

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## FRANCE.

LYONS, July 12th.—The Republican movement has received a tremendous stimulus from the declaration of M. Thiers, and though it is not probable that the manifestations on the anniversary of the taking of the Bastille will be permitted generally to-morrow, there will be one or two banquets at which the Left will reiterate their programme. That at Ferte-sous-Gonarre being near Paris, has been chosen by M. Gambetta himself as the occasion of declaring his coming policy, and in it, godless and compulsory instruction will occupy an important place.

The dissolution of the Assembly is the present object of the revolutionary party, and it will probably be executed ere long, the Right are in the majority still, and must naturally be got rid of before a second Commune is possible. As for a moderate Republic nobody believes in it, and the first effect of a definite proclamation of that form of government will be measures on education, public worship, property and military service, of such a character as will be odious to Royalist and Christian France, and entail civil war sooner or later.

Blanqui, Mottu, Gaillard, Pyat, and all the scum of the Commune will be amnestied and return to power and place, to wreak vengeance on priests, nuns, nobles and clericals of every description. They only will be safe whom the outbreak finds sword in hand and ready like their Vendean or Breton ancestors, to defend the Altar and the Throne as men should by armed force.

The increased taxation to cover the war indemnity is beginning to be severely felt, and must occasion great difficulties a little later on.

M. Thiers is becoming more and more insupportable to the better section of the Assembly. His coarseness and violence increase daily, and his bursts of ill temper on every symptom of opposition are as unstatesmanlike as they are deplorable. His vanity is wounded by being unable to force the deputies of the Right to agree with him on all details of financial policy, and he has therefore sought a more slavish support in the ranks of the Left, which flatters and makes use of him, only to throw him aside when the fitting season comes. If he again puts his treat of resignation into execution, the Right will at once accept it, and probably vote for Marshal MacMahon or General Changarnier's elevation to the presidency. Either of these or Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier would unite the suffrages of all honest men of whatever shade of conservative politics.—*Cor. of Catholic Opinion.*

It is certain that the Protestants, like every other class in France, do not know their own minds, and have no principles to guide them. French Society and French Faith are alike in a state of disorganization, and there is no man and no party who can strike a note of union. The collapse, in this instance, is especially discouraging.—*Times.*

PRINCE BISMARCK AND THE TERMS OF PEACE.—M. Thiers, after his famous interviews with Prince Bismarck before the close of the war, is reported to have stated that after Sedan the sole desire of Prussia was to make peace, and that she would then have been satisfied with two milliards of an indemnity and the dismantling of the fortresses of the eastern frontier. The *Eclair* publishes a letter purporting to have been written by Prince Bismarck to his wife the day after the battle of Sedan, which completely confirms the accuracy of what M. Thiers said. After announcing that France was now at the mercy of Prussia, the Prince writes:—"My end, so obstinately and so patiently pursued, is attained; nothing remains but to demand from France—what she cannot refuse—two milliards, and the dismantling of a number of fortresses that I shall decide upon."

A SECRET CLAUSE IN THE FRANCO-GERMAN TREATY.—Some of the French papers are excited by a rumour, which seems somewhat incredible, but which has been published by the *Vaterland*, to the effect that in the financial convention recently concluded between France and Germany a secret clause has been inserted at the instance of Prince Bismarck by which the French Government engages to oppose and combat the Carlist insurrection in Spain by all diplomatic means, and by all measures of police in its power.

By order of Marshal MacMahon all the men of the Army of Paris are to be vaccinated or re-vaccinated. The troops were to attend by companies, at the Academy of Medicine, Rue des Saints-Pères, for the purpose.

A BAND OF MURDERERS.—An extraordinary trial has just commenced at the Court of Assizes at Aix (Bouches-du-Rhône). The accused are 14 individuals, all Italians forming a band known as the Taille, which had for some time spread terror in the departments bordering on the frontier. They are charged with no less than eight murders, besides a number of attempts which failed from causes independent of their will. The leader, named Fontana, was a lieutenant to the bandit Codo Zabatta, who perished on the scaffold; the former has already a sentence of hard labour for life hanging over him for participating in the acts for which his former chief was executed. The indictment is of great length, and contains details of acts marked by monstrous cruelty. The trial will, no doubt be of considerable duration, as about 250 witnesses have been summoned.

