The Herald.

VOL. II. ST. JOHN, N. B., JANUARY 26, 1878. NO. 6.

THE HERALD
Is Published
EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,
From the Office of Kane & Co.,
54 GERMAIN STREET,
AT ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE, Post-paid, or delivered in any part of the City or Town of Portland.

☞ The large circulation of this Journal makes it a first-class medium for Advertising.

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
At Low Rates and with Despatch
AT THE
"HERALD"
Book, Card and Job Rooms,
54 GERMAIN STREET,

CHRISTMAS SALE.

DURING THE
MONTH OF DECEMBER,
WE WILL SELL ALL GOODS AT
Wholesale Price.

W. G. LAWTON,
48 King Street and 64 Germain Street.
dec15

NEW
Boot & Shoe Store,
NO. 212 UNION STREET,
(Next door to A. Sinclair's)
ST. JOHN, N. B.

A FIRST-CLASS assortment of BOOTS, SHOES, SLIPPERS, RUBBERS, &c., which will be sold at
Lowest Prices for Cash.
Boots and Shoes made to order in the latest style.
VAUGHAN & DONOVAN.
P. S.—All goods purchased of us Repaired free of charge.

J. S. STANTON,
Coach Proprietor,
98 St. Patrick Street,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
Coaches furnished for Weddings, Funerals, &c., at the very shortest notice.
☞ All orders promptly attended to. mar241y

ENGLISH HARD HATS.

Just Received per S. S. "Manitoban," and "Nova Scotian," a choice lot of
HARD FELT HATS,
suitable for Men and Boys wear. These will be found excellent value.
—ALSO—
SCOTCH KNITTED CAPS, Deep Crowns; HEAVY WOOL, in plain and stitched: GLENGARIES CAPS, in great variety; FUR and FELT HATS, suitable for all ages;
In addition to the above we are showing a splendid lot of FUR CAPS, MUFFS and TIES, Heavy Cloth and Imitation of FUR CAPS, in numerous patterns.
SILK DRESS HATS and MERINOS, made to order at short notice.
Purchasers will save money by calling at
BARDSLEY BROS.,
22 Charlotte Street, and
Corner Brussels and Richmond Streets.
oct20

The Empire Dining Saloon,
GERMAIN ST., Opposite City Market
R. J. PATTERSON, Proprietor.
MEALS AT ALL HOURS.
The very best of Oysters always on hand
☞ SOUPS OF ALL KINDS served every day. ☜

Wm. Doherty & Co.
CUSTOM TAILORS,
Corner of Main St., Portland,
AND PARADISE ROW.
SAINT JOHN, N. B.
FIRST CLASS FIT
And workmanship guaranteed. A full stock of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
☞ Ladies' Sacques A Specialty ☜

DOMINION
Dining Rooms and Exchange,
OLD ST. JOHN HOTEL LOT,
CHARLOTTE STREET.
ARE NOW OPEN
Meals at all Hours. Dinner 35 cents, served from 12 to 2. Patronage solicited.
☞ Satisfaction guaranteed.
C. COURTENAY,
aug25 Proprietor.

P. KEENAN,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
(Successor to the late J. Crear.)
has removed from Germain street, to the Shanty on the
SOUTH SIDE OF THE FOUNTAIN,
centre of King Square, where he will be found prepared to give the best satisfaction to all who favor him with their patronage. sept15

JOHN McGOURTY,
City Contractor,
COR. OF ELLIOT ROW & PITT ST.,
ST. JOHN, N B.
A slate will be kept at J. C. Ferguson's, King Square, and orders left will be promptly attended to.

100 Articles worth $30
SENT TO ANY ADDRESS with expenses paid on receipt of only ONE DOLLAR. This may seem strange but it is true nevertheless. Fire and hard times have compelled me to sell, and as there are only a few lots on hand you had better secure them immediately. Address
G. G. COREY,
283 Brussels street, St. John, N. B.

BLANKETS! COMFORTABLES!
Clearing out at Reduced Prices.

We will sell the balance of our Stock of BLANKETS and COMFORTABLES at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES:

$2.75 BLANKETS for $2.00;	$5.00 BLANKETS for $4.25;
3.40 BLANKETS for 2.70;	6.00 BLANKETS for 5.00;
7.00 BLANKETS for 6.00;	8.50 BLANKETS for 7.20;
10.25 BLANKETS for 9.00;	12.00 BLANKETS for 10.40;

50 COMFORTABLES for $1.50 each—regular price $2.00;
60 " " 2.50 each—regular price 3.00.

McCAFFERTY & DALY,
Corner of King and Germain Sts.

