

THE DESERT BATTLE.

REPULSE OF THE MAHDI'S FORCES.

The British Square Penetrated and Many Officers Killed—Now Fifteen Hundred Soldiers Defeated Ten Thousand—Stewart and His Men Highly Praised.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—It is officially reported that fighting has occurred in Egypt, and that the result was satisfactory to Wolsley. No details have reached London.

LONDON, January 21.—A battle occurred near Metemneh. Ten thousand rebels attacked the square in which the British forces were advancing several times, but were compelled eventually to retire. The rebels lost 800 killed and 800 wounded. The English lost 65. Among the British who fell was Col. Burnaby, who made the famous "Ride to Khiva."

LONDON, January 21.—A despatch from General Wolsley, dated "Korti, January 21st," reads:—General Stewart has had a heavy engagement with a portion of El Mahdi's forces near Abu Klea wells, near Metemneh. The rebels had collected from Berber, Metemneh and Omdurmann. This last place was recently captured by El Mahdi, and thus men were released from there to fight General Stewart. On the afternoon of January 16th Stewart's cavalry reported that the enemy were in position a few miles this side of the wells. As it was too late in the day to allow an advance and successful encounter, General Stewart bivouacked for the night. The enemy kept up a harmless fire all night, and erected works on General Stewart's right flank. On Saturday General Stewart endeavored to draw the enemy on to make an attack, but the rebels hesitated. In consequence of this Gen. Stewart left all his impediments and camels under guard and moved forward, keeping his forces in the form of a square. The men were on foot. The British army passed round the enemy's left flank, forcing them to make an attack or be subject to an enfilade fire. The enemy wheeled to the left and delivered a well organized charge under a withering fire from our men.

THE SQUARE PENETRATED. The square was unfortunately penetrated by sheer weight of numbers, about its left rear, where the heavy cavalry and camel regiment were in position. The admirable steadiness of our men enabled them to maintain a hand-to-hand fight with the opposing force, while severe punishment was being inflicted upon the enemy by all the other parts of the square. The enemy were finally driven back under a heavy fire from all sides. The 19th Hussars then pushed forward to the wells, which were in our possession by five in the evening.

THE ENEMY'S LOSS. The enemy left not less than 800 slain around the square. Prisoners who were taken while the enemy were retreating report that the number of the enemy wounded was quite exceptional. One immediate effect of the battle is that many of the rebels are submitting. It was necessary for the army to remain at the wells some hours to obtain water. As soon as practicable it is the intention to push on with all expedition to Metemneh. The English wounded are doing well.

PRaise FOR THE TROOPS. Gen. Wolsley says: Gen. Stewart concludes his report as follows: "It has been my duty to command a force from which exceptional work, exceptional hardship and exceptional fighting have been called for. It would be impossible to adequately describe the admirable support given me by every officer and man of the force. I regret to say that our loss was severe, but our success has been so complete that it may distract the enemy to such an extent that all their future fighting may be of a less obstinate character."

OUR LOSSES. We 9 commissioned officers killed and 9 wounded, 95 non-commissioned officers and men killed and 85 wounded. Gen. Stewart's force consists of 1,500 men. Besides Col. Burnaby the following were killed: Major Carmichael, of the Fifth Lancers; Major Atherton, of the Fifth Dragoons; Major Gough, of the Royal Dragoons; Captain Darley and Lieut. Law, of the Fourth Dragoons; Lieut. Wolf, of the Scots Greys, and Lieuts. Pigott and DeLisle, of the Naval Brigade. Lord St. Vincent and Lord Airie were wounded.

