

What sort of morality is that which provides for his own wife and children by defrauding the wife and children of another man, dead or alive, to whom he is justly indebted for things which have been used by the debtor's family for their own enjoyment or profit?

What sort of morality is that which ignores moral obligations as to a debt, and pays only when the civil law compels?

What sort of morality is that which lightens the obligation to pay a just debt in proportion to the length of time since it was contracted?

In short, what sort of morality is that which disregards the command, "Thou shalt not steal?"—*Christian Neighbor.*

BE KIND, BOYS.

Horace Mann talks to the boys as follows: "You are made to be kind, boys—generous, magnanimous. If there is a boy in school who has a club foot, don't let him know you ever saw it. If there is a poor boy with ragged clothes, don't talk about rags in his hearing. If there is a lame boy, assign him some part of the game that does not require running. If there is a hungry one, give him part of your dinner. If there is a dull one, help him to get his lesson. If there is a bright one, be not envious of him, for if one boy is proud of his talents and another is envious of him, there are two great wrongs, and no more talent than before. If a larger or stronger boy has injured you and is sorry for it, forgive him. All the school will show by their countenances how much better it is to have a great heart than a great fist."

THE OLD DOCTOR'S STORY.

"I have a little story to tell you, boys," the old doctor said to the young people the other evening. "One day—a long, hot day it had been, too—I met my father on the road to town.

"I wish you would take this package to the village for me, Jim," he said, hesitating.

"Now, I was a boy of twelve, not fond of work, and was just out of the hay-field, where I had been at work since daybreak. It was two miles into town. I wanted to get my supper, and to wash and dress for singing-school.

"My first impulse was to refuse, and to do it harshly, for I was vexed that he should ask me after a long day's work. If I did refuse, he would go himself. He was a gentle, patient old man. But something stopped me—one of God's good angels, I think.

"Of course, father, I'll take it," I said, heartily, giving my scythe to one of the men. He gave me the package.

"Thank you, Jim," he said; "I was going myself, but somehow I don't feel very strong to-day."

"He walked with me to the road that turned off to the town; as he left, he put his hand on my arm, saying again, 'Thank you, my son. You've always been a good boy to me, Jim.'

"I hurried into town and back again.

"When I came near the house I saw a crowd of farm-hands at the door. One of them came to me, the tears rolling down his face.

"Your father," he said, "fell dead just as he reached the house. The last words he spoke were to you."

"I'm an old man, now, but I have thanked God over and over again in all the years that have passed since that hour, that those last words were, 'You've always been a good boy to me.'"

No human being ever yet was sorry for love or kindness shown to others. But there is no pang of remorse so keen as the bitterness with which we remember neglect or coldness which we have shown to loved ones who are dead.

Do not begrudge loving deeds and kind words, especially to those who gather with you about the

same hearth. In many families a habit of nagging, crossness, or ill-natured gibing, gradually covers the real feeling of love that lies deep beneath.

And, after all, it is such a little way that we can go together.—*Selected.*

CURRENT EVENTS.

DOMESTIC.

Halifax will shortly be connected with Bermuda by cable.

Lady Macdonald, in the C. P. R. special car, arrived at Fredericton from St. John by the regular train at 11 a. m. Monday.

Sir Frederick Middleton, by invitation, witnessed the performance of The Mikado at the Institute (St. John) Monday night. He was warmly greeted on entering the hall.

The Antimony mines, which are situated about eight miles from Harvey station, York county, will soon be operated again. It is intended to bring the metal to St. John, from whence it will be shipped.

At present a great many separations are being applied for in court at Montreal by wives from their husbands. No less than eight cases of this kind have just been entered on the docket of the Superior Court for a hearing. The majority of the applications are against hotel, restaurant and saloon keepers.

The department of marine has given a contract by tender for the construction of four steam fog whistles to Cleish, Trowes & Co., of Truro, N. S. One of them will be stationed at Cranberry Island, Guysboro county, to supplement the fog whistles at that point in case of accident; a second will be located at Cranberry Island, near the entrance to Sydney harbor; the third will be placed on Big Duck Island, Grand Manan, and the fourth at Point Lepreaux, Bay of Fundy.

On Saturday afternoon, Dr. Wm. Christie, of Portland, N. B., was summoned to attend Mrs. Patterson Seely, who had swallowed a solution of Paris green, the previous afternoon. The doctor did all he could for the woman but it was in vain, as she died about 8 o'clock on Saturday night. Just before her death Mrs. Seely told her sister-in-law that she had drunk the poison by mistake. No motive for suicide can be assigned. Mrs. Seely, whose maiden name was McCutcheon, was a native of Clones, Queen's Co. She leaves a husband and one child.

The smallpox epidemic in Montreal is rapidly disappearing, the average deaths daily during the present week being 10, against 20 the previous week, 25 the week before and 33 the first week in this month. To perfect isolation and vaccination is attributed the reduction in the number of deaths and new cases. Nothing will be left undone to extirpate the disease, and the medical experts engaged think that in a week or two at most its ravages will be at an end. The amount expended by the health board up to the present, contributed by the city treasury and private citizens in stamping out the scourge, exceeds \$100,000.

