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ANEOUS.

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ng to Rev. Rarry Drev remony was performed th, Westminster. Mr. de away. Among the nt were the Prince and dress was of white ce. She wore a wreath lilies. The crowd gathn, cheered the wedding and departure. The ant and the sun shone

cording to the forecast arying somewhat with relyan will be president it board, Mr. Mundelia of trace, Earl Kimberly Rosebery colonial se-Indian secretary, and d privy seal.
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the commons amberlain refuses the ne admiralty. Collings ant post. Morley has staryship for Ireland, reign portfolio, Charles generalship and Cohan

Queen on Monday was er. Gladstone was un-een's invitation to stay y. It is rumored John ancellor of Ireland, Mo neral of Ireland and ral of Ireland. At a meeting of the who presided, predict-

ion the nationalists Ireland, he said, was nlt of the temporary ives who had abolishintroduced a land blishing the principal cvide money for the ex-rds. He advises Glad-and disorder in Freland peasants with governing them from eviction sed to buy out the landmen to remain peace-a chance of G adstone If of the Irish nation-

of Death.

overing a period of 52 er, Mass., fisheries, 419 2,249 Gloucester fisherh the farm, making an nd 43 lives each year. errible with their losser. hen 29 vessels and 249 se 15 went down in the ary 20th and 21st, 13 on Bank fishery, leaving 57 herless children. Four were lost in the October

, in The Coming Man: who can type-write his r from poverty than a refore he advises all boys and girls taught A VOICE FROM HEAVEN.

LINES ON THE DEATH OF MRS. ROBERT A JOHNSTON.

I shine in the light of God, His likeness stamps my brow, Through the shadow of death my feet have And I reign in glory now.

No breaking heart is here, No deep and thrilling pain, No wasted cheek where the frequent tear Hath rolled and left its stain. I have found the joy of heaven, I am one of the angel band, To my head a crown is given And a harp is in my hand.

I have learned the song they sing, Whom Jesus hath made free, And the glorious hills of heaven shall ring With my new-born melody.

Safe in my happy home, My fears alt fled, my doubts all slain, My hour of triumph come. Oh friends of my mortal years, The trusted and the true, You're walking still in the valley of tears,

No sin, no grief, no pain,

But I wait to welcome you. Do I forgat? Oh! no,
For memory's golden chain
Shall bind my heart to the hearts below Till they meet and touch again. Each link is strong and bright, And love's electric flame Flows freely down like a river of light

To the world from whence I c Do you mourn when another star Shines out from the glittering sky!
Do you weep when the voice of war And the rage of conflict die?

Then why do your tears roll down. And your hearts be sorely riven?
For another gem in the Saviour's crown
And another soul in heaven.

SERMON.

"The Engrafted Word," by J.A.B.

(Evangelical Union Literature) All changes stand variously related to causes, means and conditions. So, consequently, is it in the great change from spiritual danger to safety; from spiritual trouble to peace; from sin to goodness; from satan came into the world to save sinners." In another place, Paul says of himself, "I am made all things to all men, that I might by all means save some." And again, men are urged on this wise, "Work out your own salvation with fear and trembling." In another line of relation. it is written, "by grace are ye saved." Agair, "thy fath hath saved thee." And yet again, we read, "send and call Peter, who shall tell the words, whereby thou and all thy house shall be saved." Thus men are saved by Christ; preeminently and transcendently so; yet also by Paul; by themselves; by grace; by faith; by words. The representation varies according to the point from which we view the change, or the aspect of which we see and designate. The last of the aspects specified is brought before us, in a fine fig-"Receive with meekness the engrafted word, which is able to save your souls."

(James I. 21.) The illustration is drawn from the vegetable world, and in order to appreciate it, we require to recognize two facts of veget

able physiology.

