

woman who walked slowly. They were heavily laden, and the woman looked footsore; but she put her hand in her pocket and drew out something which the boy flourished aloft like a prize till his brother came jealously forward to claim his share. Then they all mingled and entered the house together; and presently a bright fire sprang from the kitchen hearth; and through the open window Dora saw them all on the vivid background, and as she looked a feeling of great desolation fell upon her heart. She thought of her husband, of Eva, of the home she had left, of her mother, who might die in a village inn, and be buried with unknown dead in a village churchyard—and the bright, happy picture before her was lost in tears.

The clouds broke into rain—soft summer rain, that would renew the drooping aspect of nature, and give it a more brilliant beauty; but the tears which Dora shed, as she thought over the bitterness of her lot, brought no relief to her full heart. For her there seemed no bright, no happy morrow in store—no renewal of love and joy. Nothing but a long, sad darkness, deep and melancholy as that of the coming night.

CHAPTER XLVI.

It might have softened the bitterness at Dora's heart, if she had known how keen an agony it was for her husband to doubt her, and leave her with that doubt upon him. He had told her, and told her truly, that the loss of Florence had been to him as the lopping of a limb; but to lose his wife thus was like death itself. Life and health do not perish because of the pang of the surgeon's knife had gone through him, had felt a sound and living member of the community—Sister Mary Dymna Power. Several of the clergymen had come from a distance.

The anniversary solemn High Mass and Office for the late Bishop of Kerry, the Most Rev. Dr. Moriarty, were celebrated in the cathedral, Killarney. The Most Rev. Dr. Moriarty presided, and a large number of the clergy from the different portions of the diocese and from other parts of Ireland assisted at the ceremonies.

The following young ladies made their solemn profession, and took the holy habit of religion at the hands of his lordship the Bishop of Ross at the Convent of Mercy, Skibbereen—Miss Ellen Butler, in religion Sister Mary Columba, daughter of Mr. John Butler, of John's Well, Kildare; and Miss Anne Kieley, in religion Sister Mary Dominic, daughter of the late Mr. Bartholomew Kieley, of Cork.

Wednesday, the 2nd instant (says the Freeman), was a red-letter day in the annals of the Presentation Convent at Rahon. The occasion was a reception and the lady received was Miss Mary Emily Clarke (in religion Sister Mary Patrick) eldest daughter of William Harrison Clarke, M. D., M. R. C. S., England. The Lord Bishop of Meath hoped to have been able to attend, but unavoidable circumstances prevented him, and the Very Rev. Dr. McElroy, P. P., V. G., Tullamore, officiated in his stead.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

The Fathers of the Redemptorist Order of Limerick recently inaugurated a Retreat for the women and children of the parish of Fermoy. Lately the splendid new schools recently erected in Parsonstown were formally opened, under the management of six members of the Presentation Order. Close on 200 children presented themselves to be enrolled on the school books.

The Rev. Timothy Halpin, P. P., Glenroe, has been appointed by the Most Rev. Dr. Butler, the Bishop of Limerick, parish priest of Knocka and Donoughmore, in the room of the Rev. M. Moloney, P. P., St. Munchin's.

On the 2nd inst. his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin issued a pastoral to his clergy ordering prayers of thanksgiving for the long continuation of fine weather and for a good and abundant harvest. His Eminence also invited the clergy to warn their flocks against drunkenness.

Lately the Most Rev. Dr. McCarthy, Lord Bishop of Kerry, visited Lixnaw, and was presented with an address by the pupils of the convent. His Lordship was also presented with an address by a deputation on behalf of the people of Lixnaw. His Lordship visited Ardert on Sunday and administered the sacrament of Confirmation to a large number of children.

The altar of the lovely chapel of St. Bridget's Convent, Goresbridge, was draped in black, and a large number of ecclesiastics assembled within the sacred precincts to make a solemn commemoration of the thirtieth day since the decease of a young and amiable member of the community—Sister Mary Dymna Power. Several of the clergymen had come from a distance.

The anniversary solemn High Mass and Office for the late Bishop of Kerry, the Most Rev. Dr. Moriarty, were celebrated in the cathedral, Killarney. The Most Rev. Dr. Moriarty presided, and a large number of the clergy from the different portions of the diocese and from other parts of Ireland assisted at the ceremonies.

