VOL. XXIX.—NO. 19.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1878.

TERMS: 81.50 per fannam

CATCHING A SPIRIT. Boston Journalists Exposing Spiritualist Humbugs-The Holmeses Again-The Female Operator Receives Unexpected

Enbraces (New York Herald, Thursday.)

About four years ago, it will readily be remembered, Robert Dale Owen attended and so impressed was he with the strange manifestations then made that he wrote a long article on the materialization of spirits for the Atlantic Monthly. The seances were conducted by Nelson and Jennie Holmes, and the exposure of their tricks soon after the appearance of the Owen article, was a terrible blow.

not only to the aged philosopher, but to the great mass of honest believers in spiritualism. The Holmeses then slid out of sight like the spirits they called from the "vasty deep," and but little was heard of them. The writer would be the last to draw them out of their unenviable obscurity had he not learned that they were "at their old tricks;" that they were golling the good people of the Hub as they had the pious people of Quakerdom. This information was communicated by a friend who suggested that a small party of journalists pay a visit to No. 8 Davis street, where the veritable Holmeses could be found. ournalists are inclined to be sceptitience with humbugs of all sorts, whose exposure forms a part of their duty. Consequently, of the three scribes who entered

So. 8 Davis street at a quarter to 8 o'clock last evening and paid their admission fee—a crisp dollar bill each—there was not a betiever. Each went prepared to find a fraud in everything, and his eyes and ears were set for the detection of humbug. The usual preliminaries of fastening hands, darkening the room, &c., having been gone

through with the medium, Mrs. Holmes took her seat and turned on the flow of spirits. A testive spirit named Dick was ordered about as lively as could be imagined. He was told At the winding up of the Executive Cou people over the head with the guitar. One of our party who had managed to keep his hands free, waited till the little delicate atstantial hand it was-and a tussle ensued. The "spirit" struggled a little and succeeded in freeing himself before the light could be

SCEPTICS IN THE ROOM.

An all ouncement was made at the close of this act that there were "sceptics in the Indian infant, stepped to the front. In answer to questions Rosic stated that she was coming. convince the public generally that the dead could return, although she was flatly members died on Wednesday, the 4th inst. contradicted in a few moments after by Mr. Holmes, who stated to the writer that these seances were not given for the purpose of gestion of the brain, after a brief illness. He convincing any one; but simply because he (Mr. Holmes) wanted to do so. Rosie said Ruler), who sat for New Ross, but was little that she went to school in the other world. and that spirits were always at the same failing health for some time before. age they were when they died; and vet this gentle Indian infant, when questioned rather sharply, replied angrily, that she did not come there to furnish brains for any one, but simply to show them what she could do, which remark shows a remarkable precocity in a Michigan infant, who claimed to be only four years of age. Fosie said that her medium taught her the English language, and that prior to her becoming acquainted with Mrs. Holmes she spoke the language of poor Lo. Mrs. Holmes did not state where and when she learned the Indian language. An Irish girl next came on. She had a very poor brogue, and, although professing to have come direct from the Green Isle, she could not speak or understand a word of the Celtic language, in speaking which she professed to be a proficient.

HUGGING THE MEDIUM.

After the disappearance of the fair daughter of Erin a good deal of music was given, and instruments flew around in a very lively fashion. Mrs. Holmes was supposed to be directing the concert from her seat in the cabinet, and the spirits to be playing for the mere amusement of the company. Our longarmed friend, who had arrested "Dick," set himself out to make another capture, and he succeeded. Forgetting the ethereal beings around him, he kept his mind fixed on the perishable things of earth, and when a spirit tapped him gently on the head with some musical instrument, he reached out and caught the fair spirit, as he thought, around the waist. It felt very substantial, however, and somewhat natural, even to the extent of presenting a very well fitting corset evidently made by mortal hands. What was his surprise in findthat he was partially embracing Mrs. Holmes herself. This was a complete exposure of the fraud and threw the company into great confusion. Mr. and Mrs. Holmes were quite nonplussed. But the quick-witted medium tried to get out of it by saying that she came there to strengthen a weak part of the circle and took her position at a point where she knew there was an unbeliever. It was no use, however; the slim trick was exposed and the mission of the investigators ended. Mr. Holmes next undertook to show the great cabinet trick of freeing himself from cords with which he was to be tied. Before the scene began, however, the scentics were requested to leave, and the world will lose the history of that mighty feat of spiritualism.