NEW
Dry Goods Store.
MISSION BUILDING,
PORTLAND BRIDGE.
CHRISTMAS SALE
—OF—
DRY GOODS!
The subscriber offers the following goods at
WHOLESALE PRICES.

150 PIECES FANCY DRESS GOODS, 8c. to 25c.
100 " BLACK ALPACAS and LUSTRES, 12½ to 30c.
50 Pieces BLACK BRIGANTINE and PERSIAN CORDS;
25 " Colored and Black MERINOS, from 50c.;
50 doz. MEN'S RIBBED UNDERCLOTHING, Shirts and Drawers, from 45c. to $1.00 each;
25 doz. Scotch LAMB'S WOOL UNDERCLOTHING, ribbed and plain Shirts and Drawers, $1 to $2.00 each.
20 doz. MEN'S CARDIGAN JACKETS, $1 to $2.;
Men's Kid Gloves, lined and unlined; Ladies' Kid Gloves, lined and unlined; Ladies' Corsets, Ladies Wool Squares, Scarfs, Wool Vests; 50 pieces LADIES' MANTLE CLOTHS, Matalasse, Moscow Beaver; President, Ulster Cloth, Nap Cloth, etc.; 100 pairs each Common, Medium and Witney Blankets; 100 pairs White Twilled Blankets, Colored Blankets; White and Colored Flannels, Fancy Flannels, Tweed do.; English, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds; Household Goods, Sheetings, Towels and Towelling, Napkins, Table Cloths, etc.

MICHAEL WALSH,
dec22 Late McCullough & Walsh.

25 KING SQUARE.

WOOL SQUARES, CLOUDS and BREAKFAST SHAWLS, in great variety, new, fresh and beautiful, at lowest cash prices;
WOOL and PAISLEY SHAWLS very cheap at 25 KING SQUARE;
GREY and WHITE BLANKETS at bottom prices, at 25 KING SQUARE;
300 pieces DRESS WINCIES very cheap, at 25 KING SQUARE;
70 " DRESS MATERIALS, in all the leading shades, at 20 cents per yard, undoubtedly the best value ever shown in the city, at 25 KING SQUARE;
20 " BLACK CRAPE CLOTHS very much reduced, at 25 KING SQUARE;
300 " HEAVY WOOL TWEED for Youths', Boy's and Men's wear, at astonishingly low prices, at 25 KING SQUARE;
500 " PRINTED COTTONS and CAMBRICS clearing out at cost prices, at 25 KING SQUARE;
1000 " GREY and WHITE COTTONS commencing at 6 cents per yard, at 25 KING SQUARE;
The largest stock of CLOTHS in the city are selling off at less than Wholesale prices, at 25 KING SQUARE.
☞ Every purchaser should call and see our Stock before placing their orders else where, as we sell genuine goods at lowest rates, at 25 KING SQUARE.

P. J. QUINN, 25 KING SQUARE.

CHINA TEA STORE,
24 BRUSSELS ST,
The finest assortment of
TEAS, COFFEES AND SPICES,
ALWAYS ON HAND.
GIVE US A CALL.
2NOV

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

I RESPECTFULLY wish to announce to my friends and the Public generally that I have on hand a large and well assorted stock of MEN'S and BOYS', Coarse, Calf and Kip Boots.
Men's and Boys' Shoes,
BALMORAL and CONGRESS BOOTS; Ladies, Misses and Children's
BOOTS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS,
and Ladies' and Gentlemen's
Felt Overshoes and Rubbers,
PLAIN and FANCY.
The above mentioned goods will be sold at very low prices for CASH.
Custom work and Repairing executed on the premises with despatch.
Thankful for the liberal patronage extended to my late husband while in business, I would solicit a continuance of the same.
MRS. J. DONOVAN,
Main street, Portland,
dec26 (Mackeever's Building).