The following young ladies made their solemn profession, and took the holy habit of religion at the hands of his lordship the Bishop of Ross at the Convent of Mercy, Skibbereen—Miss Ellen Butler, in religion Sister Mary Columba, daughter of Mr. John Butler, of John's Well, Kildare; and Miss Anne Kieley, in religion Sister Mary Dominic, daughter of the late Mr. Bartholomew Kieley, of Cork.

Wednesday, the 2nd instant (says the Freeman), was a red-letter day in the annals of the Presentation Convent at Rahon. The occasion was a reception and the lady received was Miss Mary Emily Clarke (in religion Sister Mary Patrick) eldest daughter of William Harrison Clarke, M. D., M. R. C. S., England. The Lord Bishop of Meath hoped to have been able to attend, but unavoidable circumstances prevented him, and the Very Rev. Dr. McElroy, P. P., V. G., Tullamore, officiated in his stead.

IRISH NEWS.

Steps are about to be taken to re-organize the Home Rule League in Dublin. The death is announced at Dublin of Mrs. Matilda Cairns, mother of Earl Cairns, aged 86. His Eminence Cardinal Cullen, Archbishop of Dublin, died on Thursday, October 24th, aged 75.

The funeral of Sir Richard Griffith, Bart., took place on the 24th ult. in Dublin. It was largely attended. There are returned for the present season 13,566,083 as the total quantity of fowl of all kinds in the country.

The Belfast Presbytery has passed a resolution protesting against the running of tramway cars on Sundays.

Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M. P., will shortly address his constituents in Louth, and Mr. Butt in Limerick, when a fresh development of the Home Rule policy is looked for.

The Presbyterian Church of Ireland reports 5 Synods, 37 Presbyteries, 559 congregations, 644 ministers, and 106,110 communicants. The Church raised last year £550,000 for all purposes. Eighteen of the ministers are missionaries in Europe and Asia.

At a performance in Powell & Clark's circus, Kildystart, on the 22nd ult., the "flying trapeze" apparatus gave way, and the two performers, Ruth and Leveson, fell from a height of 25 feet. Leveson was also struck on the head by an iron bar. Both were seriously hurt.

Mr. Henry Parkinston Sharp, a London banker, has, on the invitation of several electors of Galway, consented to become a candidate for one of the seats of the borough. Mr. Sharp declares himself in favour of the national programme—denominational education, home rule, and an amended landlord and tenant bill.

DEATHS, Oct. 24.—The three days conference of the wing of the Home Rule party opposed to Butt's policy was concluded yesterday. The delegates from Ireland declared for obstruction instead of constitutional circulation, and denounced Butt's party fiercely. The obstructionists expect fifty members in the next Parliament, and intend to block business until Home Rule for Ireland is granted or compel Parliament to expel them. Butt will address his constituents opposing this policy.

DEATHS, Oct. 25.—Cardinal Cullen was taken suddenly ill at two yesterday afternoon, and died about four. He had been in delicate health ever since his return from the convalescence at Rome last February. On Wednesday he complained of pains in the chest; on Thursday morning his malady was pronounced serious, but not dangerous. Suddenly he began to shiver. He spoke the responses in the prayers for the dying, and at the last moment shook hands with his private secretary. He said "good-bye" without pain, and died. The shops in the vicinity of the cathedral are closed, and every mark of respect shown. The body will lie in the private chapel until Saturday, and then in state in the cathedral vault on Tuesday. Dr. McCarthy, the cardinal, leaves a large fortune. Catholic citizens of Dublin will wear mourning until the month's end.

DEATHS, Oct. 25.—The funeral of Cardinal Cullen took place to-day, and was witnessed by 60,000 people, while 10,000 took part in the ceremonies and procession. The body was conveyed from the residence of the deceased to the cathedral, where it will remain until Tuesday. The Lord Mayor and corporation, five judges, Dr. Isaac Butt and about a dozen other members of parliament, hundreds of priests and large numbers of school children assisted in the procession.

The Limerick Reporter says:—"One of Sir Croker Barrington's latest acts has been the grant of a site at the most moderate rent, and with a lease of 999 years to the excellent pastor, the Very Rev. P. J. Fenelly, P. P., V. F., Murroe and Boher. It would be well if certain Catholic landlords displayed equal liberality. The parochial House has been just built at an expense of £2,000; and it may well be said to be one of the most commodious and one of the handsomest residences for a parish priest in any part of Ireland. Mr. Hennessey is the architect, and Mr. Hayes the builder. The work is perfection; and the pastor, who has been generously aided by the parishioners, and who has had a loan from the Board of Public Works of a small sum, gave out of his own funds no less than £500 towards the building.

