

Men's Liberal Club, who have reason to look with pride upon the success of their enterprise. The Art gallery was filled with a distinguished audience, who evidently thoroughly appreciated the excellence of the many good things they heard. The following ladies and gentlemen contributed to the success of the evening:—Mrs. Harrison, of Toronto (Seranus); Miss Agnes Maule Machar, of Kingston (Fidelis); Miss Louisa Murray, of Stamford; Miss E. Pauline Johnson, of Brantford; Miss Helen E. Merrill, of Pictou; Mr. William Willrid Campbell, of Ottawa; Mr. Duncan Campbell Scott, of Ottawa; Mr. W. D. Lighthall, of Montreal (Alfred Chateaublanc); Mr. Hereward K. Cockin, of Toronto. Interesting communications appropos to the occasion were read from Mr. Louis Frechette, of Montreal; Dr. George Stewart, of Quebec; Mr. J. H. Reade, Principal Grant, Mrs. S. A. Curzon, Mr. Charles Sangster, Mr. Archibald Lampman, and Mr. Alexander McLachlan. The programme was pleasantly diversified with musical selections by Mr. Scrimger Massie, Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Cameron, and Mr. W. H. Hewlett.

The Indianapolis Surgical Institute was destroyed by fire on the night of the 21st inst., and a score of helpless cripples were burned to death. The details of the scene are terrible. The building was a regular fire trap, and there were 250 crippled people in it at the time of the fire. The cause of the conflagration is unknown.

Relations between the United States and Chili after being strained to the utmost a few days ago, are now looking more peaceful. Chili reached the point of demanding Minister Egan's recall, but reconsidered her rash act. She wishes to submit the *Baltimore* affair to arbitration, which will be the better way. A war over a drunken Valparaiso row would be a sorry demonstration of modern civilization.

Dr. Keely, of bichloride of gold fame, is reported to have made the cheerful announcement that "No person need die of the grip. *Assafœtida*, in doses of sixteen grains administered four times a day, will completely break up the worst case of grip at any stage of its development." This statement was telegraphed to Berlin, and a prominent doctor there said in reference to it: "*Assafœtida* has long been known to us as possessing certain anti-spasmodic properties, and nerve-alterative qualities have been claimed for it. Its use has, however, been greatly restricted, partly on account of its objectionable odor, and partly, if not chiefly, because such properties as it does possess are not marked to any great extent. Still, its stimulant effect may be beneficial in certain cases. We must remember, too, that as far as our experience teaches, climatic influences have something to do with what I may call the virility of the disease, and this it would be well for physicians who see many cases of influenza to study."

The experiment made the proprietors of *Ladies' Home Journal* has resulted in giving us a more than usually interesting number for February. Everyone knows that the contents of this number are contributed by daughters of famous parentage, and considerable interest has awaited its appearance. The "daughters" certainly, taken altogether, have done themselves and their parents great credit, and some of the articles are notable for their style and finish. Mamie Dickens tells us about her father, Charles Dickens, and Mrs. Anne Thackeray Ritchie gives us some stray glimpses of her distinguished parent. It is a pity the latter was not able to contribute an original article, as many people read the bulk of this article in Macmillan's magazine some time ago. Mrs. Clendurion, daughter of Horace Greely, also writes of her father—a loving and sorrowful remembrance. A wide range of subjects is covered by the "daughters," among which one would have a hard task to avoid finding something of interest. Miss Davis, daughter of Jefferson Davis, contributes the first part of a most sensible article on "The American Girl who studies abroad," the moral of which is to educate girls in their own country. All the stories and poems are also from the source which gives the distinctive tone to the number, and the result is undoubtedly successful. This is an experiment that will not likely be repeated, for many of the ladies who consented to write on this occasion would not wish to continue their literary efforts, but as an experiment the February number of the *Ladies' Home Journal* possesses peculiar interest.

Austria has adopted the tariff treaties with Germany, Belgium, Switzerland and Italy.

A scene of unusual excitement took place in the French Chamber of Deputies on the 20th inst. One member struck another in the face for some remark, and intense excitement followed—President Floquet was unable to restore order for some time.