Portland Hat & Cap Store,
JOHN D. HARRIS,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF HATS AND CAPS
NEARLY OPPOSITE THE LONG WHARF,
MAIN STREET, PORTLAND, N. B.
N. B.—SILK, CLOTH and MERINO HATS made to order at the shortest notice, and a perfect fit guaranteed.
REPAIRING carefully attended to. june2

A QUANTITY OF PAPER BAGS,
WILL BE SOLD CHEAP.
APPLY AT THIS OFFICE.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.
Established in 1837.
Superior Bells of Copper and Tin, mounted with the best Rotary Hangings, for Churches, Schools, Farms, Factories, Court Houses, Fire Alarms, Tower Clocks, Chimes, etc. Fully Warranted.
Illustrated Catalogue sent Free.
VANDUZEN & TIFT,
102 and 104 East Second St., Cincinnati.

U. S. PIANO CO.
$290.
YOU ask WHY we can sell First-Class 7 1-3 Octave Rosewood Piano for $290. Our answer is, that it costs less than $300 to make any $600 Piano sold through Agents all of whom make 100 per cent. profit. We have no Agents, but sell DIRECT to Familiest Factory price, and warrant five years. We Send our Pianos everywhere for trial, and require no payment unless they are found satisfactory. Send for Illustrated Circular, which gives full particulars, and contains the names of over 1500 Bankers, Merchants and Families that are using our Pianos in every State of the Union. Please state where you saw his notice.
ADDRESS:
U. S. PIANO COMPANY,
810 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.

Catholic Schools.

Both the Catholic Schools in Milltown and St. Stephen are now in operation, the School in St. Stephen under the management of Mr. Charles Cogan, and that in Milltown conducted by Mr. T. W. Ludden, A. M., a graduate of St. F. Zavier's College, New York. The Rev. Father Quinn, in his address and appeal to the congregation on a recent Sunday, in regard to Catholic schools, concluded nearly as follows:—

"Education is essentially and necessarily religious, since it consists in developing the faculties of the mind, so as to enable a man to rise to the image of God, and act like his model, Christ the Redeemer. St Paul teaches, "Have you children, educate them in the discipline and correction of the Lord;" that is, enable them to follow the life of Christ. And again: "Whether you eat or drink, walk or sleep, and whatever you do"—and consequently whether you write or cipher, work an equation or demonstrate a theory, be engaged with Horace or Homer—do all for the glory of God. Every rational, deliberate action must be done to honor and glorify God. If people would reflect seriously on what schools are, or what Catholic schools should be, they would never be without them, or at all events would make the greatest possible sacrifices to possess them.

What, then, is the Catholic school? It is a place where our children are collected together about that period of life when they just arrive at the use of reason. Of course I mean those schools which we possess in our place, and in most country places. These children know the primary principles of the natural law; they have, therefore, an intuitive knowledge of God the Author of that law, for, from the obligation, they are brought at once to the feeling and perception of Him who lays the obligation on them. Faith teaches them they ought to direct their minds to adore and worship Him, by acts of faith, hope, and charity.

If they do not, then, exercise these acts, they sin; and out springs, in all their violence, those three greatest evils under the sun—the concupiscence of the eyes, the concupiscense of the flesh, and the pride of life, the roots of which have been inserted in their hearts by Original Sin, and which the demon, their sworn enemy, knows how to use to hurry them to the commission of all sorts of evil. There is in every school an invisible spirit which is constantly at work to influence the children, and that spirit is the spirit of light, to induce them to live well, or that of darkness, to lead them to evil; and consequently the only safety for children in the Catholic school, managed by the well-trained Catholic teacher, who knows and feels his responsibility, because he knows he is not only the representative of the parents, but of Jesus Christ, who has intrusted to them those children to teach them to follow His footsteps.

It was such considerations as these that made the Marquis of Ripon declare that the school was the most noble of institutions, and Mr. Alies declare that the office of teacher was among the most honorable of all occupations. "A most touching incident of gospel history," he says, "and one which affects us practically more closely than any other, is that in which Mary Magdalen is described as coming to the tomb of our Saviour and finding it empty. When He comes to her under the form of a gardener, she is brought to the knowledge of Him by uttering a single word: she exclaims 'Rabboni;' that is 'My Teacher.' That word gathered up the whole strength of her affection and concern for Him,—'My Teacher;' enough, then, to give you joy for the opening of your school, and to prevail on you for the future to continue it in existence"

A Remarkable Surgical Operation.

