

A Protestant's Portrait of Queen Elizabeth.

Cobbett, who at the end of his work protests his sincere attachment to the Protestant Church, and declared that whatever he had written against Protestantism had been from a "sincere and disinterested love of truth and justice," writes thus of Queen Elizabeth:

"This queen was resolved to reign; the blood of her own people she deemed necessary for her own safety, and she never scrupled to make it flow. She looked upon the Catholic religion as her mortal enemy; and, cost what it might, she was resolved to destroy it if she could, the means used by her being those which best answered her end. With this view statutes the most bloody were passed. All persons are compelled to take the oath of supremacy on pain of death. To take the oath of supremacy, that is to say, to acknowledge the queen's supremacy in spiritual matters, was to renounce the Pope and the Catholic religion, or in other words, to become an apostate. Thus was a very large part of the people at once condemned to death for adhering to the religion of their fathers; and moreover, for adhering to that very religion in which she had openly lived until she became queen, and to her firm belief which she had sworn at her coronation.

Besides this act of monstrous barbarity, it was high treason for a priest to say Mass, it was made high treason in a priest to come into the kingdom from abroad; it was made high treason to harbor or to relieve a priest. And on these grounds and others of like nature, hundreds were butchered in the most inhuman manner, being first hung up, then cut down alive, their bodies chopped into quarters; and this I again beg you sensible and just Englishmen to observe only because the unfortunate persons were too virtuous and sincere to apostate from that faith which the queen herself had, at her coronation, in her coronation oath, solemnly sworn to adhere to and defend!

Having pulled down the altars, and set up the tables, having ousted the Catholic priest and worship, and put in their stead a set of hungry, beggarly creatures, the very scum of the earth, with Cranmer's prayer book amended in their hands; having done this, she compelled her Catholic subjects to attend in the churches under the enormous penalties, which rose at length to death itself in case of perseverance in refusal. Thus were all the good, all the sincere, all the conscientious people in the kingdom incessantly harassed, ruined by enormous fines, brought to the gallows, or compelled to flee from their native country. Thus was the Protestant religion watered with the tears and the blood of the people of England. Talk of Catholic persecution and cruelty! Where are you to find persecution and cruelty like this inflicted by Catholic princes?

Elizabeth put, in one way or another, more Catholics to death in one year, for not becoming apostates to the religion which she had sworn to be hers, and to be the only true one, than Mary put to death in her own reign for having apostatized from the religion of her and their fathers, and to which religion she had always adhered."—History of the Reformation, p. 154.

CABLE BREVITIES.

France declares she will hold Tonquin. Bismarck weakly defends his course in expelling the Poles from Germany.

Thebaw has abjectly surrendered to the English, and the annexation of Burmah is still in order.

At Ballyconsoy, on the 2d inst., a bailiff was maltreated and stripped of his clothing. The unfortunate victim is reported to be dying.

The Austrian village of Grahovo was destroyed by a land slide on the 2d inst. The disaster was caused by heavy rains which have prevailed recently.

The Servian General Lechanine has raised the siege with Widin after a fruitless but sanguinary assault, in consequence of the effects of which he was obliged to retire with heavy loss. His troops are quite disheartened.

The Caroline protocol between Spain and Germany consists of six articles. The first article recognizes Spain's claim. The second fixes the limits of the Pelaw and Caroline Islands. The third lays down the same rules regarding the liberty of trade as are contained in the Sooloo Treaty. The fourth grants to Germany coaling and naval stations. The fifth allows Germany so establish colonies. The sixth provides that the treaty must be ratified within eight days. An additional clause says that disputes regarding the execution of the treaty shall be submitted to arbitration.

THE BODY AND ITS HEALTH.

In a recent lecture on leprosy—a disease which has been widely discussed of late—Prof. Hutchinson of the London Hospital stated that it is not contagious, nor is it an hereditary disease, though it may, of course be transmitted. He believed leprosy to be caused by eating fish which has been somewhat decomposed, or has been salted. Healthy fish in any quantity will not cause it, but a small quantity so poisoned will. When leprosy prevailed in England the inland consumption of fish was very large. He cites two cases of cure of the disease, one of which was treated by himself.