THE BRITISH FORMATION. Reuters' Telegram Company gives the following account of the engagement:—"When the Hussars' scouts returned yesterday, announcing that the rebels held the wells, the British forces promptly formed in mass column and advanced. The Guards marched on the left of the column, the heavy corps in the centre, the mounted infantry at the right. The column halted within three miles of the wells, but the rebels showed no signs of moving. The British troops set to felling trees and clearing away the grass in front of the column. An abatis was formed around the baggage and a stone breastwork was erected. In the afternoon the enemy's camp was sighted four miles distant. It comprised numerous tents and appeared to be fairly well fortified. Meanwhile groups of rebels were watching us from the hills on the left front. At six in the evening the enemy fired a few stray shots, and the British replied with several shells. The enemy continued rife throughout the night, causing one light casualty. On Saturday forenoon

THE ENEMY COMMENCED ADVANCING. Two divisions, each numbering 5,000 men, beating drums and waving their flags. Many of them were armed with rifles. The enemy occasionally halted as if trying to discover the British formation. Meanwhile the British were steadily preparing for the reception of the rebels. They formed squares with the artillery in the centre and advanced to meet the overwhelming force of the enemy who occupied favorable ground and displayed great knowledge of the art of war. They drew up to a difficult position for operating, when by a cleverly executed movement they almost disappeared, leaving only their standards visible. Suddenly a large body of REBELS APPEARED AND PURSUED US CHARGED upon the front of the British square. They were met with a deadly fire which they were unable to withstand, and turned and attacked the left rear of the square. The heavy cavalry and camel corps, borne down by the onslaught, broke their formation in a few minutes, but quickly rallied and a hand-to-hand fight ensued. The rebels penetrated the British ranks, but were subjected to a heavy flank fire and finally driven back. Gen. Stewart had a narrow escape, his horse being killed under him. It is reported that the rebels are in force at Metemneh.

THE ARAB ATTACK. Another account of Gen. Stewart's engagement with the rebels says:—"The Arabs num-

bered 8,000 to 10,000. They made their attack in a tumultuous rush, directed principally upon one side of the square held by the Hussars, the heading of which the officers attributed to the mainly conduct of the Hussars, which got powder burned and became uncontrollable. The line was speedily reformed and the discipline of the men was splendid throughout. A steady and deadly fire was kept up by the Hussars and mounted infantry, while the artillery maintained an enfilading fire which

FILED THE DEAD ARABS UP IN IRAPS. The space in front of the British right flank was a veritable slaughter pen, and when the Arabs were finally repulsed they left eight hundred of their number dead upon the field. The number of their wounded who were able to march or be carried from the field is estimated at two thousand. The most casualties on the British side occurred during the break in the line of the Hussars. The British took their own and Arab wounded to the wells at Shebaca. Most of the wounded are doing well. General Stewart with the remainder of his troops is progressing toward Metemneh. During the night preceding the action the Arabs threw up small earthworks intended to intercept Stewart's march, but they were captured and destroyed by a detachment of English troops.

THE ARABS' COURAGE. Additional particulars say the battle was a fearful hand-to-hand fight. Most of the Arabs were armed with spears and protected by spiked shields of ox hide. They rushed to close quarters and swarmed over the bodies of their dead and wounded comrades. The English troops after the first two rounds fought with shortened sabres and sword bayonets wielded at half-arm length. Colonel Burnaby was killed by the thrust of an Arab's spear, which severed his jugular vein. The English soldiers had neither food nor water since the night before the battle. The British had no idea that the enemy was so near. Native reports led them to suppose that only a few rebels held Abu Klea.

AT THE FIRST SHOCK. From the enemy the fate of the whole British force trembled in the balance, but the steadiness of the guards, marine corps and mounted infantry prevailed and the rebels retired. The Egyptian allies fought desperately. The greatest losses fell on the heavy camel corps, six of whose officers were killed and two wounded. The rebels brought all their best troops to the attack. Line after line of rebels fell under the fire of the Martini rifles. The naval brigade suffered great loss. Col. Burnaby fell while gallantly fighting with his comrades. Gen. Stewart's orderly was killed by his side. The interior of the square presented a mass of falling camels and struggling Arabs and English. Three heavy cheers were given when the square was reformed on fresh ground. The rebels had nine hundred special negro riflemen, all good shots.