[From the *Woonsocket, R. I., Patriot.*]

Yesterday morning a remarkable surgical operation was performed on J. S. Ballou, a young man, residing a few miles from Cumberland Hill, by Dr. Stillman, assisted by Dr. Edwards. The young man has been sick about ten months with pleuro-pneumonia, which has settled into what is known as *empyema*, a gathering of matter in the chest, and he has been so low that his life was despaired of. An operation was decided upon, and an opening made in the left side, under the ribs, in which a silver tube was inserted, attached to a flask. By exhausting the air from the flask the matter was drawn from the chest, where it had accumulated. Four operations have taken place thus far. In the first about a pint of matter was drawn from the cavity, in the second three pints, and in the third a quart. The fourth and final operation was that performed yesterday. It consisted in the insertion in the opening of a permanent soft rubber tube, by which the matter would discharge itself. The rubber tube was placed inside a silver tube, the silver tube inserted and then drawn out, leaving the rubber tube in the opening. The operation was successfully preformed, and the young man, from the relief thus obtained, will soon be able to go out into the open air and expand and strengthen his lungs, leaving nature to effect a cure. There is a case on record of a young man on whom a similar operation was performed, who is now out hunting in the woods with the tube in his side and a bottle strapped upon his leg, into which the matter discharges itself. Such cases are rare and are deserving of mention, as showing the progress of medical science.

M McLEOD, 65 CHARLOTTE STREET, keeps a fine assortment of Tobacconists' Fancy Goods, Virginia and Canadian Smoking and Chewing Tobacco Havana Cigars, etc. His "Queen" Cigars, "three for a quarter," are the genuine article. Virginia Shag and "Gold Leaf" Smoking Tobaccos a specialty.

FARMERS' COLUMN.

COWS FOR THE DAIRY.

In selecting cows for the dairy, the general appearance of the animals should be bright and healthy; they should have a good constitution, aided by a good care when young; broad hips; slim, clean neck; bag broad when full; good sized teats, well set apart; bag extending well up behind; a yellow skin is most desirable. Cattle for the stall should be from three to five years old. Snug-built animals are the best to fatten. Cows should go dry two months before calving. Maturity of breeding animals I do not consider essential. A well-developed two-year-old heifer will produce as good a calf as a mature cow, and perhaps better. Poor keeping will degenerate any class of animals. A good breed of cattle, with good feeding, will make the perfect ox or cow.

WARTS ON COWS.

There are two kinds; the first, on the outer skin, may be removed by rubbing with camphorated olive oil. The others penetrate into the flesh, and may be removed by a ligature of fine twine, or silk, or India rubber drawn into a string and tied tightly around the wart, which falls off in a few days. Remedies—Nitrate of silver (lunar caustic) applied to the wart, will remove it, but it produces a sore. Apply a strong wash of alum. Rub with the juice of milk-weed. Poultice with grated carrot.—*American Stock Journal.*

NOTES.

Seeds.—Clean and put away; overhaul the stock and discard all of doubtful value. As soon as the catalogues are out, study them and order early.

Regular feeding, if not generous, is better than food given in excess for a few days, and then stinted, or food given plentifully but at irregular periods. Animals do not thrive unless perfectly contented and never permitted to get hungry. The same hours for feeding should be kept up regularly throughout the whole season.

The best dairy bull should have a broad, short head, horns spreading from the side a little in front, and turning upwards, back straight, a little sharp at the withers, widening back ward to the hips, slightly sloping rump, belly large and legs short and fine, tail long and tapering, with a heavy bush of hair at the end.

Quinces do best on a strong clay loam or a deep black loam in low land. The soil should, however, be perfectly drained, and as such soils are often naturally too wet for the quince and need artificial drainage, care should be taken in selecting a place to plant them, to be sure that the drainage is good at the end of the year.

Those who raise early lettuce for sale in March will have their plants ready to transplant this month, the first time at three and one-half inches apart, or two hundred to each sash. These plants will need transplanting again upon a fresh "heat" in January, at seven inches apart. If it is not desired to sell the lettuce till April the seed is sown now, and will require to be transplanted in January and again in February. Much time will also be absorbed in preparing celery and spinach for market, where these vegetables are raised; and the pits for the storage of these crops, as well as the squash house and cabbage beds, will need constant care lest they freeze in severe weather, or get too warm in thaws. In mild, warm weather the covering can be stripped off the cabbages if they are in danger of heating, and the pits freely aired with advantage. But the spinach cellar should be kept as cool as possible, and should not be aired when the weather is warmer than the inside temperature.—*Ploughman.*

ABOUT BABIES.