## SPAIN.

THE SITUATION.—In Spain, the accession to power of the Radicals, and the consequent changes in the military appointments, are beginning to produce the dissatisfaction which might have been foreseen, and the state of affairs in Catalonia is not one whit less serious. The bold attack of the *Cabeilla* Frances, whom the telegrams turned into "*Cabeilla* and Frances," on the town of Reus, seems to have created a great sensation. He entered the town by railway, took prisoners the officers and

soldiers found in the streets, blockaded the cavalry in their barracks, disarmed the volunteers of liberty, levied contributions, and had got his men away without pursuit, when he himself fell mortally wounded by a bullet.—*Tablet.*

## GERMANY.

THE JESUITS IN GERMANY.—A "Lombard" telegram from Berlin, July 11th, states that it is announced in clerical journals that in consequence of the hostile address delivered by the Pope on the 24th ult., the Emperor William has granted to Prince Bismarck the utmost latitude with regard to the measures which the Chancellor may think it desirable to take against the refractory Bishops. According to trustworthy intelligence the repressive measures will not be confined to the withdrawal of the temporalities of Bishop Krentz, but a more sweeping and general hostile course is contemplated, and the next prelate who will be affected by the anti-Romanist policy is the Archbishop of Cologne.

THE POPULATION OF METZ.—Before the war the population of Metz numbered 45,000. Now, according to a recent German census, this number has diminished to 18,000. In the face of these figures the assertions of the *North German Gazette* as to the prosperity of the town are scarcely credible. The tide of emigration among all classes of the population has evidently been strong and swift.

PROTESTANT EXCOMMUNICATIONS.—The honesty of the Government's objection to excommunication, as necessarily involving civil consequences, may possibly be put to the test. Not only have the Freemasons recently cut off several persons from the Masonic Society, but the Protestant authorities have before now done the same. Sentence of excommunication against a young woman promulgated by the Protestant Pastor at Lippespringe, and in a village near Elberfeld a case occurred which created a still greater sensation. A father had been sending his son to the Catholic school, and, being admonished by the pastor, replied that he considered himself free to choose the best education for his children. His case was then brought before the Consistory, and on the 18th June, 1869, it was notified to him by the pastor that he had been subjected to ecclesiastical penance, (Kirchenzucht), and that this penance involved (1) exclusion from the Lord's Supper; (2) inability to act as sponsor for a child; (3) loss of the right to vote for church officers; and (4) deprivation, in the case of his death, of ecclesiastical burial. The letter further added, that this sentence would be publicly promulgated during divine service on the following Sunday. The *Courier de Bruxelles*, from which we extract these facts, is not unnaturally at a loss to distinguish between the civil effects resulting from this excommunication and those inseparable from the excommunication inflicted by a Catholic Bishop.

"TOUTING" FOR HERESY.—The Government continues to take measures in support of the new heresy, and is endeavoring to find adherents among the clergy. The Catholic parish-priest of Reimsburg has now been deprived by the War-office of the pastoral charge of the soldiers in that garrison, and a letter has been addressed by the officer in command to the Archpriest of Pasewaleh, Herr Kratzig, requiring him to state his line of belief (Glaubensrichtung), as the "Old Catholic soldiers" must no longer be ministered to by a "Roman Catholic priest." Herr Kratzig returned so courageous an answer that it deserves to be chronicled. "The undersigned," he wrote, "knows only one Catholic Church, which to a venerable antiquity of about 2,000 years unites the vigor of youth, and which will be in the future, as in the past, the column and foundation of the truth, in spite of all attacks and all persecutions. Like every Catholic priest, I also repeat every morning at the altar: *Confiteor unum sanctum Catholicum et apostolicum Ecclesiam*, and with S. Ambrose, of Milan, I profess—*Ubi Petrus ibi Ecclesia*. This is my declaration and profession of faith. It will be seen in the future whether these measures of the ministry of war will tend to draw closer the bonds of military discipline, or to console those who have just shown the most heroic courage before the enemy, shedding their blood for their king and country."—*Tablet.*

