KISSED HIS MOTHER.

sat on the porch in the sunshine,
ts I went down the street—
woman whose hair was sliver,
But whose face was bloss in sweet,
Making me think of a garden,
Where, in spite of the frist and snow
Of bleak November weather, Late, fragrant tilles blow.

heard a footstep behind,
And the sound of a merry laugh,
and I knew the heart it came from
Would be like a comforting staff
in the time and the hour of trouble,
Hopeful and brave and strong,
200 of the hearts to lean on
When we think that things go wrong.

turned at the click of the gate latch, And met his manly look;
And met his manly look;
A face lise his gives me pleasure,
Like the page of a pleasant book.
It told of a steadfast purpose,
Of a brave and daring will—
Of a face with a promise in it
That God grant the years fulfil.

He went up the pathway singing; I saw the woman's eyes
Grow bright with a wordless welcome,
As sunshine warms the skies.

Back again, sweetheart mother !"
He cried and beat to kies The loving meethat was lifted.
For what some mothers miss,

That boy will do to depend on.
I hold that this is true—
From lads in love with their mothers Our bravest heroes grew. Earth's prandest hearts have been lowing hearts.

Since time and earth began?
And the boy who ki-sed his mother
Is every inch a n an!

NEW YORK STATE CANALS.

A LARGE DEGREESE IN THE RECEIPTS-LESSENED SHIPMENTS OF THROUGH CARGOSS.

Burrato, Jan. 16 .- The following extract from the report of Superintendent Dutcher, of the Public Works Department, contains some interesting statistics relating to the State canals. The tolls and tonnage during the past seven seasons of navigation have been as follows :-

	Tolls	Топпвяе
1875\$	1,590,032	4,859,918
1976	1,340,004	4,172.12
1877	880,896	4 955 96
1878	993,348	5,171,320
1879	941 574	5,302,37
1880	1,155,419	6,457,65
1881	632,380	5,175,508
The tolls for the s	eason, as	compared with

that of 1880, have fallen off 45 per cent. while the decrease in tonnage is only 20 per cent. The large decrease in receipts does not verify the predictions expressed to the Legislature and the Canar Board by the advocates of lower toils, when the same were under consideration by those rodies The average tonnage for the pre-vious six years, 1875 to 1880 inclusive, was 5,163,233 tons; for 1881, 5,175,505 tons. showing the tonnege greater for the latter season than the average for the previous six years. The decrease in revenue is due in part to the abolition of tolls on west bound freight, but in much larger measure to the lessened shipments of through cargoes of grain from Buffalo to the seaboard. More than three-fourths of the decrease is justly chargeable to the latter cause. The shipments of grain and breadstuffs from Buffalo in 1880 were 71,909.964 bushels, and in 1881, 31,151,761 bushe/s. Tte tolle of these shipments in 1880 were \$709,199, and in 1881, \$290,444 The decrease in the eastbound freight tonnage is owing to a lessened export demand, a smaller surplus of agricultural products in the west, and the competition of the railways, which has been unparrelieled. The season has been a most disasterous one to boatmen. The freights on east-bound merchandise have averaged lower this season than ever before in the history of the canals. The next lowest rate was in 1876, when the freight on wheat from Buffalo to New York, less the toll, averaged son, was 4.65c per bushel. The freight rates on west bound merchandise, owing to the small number of east bound through cargoes, have averaged better than in previous years. During the season of 1886 the average rate of freight from New York to Buffalo was about 70c per ton. In 1881 the average was about 90c per ton, being more than the freight with the tolls added during the previous year. The following table shows the receipts and exports at the five principal ports in the United States and the one principal port of Canada from January 1st to December 30th, in the years 1890 and 1881, and confirms the statement before made that the decrease tonnage by canal is in a large measure due to the lessened demand for our products abroad :-

150	mp.	Pater.	Lei	
. 18	80.	188I.	Cent.	
New York, 161,12	27,892	135,601,594	Dec. 16	
Baltimore . 53,65	50.524	41,451,562	Dec. 23	
Phila'phia . 45,2	76,697	27,502 605	Dec. 39	
Boston 31,76		34,351,780	Inc. 7	
M. Ocleans. 21.10		18,855,180	Dec. 16	
Montreal 23,62	28,012	19,984,165	Dec. 15	
MEPORTS.				
N. York 122,	597,91	3 90,571,083	Dec. 2	
Baltimore 54,			Dec. 2	
This en				

RECEIPTS.