In one of the street-cars of the metropolis, a few evenings since, was a lady with a baby.

One of the blue-eyed, crowing, happy babies, disarranging its white robes and rumpling its blue ribbons with all the *abandon* of a baby that is secure in ever-fresh supplies both of love and clothes. The mother was evidently a stranger to the other ladies in the car; yet all of them smiled when they looked in her direction, and many of them spoke to her and seemed to love her for the sake of the beautiful child.

The opening instinct of womanhood seems to be the love of babies, and the girl must be a very little one who does not want a doll to which she can play the sweet part of mother. The depth and purpose of the instinct was revealed to us in the petition of the little miss of five years, who happens to be an only child—"Mamma, I want a baby to play with, a *meat* baby, mamma."

No kinder blessing was ever bestowed then in the close of Fanny Fern's letter to the then newly-married Princess Royal of England: "And when, brightest of all others, the crown of maternity shall descend upon your youthful brow, God grant you that nicest of all places on earth to cry in—a mother's bosom!"

Yet, while the instinct of maternity is peculiar to woman, and marks her sex more plainly than rounded limbs or gentle manners, it is not to women and girls alone that the love of babies is confined.

It was once the lot of the writer to dwell in the white tents of Camp Harrison, in Georgia—in that lower part of the State where families are always far between, and much more so in war times. For long weeks we had not seen a woman or a child.

At last the railroad through the camp was repaired, and in the first train, there was a lady, with just such a wide-awake, kicking baby as the latter one of the metropolis. Some hundreds of rough soldiers were around the cars, and Captain Story, of the 57th Infantry, was the biggest and roughest among them, if we judge of the tree by its bark.

The lady with the baby in her arms was looking from a window, and he took off his hat and said, "Madam, I will give you five dollars, if you will let me kiss that baby." One look at his bearded face told her that there was nothing bad in it, and, saying, with a pleased laugh, "I do not charge anything for kissing my baby," it was handed over. The little one was not afraid, and the bushy whiskers, an eight of an ell long, were just the play-house it had been looking for.

More than one kiss did the captain get from the little red lips, and there was energy in the hug of the little round arms. Then other voices said, "Pass him over, Cap!" and, before the train was ready to move, half a hundred men had kissed the baby. It was on its best behavior, and crowed, and kicked, and tugged at whiskers, as only a happy baby can. It was an event of the campaign; and one giant of a mountaineer, who strode past us with a tread like a mammoth, but with tear-dimmed eyes and quivering lips, said, "By George, it makes me feel and act like a fool; but I've got one just like it at home."

Other lands have owned the power of this young immortality, and the Hindoo hails the little stranger with the words, "Young child, as thou hast entered the world in tears when all around thee smiled, so live as to leave the world in smiles while all around thee weep."—*Appletons' Journal.*

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

TO CURE CHILBLAINS.—Take mutton tallow and lard, of each 1 pound; melt in an iron vessel, with hydrated oxide of iron, 2 oz.; stirring continually with an iron spoon, until the mass is of a uniform black color; then let it cool, and add Venice turpentine, 2 oz.; Armenian bole, 1 oz., oil of bergamot, 1 drachm; rub up the bole with a little olive oil before putting it in. Use as an ointment.

FOR NEURALGIA AND RHEUMATISM.—Take burning fluid, 1 pt.; oil of cedar hemlock, sassafras, and origanum, of each 2 oz.; carbonate of ammonia pulverized, 1 oz.; mix. Apply freely to the nerves and gums around the tooth; and to the face, in neuralgic pains, by wetting brown paper and laying on the parts, not too long, for fear of blistering,—to the nerve.

MEDICATED COUGH CANDY can be made as follows:—To 5lbs. candy just ready to pour on the slab, add the following mixture, and form it into sticks: Tinct. squills, 2 oz.; camphorated tinct. of opium and tinct. of tolu, of each ½ oz.; wine of ipecac, ½ oz.; oils of gaultheria, 4 drops; sassafras, 3 drops; and of anise seed oil, 2 drops. Use this freely in common coughs.

BREAD PUDDING.—Take stale bread,—a good handfull to pint of milk,—pour on it boiling water to just cover it; cover it with a tin lid tight. When almost cold beat out the lumps, add a small piece of butter, one pint of milk, one or two eggs, one-quarter pound of sugar, and some grated nutmeg or cinamon. Currants or raisins may be added. Bake until lightly browned.