The first relates to the process of grafting There are various tissues in plants; the fibrous, the vascular and the cellular. Woedy or fibrous tissue supports, by its strength and rigidity, the more delicate parts of the plant-structure. Vascular tissues, by their beautiful tubes, convey the plastic materials, the elaborated substances and the rejected elements. The cellular tissues perform most interesting vital operations. By the aid of the microscope, the cells of the cellular tissue are seen to have a circulation to and from a nucleus; as if each cell had it little heart, actively engaged in the pulsa-tions of its microscopic life. This highly vitalized tissue exists in many parts of plants. And it is on it that the process of grafting depends, Be-tween the bark and the alburnum or sapwood of trees there is always a layer of this tissue—it is called cambium—and it is in this layer that budding and grafting are gen-erally effected. If a bud or a small branch supporting several buds, be separated from one living plant and attached to another, in which a place has been prepared for its re-ception, so that the cambium layer of the ion is placed in contact with that of the stock, the vital force of the cambium cells soon effects a union of the two. They grow together, so that the scion is nourished and developed on the stock, just as if it had been it own original stem. Often a large limb, or even the whole bushy bulk of a tree, worthless in its fruit, but sound in its root and stem, is removed to make way for a tiny soion from some fruitful one of a valuable kind. That scion, having large advantage on a stock already established in the ground, soon grows to a fruit-laden limb or tree. The growth-power is in the stem and root, but it is the bud that determines what the fruit shall be, and thus the worthless tree is saved. So it is with the soul. When through sin, it has gone to vileness of fruit. and is to the great Husbandman uselesseven then, there are possibilities of fruitfulness in it, which, under skilful and patient husbandry, would satisfy and honor its owner. The same growth-power which is now running out into woody rankness and sour and worthless fruit would, if otherwise

determined, spread out grateful boughs and bear much fruit to the glory of God.

The soul cannot save itself any more than
the wild apple tree urgrafted could bear the luscious pippin on its boughs. But the soul's stock is constitutionally sound; and if it were only grafted it would vitalize the scion of truth and yield the fruit of love as plenteously and as easily as it strikes forth those rank branches of barrenness, or that crabbed fruit of selfishness and sin. The soul is vile as regards its fruit, but the constitutional root and stem are sound. The sinner, though most ungodlike in his practice, is still most godlike in his powers. He still thinks, and feels, and wills. And that thinking-power could as well be spent in thinking truth as in thinking false-hood; those heart-springs of affection could as well spend itself in deeds of obedience and right-ousness, as in deeds of transgression and weeks. sion and wrong. There is no reason why its motto should not be:-

> " Better to sit at the fountain's birth Than a sea of waves to win:
> To dwell in the love that floweth forth,
> Than the love that cometh in."

But it must be grafted first. The soul that has fruited in sin cannot now fruit in right-eousness till it has been grafted. And it

cannot graft itself. What, then, shall be done? Must it wait in its fruitlessness and dishenor till the husbandman come with his graft and with his skill? Even so. But the husbandman has come. God is "with us." And the wordbud is in his hands; the word-bud-"which," when engrafted, "is able to save the soul," Behold some of those worthless trees already out over, grafted and saved, They are

grown into trees of righteousness and love-

But why, then, are not all men saved?
Why are some still fruitless of love? Why run so many still to wood and waste? Is God unwilling to save them? Has he no saving word bud for these well-rooted, but sour-fruited, wild apple trees of men? Our illustration fails us. And yet it will so far supply its own lack, if we bring into view another fact of vegetable physiology. In the vegetable world it is not the case that every plant will graft on every other. There are natural alliances of plants, within which are natural alliances of plants, within which the process of grafting will be successful; but beyond which, even if all the conditions involved in the facts already mentioned be involved in the facts already mentioned be fulfilled, the process will fail, and the graft pastry flour. Mrs. Daniells said: "It seems will fade in its place. Plants have their occult sympathies and antipathies. Lindley says of grafting: "This artificial union will only occur when the cellular tissues belong to the same species, or to two species of the same natural order." Therefore, what we read in Virgil's Georgies is not true. That

Barren p'ane trees healthful apples bear, is a mere fiction; for the plane-tree belong to the urtical, and the apple to the rosa alliance. Thus we have, as it were, a posi tive and negative state of plants; an alliance and a non-alliance condition in relation to grafting, or any mode of inter-union. The willow may be grafted on the aspen tree, they are of one alliance. And so the beech may be grafted on the oak, and the peach on the cherry. But the peach scion will not grow on the beech stock, and the cherry will not grow on the ash; these are in non-

alliance condition.