The Charlottetown, P. E. I., *Examiner*, of Nov. 27th, says:—"Two weeks have passed since the cry of 'smallpox' was heard on our streets. The sad record of the time shows eighty-one cases and twenty-one deaths. In the past three days, however, only two or three new cases have appeared, and these in the old centres of the contagion. We do not care to cry before being out of the wood, or to say anything which may have the effect of making the people less careful than they have been. So long as there is a single case of smallpox in town or country, so long will it be right to use due vigilance and care; for our object should be not merely to abate the epidemic, but to stamp out the disease. But in the assurance of the physicians that 'the worst is over,' in the fact that the whole population is under vaccination, in the ready compliance of the bulk of our people with the regulations of the board of health, in the calmness and prudence of all sorts and conditions of men—with few exceptions—and above all in the reduced number of new cases, we think we have sufficient grounds for thanking Providence and congratulating ourselves that the progress of the plague is stayed."

FOREIGN.

The obelisk unveiled at Birmingham in memory of the late Colonel Burnaby is fifty feet high, and is adorned by significant symbols, including a moulding of primroses. The memorial was contributed to by men of all shades of political thought, and the money was chiefly given by the working classes of Birmingham.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 1.—Vice-President Hendricks was buried to-day with impressive services. An immense concourse of people attended the obsequies. Delegations were present from the Cabinet, the United States Senate, the House of Representatives, the Supreme Bench, the army, navy, and many states and territories.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—Jay Gould officially announces his coming retirement from Wall street, after twenty-two years of continuous and prosperous business. The firm of W. E. Connor & Co., in which he has been a partner for the past ten years, will dissolve by limitation on January 1, 1886, and Mr. Gould will then withdraw from business, leaving his eldest son, George J. Gould, who has been in active training for the past five years, to look after his enormous interests.

The proposed ship canal across Ireland would be 127 miles in length, and would contain thirty locks. For ships of 1,500 tons the cost would be \$40,000,000; for ships of 2,000 tons \$60,000,000; and for ships of 5,000 tons and upwards, \$100,000,000. If built on this scale the canal would be 200 feet wide on the surface and 100 feet at the bottom. The passage through the canal would be effected by a system of towage, and it is estimated that the passage of a ship from Galway Bay to Kingston would occupy between thirty-four and thirty-six hours.

RANGOON, Nov. 27.—The British expeditionary force has captured Nyeenyau after a sharp fight with the Burmese. Three of the British were wounded.

The British expedition reached Nyeenyau on the 25th inst., and proceeded for Mandalay the same evening. The Madras sappers, supported by the Hampshire regiment, gallantly scaled the earth works at Pagan and the enemy bolted into the jungle. The Burmese were strongly entrenched at Nyeenyau, their line extending two miles. They opened a sharp fire on the British flotilla and the latter promptly replied with shell. After two hours' bombardment the enemy fled into the jungle, leaving 13 men killed and a large number wounded. The Burmese leader hastened to Mandalay. It appears that the Burmese imported their ammunition in biscuit and sardine tins and their rifles as consignments of machinery. The inhabitants are delighted at the arrival of the British.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—A despatch from Belgrade says that King Milan denies that he will abdicate.

Advices from Sofia say that the Servians to-day sent a second flag of truce to the Bulgarian lines proposing an armistice. The Bulgarians refused to entertain the proposition until the conditions named yesterday should be complied with. These conditions were the evacuation of Widden district by the Servians and the settlement of the amount of war indemnity to be paid by Servia. The onward march of the Bulgarian force continues.

The Bulgarians report that 2,000 Servians were killed at Widden.

VIENNA, Nov. 26.—It is reported here to-day that the Bulgarians have crossed the frontier and captured Macklenberg, destroying the Servian ramparts.

BELGRADE, Nov. 30.—Gen. Leshjaren continues to bombard Widden. It is expected severe fighting will be resumed in a day or two in disregard of the armistice, as Prince Alexander demands the possession of Zaitchar and Pirot, as a guarantee of payment of an indemnity by Servia. The Servian ministry has resigned. Col. Herbatovitch, Servian minister at St. Petersburg, has arrived here to take command of the forces and reserves are going to the front.

RANGOON, Nov. 30.—King Theebaw, of Burmah, becoming alarmed at the rapid approach of the British expeditionary force under Gen. Pendergast, notwithstanding the resistance offered by the Burmese, has sent a messenger to Gen. Pendergast, begging him to grant an armistice for the purpose of peaceably settling the difficulty between Burmah and the Indian Government. Gen. Pendergast, in reply, demanded the surrender of the Burmese army and Mandalay, the capital, stating that only then could he entertain any request. King Theebaw thereupon surrendered the Aven forts with 28 guns, to be turned over to the British. A garrison was placed there and the British proceeded to Mandalay on the 28th inst.