THE ELECTRIC ALARM.

A MEW INVESTIGH TO PREVENT RAILWAY COL-LISIONS AND ACCIDENTS-AN INGENIOUS CONTRIVANCE BY WHICH STATION AGENTS ARM APPRISED OF THE APPROACH OF A TRAIN.

The dreadful accident of Spuyten Duyvel would not, most certainly, have occurred if thus apprising the passengers of the rate of forward, but notifies station-master shead of top of a rose briar and flutes away delicious the coming train, of its time of departure, ly .- Thoughts in My Garden .- Mertimer Colrate of speed and location. It also tells thom

whether it is a freight or a passenger train which they are to expect. Should an accident happen to a train between two stations the conductor has the means at hand to communicate immediately through the apparatus with the stations in rear and in front of him. Anyone can, from this description, see that it would be utterly impossible to have such an accident as that which happened to the "Idlewild." The apparatus has been in use on the line between Montreal and Sault aux Recollect, on the Q, M., O & O. Railway, and, it is said, baselven perfect satisfaction. The invention seems to promise a new era in railway travel, and the only possibility of accident would appear to be a collision with obstacles not belonging to the road, such as vehicles, cattle and earth slides, as it would seem impossible under a self-acting system like that which Mr. Belanger is the inventor, for any train to follow the preceding one or to meet a coming train with any nossibility of their being able to approach each other, much less to collid or telescope.

ABOUT SOME IRISH TITLES.

When the Duke of Richmond was Lord Lieutenant of ireland he took it into his head being in his cups, to knight one Thady Cuffe, a Dublin tavorn-keeper. Next day His Grace wished to undo what he had done, and calling Cuff., offered a compromise. "Your Grace," said the gallant knight "I'd be willing to do it, but Lady Ouffe would sooner part wid her life nor the title. It has been commonly assorted that the same noble Duke, whose convivial qualities have been chronicled by Lever, knighted Sir Charles Morgan, Lord Abercorn's household physician, and who had done no service meriting distinction, when in similar merry mood. Lady Abercorn, who had ber own reasons for wishing her demoiselle de compagnie married to Sir Charles, gained her consent by promising to get him knighted, and took advantage of the Viceroy's after-dinner mood, when on a visit to her at Baronscourt, to get the thing done.
It may be added that however ready Sir Charles might have been to compromise. Sydney Lady Morgan," as she delighted to call herself, would have been quite as reinctent to forego the dignity as was Lady The history of several Vice-regal knightings would probably furnish a curious

BANK OF P. E. ISLAND.

CHARLOTTSTOWN, Jan. 19 .- At a meeting of the Bank of P. E. Island, to-day, the Special Committee reported that at the time of the suspension the nominal assets of the Bank were \$1,238,848. They point out that these amounts consist largely of mortgages on ships, lobster factories, &c. The report concludes as follows :- "The Committee estimate the total loss on the Bank's assets at \$389,900. There els, however, a very large account, comparatively speakiog, at present in suspense and difficult of valuation. Should it be paid in full, the above estimate would not be materially altered, whilst on the other hand, adverse circumstances might so affect it as to increase the estimated loss very considerably. Deducting the estimated loss, as above, from the nominal assets, there are left what may be termed true assets, \$849,348. The liabilities, excluding the capital stock, amount to \$1,069 728, and the deficiency, excluding capital stock, \$220,380 or a deficiency including capital stock of \$340,380, from which may be deducted the amount derived from the late cashier's securities \$26 000, leaving \$314,380, being the amount required to be rai ed so as to leave the bank's capital intact. As to the effects of resumption and liquidation the Committee hold very decided views. in liquidation they see ruin to some and heavy loss to all the stockholders and depositors, great derangement in business and depression | George Richardson, one of heaven's nobility, in trade generally with little corresponding benefit. In resumption on a sound basis, though it cannot be accomplished without some hardship and loss to the stockholders. many serious complications would be avoided and there is the satisfaction that the bank would rise from disaster and defeat the growing and improving ever slace until it stronger. At the same time, in view of the above facts and particularly of the unsettled state of the accounts especially referred to, the Committee are not prepared at present to recommend either resumption or liquidation, but must leave that for the determination of the stockholders at a future meeting, when the state of the bank may be, perhaps, more accurately defined, and when both Directors and stockholders, having given the latter full consideration, will be able to give their well matured opinions and suggest by what means the deficiency in the assets may be supplied."