ABOUT FRONTIERS. - Colonel Shakspear writes as follows: "As the real meaning of a 'scientific frontier' does not seem to be aptherefore in money."

Latest Irish News. Her Majesty, with Princess Beatrice and a large suite, visited the Empress Eugenie at

Chiselhurst on Tuesday. Mr. Robinson, for many years manager of the Cork branch of the Bank of Ireland, has

resigned and is succeeded by Mr. Pearson. The Most Rev. Dr. Moran, Bishop of Ossory, several materializing seances in Philadelphia, has accepted the Vice-Presidency of the Irish Association for the Prevention of Intemper-

The Belfast stonecutters wages have been reduced from 8d to 7½d per hour, and notice given of another ½d an hour reduction in three

A football match was played at Cork between teams representing Munster and Leinster. The latter was victorious by one goal to none.

A fire broke out in the premises of Mr. H Neill, wine and spirit merchant. Beltast, and before it could be extinguithed damage was done estimated at £4,000.

Mr. Butt will not attend the approaching Parliamentary session, and among Irish Liberal members there is a growing disposition to absent themselves on the occasion.

The master of the Rolls has made an order to wind up the Dublin Port and City Railway, which had been set on foot for the cal, as a rule. They have too much expe- purpose of connecting the different Railways

n Dublin. organizing the national testimonial to the Duke of Connaught on the occasion of his

The final meeting of the Paris Exhibition Committee was held in the Mansion House. The Lord Mayor presided. The report of the committee, which was read by Mr. Parkinson (Hon. Sec.), spoke of the visit of the deputation of Irish artisans to the Paris Exhibition

At the winding up of the Executive Comto play here and there, to move faster and rap mittee of the British Association, held on Tuesday in the Mansion House-Lord Mayor Tarpey presiding-the report was read and adopted. The financial statement showed tention of applying the instrument to his that after the closing of the accounts there head was conferred, and he reached out quick-ly, seized Dick by the hand—and a very sub-decided to hand over this sum to the Royal decided to hand over this sum to the Royal Zoological Society of Ireland.

PRESENT TO THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN. -The Lord Mayor of Dublin has been presented with full length portrait paintings of himself and the Lady Mayoress, purchased at a cost of £300, by a few of his admirers in the city. The subscription list, we may say In a few moments more Rosic, the was only open a few hours, and was inexorably closed when the needed sum was forth-

> DEATH OF TWO IRISH M. P. S .- TWO Professor Smyth (Liberal), author of the Sunday Closing Bill, expired at Belfast, of conwas an able man. Mr. John Dunbar (Home known, died at Kensington, having been in

The master builders of Belfast propose reducing the wages of the carpenters from 74d to 7d per hour, and extending the town boundary outside which extra pay is allowed for lodgings and travelling. The reply of the men-about 700 in number-was given on Monday, opposing the boundary extension, and asking the masters to adhere to the former compact, by which it was agreed to give three months' notice of alteration in scale of pay.

The Registrar of Mercer Hospital has informed the Executive Committee of the Irish Association for the Prevention of Intemperance that 2,858 accident cases were admitted to the hospital during the past year, but treated as extern patients. This is an average of nearly 8 per day. The average of Saturdays was 14, and the Sunday average 9 cases. "Since the closing of the publichouses at seven o'clock the number of cases on that particular night have diminished."

Miscellaneous News.

-The Khedive and family, including his secretaries, receive now only \$1,500,000 a vear.

