution to the Chicago Convention fund, and so far have been very successful. By the end of the first week in February Quebec will have proved her loyalty to the Land League cause with her accustomed spirit.

DIOGENES.

FRENCH V. ENGLISH RACEHORSES.

The following French turf statistics will be read with interest:—The word thoroughbred was not officially known in France until 1832, although steps had been taken previous to that time for the protection of French racing and the improvement of herself. In 1833 the French Jockey Club came into existence. In 1835 was run the first race for the Prix du Jockey Club, the French Derby, for which the total of added money has since grown to 50,000 francs. In 1843 the Prix de Diane, or French Oaks, was established. These two races, both of which are run at Chantilly on the grounds of the Duc d'Angoulême, were about the only great ones in France until the establishment of the international event called the Grand Prix de Paris, which was run for in 1863. This prize is one of the most valuable in existence, amounting last year, when the American colt "Foxhall" won it, to 157,950 francs. It is always run under the management of the Jockey Club. This is a private association, but it is supreme on the French turf. The Code de Courses, which the club drew up in 1867, is not compulsory save in races for which the society gives a prize, but a race meeting would not last long which did not obey its rulings. The struggle between the English and French horses has always been a severe one. It was the colt "Vermont"—which beat the best horse that English breeding could produce in the shape of "Blair Athol" in the second year of the Grand Prix—together with another three-year-old named "Fille de l'Air," and the four-year "Dollar" that did so much to make the produce of French studs respected in England. The only consolation left English breeders was to cry out that not one of the trio was of French parentage on both sides, but they changed their tune when "Gladstone" came into the turf world. At the height of his fame he was pronounced the best horse since "Bay Middleton." Foxhall is now universally looked on as perhaps the best horse ever foaled. The year 1876 was one of the most memorable in the annals of the turf. It was the year when Lord Falmouth cried so loudly for reciprocity; it was the year of the great turf frauds, which led up to the exposure of the rottenness in Scotland Yard; it was also the year when for the first time a colt not of English or French breeding, "Kisber," won the Grand Prix. Since then the leading events of the French turf are too fresh in the minds of readers to need repeating.—Times.

The St. Gotthard Tunnel is now daily traversed by eight trains, four each way. Touching solidity of construction, the tunnel leaves nothing to be desired. The official inspectors express themselves perfectly satisfied with the condition of the work. Particular attention was paid to the windy stretch, which has caused so much trouble and given rise to so many fears, but the massive granite masonry with which this part of the passage is stayed seems admirably adapted to its purpose, and shows no sign of yielding to the immense pressure that weighs upon it. The ventilation is good, and no inconvenience was experienced from the temperature. The tunnel is lighted with lamps placed a kilometre apart.

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