THE ROBIN AND TITMOUSE.

I have made a very pleasant acquaintance -a young and vivacious person, musical and garrulous, grateful for small kindnesses, and never a bore. He is, to avoid the mysterious, a robin-redbreast-a young cock, whese waistoost has not yet attained its fullest scarlet nor his song its complete music. There are lots of them on my lawn, in various stages Boston..... 18,760,267 16,142,150 Dec. 14 of adolescence; but this little beauty got in- | the figures appeared woven in ornamental let-M. Orleans 14,880,111 12483,736 Dec. 16 to my book-room one morning, and flew in a tere, this inscription: "The only treaty Montreal... 25,846 310 17,589,133 Dec. 32 fright against my window when I entered, never ratified with an oath." Underneath, and fell on the floor, half-stunned. I took him up, and got him to drink a little water, and put him on the grass. He soon recovered, and now he follows me all over the place. He waits to welcome me the first thing in the morning. He perches on my knee as I sit writing on the lawn, and twitters out a sweet, low song. He is very inquisitive about everything new that comes out when we encamp under the trees, examining work-basthe road had been provided with an electric kets, writing-baskets, straw-hats, with an evapparatus which one of our reporters had the ident thirst for knowledge. He comes on my opportunity of examining to-day. This writing-table to pick up crumbs, then suddenelectric alarm was invented by Mr. Theodore ly darts away in a hurry to seize something Belanger and is one by which a station agent | mo e enticing a fat spider, or a daddy longon a railway line receives, automatically, legs, or a butterfly. There is comething curlnotice of the progress of a train and the rate out in the friendship of this feathered atom of speed along the line, so that he could born out of gratitude. . . . The blue regulate the departure of trains by the post- | titmouse made himself a nest in the hollow of tion of preceding trains, By this an old tree-tump on my lawn; and very cozy system the station agent is almost he seemed. He flitted in and out of a hole in as good a position to know the about the size of a shilling—a tiny blue atom, location and movements of a train full of vigor and life. I hang soraps of meat as if he actually had them under his eye from the trees for the benefit of the tomtits throughout the whole distance between his and titmice in the winter, but this year has station and the next. The invention consists been so mild that they found food elsewhere, in an electrical apparatus placed along the line and left their larder untouched. In the win-at any distance from each other, which might ter of 1872-3, I was visited by the pine grosseem most suitable to the requirements of the beak from Norway, who brought up a brood of cobriety and intelligence, which plainly road. The apparatus is connected with the line in the firs close by, and greatly relished the of telegraph communicating with the stations. | peas on which my tumbler pigeons are fed, By an ingenious contrivauce, a wheel on the and stayed here till Easter week. The young engine strikes a spring connected with the robins grow russet breasted here also; but apparatus, thus establishing electrical con-meetion and giving notice at the office of the gone? Do they migrate and get eaten by passing of the train; at the same time a Frenchmen? . . . I have not seen the bell rings in each car belonging to the train golden-crested wren here for some years, but other wrens are numerous. A bird that adspeed at which they are travelling. The heres to this neighborhood, delying the garconnection at the office not only informs the deners, who shoot him down mercilessly on operator of the station, just passed, of the an eater of fruit buds, is that beautiful air position of the train which he has erdered ministrel, the buil-finch. He sways on that

An Irish Tenant Describes the Situation in Irish Tenant Describes the Situation in Irisand in a Frisate Letter to * Montreal Friend—The 'No Ken'' Manifesto Doing the Work—Practical Illustration—How the Tenans Uphold One Another—"Our Country's Cause is Also Our Cause."