THE NEWS IN LONDON. LONDON, Jan. 22.—The news of the battle in Egypt surprised the government as severe fighting was not expected. Serious doubts are expressed as to whether General Wolsley's force is sufficiently strong to reach Khartoum. Col. Burnaby's death is greatly deplored and has been the great topic of conversation, being more talked about than the battle itself. Great excitement prevails. The morning papers contain columns of descriptions and comments regarding the battle, unanimously extolling the heroism of the British troops. Col. Burnaby is described as dying like a true British bull-dog, with his right hand clutched in death about the throat of an Arab whose spear was thrust through the colonel's neck.

THE MAHDI'S ORDERS. MERAWE, Jan. 21.—The Black Watch regiment has arrived here and an advance is daily expected. An Arab newspaper publishes the Mahdi's letter to his lieutenant at Shendi, ordering him to take all his troops to Berber, where, with 8,000 warriors, he shall attack the English forces. Another letter to Osman Digna, urges him to capture Suakin and thereby enable the Mahdi to procure aid from Arabia.

SKETCH OF COLONEL BURNABY'S LIFE. Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Burnaby, whose death is announced above, was probably the best known of the younger superior officers of the British army, though his fame was more due to his exploits in the region of the travels and explorer than of the soldier. He was born in Bedford, Eng., on March 3rd, 1849, his father being a clergyman, and received his education at Harrow and in Germany. Determining on a military life, in 1859 he entered the Royal Horse Guards Blue, and was commanding lieutenant-colonel of the regiment at the time of his death. Passionately fond of gymnastics, he carried physical exercise to excess, the result being that his vitality broke down, and to recruit his health foreign travel was recommended by his doctors. He accordingly set out, visiting most parts of Europe, besides South America and South Africa. In 1875 he set out on his celebrated journey over the great Asian steppes, the story of which he published in book form under the title of "A Ride to Khiva," the difficulties and dangers of the expedition—being only strong incentives to the hardy soldiers to make the attempt. At more than one station the passage of anyone but a Russian was absolutely forbidden, and Captain Burnaby only got through on account of the inability of the inspectors to read his passport, his knowledge of the Russian and Arabic tongues also standing him in good stead. On arriving at Kazala at the mouth of the Sir Daria river, he was after much hesitation, allowed to proceed by the commandant, who assumed that he would go direct to Petro-Alexandrovsk, in the territory then lately acquired by Russia. But Burnaby, suspecting something was wrong, made a detour, crossed the Oxus into the Khanate of Khiva (and thus probably saved his life), and made his way to the capital, intending to proceed thence to Bokhara. The St. Petersburg authorities did not like the idea of an Englishman spying on their operations, in what they looked upon as their special preserve, and he was "invited" to proceed to Petro-Alexandrovsk, where a telegram from the Duke of C. mbridge was put in his hands, commanding him to immediately return to European Russia. In the winter of 1877-78 Captain Burnaby made a tour on horseback through Asia, Turkey, from Scutari to Kholi, in Persia, returning by way of Kara, Ardabn, Batoum and Trebizond to Constantinople. In 1880 Major Burnaby un- successfully contested Birmingham in the conservative interest, and received over fifteen thousand votes, though his liberal opponents were Messrs. Bright and Chamberlain, both of whom have since been cabinet ministers. As perfectly at home on a camel or elephant, in a sledge or canoe, as on a railway carriage or steamer. Colonel Burnaby was also a noted aeronaut, and in all occasions accompanied by any professional balloonist. On May 23rd, 1882, he ascended alone in the "Gipsies" from Dover, and after some vicissitudes, landed near Boulogne, having crossed the channel in about five hours. Besides an account of his ride to Khiva, Col. Burnaby published "On Horseback Through Central Asia," which ran

through seven editions, and "A Ride Across the Channel and Other Adventures in the Air." He also acted as military correspondent for the Times with the army of Don Carlos in Spain.

"Fred" Burnaby, as he was familiarly called, was a man of magnificent physique, standing over six feet in height, and many are the stories of his feats of strength told by his comrades. It is related that on one occasion some of his brother officers, by way of a joke, introduced a pony into his quarters in London, which were situated on the second story of the barracks. The getting of the beast up stairs was an easy task, and after the fun had been enjoyed, the problem presented itself of getting it down again. This was a much more difficult undertaking than the first, and many expedients were suggested, Burnaby looking on in amusement. At last, when the jokers were at their wits' end, he solved the problem by taking the animal up bodily and carrying it to the street.