Thus it is with the soul and the word that is able to save it. For there are sympathies and antipathles in morals as well as in physicals. The word of the gospel will not grow on a proud unwilling soul. They are in non-alliance condition. That 'engrafted word" must be "received with meekness." As well might we look for the apple of the orchard on the pine of the forest, as for the fruit of evangelical love in the man unwilling to receive the evangelical word with eekness. If man will not he cannot he saved. But if he be willing, all will he well. God can and will save all who will

and can be saved. Some of the details of this alliance relation to the saving word are given by the apostle in the context of the words we have been illustrating. "Let every man be swift to hear, slow to speak, slow to wrath." 'Lay apart all filthiness," etc. These are pecimens of alliance condition. He who is to peace; from sin to goodness; from satan slow to hear, unwilling to obey, cannot be to God. In one place, we read that "Christ grafted successfully with the authorative word of God. He who is swift to speak, a mere frivolous gossip, cannot be successfully grafted with the exceedingly earnest and solemn word of God. He who is swift to wrath, or prone to passion, unwilling to rein and restrain his temper, cannot be successfully grafted with the reason rendering and reason-requiring word of God. He who chooses uncleanness and is unwilling to lay apart all filthiness cannot be successfully erafted with the holy word of God. A scion of holiness cannot grow on a stock unwilling to obey. A scion of moral earnestness can-

not grow on a stock that is rooted and grounded on utter frivolity.

This illustration sheds light on the reason why men remain unconverted under faithful preaching of the gospel. It also reveals the reason why, under the same sermon, or other means, one man is converted and saved, while another remains unmoved and unchanged. However accurately the scion of a peach might be grafted on the stock of a pine, it would not take. The scion would certainly fade. They are in non-alliance relation. So, however faithfully, and simply, and affectionately, the saving word may be preached and pressed upon the acceptance of a soul utterly unwilling to be saved, there will be no blissful result. For the word and

the soul are in non-alliance. Well, if men cannot be saved except by the engrafted word, and if they be in non-alliance relation to the word, what can be done? How are they to be brought into an alliance condition? Mustithey be regenerated before faith, and in order to faith? That cannot be; for the unregenerated are commanded to receive with meekness the engrafted word which is able to save the soul. And in the immediate context of our passage we read: 'Of his own will begat he us with the word of truth." Regeneration, then, is effected by means of the engrafted word of truth. What is needed in order to produce the alliance condition is simply an honest, awakened, meek receptivity, or, in one word, will-inguess. It is implied that men must be willing to be saved. Men must accept salvation on God's terms, and not come making presumptuous and impossible terms of their wn, when he, in the spontaneity of his ve, has come to beget them to a better ife, in the way his own infinite wisdom has most wisely devised.

But yet the sinner cannot become his own saviour. Mere alliance-condition does not save any tree. It is the grafting that saves it. It is the bud, not the stock, that deternines what the future fruit shall be. And the tree, when laden with its mellowing and uscious burden, owes its honors to the husbandman, who, by grafting, saved it from barrenness and from burning. So it is with the sinner. His willingness to accept salvation on God's terms simply makes his salvation possible. The salvation is all to come, and is all from God. It is the word that saves him. That wondrous bud of thought, that germ of love, sends its unseen fibres down through all his being, drawing up his strength into a glorious fruitfulness.

BOSTON COOKING SCHOOL.

How to Serve Up Chicken a la Creme, and Other Dishes That Will Make the Ladies' Husbands Happy.

MRS, DANIELL'S EXPOSITION OF THE ART OF GOOD CUISINE,

CHICKEN A LA CREME. For one chicken, put three tablespoonfuls butter in a frying pan and add one tablespoonful chopped onion and one slice carrot. Cook slowly five minutes, then add two tablespoonfuls flour and pour on slowly one quart chicken stock or milk. Season with salt and pepper and add the chicken meat, which has been cut in delicate pieces. Keep hot while you make the biscuits. When the chicken has been carefully taken from the bones, place it on one side and put the butter, chopped onion and carrot into the frying-pan to simmer. If this amount (one quart) of chicken-stock does not fill the tin baking-dish in which it is to be baked, add more stock or a little water, but be careful not to make it too weak, as it should be rich and hearty. In adding the stock to the simmering seasoning, stir slowly until you are assured that it is quite free from lumps.

BISCUITS. These are not only excellent for the above but makes the most delightful pot-pie dumplings. Take one quart flour, teaspoonful salt, one teaspoonful sugar, one tablespoonful butter, three teaspoonfuls baking powder, and milk to make it a soft dough; mix and cut quickly. Put the chicken and sauce in a baking-pan. Place biscuits on top, and into the oven as soon as possible. Bake about fifteen minutes. In measuring baking powder for these biscuits, round the teaspoonful up, though by this it is not the name strap and the bully said were unit buckled, and the mule slipped from under the harness with nothing on except the head-stall and collar. Then the mule turned gercus. This introduction is in the straight around and made for the bear with form of some coloring matter, which all his might. He lunged forward with so

meant to use all one can get on a teaspoon Some here wished to know if any rule

quicker than when the sponge is mixed with water." Another lady gave as her experi-ence that superfine flour was uniformly good dumplings, to use a small kettle or stew-pan so that the dough will rise and fill it instead of floating and dripping about when they are very apt to be heavy. To be sure of light crust many steam the biscuit in a steamer, simply pouring the stew over or serving from separate dishes together. The chicken for trying to crush the bone in the mule's leg, this should be the left-over from a previous the mule bit the bear's ear and made the dinner, a bone or two being left in as in chicken pie for which indeed, this is an exeditions and delicious substitute. I do not leave in any bones myself."