France makes annually 700,000 tons of excellent fuel, and Belgium 500,000 tons. ...The Jewish Times says that if there exists

_From the debris of their coal mines

in New York society any prejudice against the best class of Jews it would take the lanterns of ten Diogenes to discover it. -It is rumoured in the London clubs that

the Duke of Connaught will be appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland as soon after his marriage as an opportunity occurs to provide for the Duke of Marlborough. -Boston has a new religious idea. An im-

mense non-denominational church is to be built. It is to be open to all, and free from sectarianism. The cost will be \$200,000, which amount is to be raised by \$500 subscriptions. -It is believed that the garrison of Eng-

lish troops at Cyprus, will soon be reduced to a single wing of a regiment. The Fortysecond Highlanders have embarked for Gibraltar. There is prospect of a drought, and grain has risen. -An immense grave or vault is being

made in the cemetery of Pere la Chaise, in Paris, in which to place the remains of all the forgotten combatants of 1870. It embraces an area of 400 square feet, and will be surmounted by a monument, the design of which has not yet been chosen.

-The total number of paupers in London at the end of the fourth week in November preciated, may I be permitted, as a scientific was 81,241, of whom 42,012 were in worksoldier, to give it an interpretation—viz., that houses, and 31,227 received out-door relief. it may be held with 5,000 men; whereas 100, Compared with the corresponding week in 000 might be required to hold a haphazard 1877, these figures show an increase of 105, frontier. Pushing our frontier westward of but, as compared with 1876 and 1875, they the Khyber is true economy in troops, and show a decrease of 1,002 and 3,541 respecadays in the second l tively.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

Loxnos, December 22.—An Allahabad despatch says it is reported that Ameer Shere Ali and his family are journeying towards Balkh with the retiring Russian mission. Complete anarchy prevails in the country between Jellalabad and Cabul. The Ameer's tlight will

probably end the tighting.

London, December 22.—It is reported that the Zukkar Khels in the Khyber Valley escaped to the mountains before the arrival of the British. Their towns and dwellings will be destroyed.

A Quettah despatch says :- The Governor of Candahar has determined on resistance. Generals Stewart and Biddulph have examined the positions of the regiments on the Candahar side of the Khojuk Pass. Ameer's Master-of-the-horse, England's great-

est enemy, is ill.

Beaux, December 22 —The following resolutions were adopted after divine service today at the American chapel :-- We, Americans, residing in Berlin, deeply deplore the death of Bayard Taylor, our minister at this Court, a distinguished traveller, orator and author, whose deeds and words made him dear to our whole people, and famous wherever the English language and literature are known. in whose character and repute his countrymen have felt just pride, and whose elevation to the high station he lately filled, rejoiced us most of all who promised ourselves, from his presence among us, both officially and privately, greatly increased enjoyment and profit Influential meetings have been held at vately, greatly increased enjoyment and profit Longford and Limerick for the purpose of in this foreign land. We feel with all who at home and abroad are lamenting his untimely loss, especially with his family, to whom we tender the expression of our respectful heartfelt sympathy. The body was deposited in the Jerusalem sepulchre, where it will remain some months before being taken to America.

A Berlin despatch says the funeral of Bay-

ard Taylor took place this afternoon at the residence of the deceased. Aide-de-Camp Count Lehudorf represented the Emperor; Major Von Bonnwitz represented the Crown Prince: and Counts Von Bulow and Phillipsborn the Foreign Office. All Ambassadors including Chinese and Japanese, were present, the Austrian Ambassadorship being vacant Austria was represented by Prince Tichtenstein, Military Attache. The funeral procession was followed by two six-horse carriages belonging to the Emperor and Empress, the carriage of the Crown Prince, and a number of private carriages, and many mourners. A dense crowd lined both sides of the street

through which the procession passed. London, December 21.—A Berlin despatch says the Emperor is wonderfully well. He daily listens to the long reports on public affairs and gives audiences. Bismarch, too, is working hard at finance matters. A compresentatives of other States, has been apto a Protectionist policy." The political rela-Ambassador here next year, after the Court is out of mourning.

The proposed reduction of 121 per cent. on the wages of the colliers in South Yorkshire and North Denbigshire affects 100,000 men. A monster meeting will be held during the holidays, when a scheme for striking en masse cussed. This course is favored, because it is down the resistance in detail. Some of the nits have already received the notice of reduction.