Colonel Burnaby, in his "Ride to Khiva," dwells upon Russia's advance Eastward, and he says in the course of his journey he had the opportunity of conversing with many Russians in Central Asia and that India was a topic which never failed to produce numerous comments. At the time the colonel published his book England had certain fears regarding India. He said then that during his sojourn in Russia he had heard many expressions expressed regarding the Russo-Indian question, and that the Russians boasted of the advantages which they have gained by their advance eastward, and that their power of threatening British India had become real and ceased to be visionary. As far back as the time of Paul I. an overland expedition to India was considered feasible, and now they say it is much more so when the interval has been shortened by such an immense stretch of country. Colonel Burnaby was of opinion that Russia, from her position, had not the power of even threatening British India. However, she has the power of threatening points which should be permitted to annex them, would form a splendid basis for operations against Hindostan. Russia, he thought, ought to be clearly in a position to understand that any advance in the direction of Kashgar, Balkh or Merve would be looked upon as a *casus belli*. His commissions bear date as follows: Cornet by purchase, 30th September, 1859; Lieutenant by purchase, 27th September, 1861; Captain by purchase, 17th July, 1866. After the abolition of purchase he obtained his brevet majority, majority and the command of the Royal Horse Guards on the 6th April, 1881. Colonel Burnaby's whole service was in the above splendid regiment of Her Majesty's Household Cavalry.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—In the engagement of yesterday the assault on the right of the British square was led by Abusaleh, the Emir of Metemneh, and the attack on the left was under Mohammed Khair, Emir of Khair. The latter was wounded and retired during the early part of the engagement. Abusaleh advanced fiercely with a hundred fanatics until shot down in the square.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—A report is current that Gen. Stewart has occupied Metemneh. Although this is a last official confirmation it is generally believed as Stewart pushed forward with the greater part of his forces immediately after his victory on Saturday; it is highly probable also the rebels who had been stationed at Metemneh left that point to take part in Saturday's engagement, and it is thought unlikely that they should have rallied and made a stand at Metemneh so soon after a decisive defeat. The government has telegraphed congratulations to Wolsley and Stewart.

The constant feeling of being "played out" and "used up" can be readily removed by using Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

An Aberdeen physician describes a case of scarlet fever in a canary.

EVERY WOMAN IN THE LAND owes it to herself and her family to take care of her health. When she finds herself failing and debility and weakness undermines her strength, her surest and best remedy is Kidney-Wort. It builds up the general health, keeps the secretory system in perfect order, regulates the Kidneys and Bowels, and enables these important organs to perform their natural functions in throwing off the accumulated impurities of the body.

Leprosy is increasing so rapidly in Honolulu that government action is about to be taken to prevent its spread; if possible. Vaccination with the microbe is to be tried.

SO NEAR AND YET SO FAR. A story of a clerk in a Main street store, who had a dollar to invest in the late drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery. Two tickets were presented to him, Nos. 58,282 and 58,280. Undecided, he concluded to spend his cash for ticket No. 58,280. This decision cost him \$14,980. The moral is when in doubt on a question that can be decided for \$1, always give yourself the benefit of the doubt. Purchase both tickets.—Memphis (Tenn.) Avalanche, Dec. 20.

Patti loves a parrot, Modjarska adores a black cat, Langtry wastes her superfluous affection on a little Chinese monkey called Li Chin, and Mary Anderson chatters to a pair of yellow canaries while studying Juliet's black verse.

Dairymen Getting Rich. Progressive dairymen who are only satisfied with the best results, are adding to their wealth and conferring a benefit on society, by the rapid improvements they are making in the art of butter making. This class use Wells, Richardson & Co.'s Improved Butter Color, and know by actual test that it fills every claim made for it.