The following are a few extracts taken Brennan, of this city, by Mrs. Dunne, of Cloghan, Monstereven, in Ireland:-"Our unhappy country, even during the time of the most penal codes, never passed

through a more severe trial than at present;

in fact, you could only form an idea of our

ship and tyranny. My brother is in his prison cell since the 12th of December, and I expect before this reaches you to be torn from my home, my husband and child to is collecting funds to aid the distressed to are thrown homeless on the world; but, uen. I will have many sisters in captivity. Our dear old home will be sold by the sheriff on the 17th of this month for one year's rent; we have, thank God, plenty of funds to pay it, but we will not do so, except at the point of the bayonet, for our country's cause and that of our neighbors landlord has singled us out with a man named Byrne of his large estate, to be an single fact we have the most obvious cause of example to his other tenants. I must also its marvellous prosperity. Mr. Richardson tell you he is one of the greatest tyrants in its astrict tectotaler, and all his associates in ell you he is one of the greatest tyrants in Ireland, for every other landlord, with a few exceptions, have made some concessions to their tenantry. He is, moreover, Chairman of the Property Defence Association, and is, therefore, pledged to fight us to the bitter end. Oh, dear Mrs. Brennan, if you could only have seen the insult other ladies and myself; were treated with by the police on Sunday last, you, I am sure, would feel as we did, that it is the expiring flickering of British misrule in this country, when they torget all chivalry and attack defenceless woman. Oh! for the days when she could travel from shore to shore, decked with jewels and carrying the bright gold ring on the wand in her hand, but I am sure those days will come again for the blood of our martyrs still cries to heaven for us. You remember that some time ago, in a former letter, I referred to a conversation I had with two priests about the apparitions at Knock. One of the reverend gentlemen was an Englishman and the other Irish. I spoke to them at different times and I received the same answer from each. Their answer was that

A VISIT TO BESSBROOK.

they believed in the apparition of the Queen

of Heaven, and the conclusion they came to

was that Ireland was going to pass through

us and to be our guiding star to the harbor

of peace and success. Oh! how their words

have been prophetic? Our friends are at-

tending every demonstration that is made

for the suspects; they are belying with men

and horses to do the work of our imprisoned

triends. May God give us strength to go

through the terrible ordeal, and if I am sent

to prison I will write to you at once.'

AN IEISH THEFTRANCE TOWN AND ITS PROS-PERITY.

Rev. E. Stuart Best in Zion's Herald. In my recent transatiantic trip one of the most interesting localities I visited was Bessbrook, in the north of Ireland, a celebrated linen manufactory. The product of its looms may be found all over the world, while every international exposition of industry has honored its contributions with the hightest prizes and declarations of approval. The founder of this immense business is an unassuming Quaker, or member of the

Society of Friends. From his youth George Richardson, was brought up in the linen trace, but his present coloses! establishment was commenced by him in the year 1854, and it has kept on now gives employment to 5,000 hands, pays out weekly \$35,000 in wages, burns annually 10,000 tons of coal and weaves into its exquisite fabrics every year \$1,000,000 worth of raw material. With inexpressible astonishment and delight we examined some of these beautiful productions, forgetting, as we looked upon them, that they were articles of every day utility, and thinking of them only as works of art-flowers and terms as delicate and graceful as though they were scattered over the material into which they were