VERSAILLES, December 21 .- On the 17th instant the Senate rejected the amendment reinserting in the budget the grant of 200,000f. for augmenting the stipends of the clergy, stricken out by the Chamber of Deputies previous to the adjournment. This necessitated the re-assembly of the Chamber, which to-day rejected the amendment of the Senate, but accepted the amendments respecting stamps. Thereupon the Senate concurred, and the Chambers adjourned until the 14th January.

Moscow, December 22 .- The express train on the Rostaw and Vlodi Krakas Railway fell off an embankment; 20 persons were killed, including General Hintz and several functionaries and officers of the army of the Caucasus. Thirty-eight persons injured.

Corennages, December 22.—The Duke of Cumberland and Princess Thyra were married with great pomp at the chapel of Christiansberg Castle on Saturday evening.

London, December 22.—A Copenhagen correspondent, describing the wedding of the Princess Thyra, says the crowds were particularly enthusiastic in their manifestations of loyalty and joy, which was intended as a demonstration against the rumors that a letter had been read threatening to kill the King of Denmark, and that a box of Orsini bombs had been seized at Hamburg. The garrison of Copenhagen were confined to barracks on

Saturday.

A Kurum despatch of December 19 says it is reported that the Afghan Wali Mahomed is near Shutaragarden pass with eleven regiments of infantry and forces of cavalry. He will scarcely venture to cross the pass this season. CONSTANTINOPLE, December 22 .- The nominations of Mukhtar Pasha, Abbidin Pasha and

Vahan Effendi as commissioners to settle the Greek frontier question have been confirmed by the Sultan. Safvet Pasha has been appointed ambassa-

The Imperial order has been issued which authorizes the Grand Vizier to definitely conclude arrangements respecting Novi Bazar and Bosnia on the terms proposed by Austria. cently fell off the embankment. Twenty persons were killed including Gen. Hintz and

injured the second second this gives

dor to France.

CAN THE INDIANS BE CIVILIZED? General Miles Interviewed.

[From the St. Paul, Minn., Globe.] "Civilization, General; can an Indian be

civilized? "Why not? The trouble has been that our people want to smother him with it and will not permit him to come at it gradually. Not taking it as we prescribe, we have carried on a cruel, relentless war of extermination against the Indian. Since the days of King Philip, 200 years ago, we have followed the

same plan; have learned nothing." General Miles then explained his scheme for the redemption and civilization of the aborigines; "the pastoral" plan. The General was the first officer who ever recommended that the Indian should be treated according to nature. He was a savage—the first step in the grade of improvement was to make him a herdsman: from that he could be inducted into agriculture and other progressive arts. The "pastoral" plan has been tried with eminent and unvaried success in several instances The Navajos, of New Mexico, are a pastoral, and even manufacturing people. Among some of the Cheyenness their ponies have been sold, the proceeds invested in cattle, and they take great interest in their stock. General Miles has adopted the same plan with his captives-Nez Perces, Bannocks, Cheyennes and Sioux-at Fort Keogh. They are contented. It is no degradation for an Indian "to bend" stock, but his soul revolts

at the handling of a hoe. "The Brish Government seems to get

along with the natives pretty well?"

"That is easy of explanation; they have this advantage—their country is not subject to the tide of emigration which ours has. The Indian there is comparatively unmolested. Then they have a fixed policy. Their officials are not changed. Once declare the law and ten years after it remains the same. In that time each tribe of our Indians is supervised by as many agents, each with a new version of how the Indian ought to be managed."

"General, where is Sitting Bull?" "He's over the line. He is ready enough to remain there. Owing to the great fuss made over him on this side of the line he is a man of importance there, and is treated very well, with distinguished consideration. Some of the people have expressed a willingness to return and surrender their ponies and arms; but they don't want to go back to their agen-

OUR MILITARY FORCES.