A PROTESTANT CLERGYMAN ON "PROTESTANT IRELAND" AND "CATHOLIC IRELAND."

The Memphis (Tennessee) Atlantic publishes a remarkable lecture delivered by the Rev. David Walk, a Protestant clergyman, to the congregation of the Linden-street Christian church in that city, the subject being a recent tour in Europe. Alluding to Ireland, Mr. Walk is reported to have said— "My business is to state facts—not to make them. Of course, I had ever been taught, in fact, I had read in the Sunday-school books, that the North of Ireland, which is supposed to be Protestant, is greatly superior to the South of Ireland, which is supposed to be Catholic. Now, I have been through Ireland, from the extreme South to the extreme North and I favor, upon the honour of a gentleman and a Christian, that a greater fraud than the assumed superiority of the Protestant over the Catholic population of Ireland was never put off upon an innocent and unsuspecting public. It is pitiful when men attempt to coin religious capital out of such material. On the other hand, I saw more squalor, more abject misery, more poverty and wretchedness in Glasgow and Edinburgh than in the whole of Ireland put together. Scotland is Protestant, Ireland is Catholic. I say it is my duty to state these facts as I see them, and not to allow religious prejudices to blind my eyes to the truth. The sun of Heaven shines on no fairer land than the South of Ireland. From Malloy on the Blackwater, to Cork on the Lee, it is pure and beautiful as a dream in the heart of a sinless maiden. I saw just two cities in Europe which I should care to live in. One of these is Dundee, in Scotland; the other, Cork, in Ireland—with a decided preference for Cork. Everywhere in Ireland I was treated like a gentleman. Never for a single instant was I maltreated by a human being.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

LONDON, October 22.—A telegram from Bombay states that the Government offers free passage home to families of officers engaged in active service. It is thought an advance into Afghanistan will be impossible for some time. Fever is steadily increasing among troops stationed at Panrood and encamped on the frontier.

The bulk of the Russian forces in Bulgaria is moving southward. Russian infantry alone in Eastern Roumelia already number 80,000. Another army is near Constantinople; there are 15,000 men in Adrianople.

A Bulgarian insurrectionary movement is reported in the District of Sores, near Salonica. The Porte has confirmed the arrangement with the Cretans, except in regard to one minor point.

Sir Stafford Northcote, speaking at Wolverhampton, admitted that he was not able to say he was sure there would not be a renewal of war. It was impossible to ignore the fact, he said, that difficulties were being raised against the execution of certain parts of the treaty of Berlin. He declared that he wished to impress on the Powers who signed the treaty, and, above all, the Sultan, the importance of not permitting this great work to be in vain.

Prince Lapanoff informed Saffet Pasha on Monday that the Russians will not retreat from their present positions at Midia, Viza, Luleburgaz and Tchiklik Kas until some arrangement has been made concerning Christian fugitives following the Russian army.

The Turks are close to these points, and have a strong force at Tchnria. It is not true that the Russians hold Tchikaldia. Prince Lapanoff likewise reiterates the statement that the Russians will not quit Adrianople until after the signing of the definitive treaty.

BRASS, October 23.—Pursuant to the provisions of the anti-Socialist bill, the police have dissolved four city clubs.

LONDON, October 23.—The Cabinet is summoned to council to-morrow. The Times says:—"This step is undoubtedly well advised, in view of the serious situation and of the new controversies in relation to Turkey."

GLASGOW, October 22.—The Glasgow ship-builders are very excited, and are threatening a general strike. The cause is the recent reduction of wages. The Secretary of the Clyde Shipbuilding Engineers' Association has called a meeting to appoint a committee to confer with the employers. The riveters employed by A. J. Inglis and Patrick Strack have gone on strike.

ALEXANDRIA, October 23.—Damage by inundation of a branch of the Nile is estimated \$2,500,000; 250 lives were lost. Government is accused of neglecting all precautions against such a calamity.