As a rechauffee this dish was very appetizing and a handsome dish as well. The biscuits were spongy and puffy when dropped on the top, and come from the oven warm and savory with the steam of the chicken beneath.

POTATO OMELET.

Six good-sized potatoes, two teaspoons salt, one tablespoon butter, a little pepper Peel and boil the potatoes, when they have been boiling fifteen minutes add one tea-speon of salt. When cooked, drain and

mash well. Add one teaspoon salt, the but-ter and a little pepper; then add four beater egg yolks, and rub the whole through a colander. Melt two tablespoonfuls butter in a frying pan, put in the potato; fry a light brown color, double, and serve like an In taking the potatoes for the above from the stew-pan in which they had boiled, Mrs. Daniells took occasion so show, by a

shake or two after the water was draine off, how easily potatoes, plain boiled, might be served, "as meally as snowballs."
"Never," said she, "cover your dish to keep hot;' they will keep wet, instead." In pressing the golden paste, after mixing the yolks, through the collander, the class was reminded that mashed potatoes served after pressing through in this way was very pretty and easy to serve. She did not, however, say, as did Miss Leonard last year, that they should be called in this form, Potatoes." This omelet is a little hard to double in the spider, but when turned out on a platter looks as good as it tastes, and if garnished with sprigs of parsley would be a real "thing of beauty for the matin

Take one quart blueberries, one pint water, ne cup sugar, a five-cent loaf and some butter; stew berries, sugar, water together, cut bread in thin slices and butter it; then dip the slices in the hot berries and pack in a mould, steam one hour and serve with cream, add sugar gradually, and when very light add the wine, a little at a time; place the bowl in a basin of hot water and stir for two minutes.

'The blueberries for this at this season

of the year are of course canned.
(This in reply to a question.)
Raspberries are delicious in place. If in summer, and you can get good berries, stew and pack your mould and put away without steaming, to serve cold with cream. This is good in either way, and is very nice for a picnic, as it will not spill, and the mould keeps it from masning. The sauce when mixed may be set away and kept cool for a day or two. When wanted, set it in cold water and stir as directed."

SALTED ALMONDS Blanch one cup of almonds, put them into one tablespoonful melted butter or salad oil, stir well and let them stand for one hour; then sprinkle with one tablespoonful salt, put them into a bright baking-pan, in a moderate oven, and cook them, with an occasional stirring, until they are a delicate brown—about twenty minutes. These were

various small patty tins on the back of various small patty tins on the back of the range caused a good many questioning looks, as nothing on the programme seemed to fit them. This interest was responded to by the announcement: "I am making an experiment. I want to bake some muffins for the next lesson, and I wondered if I could raise dough one night at home, bring it here and have it rise again." This led to a reference to Miss Parloa's rumored experiment bringing in bread sponge in her sa'chel, which rose and rose as the cars speed on till which rose and rose as the cars sped on til she was forced to throw it out of the car window. These muffins made of "Franklin" flour (a kind of whole wheat brand) with yeast powders were a decided and lightsome

THE BEAR SNIFFED AT THE MULE. Whereupon the Mule Did Battle With the

Weapon which Nature had Provided. SCRANTON, Pa., Jan. 26.—Ike Garvey and Eph Dunham, brawny woodchoppers of the upper Lehigh timber region, took a team of mules last Saturday and began to draw railroad ties from the woods out to the main road. Along in the afternoon they let the mules stand in the wood road, while they went ahead to cut down a lot of saplings. Presently, they saw a black bear tramping through the snow in the rear of the sleigh When the bear reached the sleigh he turned to the right, walked past it, and sniffed at the heels of the old mule. The mule, who appeared to be sleeping when the bear waddled up, stuck up his ears at once, raised his right hand foot like a flash, and gave the bear a terrific kick in the neck. The bear tumbled over in the snow, partially stunned by the blow, the sharp calks of the mule's shoe having cut and bruised the flesh directy behind his right ear.

where he was and what had hit him. The mule turned his head and got a glimpse of the bear just as Dunham and Garvey came downg to the sleigh. The sight seemed to enrage the mule, for he instantly became restless. He reared up, plunged forward, and tried to yank himself away from his mate, pigments more or less poisonous. These

upon his haunches and was ready to fight as soon as the mule turned upon him.