## ITALY.

ROME, July 6.—Up to the present time the Italian Government has taken possession of 35 convents or religious establishments and three more are to be expropriated immediately, viz.: S. Eusebio, S. Cosimato and S. Martino di Monti. It seems that in order to cause less excitement and attention the Government has already fixed upon the number of religious houses that are to be suppressed and taken possession of one or two at a time. All are destined to be seized, and when the decree for the total suppression of the Religious Orders appears, the Government will consider that it enters into rightful possession of what appertains to no one in the eyes of the law.

Under the Papal Government there were about 1,200 students in the Roman University, and the same in the Roman College. In the former during the present year about 800 are on the books, and about 300 attend the lectures. In the Roman College the members vary from 300 to 400. Certainly education does not seem to be much thought of by the new rulers of Rome, and this fact ought to be an answer to those who are constantly crying out against the Papal Government on the score of education.

The effects of the present system are beginning to be felt. Crime and immorality are increasing to a frightful degree, and strangers are horrified in walking through the streets of Rome at the pictures and photographs that are exposed for view, and at the caricatures of everything sacred and most held in veneration. Although so strenuously denied, the insults to Priests and Religious continue, and even a few days ago a Cardinal, who had got down from his carriage to walk outside one of the gates, was saluted by four young men with the cry, *Morte al Prete!* Three other Cardinals have likewise lately been insulted.

RECEPTION OF PARISH PRIESTS.—On the 2nd of July the Pope received the parish priests of Rome. The address was read by the Padre Cappello, Barnabite, Parroco of S. Carlo in colinari. In his reply, the Holy Father said that the priests of Rome had shown themselves in every truth *cooperatores mei in Ecclesia Dei*. He continued:—

"Evil and wickedness go on daily increasing, so that your zeal for God's glory, and your earnestness to save souls from the coming shipwreck, ought to increase in like proportion. In truth, we are now in the midst of the storm, and at such a time, the mind is apt to become confused. But God's promise is sure, that He will be with us, even through the tempest. He will be ever merciful. He will succour us. He will rescue us from the billows, and the rocks, and the enemies' ships that are trying to sink the mystical bark of the Church."

The Pope here related a fact that had just come to his knowledge. A Cardinal passing along a back street in Rome, met a carriage, in which were three boys wearing the cap of the Municipal schools. The driver of the cab appeared to be their school-master. When they saw the Cardinal, they shouted the cry of the *scettari*, "*Morte al prete!*"

Such impudences, said the Pope, are the result of the impious system of education now being carried out in this holy city of God, where resides the successor of S. Peter. Can it be possible that men will go such lengths in wickedness and shamelessness, trampling on the sacred rights of religion and of common humanity!

Here the Pope added some important words, which, for obvious reasons, are omitted in the reports given by the Italian papers, but which were heard and described, though not reported *verbatim*, by the correspondent of the *Univers*. They were to the effect that the parish schools of Rome being now in the hands of the municipality, who are simply the nominees and creatures of the usurping Government, it has become absolutely necessary that there should be got into the Civic Council of Rome some good men, who will work to counteract the mischief, and the appointment of good ones. The Holy Father also said, that hitherto he had been opposed to Catholics taking any part in the affairs of the revolutionary municipality, but that he now judged the time to have arrived when the Romans ought to intervene in the municipal elections, and employ all lawful and honest means to check the encroachments of bad men. He urged, lastly, the parish priests to exert all their influence to get this suggestion carried into effect. The *Univers* adds, these words of the Pope are certain to produce a great effect throughout Italy; and to ratify what was said in his recent letter by Cardinal Bissara.