ST. PETERSBURG, October 23.—It is stated that several members of the Russian Mission remain at Cabul until further orders. The Golos declares that although England may seek redress from the Ameer, if she be victorious the fate of Afghanistan must not be decided without the consent of Russia.

The Bombay Gazette publishes a letter from Shult, which says it is believed the Ameer intends to defend Alinajid, Jellalad and Cabul, but not Candahar. The writer also states that the Ameer is doubtless receiving aid from Russia.

LONDON, October 23.—A despatch from Rawul Pindie says fever continues to rage among the frontier troops. One-third of the British Lancer regiment at Peshawar is disabled by it.

PARIS, October 24.—The fête given by Marshal MacMahon, in honor of his royal and other distinguished visitors, at Versailles Palace, Tuesday night, was brilliant beyond description; 15,000 persons were present, including all foreign notables of fashion, the prominent in arts and sciences and the scions of royalty. Many Americans attended. The police arrangements were very bad; the crowding of carriages in the court leading to the grand entrance was almost dangerous. Many attribute the difficulties to political malice on the part of certain subordinate officials at the Prefect of Police. Inquiry will doubtless be instituted.

BOMBAY, October 24.—The organization of the Avelat column approaches completion. Some allege that the Ameer's reply was polite, and others defiant. All agree that it was unsatisfactory.

The Journal de St. Petersburg strongly recommends Russia to assist the Ameer of Afghanistan with officers, arms and money to fortify the possession on which Russia's position in Asia depends. It says the Ameer has written to General Kauffman, declaring that his hope is in him alone. The Russian press unanimously advises that indirect aid be given to the Ameer.

A council of the Ministers, at which Baker Pasha was present, has been held to consider the Bulgarian insurrectionary movement near Salonica. Bulgarian militia from Sofia destroyed Xenikak, in Roumelia, and six surrounding Mussulman villages, and blockaded the roads. Somakao forms the centre of the movement.

A Vienna correspondent says affairs near Constantinople are more and more assuming the same semi-hostile phase as before the Berlin Congress. A Berlin despatch says the return of the Russians towards Constantinople only commenced after the Porte rejected the draft of the new treaty demanded by Russia.

A Vienna despatch says it is believed in well informed circles probable that the triumph of Andrassy's partisans, both in Austria and Hungary, will lead to the annexation of Novi-Bazar and Salonica. The Porte seems to fear this, and is preparing a camp of 100,000 men near Sienetza.

Prince Dondokoff Korsakoff has arrived at Sofia, where the Central Government of Bulgaria will be established instead of at Tirnova. General Stolopen has been entrusted with the administration of East Roumelia, with the powers of Governor-General.

The Sultan has signed and delivered to the British Minister, Sir Austen Layard, a modified scheme for reforms in Asia Minor. The Russian press is openly advising that Russia should aid the Ameer of Afghanistan with arms, money, and men.

The czar coolly answered the British Ambassador's enquiry by saying: "Oh! I sent a mission to Cabul in courtesy to my friend the Ameer."

AMERICAN NOTES.

Young ladies are officiating as pall-bearers in Brooklyn. Mrs. Austin, of Washington, has given birth to forty-four children. —The result of the fall elections in the United States is, up to this, in favor of the Democrats.

The Iowa farmers are going to burn strawflowers for fuel, and they use the gorgeous autumn leaves for stable bedding. A teacher at Somerville, Mass., is said to punish children by tying strings round their ankles so tightly that the skin is burst in places.

The female crusaders of Ohio have not labored in vain. There are 127 more saloons in Columbus than there were in 1871. Dr. Ira Perry, of Boston, applies for a divorce from his wife, to whom he was married thirty years ago, because she declines to move as often as he thinks it necessary in pursuing his profession.

A San Francisco paper says that the convicts in the State prison have contributed more to the relief of the yellow fever sufferers than the State officers at Sacramento; the newsboys more than railway officers, and the theatres more than the churches.

A stallion owned by Daniel D. Bell, of Rochester, N. Y., which died a few days ago, had reached the remarkable age for a horse, of forty-five years and six months. His name was Gumbo, and in his day he was a noted animal. Mr. Bell had owned him for twenty-seven years and a half. He retained a remarkable vitality to the last.

The other night, at Detroit, the Rev. Josiah Hensen occupied a box at Whitney's Opera House to witness for the first time in his life the presentation of the play of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." He attracted universal attention, as he is the original of "Uncle Tom." He is 99 years old, but will lecture this fall and winter.