The mule struck at the bear savagely with both forward feet, but the bear dodged and thus escaped the blow. Then the bear rushed at the mule, uttering a grunt of anger as he did so, and tried to savike him in the breast. The mule, however, showed more breast. The mule, however, showed more anger and grit than the bear did, and, as the latter came toward him, he struck the bear on the shoulder with one of his sharp calks, and the bear groaning with pain from the blow, backed away. The mule quickly esce that superfine flour was uniformly good for past y and cake, and she never used pastry flour. Mrs. Daniells said: "It seems to me best to try the various brands of flour until one is found which pleases you, and then keep to it. In a fricassee or stew, in which dumplings are used, it seems a great improvement and a sure promise of light described by the said dearly for it, for improvement and a sure promise of light described by the said dearly for it, for the bear twisted his head around and got the mule is light force leg between his ingre-

> confidence in the mule's ability to conquer the bear, kept at a safe distance and watched the fight closely. While the bear was trying to crush the bone in the mule's leg, blood run. A moment later the mule succeeded in yanking his leg from the bear's jaw, pranced around in the snow after he had done it, and appeared to be madder than ever. Then the two infuriated animals came together again. As the mule raised his front feet to atrike, the bear sprang und-er his body, knocked his hind legs from under him and tumbled him over on his side. The mule scrambled to his feet in a second, rushed up to the bear and gave him such a tremendous thump on the nose that it made the bear stagger and roar. He was not yet ready to retire from the conflict, though, and as he made another effort to strike the mule, the blood spurted from his nostrils. He stuck his nose into the snow and groaned loudly, and the mule stood eff a few feet and eyed him steadily. Presently the bear raised his head and plunged at his autagonist again. The mule wheeled suddenly as the bear approached him, and, turning his tail toward the bear, kicked him in the jaw with one of his bind feet and keeled him over on his back. Before he could get on his feet again the mule had be-gun to stamp on him with his sharp calks. The bear struggled desperately to get away from the terrible blows which his long-eared antagonist dealt him, but his efforts were useless. The bear was getting weaker and weaker, and, when Dunham and Garvey ran to the spot and clubbed the mule off was unable to rise and was moaning piteous ly. Garvey at once hit the bear on the top of the head with the back of his axe, and put an end to his sufferings.

> > (Boston Globe) ARSENIC IN MANY THINGS.

Startling Disclosures By a Medical Man-Dr. Wood's Investigations Into the Uses of the Deadly Poison.

MOVE IN THE GENERAL COURT AGAINST POISONOUS WALL PAPER,

The use of arsenical poisons in the colorto the attention of the public by the poisoning of a Cambridge family from this source, but that arsenic is used quite extensively in the colors in papers used for wrapping domestic articles, confectionery of different kinds, in the coloring of children's toys, theatre and concert tickets, paper used by children in kindergarten schools, playing cards, covering of paper boxes, artificial flowers and leaves, and last, but not least, in clothing and other textile fabrics, such as cretonnes for covering furniture, lambrequins and even linen glaze, is not generally known. Poisoning traceable directly to one or more of these sources has been brought to the notice of eminent physicians, and in medi-

cal journals a number of cases has been re-

ported in detail.

At three different times the legislature of this state has been petitioned to make laws in regard to the use and sale of arsenic simi lar to laws in force in other countries The other day Representative Dudley P. Bailey of Everett had the general court adopt an order directing the committee or public health to consider the expediency of legislation to protect the public against the sale of paper hangings containing poisonous substances. This order will undoubtedly bring on a public hearing, when everybody interested can go before the committee and air his views. In mest every European country laws more or less stringent regulate the use of arsenic. In Sweden, where the law is by far the most stringent, the manufacture, importation and sale of white arsenic is controlled by the strictest regulations. It prohibits the sale of arsenic "in any shape for the purpose of destroying flies, rats, or other noxious animals, or the embalming or preserving of dead bodies, no matter who may have prescribed or ordered the same." Another law made in 1876 provides that :