At a recent auction sale of greyhounds in London some well known dogs brought very fair prices. One animal, which won the last Waterloo cup, commanded 51 guineas, while other less noted dogs sold for 39 and 15 guineas each. Puppies and "supplings" of well known breeds brought good prices ranging from 12 to 21 guineas.

OUR HABITS AND OUR CLIMATE. All persons leading a sedentary and inactive life are more or less subject to derangement of the Liver and Stomach which, if neglected in a changeable climate like ours, leads to chronic disease and ultimate misery. An occasional dose of McCall's Compound Patent Pills will stimulate the Liver to healthy action, tone up the Stomach and Digestive Organs, thereby giving life and vigor to the system generally. For sale everywhere. Price, 25c per box; five boxes \$1.00. Mailed free of postage on receipt of price in money or postage stamps.—B. E. McCall, chemist, Montreal.

The Sandwich Islanders have their money made in the United States and buy their whisky in England.

WELL SPOKEN OF. R. N. Wheeler, of Everton, speaks highly of Hagar's Pectoral Balsam. It cured him of inflammation of the lungs and an obstinate cough. It loosens the phlegm and heats the lungs.

THE WARNER ASTRONOMICAL PRIZES, \$400.

It is a gratifying fact that very many astronomical discoveries, and those of great importance, have been made during the past few years. I think this is due in part to the impetus given by competition for the honors and prizes awarded to discoverers, and in order that this interest may to that extent be continued and sustained, I offer

First, Two hundred dollars for each and every discovery of a new comet made from February 1st, 1885, to February 1st, 1886, subject to the following conditions:

- 1. It must be discovered in the United States, Canada, Mexico, West Indies, South America, Great Britain and the Australian Continent and Islands, either by the naked eye or telescope, and it must be unexpected, except as to the comet of 1815, which is expected to reappear this year or next.
2. The discoverer must send a prepaid telegram immediately to Dr. Lewis Swift, Director Warner Observatory, Rochester, N.Y., giving the time of the discovery, the position and direction of motion with sufficient exactness, if possible, to enable at least one other observer to find it.
3. This intelligence must not be communicated to any other party or parties either by letter, telegraph or otherwise, until such time as a telegraphic acknowledgment has been received by the discoverer from Dr. Swift. Great care should be observed regarding this condition, as it is essential to the proper transmission of the discovery, with the name of the discoverer, to the various parts of the world, which will be immediately made by Dr. Swift. Discoverers in Great Britain, the Australian Continent and Islands, West Indies and South America are also freed from the restriction in conditions 2nd and 3rd.
Second, I will also give a prize of \$200 in gold to any person in the world who will write the best 3,000 word paper on the cause of the atmospheric effects ("red light," etc.) accompanying sunset and sunrise during the past sixteen months. It is desired that these papers be as original as possible, both in facts, observations and treatment.
Essays must be exclusively sent prepaid to Dr. Lewis Swift, Director Warner Observatory, Rochester, New York, must be written in English on one side of paper only, with ink, and must be in the strictest untechnical phrase. Each competitor must sign a non-plume to his essay, and enclose his real name and address in an envelope, superscribed with his nom de plume. The essays must be in Dr. Swift's hands by December 1st, 1885.

Three disinterested scientists will be selected to determine the result, and also to settle any dispute that may arise regarding comet discoveries.

H. H. WARNER. Rochester, N.Y., Jan. 17, 1885.

THE HOME.

WATERCRESS SANDWICHES.—Well wash some watercress, and then dry in a cloth, pressing out every atom of moisture as far as possible. Have a stale loaf and some fresh butter, and with a sharp knife cut as thin slices as will be required for two dozen sandwiches; then cut the bread into small pieces, removing the stems; place it between each slice of bread and butter with a slight sprinkling of salt, press down the slices hard, and cut them sharply on a board into small squares, leaving no crust.