WOVED. On one set of table linen a buffalo hunt was deploted with as much vigor and accuracy as though it were drawn on canvas. On another set, designed for the French market, the whole series of Fontaine's fables was most delightfully portrayed. But what most of all challenged our admiration was a tablecloth of immense proportions, into which the shuttle had deftly wronght a magnificent representation of William Penn's contract with the American Indians. Over the heads of woven in a similar manner, appeared the completion of the legend: "The only treaty

that was never broken." We suggested the presentation of this superb table-cloth to the State of Pennsylvania. Having been disappointed in obtaining Penn's body for eashr nement in their new City Hall in Philadelphia, such a gift might soothe the vexation they felt at the refusal of the British authorities to part with the relics of the Quaker statesman. The roposal was quite cordially extertained. I

expect that some day the Keystone State will gratefully remember the obligation she is under to a wandering Methodist preacher for one of her most beautiful specimens of house bold goods.

We wandered through the immense estabment marked its lofty walls of chiseled granite, the complete arrangement of its several departments, the skill and accuracy with which every detail of this vast business was carried on, and learned the power and value of intelligent organization as we never before perceived it. We tooked into the faces of the men is charge of the various sections of the establishment, and read in their countenances a repose of character, an expression showed that they brought more to their business than mere machanical skill—that they knew how to serve God as well as the corporations by which they were employed. The operatives, generally, looked healthy and contented and appeared to enjoy their work. No strikes ever occur in this concern, tor all feel that they are promoting their own interest when they advance the prosperity of

the company. Around this great establishment lies the beautiful village of Bessbrook, inhabited the 5 per cent going down 5 centimes and mainly by the workers in the mills; its closing at 114 f. They are not likely, howstreets well laid out, wide and clean; foun- ever, to fall much lower. The position of tains of the purest water gushing up in every several large brokers here is believed to be square and at almost every corner; tasteful shaky.

Letter From a Lady Suspect. cottages built with brick and stone of varied form and color; hardly a house without its patch of greensward and flower garden; every house occupied, and new blocks in course of erection, more elaborate and ornate than any of the earlier structures. We saw fine large churches of the various leading denominations-Friends, Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Methodists and Roman Catuolics; elegant school buildings, and throngs of children rom a letter recently written to Mrs. romping around them; a nice library building and free reading room, a well-arranged

discensary and savings cank.
We are informed that the discensary was supported by a slight tax on the earnings of every employe, and this tax not only secured medicine and medical attendance, but also half pay for every sufferings by reading our daily papers. Our land, but also half pay for every little hamlet is at present the centre of hard—invalid belonging to the firm so long as he was unable to work. The savings bank was well supported, some of the operatives being depositors to the amount of from \$1,500 to \$2,000. We saw one of the largest dairies in hare the same fate. As usual, no crime is the land, where milk and butter of the best tributed to him, and the crime I am accused | quality are furnished to the villagers just at the cost of production. Some things found in profuse abundance in almost every other locality are utterly lucking in Bossbrook—no idlers, no paupers, no policemen (while the country at large is held at the point of the bayonet), no drunkaids. All these are lacking because there are no rumshops.

No rumseller or rumdrinker can find any place in Bessbrook; they are kept out of it as will also be ours. I should tell you that our strictly as a wolf is kept from a sheepfold, or a hog from a Jewish sanctuary. And in this the business are men equally as zealous for the cause of total abstinence; and the law of local option administered by them excludes every intexicant from their premises.

What an amusing contrast this little village presents to almost every other locality in the nution in which it is situated. It is a healthy spot in the body that is almost wholly covered with gangrene. Since about the time Bessbrook came into existence, Ireland has lost 4,000,000 of her inhabitants. Bessbrook is the picture of thrift, beauty, prosperity and progress. Outside of it the scene is mainly one of dirt, decay, discontent and drunkenness.

THE FASHIONS.

New peacock fans close with a spring. Skirt draperies are arranged high, both on the hips and in the back.

A pretty renewal of an old style is to quilt the fronts of bridsi dresses in fine diamonds. The shorter the sleeve and the longer the glove, the more fashionable is the young lady at the ball.

House slippers are made of satin and trimmed with peacock feathers, or the feathers a terrible trial and that she came to sustain of birds.