Children's toys in water colors (with glue gum, starch, dextrin, etc.), painted in pol-sonous colors, shall not be kept or offered for sale; nor color boxes, unless furnished with distinct labels written in the Swedish langu-for consumption which are painted or tinted in poisonous colors shall not be kept or offered for sale. . . Sweet meats and other articles intended for consumption, if they be poured out into lead foil or into paper which is colored, painted, printed or glazed in poisonous colore, or in tin foil containing more lead than 10 per cent, and also if they are wanted up a pub covers with if they are wrapped up in such covers with-out being first inclosed in inocuous papers, are prohibited from being sold. The manufacture and sale of wall papers

and other articles CONTAINING THIS POISON

are also regulated by law in this country. Edward S. Wood, M. D., professor of chemistry at Harvard Medical College, who has had a great many cases of arsenical poisonly behind his right ear.

Dunham and Garvey laughed heartily at the mule's peculiar conduct, for he had always been a very docile animal, and ran down to the team at once. Meantime the bear had recovered from the kick and got on his feet again, and was looking around to see where he was and what had hit him. The where he was and what had hit him. The where he was and got a glimps of looking around to see where he was and what had hit him. The

Every motion indicated that he wanted to pigments are introduced into the articles in let loose on the bear.

'Say we onharness him an' let him fight the bear if he wants to,' remarked Garvey.

various ways. In some cases when these colors are used in textile fabrics and other articles of domestic use they are known to 'All right,' said Dunham; 'we'll do it.'

Dunham then jumed to the mule's head and unsnapped the lines. In another second the hame strap and the bellyband were unformany times the introduction of the

much force and speed that he went right over the bear's back before he stopped. The bear did not attempt to get away, but stood pound of arsenic and sulphur, the principal pound of arsenic and copper mentioned of which are orpiment and real gar, yellow and orange pigments, and some of the ana-line pigments, such as the arseniate of rosaniline; in all of these the arsenic enters into the composition or the coloring matter as a chemical constituent, and cannot be separated from it without destroying the nature of the pigment. In other cases the arsenic is simply used in the process of manufacture of the pigment, is not essential to its nature,

and can be entirely removed from it by proper purification.

Polson in dress goods and clothing of all kinds, in the coloring, is quite frequently noted. Not long since a case of poisoning was brought to my notice which the wife o one of the members of our state legislature had been affected by 'Foulard cambric, She had purchased the dress pattern at well-known house in Boston, the salesman warranting the goods to wash and to be Foulard cambric. She wore the dress occa-sionally until within a short time before she had been taken sick when she had worn it a week in very hot weather. She then began to feel sickness, debility and

PAIN IN THE STOMACH. The cloth, the pattern of which consisted of narrow stripes of dark and light blue, was examined by me and I found that it contained considerable arsenic. Dr.C. Harring-ton of the Harvard Medical School made a quantitative examination and found 0.291 grains of arsenic to the square meter, or almost half a grain of white arsenic to the square foot of cloth,

who had been poisoned by arsenic contained well wooded, and it is as good wheat-growing in a dress of blue lady's cloth which cost \$1 land as there is on earth.

a yard. A piece of calico, which I examined and appended to my report to the state board of of arsenic. By this you can see that nothing can be told by the color or, the material of the cloth. A number of cases of arsenical poisoning from stockings has also come under my notice. I have detected the arsenic most frequently in light red, magenta colored and brown stockings. In one case, that of a little child, the poisoning was first made apparent by great isflammation of that portion of the skin which came in contact with the stocking, then occurred symptoms of general poisoning, which finally resulted in the death of the child. Green tarlatan, which was formerly exten-

sively used for dresses, and now often used at church fairs and stores and houses keeping off flies from confectionary, food, and fruit, is a dangerous article to have at such places. Professor Hoffman, after examining a large number of specimens of this article, estimated that twenty or thirty grains of the pigament would separate from the dress hour when worn in a ball room.

It has even been known that arsenic was used in linen glaze and paper collars to increase the brilliancy of the finish. A case was cited in the Medical Press Journal on

of the polish she produced. Cases have also occurred where arsenical gloves, shirts, calico skirts, green flannel lining in rubber boots, marcon flannel coat sleeves and linings and hat linings.

Besides these cases which have come un-der my own notice I have observed a great many cases mentioned in various health and medical reports and journals. So long as these colorings can be manufactured cheaper by the use of this poison it will be continued, unless some law is made that prohibits it. If we could have a law passed similar to the Sweedish law on this subject, it would be a vast help to the public in protecting them from the use of these poisonous colorings which have caused so much suffering and brought so many to an untimely grave.