SARDINE SANDWICHES.—Take two boxes of sardines and throw the contents into hot water, having first drained away all the oil. A few minutes will free the sardines from grease. Pour away the water and dry the fish in a cloth; then scrape away the skins and pound the sardines in a mortar till reduced to paste; add pepper, salt and some tiny pieces of lettuce, and spread on the sandwiches, which have been previously cut as above. The lettuce adds very much to the flavor of the sardines.

ANCHOVY SANDWICHES are similar, anchovy paste being substituted for sardines. COLD DEVILED EGGS.—Boil a number of eggs very hard; when cold remove the shells and cut each egg in half. Take out the yolks and pound them in a mortar with a few boned anchovies, pepper, salt and a pinch of dried mustard, moistening with a little butter. Fill the empty whites cut in halves with this mixture and arrange in a dish garnished with parsley. This is a great favorite at Cinderella suppers.

SALAD.—Thoroughly wash, dry and cut up into small pieces a lettuce or endive; cut up also a boiled beetroot; sprinkle well with salad oil. Then mix in a cup one teaspoonful of castor sugar. Pour this over the lettuce and beetroot and stir well till all is mixed. A little tinned lobster cut into small pieces or a few boned anchovies will improve it.

COFFEE JELLY.—One teaspoonful of very strong coffee. Dissolve in one pint of gelatine. Put on the fire one pint of milk and six ounces of lump sugar; when nearly on the boil pour in the coffee and gelatine. Let all boil together for ten minutes; pour into a wetted mould and keep in a cool place till stiff.

ORANGE CREAM.—Soak one ounce packet of gelatine and add to it one pint of milk in which six ounces of lump sugar have been dissolved. Add a little lemon peel, and boil all together for ten minutes. Strain the milk and add to it half a pint of orange juice and the juice of one small lemon. Stir well and pour into a mould till set. This is excellent. Both these recipes would be improved by the substitution of cream for milk, but could not then be called economical.

SWEET BISCUIT.—One pound flour, eight ounces white sugar, three ounces butter, three eggs well beaten, two ounces curraway seeds. Mix thoroughly in a basin; roll out on a board and divide with the rim of a tumbler into rounds, bake on a tin in a brisk oven for half an hour; sprinkle with castor sugar.

SPONGE CAKE.—Four eggs, their weight in castor sugar, the weight of two eggs in flour. Beat the eggs and sugar well together for a quarter of an hour. Then lightly stir in the flour, taking care not to beat the mixture again, only to stir it together. Add a few drops of any essence and bake in a buttered tin for half or three-quarters of an hour.

CLARET CUP.—Two bottles of cheap claret, two pints of water, two lemons, to glasses of brandy, one pound of lump sugar. Mix thoroughly and stir with a silver spoon. Cut up the rind of the lemons small and slice the inside thin. Let it stand for an hour and strain off the lemons after well stirring again.

LEMONADE.—Six lemons, one quart of boiling water, two ounces of lump sugar. Grate the peel of the lemons and pour boiling water on it; let it stand a little and then add the juice. Sweeten with the sugar and strain through muslin. Let it stand till cold.

PLAIN CLEAR SOUP.—Two tins of gravy soup, the liquor of one pound of leg of beef previously boiled down with any beef or veal bones there may be in the house, one quart of water, a few onions and turnips, parsley, thyme, celery seed, pepper and salt. Warm all up together. A double or treble quantity must be used, according to the number of guests. This makes enough for twelve.

POPE LEO XIII.

IMPORTANT ADDRESS TO THE CARDINALS.

The Holy Father Reviews the Social, Political and Religious Situation and Condemns the Errors of the Day.

Rome, Dec. 27.—On Christmas Eve His Holiness received the Cardinals in the Hall of the Throne. Cardinal Sacconi, Dean of the Sacred College, expressed in his own name and in the name of his colleagues their wishes and congratulations to the Holy Father on the occasion of Christmas, saying that it was not by reason of his personal qualities and merits that he had to-day the honor of addressing His Holiness on the part of the Sacred College, but solely by the privilege of the age which God had permitted him to reach, and of which College he was called upon to be Dean. The address of Cardinal Sacconi was exceedingly affectionate and eloquent.