What Another Eminent Officer Thinks of the Opinions of the Last Two—The Regular Army Scheme.

which, when ripe, will be laid before the volunteers in the city of Montreal are not in Reichstag for approval. "I have good rea-sons for believing the labors of the committee any how. Neither do they wear their military will result in the return, to a certain extent, pants at their every day work. Of that I am pretty certain. The tunics supplied by Govtions of the Empire could not be better, but ernment are good enough, but the pants the financial condition is very grave indeed, might be improved in quality. When they and calls for immediate remedy. Count come to the men they are sometimes moth-Szchengi will probably be appointed Austrian eaten and shabby. That is my opinion of what clothes they have now, but I think the Government might make the uniforms more complete. All the head-dress they now have is a small forage cap. That is very well in summer, but when winter comes it is of no more use in keeping out the cold than a lady's summer bounet. at the commencement of the year will be dis- The men should have winter caps and gloves supplied them. There are many other little feared the masters are endeavoring to break things I might mention, but it would take too much time. The Government has good intentions enough and intends to act fairly enough by the volunteers, but the blame of these abuses rests mainly on those to whom they entrust their orders. It is these men who absorb a large portion of the money which ought to be spent on the men composing the force, instead of on a corps of mere letter writers. As for a regular standing army, the country is not ripe for it yet and the longer it is staved off the better. see one of these gentlemen whose views you have published advocates an army of 2,000. whilst another advocates one of 5,000 men. The first one's views are altogether out of the question. The last are worthy of some attention, not because I agree with them, but simply to show the fallacy of them. Our volunteer force is 40,000 strong. It has stood by the country in all its past trials, and what reason have people for thinking it will not do so again? A regular army of 5,000 men distributed all over the country and on the frontiers with a probable strength of men in each locality, why, they would be or a powered before the remainder of the 5,000 could be brought on to its support. Under the present system a force of 5,000 good men can be massed at any one point on the frontier at a very short notice. The volunteers are quite capable of quelling any internal disturbance, and they are certainly able to repel any Fenian invasion, as has been proved on two or three occasions. Again, the expense of maintaining a standing army of 5,000 men would cost the government far more than it costs to maintain the present volunteer force. Another thing, this army which is under discussion would give refuge to all the idle loafers of the country. They would crowd into it and make it a disgrace to the Dominion. The best positions would unquestionably be given to officers who had served in the British army, to the exclusion of Canadian officers more worthy and equally capable of filling those positions. No, I think that the idea of a standing army, especially at the present time, is a mistake. It has been started and advocated by men anxious to get a good living, for doing little or nothing, out of the hard earned money of the people of Moscow, December 22.—An express train this country. Our volunteer force meets the strangely attired animals and the monster LNG SYRUP, for children teething, not only on the Rostow & Vloul Krakos Railway re- warts of the country at present, and is squirt they hesitated. At last one of the relieves the child from pain, but regulates likely to do so for many years to come. I do not think we could with advantage change | rinderpest," said the farmer. He had to an-

decidedly good, and will be found to answer all the purposes of a defensive force much better than a small standing army, such as is now spoken of,

THE LATE A. T. STEWART. His Personal Appearance.

Stewart was the greatest merchant the world ever saw, and made a larger fortune than was ever previously created out of trade. Hence there may be some interest concerning his personal appearance. Rather strange, however, he never allowed his portrait to be taken. No reason was ever given for this, and it must be one of those peculiarities which occasionally mark distinguished characters. Even the request of Judge Hilton failed to obtain a likeness. It may be said that his appearance was that of a professional man rather than of a merchant. Instead of that brisk and penetrative look which so often accompanies traffic, one beheld a quiet countenance, which indicated study, and it was a matter of difficulty to identify it with the world of fashion over which it had supremacy. Stewart formerly looked like a tall man, but of late years a slight stoop changed his appearance. His height was about five feet ten, and his complexion was blonde, with auburn hair, closely approaching red. He was an economist in dress, and for many years required his wife to follow his example. In fact, he never became a society man, or assumed an elegant style until he occupied his magnificent palace. His grandeur seemed like that of the century plant-a brief glory after an age of preparation. As soon as the palace was opened, his regime was improved to the highest possible extent. Splendid ontertainments were given every Sunday night. The merchant prince and his wife also became active members of high life, and the latter dressed in velvets and diamonds, which was much in contrast with her former appearance .- "Rermit," Troy Times.