In the coal region near Pottsville, Pa., is now prevailing one of the severest frosts ever known in the country. No rain has fallen since June last, and the streams are all drying up. Several large towns in the Mahanoy region are nearly destitute of water, and much apprehension is felt lest a fire should break out, in which event, as the houses are mostly built of wood, they would be almost wholly destroyed.

A new branch of business is being developed in the lumber regions of Pennsylvania—that of the manufacture and shipment to Europe of house building material—doors, sash window frames, flooring, and all of the wooden work necessary for the construction of houses. This material is shipped to England, and thence distributed through Europe, where cheap and comfortable buildings are in request. The trade is rapidly growing into large proportions.

The horse that carried General Sheridan into the fray from Winchester, sixteen miles away, is dead. He was a jet black colt, with a small white star, sixteen hands high and three years old when presented to the General then colonel of the Second Michigan Cavalry in 1862. Kitzel was his name at first, from the town in Mississippi, but after the famous "ride" he was always known as Winchester. The General had not ridden him since the war closed. A Rochester taxidermist is to prepare and set up the skin of the horse.

An ex-convict complains in a San Francisco paper that families are growing upon the army roll of the United States with remarkable rapidity. There are, he says, three Augurs, three Ayrs, four Durbanks, four Cookes, three Days, three Dums, four Eatons, four Frenches, seven Gibbons, three Gordons, three Hills, three Howards, five Howes, nine Kings, five Kingsburys, eight Lees, five Masons, three Ords, five Otises, four Papes, four Robertses, three Ruckers, three Schofields, three Spragues, five Stewarts, four Townsends and three Weisels, all of the same name being related, while there are many cases of father and son or two brothers or cousins, to say nothing of the relationships that exist between the twenty-nine Smiths, seventeen Taylors, eight Wheelers, fourteen Williamses, seven Woodruffs and seven Wrights.

The New England manufacturers requested the American Minister to Mexico to tell them something of the condition of manufactures in Mexico, hoping to capture the Mexican markets, but his answer was an astonisher. He gave the number of cotton and print factories as follows:—"Unbleached cotton factories, 63, producing per annum 4,000,000 pieces of 32 to 33 yards and 12,000,000 to 14,000,000 pounds of thread. Print and calico factories, 9, producing 400,000 pieces annually. Cassimere and woollen factories, 10, producing 2,000,000 yards per annum. When all necessary data are obtained it is thought the production will be found to be much greater than the foregoing. The manufactures of woolen thread and other woollen goods are not taken into account in this exhibit."

And he added:—"For many years past it has been the policy of all Administrations in this country, no matter how widely they differed on other subjects, to encourage as much as possible the growth of home manufactures, exempting them from internal taxation while placing a duty on the imported goods so exorbitant as to be in many cases prohibitory."

At an impromptu meeting of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario, held at Toronto during the Provincial Exhibition, it was decided to send samples of Canadian fruit to Ireland, as a present to Lord Dufferin. It was at first thought advisable to gather the fruit from samples on exhibition at the Fair, but on consultation it was decided that finer fruit could be obtained in the Niagara District, and an order was given to Mr. Gage J. Miller for four barrels of apples and one barrel of pears. This order has been shipped to Lord Dufferin's address, Clondeboy, County Down, Ireland. The apples are of the following varieties:—Swayne Pomme Gris, American Golden Russet, Spitzenbergs, Snow, Chandler, Waggoner, Newton Pippin, Northern Spy, Greenings and Roxbury Russets. The pears are as follows:—Beurre Bosc, Grey Doyenne, Howell Clairgeau, Lawrence, and Vicar of Wakefield.

BOXES ON THE EARS.—Severe ear troubles, and not unfrequently death, says Dr. Llewellyn Thomas, Physician to the Royal Academy of Music, have resulted from this, with many teachers favorite form of punishment. The drum-head may in many healthy children be easily ruptured by a very slight concussion, and in cases which have, recently undergone the ordeal of scarlet fever or measles the drum membrane is peculiarly liable to laceration. Other injuries may also result to the delicate organ. Every professional man, Dr. Thomas adds, is expected to know all subjects bearing on his art; therefore a teacher who by his violence produces an untoward result should be held guilty of more than a misadventure, as boxing on the ear is in nowise necessary to tuition, and generally indicates a loss of temper or innate cruelty; both of which are incompatible with the true functions of a teacher of the young, as would be harshness or brutality on the part of a doctor.