ADDRESS BY THE HOLY FATHER.

In his reply the Holy Father referred to the motives of joy which the season brings, but added that this joy would be purer and more agreeable if the times were less sad for the Church, and its government rendered less difficult. The greatest part of such difficulties comes from the present situation of the Pontiff, a situation which he has always declared to be intolerable, and which becomes, as the events occurring prove, more deplorable every day. "The year about to end," said His Holiness, "has brought to light, as you have well pointed out, Lord Cardinal, that in the present circumstances the very exercise of charity is not free to the Sovereign Pontiff in the city of Rome. All remember with what rage a great part of the journals have risen up against the design which we manifested of opening, in the vicinity of the Vatican, on our own expense, in case it should be necessary, an hospital for those stricken by cholera. All have yet present in memory with what insinuations, with what malignant interpretations it was striven to misconstrue that act; with what artifices and threats it was sought to hinder its being put into execution; and there is no need of any other proof to render evident all the bitterness of the new order of things which has reduced the Sovereign Pontiff to the unworthy condition of a simple individual. But that is not all; there is still worse. It is an immense grief and a profound sorrow to us to see the impiety with which the heretical errors of Protestants are spread in all liberty and with impunity; with which the most sacred and august dogmas of our holy religion are attacked in this Rome, which is the centre of Faith and the See of the universal and infallible teaching power of the Church; in this Rome, where the integrity of the faith should be protected in the most efficacious manner, and the honor of the only true religion sheltered from every attack. It is a thing which grieves our heart to see, under the protection of public laws, the multiplication of the temples of heretics; to think that it is permitted to attack openly in Rome the most beautiful and most precious unity of Italians—the religious unity—thanks to the foolish efforts of those who aggregate to themselves the impious mission of founding in Italy a new Church on another basis than that established by Jesus Christ, as the indestructible foundation of His celestial edifice. And we have every reason to fear for religion and for the Church still other and more serious offences. There has again been presented to Parliament the law upon divorce, a law which, permitting in many cases the dissolution of the conjugal bond, goes directly against the precept of God Himself, a precept declared to man from the beginning of the world: *Quod Deus conjunxit, homo non separet*; a law which openly opposes the teaching of Jesus Christ, the universal Lawgiver, and the whole economy of the Church on marriage; a law which refuses to recognize in this great Sacrament, the sublime excellence to which it was raised by Jesus Christ, and which degrades it to the condition of a purely civil contract; a law which compromises the education and well-being of children, which breaks the ties of domestic society and destroys it, which sows discord in families, which is a source of corruption for public morals, and for States the principle of a decadence sown with ruins. And in fact the experience of times not long past has been so bitter and so deadly, that it has forced the very partisans of divorce to re-establish in their codes the indissolubility of marriage. And yet if the wish of the sects and the desire of Freemasons should happen to be satisfied? We will behold a law opposed to Catholic principles promulgated in this Rome, whence should depart only the pure light of revealed truth and the splendour of Catholic life to be diffused throughout all Christendom. If God should deign to remove such a disaster from Italy, we should return Him thanksgiving with sentiments of the most profound gratitude; but we cannot cease to experience the gravest fears so long as the present condition of things endures. Contrary in itself to the dignity and independence of the Sovereign Pontiffate, prejudicial to the liberty of the Roman Pastors in the exercise of their supreme power, it is an oppression which manifests itself on every occasion, making Us feel more heavily the burden of the domination of another, and demonstrating still more clearly to the Catholic world the impossibility of an accommodation with such a situation, and of remaining indifferent in its presence. The Son of God made Man, Who even as a child knew how to escape the persecution of the impious, and Who by His Divine power has changed the face of the world, will assuredly not cease to assist His afflicted Church and to ameliorate the condition of His unworthy Vicar. But let all the Catholics of the whole universe hasten the period of Divine mercies by continual prayers and above all by a thoroughly Christian life, absolutely conformable to the Faith and the law which they profess." His Holiness then, with remarkable emotion, gave the Apostolic Benediction to all present.