A lace pin of hammered gold, with the wearer's monogram in the centre, is one of the newest styles.

Ladies' shoes are now made like those the gentlemen wear-laced in front, with cloth uppers and pointed toes.

Beautiful but very expensive curtains are made of white Turkish cloth, covered with Oriental gold embroidery.

Paris tea gowns are produced in moire, in surah casbmere trimmed with plush, and of white Span'sh plonde and satin.

Gold bracelets are enriched by large daisies in turquoise and coral, and also sparkle with pretty mottoes, set in diamonds.

Dark green, so fashionable at present, is a colour especially suited to blondes. Brunettes, to wear it, must light it up with amber or old golú.

The lophophore feathers are in such demand that they are becoming very rare, and peacock feathers off the breast are sold for them. Pink and grey pearl-headed pins for:

molre or velvet. A floral design that gives satisfaction is a

border of glowing crimson tulips and poinsetta leaves. Brides are now married under floral howers.

nations. Diamond buckles, it is said, are necessary now in the jewel-box of every well-dressed woman. Those who cannot wear diamonds

in white roses, with a clapper in scarlet car-

wear Rhine pebbles. Wide collars, shirred to fit the neck and edged with embroidery, are the latest fashion. A very wide band of fine embroidery on mult makes a lovely collar.

Blik handkerchiefs, in every combination of color and shade are used in various ways as abots, sailor collars, breakfast caps, and gipsy and creole kerchiefs.

Black velvet mantles, lined with shaded satin in pink, blue, or green, are made sleeveless, the sleeves worn being of velvet, sawed into a loose-fitting bodice of satin.

Serge dresses, in small check patterns, are very dark or neutral tints, and are generally brightened by a dash of red, either in the

trimmings or upon the bonnet. Quilted satin skirts are sold in all shapes and colours. The purchaser often makes a cashmere polonaise to wear over them, using

the quilted skirt as an undergarment. A novelty in hose is a pair of black silk stockings, which has imitation buttons and button-holes worked up the outside. Worn with low Oxford house shoes the effect is that

of an ordinary walking boot. Fronts of dresses are honey-combed, and each point of the comb is fastened with a pearl, lewel, or bead. A handsome black satin trout, honey-combed, is fastened with coral beads, and sprays of coral decks the cortage.

There is much variety shown now in wedding gifts, so different from the old timehonored gifts of silver-painted screens, Turkish rugs, painted panels, abony chairs, chins, brass and bronze ornements and lace being the most popular.

The daintiest little pocket muffs are of bleached besver' in the most exquisite with amber or cardinal satin, and are ornamented with a heavy sliken cord arranged in double loops across the front.

PANIC ON THE PARIS BOURSE. Paris, Jan. 19 .- The frantic speculation which for some time past has been going on at the Paris Bourse to-day led to something very like the beginning of a panic. The shares of the Catholic Banque L'Union Generals fell from 3.396 f., last nights quotations, to 1,300 f. The shares of the Banque Des Pays Autrichiens, an affiliation of the same enterprise, fell from 750 f. to 600 f. Tho 2,225 f., and even rentes were slightly affected,

COMMENTS AND CLIPPINGS.

O'Donahue, a Catholic priest, at Browns. burg, Ind., sues Bishop Chaturd for \$5,000 damages for suspending him, as alleged, without cause.

A colossal statue of Sir William Wallace is about to be exected at Aherdeen by the executors of Mr. Steel of Ediabargh, who left £3,500 for it. The figure is to face the south 'in a defiant attitude."

It is estimated that 378,151 persons are employed in coal mines in Great Britain, working in galleries extended over at last 58,744 miles. The greatest depth of the coal mines is estimated at 2,800 feet.

In the autograph letter of the German Lifeboat Society, which is sold for the benefit of the institution, Prince Bismarck has penned the following motto: Patrix inserviendo consumor.