WALL ORNAMENT.—An old horse-shoe painted in two bright colours makes a pretty wall ornament. Red and blue is a very good combination, provided it accords with the other decorations of the room. Gild the nails and fasten close to the wall.

TO REMOVE PUTTY FROM GLASS.—Dip a small brush in nitric or muriatic acid, and with it paint over dry putty that adheres to the broken glasses and frames of the windows. After an hour's interval, the putty will have become so soft as to be easily removable.

TO BRIGHTEN TINS.—First rub your tins with a damp cloth, then take dry flour and rub it on with your hands, and afterwards take an old newspaper and rub the flour off, and the tins will shine as well as if half an hour had been spent in rubbing them with brick dust of powder, which spoils the hands.

SOAP FOR WAX.—A piece of white Castile soap is better than wax for smoothing white sewing cotton, and is especially good for the use of very young seamstresses who have not learned to keep their small fingers quite clean. The blackest seam will be white after one washing, if soaped cotton be used.

SOFA PILLOW.—A pretty pattern for a sofa pillow, for the benefit of ladies who dislike to try their eyes counting stitches, may be made by taking worsted of four colours, dividing the length of the cushion into four parts and making each the base of a pyramid. Work each row in a different tint, and when the four pyramids are done, turn the canvas and fill in the spaces with plain pyramids in the darkest tint or with dark garnet. If the right colours are used the effect will be something like that of a cashmere shawl.

SOFA PILLOW.—A pretty pattern for a sofa pillow, for the benefit of ladies who dislike to try their eyes counting stitches, may be made by taking worsted of four colours, dividing the length of the cushion into four parts and making each the base of a pyramid. Work each row in a different tint, and when the four pyramids are done, turn the canvas and fill in the spaces with plain pyramids in the darkest tint or with dark garnet. If the right colours are used the effect will be something like that of a cashmere shawl.

During the late European trip of the Shah he never went to England. LONDON, October 25.—The Times, in a leading editorial, says:—"Russia ventures to stand in the way of the execution of the Berlin Treaty because she trusts to the forbearance of other. A word spoken in earnest by England or Austria would bring her to her senses in a moment. It is preposterous to assert that out-hands can be tied by the Afghan difficulty. We must force ourselves upon Afghan to the objection of others who have no right there. Our course is clear. When we shall enter upon it is another question. It is certain, however, that the decisive campaign will not commence before spring."

During the late European trip of the Shah he never went to England. LONDON, October 25.—The Times, in a leading editorial, says:—"Russia ventures to stand in the way of the execution of the Berlin Treaty because she trusts to the forbearance of other. A word spoken in earnest by England or Austria would bring her to her senses in a moment. It is preposterous to assert that out-hands can be tied by the Afghan difficulty. We must force ourselves upon Afghan to the objection of others who have no right there. Our course is clear. When we shall enter upon it is another question. It is certain, however, that the decisive campaign will not commence before spring."

HOUSEHOLD MATTERS.

WALL ORNAMENT.—An old horse-shoe painted in two bright colours makes a pretty wall ornament. Red and blue is a very good combination, provided it accords with the other decorations of the room. Gild the nails and fasten close to the wall.

TO REMOVE PUTTY FROM GLASS.—Dip a small brush in nitric or muriatic acid, and with it paint over dry putty that adheres to the broken glasses and frames of the windows. After an hour's interval, the putty will have become so soft as to be easily removable.

TO BRIGHTEN TINS.—First rub your tins with a damp cloth, then take dry flour and rub it on with your hands, and afterwards take an old newspaper and rub the flour off, and the tins will shine as well as if half an hour had been spent in rubbing them with brick dust of powder, which spoils the hands.

SOAP FOR WAX.—A piece of white Castile soap is better than wax for smoothing white sewing cotton, and is especially good for the use of very young seamstresses who have not learned to keep their small fingers quite clean. The blackest seam will be white after one washing, if soaped cotton be used.

SOFA PILLOW.—A pretty pattern for a sofa pillow, for the benefit of ladies who dislike to try their eyes counting stitches, may be made by taking worsted of four colours, dividing the length of the cushion into four parts and making each the base of a pyramid. Work each row in a different tint, and when the four pyramids are done, turn the canvas and fill in the spaces with plain pyramids in the darkest tint or with dark garnet. If the right colours are used the effect will be something like that of a cashmere shawl.