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Are you troubled with biliousness, dyspepsia, liver or kidney complaints, or bad blood? If so you will find a certain cure in Burdock Blood Bitters.

HAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL. FREEMAN'S FORM POWDERS. So pleasant to take. Contain their own ingredients. In a safe, sure, and effective. Cure of worms in Children or Adults.

Burdock Blood Bitters. WILL CURE OR RELIEVE. BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, DROPSY, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN, AND every species of diseases arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEY, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD.

PECORAN BALSAM. CURES COLIC, COLDS, BRUISES, ETC. WITH FIVE DOLLARS YOU CAN SECURE A WHOLE Imperial Austrian Government Bond. ISSUE OF 1864. These bonds are shares in a loan, the interest of which is paid out in premiums three times yearly. Every bond is entitled to THREE DRAWINGS ANNUALLY, until each and every bond is redeemed with a larger or smaller premium. Every bond must draw one of the following premiums, as there are NO BLANKS.

Table with 3 columns: Premiums, Florida, Florida. Values range from 150,000 to 1,500,000.

SECOND OF MARCH. And every Bond bought of us on or before the 2nd of March is entitled to the whole premium that may be drawn thereon on that date. Out of town orders sent in Registered Letters, and inclosing \$5, will secure one of these bonds for the next drawing. Balance payable in monthly instalments. For orders, circulars, or any other information, address 160 Fulton St., cor. Broadway, New York City. ESTABLISHED IN 1874. The above Government Bonds are not to be compared with any Lottery whatsoever, as lately decided by the Court of Appeals, and do not conflict with any of the laws of the United States. N.B.—In writing please state that you saw this in the TRUE WITNESS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO., 160 Fulton St., cor. Broadway, New York City. ESTABLISHED IN 1874. The above Government Bonds are not to be compared with any Lottery whatsoever, as lately decided by the Court of Appeals, and do not conflict with any of the laws of the United States. N.B.—In writing please state that you saw this in the TRUE WITNESS.

INFORMATION WANTED OF THE SISTERS OF THE late Edward Egan, who was killed in the execution of his duty in New Orleans in 1868. Any information as to their present address will be thankfully received by T. Hogan, No. 3 Fire Station, Montreal, who knows of something to their advantage.

Sicilian birds are compelled by their husbands to shave off their eyebrows. A FLAT CONTRADICTION. Some one has told you that your catarrh is incurable. It is not so. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will cure it. It is pleasant to use and it always does its work thoroughly. We have yet to hear of a case in which it did not accomplish a cure when faithfully used. Catarrh is a disease which it is dangerous to neglect. A certain remedy is at your command. Avail yourself of it before the complaint assumes a more serious form. All druggists.

AMERICA'S LAND FOR AMERICANS. NO SYSTEM OF LANDLORDISM TO BE TOLERATED. WASHINGTON, January 21.—Representative Oates has prepared a report on the bill to prohibit aliens and foreigners from acquiring or owning lands within the United States which the committee has reported favorably. Oates says:—"The committee have ascertained with reasonable certainty that certain noblemen of Europe, principally Englishmen, have acquired and now own in aggregate about twenty-one millions acres of land within the United States. We have not sufficient information to state the quantity owned by untitled aliens, nor is it so important as it is generally held in smaller bodies. This alien non-resident ownership will in course of time lead to a system of landlordism incompatible with the best interests and from institutions of the United States. The foundation for such a system is being laid probably in the Western States and territories. A considerable number of immigrants annually arriving in this country are to become tenants and herdsmen on the vast possessions of these foreign lords under contracts made before they sail for our shores. The avarice and enterprise of European capitalists have caused them to invest many millions in American railroad and land bonds, covering perhaps 100,000,000 of acres, a greater part of which is under foreclosure. Sales will most likely before many years be made and become the property of these foreign bondholders in addition to their present princely possessions. The probabilities of the near future, Oates says, imperatively demand legislation for the prevention of these alien ownerships.

The Baltimore Record estimates that 100,000 men have gone to work in different manufacturing enterprises since January 1st.