In conclusion, the Pope gave the Apostolic Benediction with great earnestness to the assembled parish priests of Rome.—*Tablet Cor.*

The intended pressure on the future Conclave is confirmed. France refuses to be a party to it, Austria having given an adhesion only conditional on the support of France. The Pope's health however is as yet so excellent, that there is no present fear of any necessity on the part of the infidel governments of Prussia and Italy to favour the sacred college with an intimation of their pious anxieties as to the future Pope. When it pleases God to call Pius IX. to receive the crown which awaits him, it will also please Him to inspire the choice of a proper successor, without consulting Prince Bismarck. Emperors have made anti-Popes before now, but the Church and the Christian people know where the Apostolic succession lay, and only those were deceived who wished to be. Such a calamity is far less possible now, and the unbroken unity of the Episcopate and the Sacred College are quite sufficient to prevent any dispute as to the validity of an election.

The Cardinal Archbishop of Bologna has just accomplished his pastoral visitations. Many of the mountain parishes especially had been deprived of this grace for many years, and received his Eminence with tokens of the greatest rejoicing, illuminating their towns and villages, throwing draperies and flowers in his path, and coming to meet him with procession and music. The nobles and well-to-do citizens offered him their houses and disputed for the honour of his presence. Cries of "*Viva il Cardinal Legato*," "*Viva Pio IX.*" "*Papa e Re!*" met him at every stage, and his journey was one long ovation to religion and the Holy See in his favour. No where is the Catholic revival greater than in the once rebellious legation of Bologna, and the energetic race whose fiery blood rendered them a perpetual *cruz* to the mild and paternal government of Rome, promises to be one of the strongest elements in its restoration and consolidation.—*Cor. of Catholic Opinion.*

## SWITZERLAND.

In imitation of the Prussian Government refusing to acknowledge the Episcopal authority of Monsgr. Krentz, the zealous and courageous Bishop of Emmental, the Council of Geneva has made a rupture with Monsgr. Mermet. Such an act will only serve and animate the Swiss Catholics to a firmer resistance. Fribourg, the Valais, Uri, Schwitz, and Unterwald, are all so many strongholds of Catholicity, and their people are equal lovers of liberty and of the Church. The war of the Sonderbund may, one day be renewed, for the Catholic cantons will not tamely submit to the dictation of a minority, and the struggle would be a far more equal one now than in 1846, backed as the Catholic party would be by even their fellow Catholics of Germany. The absorption of the German cantons has been Bismarck's dream, but it would encounter a double opposition in Germany now that religious persecution is teaching Germans to value the liberty of others, and to know the expiation demanded of them for their short-sighted enthusiasm for the aggrandisement of Prussia. The Bavarian Tyrol, the Black Forest provinces, and the Rhenish populations would all shrink from incurring the responsibility of a godless annexation, which would rob the land of Wilhelm Tell of its proudest inheritance, and turn the sanctuaries of Einsiedlen and Sarnen, into Prussian barracks. May they not rather turn to the hope of a Catholic confederation of the mountain and forest States, which would strengthen the independence of Switzerland, and render her a powerful ally?

## TURKEY.

THE ARMENIAN CATHOLICS.—The clergy and laity who remain faithful to their lawful Patriarch, Mgr. Hassoun, have addressed a memorial to the Grand Vizier of Turkey on the subject of their ecclesiastical grievances, setting forth the impossibility of their holding any relations, either in Church matters or in the affairs of their community, with the schismatics, who have now formed themselves into a distinct body, recognized as such by the Government, under the name of *Orientals*. The whole of them scarcely number at most 3,000 persons, whilst the Catholic Armenian body in Turkey contains upwards of 100,000 souls. They petition that their civil Patriarch, the Bishop of Broussa, may continue to be henceforward officially recognized under the old title of *Katolik*. In conclusion the memorial says:—

"As for the Bull *Reveramus*, although it is an ecclesiastical regulation affecting our canonical government alone; yet, if it contain anything calculated to give uneasiness to anybody in reference to the rights of the Ottoman Empire, we are willing, as a national body, to give all needful explanations and reasonable guarantees, as we are ready, in cases of need, to sacrifice our lives and fortunes for the Ottoman Empire."