During the late European trip of the Shah he never went to England. LONDON, October 25.—The Times, in a leading editorial, says:—"Russia ventures to stand in the way of the execution of the Berlin Treaty because she trusts to the forbearance of other. A word spoken in earnest by England or Austria would bring her to her senses in a moment. It is preposterous to assert that out-hands can be tied by the Afghan difficulty. We must force ourselves upon Afghan to the objection of others who have no right there. Our course is clear. When we shall enter upon it is another question. It is certain, however, that the decisive campaign will not commence before spring."

During the late European trip of the Shah he never went to England. LONDON, October 25.—The Times, in a leading editorial, says:—"Russia ventures to stand in the way of the execution of the Berlin Treaty because she trusts to the forbearance of other. A word spoken in earnest by England or Austria would bring her to her senses in a moment. It is preposterous to assert that out-hands can be tied by the Afghan difficulty. We must force ourselves upon Afghan to the objection of others who have no right there. Our course is clear. When we shall enter upon it is another question. It is certain, however, that the decisive campaign will not commence before spring."

During the late European trip of the Shah he never went to England. LONDON, October 25.—The Times, in a leading editorial, says:—"Russia ventures to stand in the way of the execution of the Berlin Treaty because she trusts to the forbearance of other. A word spoken in earnest by England or Austria would bring her to her senses in a moment. It is preposterous to assert that out-hands can be tied by the Afghan difficulty. We must force ourselves upon Afghan to the objection of others who have no right there. Our course is clear. When we shall enter upon it is another question. It is certain, however, that the decisive campaign will not commence before spring."

During the late European trip of the Shah he never went to England. LONDON, October 25.—The Times, in a leading editorial, says:—"Russia ventures to stand in the way of the execution of the Berlin Treaty because she trusts to the forbearance of other. A word spoken in earnest by England or Austria would bring her to her senses in a moment. It is preposterous to assert that out-hands can be tied by the Afghan difficulty. We must force ourselves upon Afghan to the objection of others who have no right there. Our course is clear. When we shall enter upon it is another question. It is certain, however, that the decisive campaign will not commence before spring."

During the late European trip of the Shah he never went to England. LONDON, October 25.—The Times, in a leading editorial, says:—"Russia ventures to stand in the way of the execution of the Berlin Treaty because she trusts to the forbearance of other. A word spoken in earnest by England or Austria would bring her to her senses in a moment. It is preposterous to assert that out-hands can be tied by the Afghan difficulty. We must force ourselves upon Afghan to the objection of others who have no right there. Our course is clear. When we shall enter upon it is another question. It is certain, however, that the decisive campaign will not commence before spring."

During the late European trip of the Shah he never went to England. LONDON, October 25.—The Times, in a leading editorial, says:—"Russia ventures to stand in the way of the execution of the Berlin Treaty because she trusts to the forbearance of other. A word spoken in earnest by England or Austria would bring her to her senses in a moment. It is preposterous to assert that out-hands can be tied by the Afghan difficulty. We must force ourselves upon Afghan to the objection of others who have no right there. Our course is clear. When we shall enter upon it is another question. It is certain, however, that the decisive campaign will not commence before spring."

During the late European trip of the Shah he never went to England. LONDON, October 25.—The Times, in a leading editorial, says:—"Russia ventures to stand in the way of the execution of the Berlin Treaty because she trusts to the forbearance of other. A word spoken in earnest by England or Austria would bring her to her senses in a moment. It is preposterous to assert that out-hands can be tied by the Afghan difficulty. We must force ourselves upon Afghan to the objection of others who have no right there. Our course is clear. When we shall enter upon it is another question. It is certain, however, that the decisive campaign will not commence before spring."

During the late European trip of the Shah he never went to England. LONDON, October 25.—The Times, in a leading editorial, says:—"Russia ventures to stand in the way of the execution of the Berlin Treaty because she trusts to the forbearance of other. A word spoken in earnest by England or Austria would bring her to her senses in a moment. It is preposterous to assert that out-hands can be tied by the Afghan difficulty. We must force ourselves upon Afghan to the objection of others who have no right there. Our course is clear. When we shall enter upon it is another question. It is certain, however, that the decisive campaign will not commence before spring."