Diptheria is a terrible disease to get into a family. The Brantford *Expositor* says that Mr. and Mrs. D. Utter, of Burford, were, a few days since, surrounded by a happy family of eight children, but during that time five have succumbed to that fearful disease, diptheria. On one day three coffins and their little occupants were carried out in one funeral *cortege*. The other three children have contracted the same disease.

USE SOFT WATER for all dyeing purposes, if it can be procured, using 4 gals. water to 1 lb. goods; for larger quantities, a little less water will do. Let all the implements used in dyeing be kept perfectly clean. Prepare the goods by scouring well with soap and water, washing the soap well out and dipping in warm water, previous to immersion in the dye or mordant. Goods should be well aired, rinsed, and properly hung up after dyeing. Silk and fine goods should be tenderly handled, otherwise injury to the fabric will be the result.

IT IS A GOOD plan to keep a box of plaster of Paris in the house. Be sure and set it where no water can be spilt upon it. If the burner of a lamp becomes loosened mix up a little with water and put it around the glass top of the lamp; then put the brass on. The whole operation should be performed as quickly as possible, for the plaster hardens or sets almost instantly. A board or some dish you will not need to use again will be the best thing to mix the plaster on, as it is almost impossible to remove it after it sets. Where there are cracks, or large unsightly nail-holes in a plastered wall, plaster of Paris may be used to fill them up.

Mrs. W. M, Lynn, Dakota, contributed the following receipt for preparing cucumbers for pickling. Take two quarts of fresh rain water and two quarts of good molasses, and stir together and put into a six-gallon jar or other vessel. Pick the cucumbers as often as every other day or they will be too large, the proper size being three or four inches long; wash them carefully without bruising them, and put them into the jar of molasses and water. Stir them from the bottom everyday with the hands, removing the scum; if there should be any soft ones, remove them. Keep them covered by a weight

VARIOUS MATTERS.

GO IT WHILE YOU'RE YOUNG.

Americans are much renowned
For phrases said or sung;
And the earliest thing to children taught
Is, "Go it while you're young!"
A mandate which they all obey,
And, if the truth were told,
The vast majority keep on,
And "go it" when they're old.

PUTTING CHILDREN TO BED.—Not with a reproof for any of that day's sins of omission or commission. Take any other time but bedtime for that. If you ever heard a little creature sighing and sobbing in its sleep you could never do this. Seal their closing eyelids with a kiss and a blessing. The time will come all too soon when they will lay their heads upon their pillows lacking both. Let them at least have this sweet memory of a happy childhood, of which no sorrow or trouble can rob them. Give them their rosy youth. Nor need this involve wild license. The judicious parent will not so mistake my meaning. If you have ever met a man or woman whose eyes have suddenly filled when a little child has crept trustingly to its mother's breast, you may have seen one in whose childhood's home dignity and severity stood where love and pity should have been. Too much indulgence has ruined thousands of children; too much love, not one.

AN article from the pen of Sir Garnet Wolseley, in the *Nineteenth Century*, on the military power of France has excited great public interest in Europe. It is the first authoritative statement that has appeared of the fighting strength of the country, and it is asserted that the facts, figures and conclusions arrived at therein are those of the German war-office. Briefly Sir Garnet's estimate is that France will have, in 1892—by which time the new military organization will have had full time to work—the grand total of 2,700,000 trained soldiers. As it is, if war be forced upon her next year—as there is a grim probability it may be—she will be able to face the enemy with over eighteen hundred thousand men, who would be available at least for the defence of her territory.

IT WAS HIS FIRST.—He was young, and it was his first mustache. And yet, such was the amount of tender care and solicitude that he had expended upon it, that he had learned to regard it as of Cyclopean proportions. He went into a crockery store, and said to the proprietor:

"A mustache cup, please."

"Certainly, sir," responded the proprietor, with alacrity; what style does he prefer?"

"It's for myself," returned the young man, frowning slightly.

"Eh?" exclaimed the proprietor, in great surprise, staring at the customer.

"I want it for myself," repeated the young man sharply.