Religious Gambling. | From the Toronto National |

In St. Patrick's R. C. Cathedral, New York, the many usual practices for raising money for church purposes have been resorted to on manufactured in India, made in the shape of a late occasion, and the Montreal Witness finds its righteous gorge rise in consequence, and, of course, sees how iniquitous it is for a Catholic Church to encourage wheels of fortune, railles, etc., for the purpose of raising the funds required for carrying on the church. We agree with our contemporary that the House of God should not be used in the way referred to, but we would have more respect for the Witness could it bring itself to condemn in Protestants that which it abhors in Catholics. our reporter called on another colonel, well mittee of three Prussian members, and of representatives of other States, has been appointed to elaborate a scheme of tax reform, bimself in few words and to the point. The modern devices of been existing for some years, and has met like nature by which congregations seek to with response from all educational establishraise the wind, in the same category. Gamb-ling is gambling, no matter by what game of scarcely share this opinion. The sources of chance the result is determined, and the this agitation are to be found in the intolersooner churches of all denominations set their able position in which the youth of Russia faces resolutely against raising money by the are placed. The students outside the college means now only too often resorted to, the walls are subjected to police supervision, better for the cause of religion. Let us, however, not be so unjust as to pretend that any one church is specially open to blame on this

A Royal Experimenter. The "Phelps" Telephone and Edison's Transmitter" had wires arranged yesterday between Rideau Hall, Ottawa, and the main office of the Montreal Telegraph Company in this city. The Marquis of Lorne and H. R. H. the Princess Louise were at the Ottawa end of the line, with a number of their suite, while corporate existence. We are deprived of the Sir Hugh Allan, Mr. Grant, Mr. Dakers, Mr. Scott, Government Engineer, and a number of others were at the Montreal end. A conversation took place between the Marquis of Lorne, Her Royal Highness and Mr. Grant. The Princess said that every word and inflection of voice were quite audible.

News Comments. Rampagious small boys stoning the tele-

graph wires cost England \$50,000 last year. During 1877, 181 German vessels were wrecked, and with them perished 425 men belonging to their crews and seven passengers. This loss of life was, however, proportionally small, the total number of persons on board the lost vessels having been over 14,000.

An American egg preserving company has been establishing at Shanghai for some time. The object is to preserve eggs in such a manner that they will be useful for cooking at any time and in any climate. The business is entirely export, chiefly to England.

Herr Pecclar says that the total coal productions of the world for 1875 was 315,351,833 tons. Great Britain raised 149,476,769 tons; Germany and the United States each 53,294,-460 tons: France 18,605,758 tons: Belgium 15,767,591 tons, Austria and Hungary 14,821,-536 tons; Asia 4,587,240 tons, and other parts of the world 5,504,019 tons.

During the Franco-German war a couple of hundred Uhlans arrived in a Norman village. One of the peasants hurried to a neighbor's hamlet to warn a well-to-do farmer that he might expect a visit from the unwelcome raiders. The farmer was equal to the emergency. Calling his wife and daughters, all went to work with a will. Torn quilts, tattered petticoats, dilapidated gowns, were thrown over the backs of the cattle, enveloping them up to their horns, while their feet and heads were bound with straw. Then the sheep and goats were treated in the same fashion; bettles of medicine were scattered about; a large trough was filled with water, and in its midst was placed a large syringe. Up came the Uhlans: but at the sight of the troopers inquired what was the matter. "The several functionaries and officers of the army the one system for the other. Many improve- swer no more questions. His visitors turned of the Caucausus. Thirty-eight persons were ments could be made in the carrying out of their horses' heads and galloped off to make to the mother and child. It is pleasant to the militin system, but the principle is requisition elsewhere.

Sir John Macdonald. (From the Iclegram.)