> (Bristol Press, Jan. 29th) A SOUDAN HERO.

The death is announced of Colonel Barrow, who was wounded at El Teb two years ago. He recently re-opened his wound while "tentpegging," and this led to his death. Coloner Barrow received the wound while serving as lieutenant-colonel of the 19th Hussars, formed the cavalry brigade under Sir Herbert Stewart at the battle of El Teb. In the charge during which Colonel Barrew was wounded the 19th Hussars were separated by a dense body of the enemy from the rest of the brigade, and three times had to charge through the Arab masses before the brigade could reform. In one of these charges Colonel Barrow received a spear wound through the thigh, and in the next charge a few moments later a far more serious wound from an Arab spear which transfixed his shoulder. The weapon stood out behind his back, and with that in his body Colonel Barrow brought his men out of action. A few months later, in the autumn of 1884. Ithough barely recovered from his wound, he hastened out to Egypt to place himself at the head of his regiment, accompanied General Sir Herbert Stewart in his march across the desert, and was present at the battles of Abu Klea and Abu Kru. Among his war services are the Zulu campaign in 1879, when he was in command of mounted nfantry and irregular mounted troops at the battles of Invezane and Ginginhlovo, where he was slightly wounded. For his action in this war he was repeatedly mentioned in despatches, received his brevet of major, a medal with clasp, and the honor of C.M.G. During the year 1881 he commanded a corps of mounted infantry in the Transvaal campaign. In the Egyptian expedition 1884, he served in the Soudan at the battle of El Teb, where, as we have mentioned, he was dangerously wounded, and for this ser vice he was mentioned twice in the despatches and received the C. B. According to the army list, Percy Harry Stanley Barrow was born on Oct. 15, 1848, entered the army as cornet in the 19th Hussars in 1868, and in the same regiment attained the ranks of lieutenant in Sept., 1870, of captain in Jan., 1875, of brevet-major in Nov., 1879, (receiving the full rank in 1881), and lieutenant-colonel in July, 1883. Besides the ordinary regimental service, Cel. Barrow has a record of service on the staff. He was commandant of the School of Instruction for Auxiliary Cavalry at Aldershot from 1874 to 1877; for 18 months afterwards he was

Canadian Competitors.

In a conversation with some Manchester gentlemen last week Rev. W. H. H. Murray, who has spent the last two years in Montreal, made a remark like this: "People of the United States have very erroneous ideas of the Dominion of Canada and very little conception of the development certain to be seen there in the near future. They regard it, or most of them do, as a little frozen corner of the earth where a man must of necessity wear an overcoat nine months in a year, and get a living mainly by catching codfish and hunting seals; as a country with barely tillable soil enough to supply the meagre wants of 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 half breeds and Frenchmen, and only commerce and trade enough to keep the cities of Montreal and Quebec and a few villages from shrivelling up and dying out. But the fact is, Canada has an area larger than the United States, excluding Alaska, and a very large share of this is rich in material resources beyoud description.

Half the country is covered with timber. much of it the finest in the world and easily got to market. It has inexhaustible sup-plies of coal, and valuable building stones in boundless quantities. It has no end of water power, and navigable rivers and im-mense lakes give nearly all sections of it water communication with the ocean and the states; and, finally, it has agricultural lands of vast area and the most wonderful fertility. Why, out in the Manitoba Territory, which is hardly more than a spot on the man of Canada, there is a tract of country as large as eleven states like Illinois, Another case that was brought to my notice was that of a lady at the Highlands.

the soil is richer than that of Illinois, and most of it rests upon coal-beds only 12 feet beneath the surface. It is well watered and

The little of it that has been taken up produces under the most primitive and imappended to my report to the state board of health, lunacy and charity, contained 1.05 bushels to the acre, against an average grains of arsenic per square yard, and a piece of less than twelve in the United of Turkey-red cotton contained 1.25 per cent. | States, and can be made to produce nearly 30. This territory will, to say the least, support as many people as 11 like Illinois, or nearly as many as there were in the United States in 1880, and it can produce wheat enough to feed a nation. It is rapidly filling up, and when in ten years it is alive, as it will be, with intelligent farmers, many of them emigrants from the United States, equipped with the best implements, what omes of our claim that our North West is the granary of the world? And this, be it remembered, is but one of the many previnces that constitute the vast expanse of the habitable Canadian country that is to receive the emigrants of the future and respond to their energy, industry and sagacity by putting it in their power to build up right beside our own a nation that will be a for-midable rival in wealth, population, business and the race for power? - Manchester, N. H. Mirror.