The final result of the revision of the Ger. man census of the 1st of December, 1880, shows the population of the empire to have heen 45,234 061, viz: 22,185 433 males, 23, 948 628 females. Between 1875 and 1880 the Increase of population was 2,506,689.

The Chinaman named "Ling Look," who has killed a boy at Brighton, England, by the careless use of a cannon in a stage feat, is well known in this country as a performer. He is a German, but shaves his head, wears a queue, and dresses in the Chinese fashion, all in the way of business."

The French Government has cancelled the vote by which the Paris Muncipal Councillors made themselves a present at the end of the year of 240,000 frances. The law sets forth that their services must be gratuitous, and the Government has only done the right thing in making this clear to them.

Mr. Condon, an Irishman, resident in London, has not been successful in a bold effort to carry the no rent war into the enemy's country. Meeting a Westminster landlord audaciously asking for rent, Condon threatened to beat him, and the landlord had to to seek refuse from the patriot, who, however, has since gone to jail for two months.

Lord Beaconsfield's old friend, Tracy Turnereili, writes to the London Tablet to enlist its sympathies in aid of a fund for sick priestsa much more useful notion than a wreath for s Premier-and says that, "if supported by the clergy and laity, my family and I propose to bequesth £10,000 to the fund. The proposal does not somehow excite enthusiasm.

The estimated cost of the new London Law Courts is £900,000, exclusive of special fittings. This will bear a favorable comparison with the expenditure upon the Palais de Justice at Brussels, the erection of which cost £1,666,666. It is rumored that the Judger are by no means in ectasies with them. The courts, they say, are small and stuffy, and the rooms are large and draughty.

The attempt to light the streets of Liverpool by electricity is to be discontinued. It is said that the British Electric Light Company have lost a large sum in the course of the experiments which have been made. The contract between the Edinburgh Town Council and the Anglo-American Brush Company for the lighting of Princes street and the bridges with the electric light has been ended.

The Duke of Portland recently gave a ball at Welbeck Abbey to over three hundred of his servants and tenants, and the new picture gallery and the underground libraries were used for dancing and supper-a desecration which must have made the late Duke turn in his grave. The Duke opened the ball in a country dance, the housekeeper being his partner, while Baroness Bolsover, his stepmother, danced with the house steward.

The military anniversary which the Emperor William celebrated on January 1, was remarkable. He entered the army as Lieutrant when he was not quite ten years old. At the end of 1813 he b ame Cantain. together with gold links are used to fasten assisted at the passage of the Rhine on Dec. down the lace jabot on a carriage dress of 31, 1813, and in the action of Arcis sur-Aube on Feb. 27, 1814, which was his first battle, and where he received his first decorations bed of lilies of the valley, surrounded by a for personal courage, consisting of the Iron Cross and the Russian Order of St. George.

Labouchere says in Truth ; " The Parisians have found out how to make false eyelashes in the centre of which hangs a wedding bell I do not speak of the vulgar and wellknown trick of darkening the rim round the eye with all kinds of dirty compositions, or the more artistic plan of doing so to the inside of the lid. No, they actually draw a fine needle, threaded with dark hair, through the skin of the eyelid, forming long loops, and after the process is over (I am told it is a paintess one) a splendid dark fringe weils the coquette's eyes."

The Marquis of Huntly, against whom a warrant, precedent to extradition, has been applied for to the Lord Mayor of London, is the premier Marquis of Scotland, and is 34 years old. His fall, which was owing to heavy losses on the turt and consequent plunge into the dead sea of Judaic discount is much regretted, as he was personally very popular. He has been married twelve years to the daughter of Cucliffe Brooks, M.P., for East Chestire, but has had no children.

As part of the mourning for the Empress and co-Regent, who died in April, the Chinese were forbidden to shave for a month. At Foochow the Mayor, finding that the order was disregarded, made a raid on the barbers' shops, and sixty culprits found there were fined, severely bastinadoed, and had their shaven heads painted bright blue-the color for mourning there—and nicely varnished. They further had to present themselves weekly for fresh coats of paint and varnish while the mourning lasted.

BLEEP.