Rome experienced several severe shocks of earthquake on Friday last. There was quite a panic. Many houses were damaged at Velletri, 21 miles southeast of Rome. At Civita Lavigna, where there are a number of Roman antiquities, the historical tower fell. No loss of life is reported.

The English Liberal policy regarding the future of Egypt is to enter into an agreement with France that she will not attempt to take the place of the British troops in case of withdrawal, and that Britain be at liberty to re-enter under some circumstances—insurrection for instance. This is the gist of what Sir William Harcourt said regarding the matter in a speech a few days ago.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—These will bear unsolicited testimony to the wonderful curative power of K. D. C. For about 10 years I suffered terribly from indigestion causing spasms of the stomach which continued from one to eight hours and for some months was under Hospital treatment by eminent physicians without permanent benefit. One dollar package of above remedy cured me. I can now eat any kind of food without the slightest inconvenience and am a monument of wonder to many who thought me dying years ago. Having seen before the public of Manitoba about 20 years my name will, I trust, induce some who are suffering from indigestion to try this excellent remedy as I believe it will cure the worst case.

GEORGE F. NEWCOMBE, DELORAINÉ, MANITOBA.

The case of Newfoundland is receiving the careful attention of the Imperial authorities, all possible pressure being brought to bear on the Imperial Government to sanction the ratification of the treaty with the United States in order to secure its ratification by Congress before March.

A French surgeon, Albert Calmette, has discovered an antidote for the poison of serpents' bites. It is a liquid, having for a base a salt of gold. Subcutaneous injections of the antidote render snake bites harmless—render a patient proof against snake bites for life. If this remedy is really what it is said to be it is a great discovery.

A portion of the residence of the Duke of Arenberg, in Brussels, was burned on the 23rd. Princess Ludmilla of Croy, Dulmen, and her young children barely escaped with their lives. The palace is a very old one and many historical associations cling about it. The room known as Count Egmont's cabinet, which for 325 years had remained exactly as left by that unfortunate prince at the time of his arrest in 1569, was destroyed, together with most of its valuable treasures. A number of historical pictures of great worth were either totally destroyed or badly damaged.

The neglect of the German Kaiser to observe the respect due to the Duke of Clarence is resented in London. The Emperor went on a shooting excursion on the evening of the Duke's death, and after learning of his death he continued his sport and had another day's shooting, returning to Berlin on Friday evening. Instead of immediately hastening to express his condolence, the Emperor did not call on the British ambassador until Sunday afternoon. Finally, the nearness of relationship justified the court in London in expecting that the Emperor would order mourning for three weeks, instead of for only ten days. The best interpretation put on the behavior of the Emperor is that he had a fit of eccentric humor, such as now frequently occur, and he allowed his latent ill will towards the Prince of Wales to display itself.

A despatch from Johannesburg, Transvaal, states that great excitement has been caused there by the action of the editor of an English paper published in that place. In an article on the death of the Duke of Clarence and Avondale the editor took the occasion to make an attack upon the character of the duke. The article called forth many unfavorable comments, both from the English and the Boers alike, and harsh criticism was made upon the man who has sought to besmirch the character of one whose name scandal had never truthfully attacked. The editor attended the theatre at Johannesburg the night following the publication of the offensive article. When his presence became known he was hooted at and many were the execrations hurled at him. The audience was so carried away by their feeling of disgust and contempt for the man who attacked the dead that the editor hastily flew through the back door. The audience then resolved themselves into a mass meeting, at which it was decided that unless the editor was removed from his post he would be forcibly ejected from the country. After these proceedings the crowd went to the office of the newspaper. The building was stoned and they smashed all the windows. The whereabouts of the editor is now unknown.

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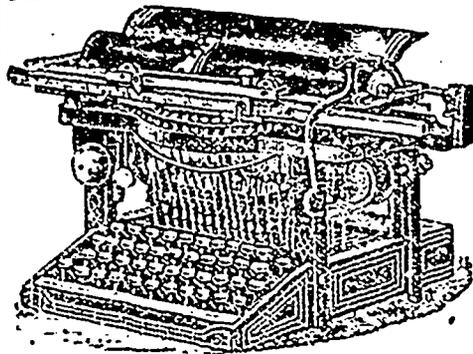
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