Rules for Winter.—A Medical writer in the Albany "Press" gives the following rules for winter: Never lean with your back upon anything that is cold. Never begin a journey until the breakfast has been eaten. Never take warm drinks and then immediately go out into the cold air. Keep the back—especially between the shoulder blades—well covered; also the chest well protected. In sleeping in a cold room, establish the habit of breathing through the nose, and never with the mouth open. Never go to bed with cold or damp feet; always toast them by a fire ten or fifteen minutes before going to bed. Never omit regular bathing, for unless the skin is in active condition, the cold will close the pores, and favor congestion or other diseases. After exercise of any kind never ride in an open carriage or near the window of a car for a moment; it is dangerous to health and even to life. When hoarse speak as little as possible until it is recovered from, else the voice may be permanently lost, or difficulty of the throat be produced. Merely warm the back by a fire, and never continue keeping the back exposed to heat after it has become comfortably warm. To do otherwise is debilitating. When going from a warm atmosphere to a colder one, keep the mouth closed so that the air may be warmed by its passage through the nose, ere it reaches the lungs. Never stand still in cold weather, especially after having taken a slight degree of exercise; and always avoid standing on ice or snow, or where the person is exposed to a cold wind.

The air we breathe.—A college professor of chemistry, who had made a long study of different systems of house-ventilation, said that the more he investigated it, the less did he feel that he knew about it, the warmth without vitiation and pure air without draughts is a problem that is not often solved in a practical and practicable manner. The use of grates and fireplaces has done much to improve matters, but these are by no means so common as they ought to be, and they do not, save in a few cases, introduce fresh air as well as take out stale air. And this is one of the greatest lacks in all the ordinary methods of house warming. It is hardly too much to say that no air can pass through the common furnace, as commonly run, without suffering a deterioration that makes it unfit for "food for the lungs." Steam heat is better in some particulars, but persons who are dependent upon pure air soon feel nature's signals that something is wrong, in the burning cheeks and dullness of the brain, in a close room even slightly over heated from a radiator. The common need is the introduction of a supply of "uncooked" and unbreathed oxygen from nature's great reservoir outdoors. A strip of board under the lower sash, or better yet, one of the box ventilators, admitting a supply of air between the sashes and from the bottom as well, serves an excellent purpose. It is complained that these cool the room; but, with the ordinary heating apparatus, there should be no difficulty in keeping the temperature at from 65 to 70 degrees, and this is warm enough for persons who are not invalids, if they become habituated to it. There would be fewer colds and much less suffering from winter diseases if living rooms were not kept so frightfully hot. How rational people can expect to stand without injury the shock of passing frequently from rooms heated to 80 degrees, or higher, into an outdoor air at the zero point, or even 20 or 30 degrees above it, is unexplainable.

POPULAR SCIENCE NOTES.

The "Popular Science News" asserts that the average length of life is constantly increasing, and the time may yet come when persons a hundred years old will excite no more curiosity than one of eighty years at the present time. Mr. Burnett has explained why the eyes of animals shine in the dark. It is not due to phosphorescence, as has been commonly supposed, but to light reflect from the bottom of the eye, which light is on account of the hypermetropic condition that is the rule in the lower animals.

A section of the Milky Way has been

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NOTE.—The above DIAGRAM illustrates the comparative worth of various Baking Powders, as shown by Chemical Analysis and experiments made by Prof. Schedler. A pound can of each powder was taken, the total leavening power or volume in each can calculated, the result being as indicated. This practical test for worth by Prof. Schedler only proves what every observant consumer of the Royal Baking Powder knows by practical experience, that, while it costs a few cents per pound more than ordinary kinds, it is far more economical, and, besides, affords the advantage of better work. A single trial of the Royal Baking Powder will convince any fair-minded person of these facts.

* While the diagram shows some of the alum powders to be of a higher degree of strength than other powders ranked below them, it is not to be taken as indicating that they have any value. All alum powders, no matter how high their strength, are to be avoided as dangerous.

admirationly photographed at the Paris Observatory, showing about 5,000 stars, ranging from the sixth to the fifteenth magnitude. To similarly represent the whole of the Milky Way 6,000 similar sections would be representing 20,000,000 stars down to the fifteenth magnitude.

"Engineering" describes under the name of "mystery gold," an alloy resembling gold in appearance, weight, not withstanding the jeweller's test of strong acids. Its analysis is given as follows: Silver, 2 48; platinum, 32 02; copper, by difference, 65 50. Strong boiling in nitric acid, even when an article made of it is left in it for some time, has apparently no effect upon the alloy, which is coming extensively into use.

An improved rail road tie, just invented, is formed of two bowls having plain upper surfaces, two fastening clips secured to the plain surface of each bowl by bolts, with a bar connecting the two bowls, and secured by the fastening bolts of the inner clips; the concave side of the bowl is filled with earth tamped, or with concrete, the object being to furnish a tie which shall be practically indestructible.

In his lecture on the heat action of explosives, delivered the Institution of Civil Engineers, London, Captain Noble said: "Twenty five years ago our most powerful piece of artillery was a 68 pounder, throwing a projectile with a velocity of 1,570 feet a second. Now the weight of our guns is increased from five tons to 100, the velocities from 1,600 to 2,000 feet and the energies from 1,100 foot tons to over 52,000 foot-tons.

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