During the late European trip of the Shah he never went to England. LONDON, October 25.—The Times, in a leading editorial, says:—"Russia ventures to stand in the way of the execution of the Berlin Treaty because she trusts to the forbearance of other. A word spoken in earnest by England or Austria would bring her to her senses in a moment. It is preposterous to assert that out-hands can be tied by the Afghan difficulty. We must force ourselves upon Afghan to the objection of others who have no right there. Our course is clear. When we shall enter upon it is another question. It is certain, however, that the decisive campaign will not commence before spring."

During the late European trip of the Shah he never went to England. LONDON, October 25.—The Times, in a leading editorial, says:—"Russia ventures to stand in the way of the execution of the Berlin Treaty because she trusts to the forbearance of other. A word spoken in earnest by England or Austria would bring her to her senses in a moment. It is preposterous to assert that out-hands can be tied by the Afghan difficulty. We must force ourselves upon Afghan to the objection of others who have no right there. Our course is clear. When we shall enter upon it is another question. It is certain, however, that the decisive campaign will not commence before spring."

During the late European trip of the Shah he never went to England. LONDON, October 25.—The Times, in a leading editorial, says:—"Russia ventures to stand in the way of the execution of the Berlin Treaty because she trusts to the forbearance of other. A word spoken in earnest by England or Austria would bring her to her senses in a moment. It is preposterous to assert that out-hands can be tied by the Afghan difficulty. We must force ourselves upon Afghan to the objection of others who have no right there. Our course is clear. When we shall enter upon it is another question. It is certain, however, that the decisive campaign will not commence before spring."

During the late European trip of the Shah he never went to England. LONDON, October 25.—The Times, in a leading editorial, says:—"Russia ventures to stand in the way of the execution of the Berlin Treaty because she trusts to the forbearance of other. A word spoken in earnest by England or Austria would bring her to her senses in a moment. It is preposterous to assert that out-hands can be tied by the Afghan difficulty. We must force ourselves upon Afghan to the objection of others who have no right there. Our course is clear. When we shall enter upon it is another question. It is certain, however, that the decisive campaign will not commence before spring."

During the late European trip of the Shah he never went to England. LONDON, October 25.—The Times, in a leading editorial, says:—"Russia ventures to stand in the way of the execution of the Berlin Treaty because she trusts to the forbearance of other. A word spoken in earnest by England or Austria would bring her to her senses in a moment. It is preposterous to assert that out-hands can be tied by the Afghan difficulty. We must force ourselves upon Afghan to the objection of others who have no right there. Our course is clear. When we shall enter upon it is another question. It is certain, however, that the decisive campaign will not commence before spring."

During the late European trip of the Shah he never went to England. LONDON, October 25.—The Times, in a leading editorial, says:—"Russia ventures to stand in the way of the execution of the Berlin Treaty because she trusts to the forbearance of other. A word spoken in earnest by England or Austria would bring her to her senses in a moment. It is preposterous to assert that out-hands can be tied by the Afghan difficulty. We must force ourselves upon Afghan to the objection of others who have no right there. Our course is clear. When we shall enter upon it is another question. It is certain, however, that the decisive campaign will not commence before spring."

During the late European trip of the Shah he never went to England. LONDON, October 25.—The Times, in a leading editorial, says:—"Russia ventures to stand in the way of the execution of the Berlin Treaty because she trusts to the forbearance of other. A word spoken in earnest by England or Austria would bring her to her senses in a moment. It is preposterous to assert that out-hands can be tied by the Afghan difficulty. We must force ourselves upon Afghan to the objection of others who have no right there. Our course is clear. When we shall enter upon it is another question. It is certain, however, that the decisive campaign will not commence before spring."

During the late European trip of the Shah he never went to England. LONDON, October 25.—The Times, in a leading editorial, says:—"Russia ventures to stand in the way of the execution of the Berlin Treaty because she trusts to the forbearance of other. A word spoken in earnest by England or Austria would bring her to her senses in a moment. It is preposterous to assert that out-hands can be tied by the Afghan difficulty. We must force ourselves upon Afghan to the objection of others who have no right there. Our course is clear. When we shall enter upon it is another question. It is certain, however, that the decisive campaign will not commence before spring."