This memorial is signed by upwards of 2,000 persons, and encloses petitions from Angora and Trebizonde, to the same effect, which are also very numerous signed.—*Tablet.*

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN.—The exemption of women from mining labor will, we hope, be followed up by the concession of shorter hours of work to women and girls employed as milliners and dressmakers. Factory women are allowed by law to work only 12 hours a day, with an hour and a half out of that time for meals, the working period being from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.; but milliners and dressmakers are made to work 14 hours between 8 a.m. and 10 p.m.,

to their moral, mental, and physical detriment. The Home Secretary's power of granting to certain "season" trades liberty to work occasionally long hours has led to a wholesale and general infraction of the law; while the persons who complain either lose their situation or their life's comfort. The old difficulty of satisfying both employers and employed in behalf of the poor, needlewoman or milliner; but we hope a really comprehensive Public Health Act will restrict the license given by Parliament to "season" trades—the license to work long hours and to minister to the pleasure of the few through the privation of the many. No physician can help being interested in procuring for so large a section of the population the physical and moral conditions requisite to maintain a healthy motherhood and a vigorous progeny.—*Lancet.*

Two Norwich gentlemen awoke Wednesday night with the cheering reflection that they had been poisoned. Subsequent events strengthened their belief, and only energetic measures saved them.—The most perplexing mystery, however, is how the poison could have been administered, as they had eaten nothing that evening but eight or ten soft crabs, some pickled clams, three lobsters, a little ice cream, half a water melon, and some more pickled clams. They think the vinegar in which the clams were preserved must have been kept in a copper kettle and so become poisoned.—*Norwich Bulletin.*

A considerable number of Jesuits, expelled from Germany, will soon be in the United States, including not a few eminent doctors. It is said, however, that they will not remain in this section of the country, their destination being the new towns and settlements along the line of the Pacific Railway. It is more than probable that some of these strangers will be heard in their own defence and that of their order.—*Catholic Herald.*

It is said that a New-Yorker and a Bostonian have made a very queer bet. The amount is twenty five thousand dollars, and the question at issue is whether or not fresh salmon is better cooked at a certain hotel in Vermont than at any, or all, of nine first-class houses in the United States and Canada. Unpires are to visit the various hotels, which are specifically named, without giving notice of their coming, and they are to decide the wager. Of course, this is a crack advertisement for the Vermont hotel; and if it stimulates other inns to cook fish, or anything else, better than they now do, no one need regret it. We should say that the "fish" of the unpires must as *Mercutio* says, be considerably "falsified" by the time they get through.

ANGER OF OLD HORSES.—We feel a deep sympathy for old horses. It is a common practice in this country to make old horses break the colts and too often work with them for years. It is hard for an old horse to work with a colt or a young, active horse. Old horses, like old men, are often capable of performing more hard work than some young ones, who can beat them for an hour or more. The old man wants to take a moderate jog, and can hold out all day. An old horse driven at the top of his speed a few miles spoils the day's journey. When once made sore or strained, the result is stiffness the next day. The old horse should not haul his load to town and then trot back. It does not injure him as much to do the heavy work with slow motion as to do the light jobs at the fast gait.

Again, the old horse requires more time to eat his meals and rest his nerves. Of all animals the old horse is the worst abused. Although he has been our most faithful and profitable servant, yet in his old age the lash is applied to force out his youthful vigor. The older he grows the more he feels the lash. He is often turned out of doors to give place to the colts. Too often the neglect and abuse he is subjected to, because he is a little old, result in a greater loss than is made up in the care for the young horse. The last part of a horse's life may be more profitable if rightly used than the first part. There is more comfort and less danger in working old horses. We understand them and they understand us; and we should be as willing to conform to their nature as they are to conform to our wishes. It would be more humane as well as more profitable to use them as they should be as long as it would pay and then take them out and shoot them down. But the wicked practice is to knock them about as much as they will bear and pay well, and then trade them off to some more inhuman wretch than themselves. The old servant is gone among strangers, and he receives no sympathy in his last extremity.