House of Commons Dining Rooms.

(English paper.) Some curiously inaccurate statements have was cited in the Medical Press Journal on July 2, 1879, when a young man was poisoned by the glaze of his linen collar. The poison had been used by an old negress, who had acquired a reputation for the brilliancy of the negligible heaved and the produced of the policy of the produced of the policy of the produced of which used to be served between the hours of 7 p. m. and 9 p. m. This has been done wine sauce—one cup butter, two bowls ing of wall papers has recently been brought poisoning has been traced to hat bands, away with on the recommendation of the vised 'first, that the present elaborate system of the table d'hote bill of fare should be abandoned; and secondly, that another grill-room should be established, which will materially lessen the expenses of the department without in any way lessening the convenience of the dining-room." To facilitate this scheme a handsome new grill-room has, during the recess, been erected. Members can now obtain at any hour during the sitting of the house as simple or as an elaborate a meal as it may please them to order. As to the as it may please them to order. As to the cost, there is no maximum limit. The minimum is the charge of is. 6d. for a mutton chop, with bread, potatoes, cheese, butter, and pickles. Soups, fish, etc., are served a la carte, and special dinners upon any scale may be had by giving reasonable notice. There are three dining rooms on the same floor as the house. In one called the government room a certain number of tables is reserved for the exclusive use of ministers. In the second members are allowed to entertain guests, and parlia mentary counsel and agents are also privileged to dine there. The third room is for the lieutenant-colonel of the 19th Hussars, sole use of members and officers of the house. which regiment with the 10th Hussars On the floor below is the strangers' dining

room, where members may entertain lady guests, and near it is a small room, generally available for select parties. The wine list, it need hardly be said, is comprehensive; and the staff, being dependent on the approval of the kitchen committee, is always reasonable. Off the library corridor there is a tea room for the use of members and their guests. Adjoining the principal dining-rooms is a handsome smoking saloon, to which members only have access. There another, on a level with the terrace, where they may introduce visitors. The catering contract has been since 1880 in the hands of Messrs. Alexander & Co., to whom an annual subsidy is granted by parliament in consideration of the large staff of servants it is necessary to maintain and the irregular-ity of the business. In illustration of the latter point it may be mentioned that the number of luncheons served, which in the ession of 1881 was 9,058, fell to 6,754 in 1882, to 5,339 in 1883, and to 3,713 in 1884. The number of dinners ordered decreased in about the same preportion, the number in 1881 being 10,594, and in 1884 only 4,521. This diminution exemplifies the falling-off in the attendance of members which is always observable as the existence of a parliament is prolonged, but it was aggravated, in the case of the late house of commons, by the increased practice of morning sittings (which afford members a better opportunity of dining at home), and during last session by the stringent regulations with regard to the admission of strangers. It is fortunate that the late kitchen committee prior to the dissolution made complete arrangements for the present session, inasmuch as their collective experience is no longer available. There are fourteen members of the committee. Only three of them have seats in the new parliament—Richard Power and Mr. Sheil (both Parnellites) and Mr. Duff (liberal).

Two gratifying items of intelligence about Auxiliary Cavalry at Aldershot from 1874 to 1877; for 18 months afterwards he was brigade-major in the Curragh district; and for a further space of nearly two years was on special service in South Africa. Up to August, 1883, he served on the staff at Aldershot. After this he saw active service in Egypt.

Why Lady Macdonald Quit.

(From the Branford Telegram)

Lady Macdonald, wife of the Premier of Canada, writes that she gave up wine drinking on Christmas day, 1867, in consequence of one of her guests saying at the dinner table that "practical total abstinence was impossible for anyone in society." Emptying a half glassing of sherry into the finger glass she said: "I will try." "Since then," she writes, "thank God, I have never found any necessity for wine."

Natal last year were of the value of Natal coal on the local railway have ended satisfactorily. Considering that hitherto it has been necessary to send coal all the way from England to supply the steamers calling at South African railways, the significance of the latter statement can hardly be over-estimated. The development of the coal fields of Natal will afford an enormous stimulus to all South African industries; and it is a happy omen that the success of the experiments which have been carried out with a view to test the value of Natal coal is simultaneous with a general brightening of the outlook in South Africa, and that the same correspondent who telegraphs the above intelligence to the Times is able to add that "the trade returns are better than they were expected to be." Those, also, whose faith in the prosperity of the Transval gold fields has been so sorely tried will, we have every reason to believe, be cheered before long with news equally gratifying.