There is no fact more clearly established in the physiology of man than this, that the brain expends its energies and itself during the hours of wakefulness, and that these are recuperated during sleep; if the recuperation does not equal the expenditure, the brain withers; this is insanity. Thus it is that in early English history persons who were condemned to death by being prevented from sleeping always died raving maniacs ; thus it is also that those who are starved to death become insane; the brain is not nourished shades of gold and cream. They are lined and they cannot sleep. The practical inferences are three:

Those who think most, who do the most work, require most sleep. The time saved from necessary sleep is infallibly destructive to mind, body and

ostato. Give yourself, your children, your servants, give all who are under you the fullest amount of sleep they will take by compelling them to go to bed at some regular, early hour, and to rise in the morning the moment they awake of themselves, and within a fortnight nature, with almost the regularity of the rising sun, will unlose the bonds of Sues Canal shares declined from 2,400 f. to sleep the moment enough repose has been secured for the wants of the system. This is the only safe and sufficient rule, and to the question how much sleep any one requires, each must be a rule for himself; great Nature will never fall to write it cut to the observer, under the regulations just given.

PUT LIFE INTO YOUR WORK.

A young man's interest and duty both dic-

tate that he should make himself indispencable to his employers. He should be so industrious, prompt and careful that the accident of his temporary absence should be noticed by his being missed. A young man should make his employer his friend, by doing faithfully and minutely ale that is entrusted to him. It is a great mistake to be over nice and fastidious about work. Pitch in readily and your willingness will be appreciated while the "bigh-toned" young man who quibbles about what is and what is not his place to do, will get the cold shoulder There is a story that George Washington once helped to roll a log that one of his corporals would not handle, and the greatest emperor of Bussia worked with a ship wright in Eugland, to learn the business. That's just what you want to do. Be energetic, look and act with alserity, take an interest in your employer's success, work as though the business was your own, and let your employer know that he may place absolute reliance in your word and on your act. Be mindful; have your mind on your business, be ause it is that which is going to help you, not those outside attractions which some of the "boys" are thinking about. Take pleasure in work; do not go about it in a listless, formal manner, but with alacrity and cheerfulness, and remember that while working thus for others you are laying the foundation of your own success in life.

It is a sad fact that the Irish landlords import less claret than formerly and jump less stone walis.

Mignet, the historian, is the dean of the Freuch Academy. He was chosen to his seat among the Immortals in 1836, and has taken part in eighty elections of members. As there are only forty members, he has thus twice witnessed a complete change in the composition of the Academy.

Toronto, Jan. 18.—The banquet to Mr. Phillips Thompson, the Globe's special commissioner to Ireland, in Albert Hall last night was a great success. Over one hundred gentlemen sat down, the party not breaking up until 4 a.m. I'he speeches were decidedly in favor of Canadian independence, especially those of three city journalists, Brooks and A. Pirie of the Telegram and James Fahey, of the World. Their remarks were received with great enthusiasm. Mr. Thompson received an ovation and spoke at great length. Some Protestant gentleman refused to stand when the toast of the Queen was being drunk.

New Adbernsements.

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The Map 24x30 contains he name and the number of acres in the estate of each great landlord. The landto de are classified according to their titles, and are represented as d ad animals, viz: Poudle Dogs, Hounds, Cura Rats, Cata Foxes, Crows, Sonkes, Hogs, Walves, &c, Will be mulled free to any address in Canada on receipt of price, 60c.

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INFORMATION WANTED. NFORMATION WANTED.

Linformation is wanted of Mrs. Edward Lynch, maiden name Catheri e Leady, oldest daughter of Michael Leady and May McGan, of Mulienganstown, Co. Westmeath, Ireland. She was a wirted about the year [810, came to America immediately after and s. tited in Montreal, Canada. She had two sisters, Margaret and Mary, and a brother William who came to America afterwards. Any information of her may be sent to the cditor of the Catholic Tribune, St. Joseph, Missouri or may be left at the office of The Post and True Witness.

24 8

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