We do not blush to say that the man who has enjoyed the profits and pleasures of a good horse while he was profitable, and then shoves him off among inhuman jockeys, is an inhuman, treacherous, and suspicious friend. The man who does so without regard to how the horse may be cared for is of a suspicious character; and we never see a horse abused so as to excite pity, but our sympathies are directed to the man's wife and children (if he has them). We are not alone in entertaining these sentiments; they are perhaps more general than people are aware, but it seems our lot to express them.—*Oliver Farmer.*

A ROMANTIC INCIDENT.—The family of Dudley, Northamptonshire, has for a crest a woman's head, crowned with a helmet, the throat-latch loose, the vizor thrown up, and her hair flowing and dishevelled. Its origin was as follows:—"In the latter part of the fourteenth century, a brave knight, named Hotot, had a serious dispute with Sir Jasper Ringsdale concerning the title to a valuable piece of land; and, as a last resort, the rival claimants agreed to meet upon the disputed territory, and settle the matter by a combat at arms. Hotot was well advanced in age, and upon the morning of the appointed day he found himself laid up with the gout, and in such pain that he could not even rise from his chair. In this emergency, his daughter Agnes, who held her father's honor very dear, and who desired much to retain the land, armed herself in full knightly panoply, and on her father's well-known charger, and bearing a lance which she had often used in tilting sports, she went forth at the time appointed, and met Ringsdale. The fight was stubborn, but the maiden's suppleness of limb finally prevailed over the knight's great physical strength, and in the end she dismounted him. Quickly leaping from her saddle, she drew her dagger, but Ringsdale had no desire to renew the combat, and when he had acknowledged himself vanquished, his opponent loosened her throat-latch and lifted up the vizor of her helmet, thus letting her flowing tresses upon her shoulders, and discovered her sex. The Lady Agnes afterwards married into the Dudley family, and in honor of this chivalrous and heroic act her descendants have used the above crest, with the motto, '*Golden spee saluti*,' which is freely rendered, 'In this (helmet) we trust our honor!'"

A USEFUL DRUG.—Ammonia, or as it is generally called, spirits of hartshorn, is a powerful alkali, and dissolves grease and dirt with great ease. It has been recommended very highly for domestic purposes. For washing paint, put a teaspoonful in a quart of moderately hot water; dip in a flannel cloth and then wipe off the woodwork; no scrubbing will be necessary. For taking grease spots from any fabric use the ammonia nearly pure, then lay white blotting-paper over the spot, then iron it lightly.—In washing lace, put about twelve drops in a pint of warm suds. To clean silver, mix two teaspoonfuls of ammonia in a quart of hot suds. Put in your silverware and wash, using an old nail-brush or tooth-brush for the purpose. For cleaning hair-brushes, etc., simply shake the brushes up and

down in a mixture of a tablespoonful of ammonia to one pint of hot water; when they are cleaned or in a hot place to dry. For washing finger marks from looking-glasses or windows, put a few drops of ammonia on a moist rag and make quick work of it. If you wish your house plants to flourish put a few drops of the spirits in every pint of water used in watering. A teaspoonful will add much to the refreshing effects of the bath. Nothing is better than ammonia water for cleaning the hair. In every case rinse off the ammonia with clear water. To which we would only add, that for removing grease spots, a mixture of equal parts of ammonia and alcohol is better than alcohol alone, and for taking out the red stains produced by the strong acids in blue and black cloths, there is nothing better than ammonia.—*Providence Journal.*

HIRE A CLERK.—The following is not a new story, but it is a true one, and we think it will bear repeating:—

A great many years ago, a tall, muscular looking man walked into a wholesale grocery store in Boston. He had evidently arrived from some one of the backwood towns of Maine or New Hampshire. According to the first person he met, who happened to be the merchant himself, he asked:—

"You don't want to hire a man in your store, do you?"

"Well," said the merchant, "I do not know; what can you do?"

"Do?" said the man; "I rather guess that I can turn my hand to almost anything. What do you want done?"

"Well—if I was to hire a man, it will be a strong wirey fellow, one that could lift well; one, for instance, that could shoulder a sack of coffee like that yonder, and carry it across the store and never lay it down."