The proprietor turned away in a dazed manner, and in his excessive bewilderment handed down a gilt-edged cup bearing the inscription, "to my child." The young man looked at it in a tone of speechless astonishment, and shot out the door.—*Rockland Courier.*

MARRIAGE.—Marriage makes home happy. Without marriage there is no real home, no true home; a house as the Frenchman says, but nothing more. Marriage brings with it all that elevates and refines, all that satisfies and delights; the commonest details of our ordinary occupation it clothes with a vesture of enchanting loveliness and imperishable beauty. Marriage enlarges the scene of our happiness and miseries. A marriage of love is pleasant; a marriage of interest, easy; a marriage where both meet, happy. A happy marriage has in it all the pleasures of friendship, all the enjoyment of sense and reason, and all the sweets of life. Nothing is a greater mark of a degenerate and vicious age than the ridicule which passes on this state of life.

Marriage would be infinitely more successful if engagements were undertaken with more seriousness; the future tie would be nobler if the preparation for it was made a matter of religion and careful conscience. If young ladies who are engaged would think less of their embroideries and more of their future duties, if they would rank their outfit only a little way below their wifehood, and study to fit themselves for their coming work rather than to arrange their ribbons and laces satisfactorily, marriage would have a brighter outlook than now, and an experiment which so often ends in tears and sorrow would have a chance of flourishing for a lifetime in the full sunshine of joy and love. But what kind of superstructure can be raised on foundations of dust and rubbish loosely put together? As the sowing, so the harvest; as the grain so the crop. If betrothals are full of levity and irreverence, it is in vain to expect that marriages will be solid, strong and holy; if men and women prefer mere personal ease and liking to purity and love, they must not complain when the husks on which they feed fail to nourish them; when the waxen flowers which they chose in place of the real, melt in the fire of life's burning trials, and are crushed into nothingness beneath the weight of human sorrows.

Amongst the curiosities of the lives of modern princes is the number of them who are dethroned. Mr Sala relates that Marshall Bournont after having conquered Algiers for the Bourbons, was, at their fall, exiled and forbidden to enter France. "He got to Italy somehow," continues Mr. Sala, "and the story runs that wandering one day into a cafe at Leghorn, he sat down at the same table with a venerable old Turk, with a long white beard and a turban of the shape and dimensions of a pumpkin. 'Surely, I have seen you before?' remarked this ancient Osmanli, pausing between the puffs of his chibouk. 'It may be;' the other replied. 'I was a soldier, and am a beggar. I am Marshall Bournont.' "Allah is great!" remarked the venerable old gentleman, taking another pull at his pipe: '*I was the Day of Algiers.*' Many of the princes now scattered over Europe might converse in like manner with each other. The list of their names is comparatively lengthy. There is Gustavus Vasa of Sweden, son of King Gustavus IV., dispossessed in 1809; Court Henri Bourbon de Chambord, Duke of Bordeaux, nephew and legitimate heir of Charles X., King of France, dispossessed in 1830; Louis Phillippe, of Orleans, Count of Paris nephew and lawful heir of Louis Phillippe King of the French, dispossessed in 1848; Robert of Bourbon, Duke of Parma, dispossessed in 1859; Ferdinand, of Lorraine, son and heir of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, Leopold II., dispossessed in 1859; Francesco di Borbone, King of Naples, dispossessed in 1861; Adolf of Nassau, ex-Duke of that State, united to Prussia, dispossessed in 1866; George of Brunswick, ex-King of Hanover, dispossessed in 1866; Frederick William, formerly Grand Elector of Hesse, dispossessed in 1866; Amadeo of Savoy, Duke of Aosta, ex-King of Spain, renounced the throne in 1873; Napoleon Bonaparte, son and heir of Napoleon III., ex-Emperor of the French, dispossessed in 1870, and died in 1873. Besides these ex-Sovereigns, there are still four ex-Sovereigns dispossessed, namely—Carlotta of Austria, ex-Empress of Mexico; the ex-Queen of Greece, widow of King Otha, the ex-Queen Isabella of Spain, and the ex-Empress of the French, Eugenie Montijo. There is thus a pretty numerous flock of sovereigns who "have got no work to do" wandering about Europe at the present time. The rage for dispossessing monarchs has produced, within the last fifty years, a plentiful harvest. Many of these have been pushed from their thrones by other Sovereigns—and now the people are preparing to play at the same game. The day is not far distant when, in this, at least, they will imitate their monarchs and perhaps, better the instruction