The rumour is set agoing by the Glob that Sir John Macdonald contemplates retiring from political life by-and-bye, to take a sent on the Bench. The coveted position is said to be the Chief Justiceship of the Supreme Court. But it will be time enough to look for a successor to the present occupant of the Chief Justiceship of the Supreme Court when the present occupant makes up his mind to resign. That there is any foundation for the Globe's rumour concerning Sir John Macdonald is doubtful, for two reasons. In the first place, it is well kown that Sir John Macdonald is wedded to an active political life, and that his love of power is so great that he will not willingly lay down the sceptre so long as he can retain it; and in the second place, because, if Sir John ands that the leadership of his party entails too much hard work upon him, he will make Dr. Tupper the nominal leader, take a seat in the Senate, and guide and direct the destinies of his party without really doing the work. He is agreat admirer of Lord Beaconsfield, is pleased at his own personal resemblance to Lord Beaconsfield, and would doubtless like to emulate his example in a humble way by elevating himself into the Senate, which is supposed to have some remote resemblance to the English House of Lords.

A recent number of Nature contains an article on "Easy Chairs." After noticing the favorite attitude of different races, such as the Hindoo, who sits on the ground with his knees drawn up to his chin; the Turk, who squats cross-legged; the European, who poses on a chair: the American, who lolls with his feet raised above his head, the writer sums up the modes of getting rest from muscular fatigue as follows:—"For an easy chait to be perfect it ought not only to provide perfect relaxation of the muscles, for fixion and consequent laxity of the joints, but also for the easy return of blood and lymph; not merely by the posture of the limbs themselves, but by equable support and pressure against as great a surface of the limbs as possible. Such are the theoretical demands, and these are fulfilled by the bamboo easy chairs a straggling W, which the languor consequent upon a relaxing climate has taught the native of India to make, and which the rest of the world appreciates.

Russian Students.

Beauts, December 22 .- The following is the petition of the St. Petersburg students to the Czarewitch, which the former attempted to present on the 11th of December :- Your Imperial Highness the Covernment believes. scarcely share this opinion. The sources of while inside, they are constantly more and more deprived of their rights. They have had taken from them their right of meeting toconsider their own affairs, and they have been forbidden to establish a fund for mutual aid. In attempting anything of this kind, they are threatened with porsecutions in a most odious form by the police administration. Whenever our rights are concerned our dispersion becomes law, but whenever there is a question of burthens to be berne, we are looked upon as having a independence necessary to adults and some of us are treated like children. Increasing obstacles placed in the way of higher education will soon make education the privilege of the rich; these and similar oppressions are our sole cause of agitation. We know what awaits the students of Charkoff, and the example of the Kieff agitation is fresh in our memory. Persons should not be punished when the circumstances in which they are placed are at fault. On the strength of the foregoing we take the liberty of requesting your Imperial Highness' mediation on behalf of our Charkoff fellow scholars and your attention to the present condition of students.

Important Decision.

Judge Johnson, in the Superior Court, on Friday, delivered judgment in the case of the Corporation of Verdun vs. Les Dames de la Congregation de Notre Dame. The action was to recover \$164.60 from the Nuns for school tax on the property known as Nuns' Island. The defendants pleaded that they held the property for religious purposes, and not for those of revenue. His Honor held that the defendants, being, in the words of the law, a religious and charitable institution, and occupying the ground for the purposes for which they were incorporated, were exempted under the municipal code. The action was therefore dismissed with costs.

A l'ain in the Side may be the Precursor of a pleuritic attack. It should not be neglected. If you have none at home send to our druggist and buy a bottle of BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment, bathe with it frequently the parts affected, and the danger and pain are past.

RELIABLE.—No remedy has been more earnestly desired and none more diligently sought for by the medical profession through out the world, than a reliable, efficient, and at the same time a safe and certain purgative. Dr. Harvey's Anti-Bilious and Purgative Pills supply this want.

IT WILL RELIEVE THE BABY.—There is no mistake about it. MRS. WINSLOWS SOOTHthe stomach and bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhota, softens the gums, reduces all inflammation, and give rest, health and comfort take, and gives, universal satisfaction.