"There now, cap'n," said the countryman, "that's just me. I can lift anything I hitch to; you can't suit me better. What will you give a man that will suit you?"

"I will tell you," said the merchant. "If you will shoulder that sack of coffee and carry it across the store twice and never lay it down, I will hire you for one year, at a salary of \$100 per month."

"Done," said the stranger. By this time every clerk in the store had gathered around, and were waiting to join in the laugh against the man, who walking up to the sack, threw it across his shoulder with perfect ease, as it was not extremely heavy, and walking with it twice across the store, went quietly to a large hook, which was fastened to the wall and then hanging it up, he turned to the merchant and said:—

"There now, it may hang there until doomsday; I shan't never lay it down. What shall I go about mister. Just give me plenty to do, and one hundred dollars per month, and it is all right."

The clerks broke into a laugh, and the merchant, discomfited yet satisfied, kept to his agreement; and to-day the green countryman is the senior partner in the firm, and worth a million dollars.

PICTURES.—A room with pictures in it, and a room without pictures, differ nearly as much as a room with or without windows. Nothing, we think is more melancholy, particularly to a person who has to pass much time in his room, than blank walls; for pictures are loopholes of escape to the soul, leading it to other scenes and other spheres. It is such an inexpressible relief to a person engaged in writing or even reading, on looking up, to find his soul escaping, as it were through the frame of an exquisite picture, to other beautiful and perhaps idyllic scenes, where the fancy for a moment may revel, refreshed and delighted. Is it winter in your world? Perhaps it is summer in the picture; what a charming momentary change and contrast! And thus they are consoling of loneliness; they are sweet flattery to the soul; they are a relief to the jaded mind; they are windows to the imprisoned thought; they are books; they are histories and sermons which we can read without the trouble of turning over the leaves.

PUT IT IN WRITING.—How many misunderstandings arise from the loose way in which business matters are talked over, and then, when each party puts his own construction on the conversation, the matter is dismissed by each with the word "all right!" Frequently it turns out all wrong, and becomes the question for lawyers and the courts.—More than half the litigation of the country would be saved if people would put down their agreements in writing. Each word in our language has its own peculiar meaning, and memory may by the change of a single word, or even by the change of its position in a sentence, convey an entirely different idea from that intended. When once reduced to writing, ideas are fixed inelastic. We once saw an excited captain rush into the presence of his colonel with grievous complaints against a brother officer. "Stop, stop, captain!" said the colonel, "put your complaint in writing, and I will give it attention." The captain went to work, vigorously writing his complaint. In a little while he stopped and commenced laughing. The whole affair looked so ridiculously small when written out that he was laughing at his own folly in giving it any attention.

MY FATHER'S CUMMINS.—A young urchin was employed to sweep the chimney of a house in Macclesfield, and having ascended to the summit of his profession, took a survey. This completed, he prepared to descend, but mistaking the flue, he found himself on his landing, in the office of a limb of the law, whose meditations were put to flight. The sensation of both parties it would be impossible to describe—the boy, terrified lest he should be pursued, stood riveted to the spot and the lawyer struck dumb, started from his seat the very image of horror, but spoke not. Sooty, however, soon found a tongue, and in accents which only increased the terrors of the man of law, cried out, "My father's cummins!" This was enough. The presence of such an equivocal a being, so introduced, unnerved his heart; and with one bound the affrighted lawyer sought refuge in the street from the enemy.

BREAKFAST—EPPS'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."—*Civil Service Gazette.* Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled—"James Epps & Co., Homeopathic Chemists, London." Also, makers of Epps's Milky Cocoa (Cocoa and Condensed Milk.)

Any organ of the human structure unduly exercised, is taxed at the expense of the rest.

The brain burdened with care, grief or hard study will withdraw a portion of the nervous element, which may be required to promote healthy muscular action, from the heart, lungs, stomach, etc., and thus cause them to degenerate and to become incompetent to perform their duties, so that disease follows.

Consequently, although Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites will surely cure many diseases of these organs, patients must abstain from excessive indulgences or such habits as cause or perpetuate the malady, if they would remain healthy after discontinuing its use.

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