

VOL. XXX1X .--- NO. 21.

# MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1888.

# A OHRISTMAS REMINISCENCE.

She had journied far from her northern home, where the Frost King holds his reign. To the sunny south, in the fond, vain hope that health might he her's again.

THE REFURN.

Back again to my own Canadian home-Back, and at Christmas time-Back from fair Florida's orange groves, And its sweet rose scented clime Bright as a piet's vision, Is this land of the passion flower, With its gorgeous tropical tinting, Great Nature's glorious dowor.

But my soul grew sick of its beauty, I had but one wish on earth, Twas to feel my mother's clasping arms, In the old home of my birth; Then gather me to your heart, mother, Let me feel your kisses rain On cheek and brow, as in childhood's years-They soothed my'young heart's pain.

Come thronging quick and clear ; And old Noel chants, and New Year's rhymes Are murmuring on mine ear.

'Tis joy to hear the vanishing tones Of sleigh bells on the hill; And the snow-shoer's call to his comrades, As they tramp along at will. 'Tis almost time for the Midnight Mass, Far the bells being to vinc For the bells begin to ring, Filling the air for miles around With the song that the angels sing.

Then open the windows, mother, Open them far and wide, Let in the music of the bells-The bells of the Christmas tide. Great Bourdon pours its wealth of tone In waves of jubilant glee ; And the minor chime speaks unto my soul Like an anthem from the sea.

Come, mother, we may not linger, For angels are on their way. And the flash of their wings exceeds the light Of the brightest of bright uoon day; They are gathering in countless thousands Round Bethlehem's crib and shrine, And the opsline gleams like jewels' rain On Mother and Babe Divine.

Earth's glory pales beside such light, And hark i 'tis angols that sing The glorious old Venue, Round the orib of our Inlant King. Sesus and Mary be near me, The last dread summons has come ; Father and God receive my soul, ADOREMUS DOMINUM.

One fluttering sigh, one soft farewell, and the weeping mother pressed Her kisses upon a cold white brow-her darling had gone to rest.

Adnas Buar.

in the extreme to England. It further proves him unfit for the conduct of our foreign affairs when they require some more difficut handling than can be given in a smart despatch or by a crafty evasion of the point at issue. Prince Bismarck being, however, a man who cares nothing about a smart des-patch, and being also a pastmaster in diplomatic craft, basides thoroughly understandhad to deal, played the part of the celebrated Colonel Crockett, when he forced the con to descend from the tree in which he had taken

refuge. Briefly told, the history of Lord Salisbury's adhesion to Prince Bismarck's diplomatic invitation to joint action for the suppression of the Arab rising in East and Central Africa, is substantially as follows :---When the news of the attack on the German establishments on the coast of the mainland territories of the Sultan of Zazzibar reached Berlin, it was generally believed they had been fomented by agents working in the interests of the English and Indian traders, who were jealous of the commercial rivalry of the Germans. Count Hatzfeldt was thereupon instructed to propose to Lord Salisbury joint action on the part of England with Germany in suppressing the Arab movement. To this Lord Salisbury gave what was diplomatically

### A REFUSAL.

Prince Bismarck then caused it to be represented to Lord Salisbury that the hostility of the Araba throughout Africa to European trade and influence was chiefly, if not entire ly, due to the failure of England to establish her authority in Egypt and the Soudan, referring more particularly to the affairs of Khartoum, Suakim, and the unrelieved gar-risons of the Eastern Soudan.

Having thus traced out England's responsibligty for the state of things from which the Germans in East Africa were suffering, Lord Salisbury was again invited to oc-operate with Germany in restoring order in the dis-turbed districts. But his lordship was unable to make up his mind, aud, to avoid the importunities of the German Ambassador,

SECLUDED HIMSELF AT HATFIELD during the third week of October. During that week the German Ambassador called three times at the Foreign Office, but was unable to obtain an interview with our Secretary for Foreign affairs, however, owing to his absence from London. When, however, de did returu to his duties at his official headquarters, Lord Salisbury received a very the occasion. A great uproar then ensued. M. Tolain defended the policy of the Ministry categorical summons from Prince Bismark to co-operate with Germany, and begin convinc-ed by the reasoning of the German Ambasand contended that the whole evil was caused sador of the correctness of his mister's request, as well as for the expediency of complying would, if necessary, introduce new legislation to combat the Boulangist danger. The house with it, he committed England to a course of action in conjunction with Germany, inimical to her commercial and political interests. In

other words, Lord Salisbury acceded to the

bury's want of firmness and is humiliating arrived to-day could estimate with any degree of accuracy the number killed, but it was thought that fifteen or twenty at least encoumbed to the deadly fire. Legitime is by degrees losing the confidence of the people and most all the sympathy is with the north.

# THE FUTURE OF FRANCE.

PARIS, Dec. 19,-In the Senate to-day, during the debate on the budget, M. Challemel-Lacour said the present was not the moment to consider the French finances, but the future of France. He condemned the policy now pursued in the schools, which, he said, struck at the root of the traditional principle of parental control. The main cause of existing ovils was radicalism, which releatlessly pursued the old founders of the Republic and gave promises that were impossible to fulfil. France had abandoned the most glorious of monarchies and was about to fall at the feet of the least of men. The Cabinet's duty was to check the movement towards the abyse. But instead of doing this the Cabinet was beatening the movement. It was time to return to a policy of good sense. He appealed to the Right to unite with the party of the Laft, which was the upholding of order and liberty, and together save the country. The speech oreated a sensation, and at its conclusion the senators arose en masse and enthusiastically observed the orator. M. Leon Say moved that the speech be printed and posted in public places throughout the country. It was ultimately decided that M. Say's motion abouid not be voted on until the next sitting. Premier Floquet remarked that the speech of M. Challemsi-Lacour might be analyzed as an act of good faith. M. Challemel-Lacour had urged that France should look to the Right for salvation. Several senators protested egainst this remark. M. Floquet asked for a few moments' forbearance. Continuing, he said that he had not solicited the power which had been imposed upon him, but during office he had tried to effect a concentration of the parties of the Left. The Cabinet's policy had been wise and Republican. In forming the policy he had introduced a proposal to re-establish single member con-stituencies in order to be able to continue the struggle. M. Fiequet at this point auddenly truggin, di Fieques av enis point autority left the tribune. This action caused general astonishment. M. Say warmiy approved M. Ohallemel Lacour's speech. He said no re-gretted the reply made by M. Floques, and declared that the Premier had not risen to

by the conservatives refusing to adhers to the

tested against the transfer in a letter addressed to the Paris papers in which he says : I shall never consent to the revered remains of my grandtather being lodged in a monu-ment within which, as history proves, the dead are not safe from profenation. If ever Hoche's remains leave Germany they are to repose in our family tomb, near the body of his own wife.

All this shows that it is easy enough to pass heroic and sensational resolutions, but it is not quite so easy to carry them out. But oven assuming that the ashes of all the four worthies were "get-at-able," it does no fel-low by any means that M. Barodet's motion will be realized, for it is a long ory from D.c. ember Sth to July 14th, and there is really no telling what may happen in France between this and then.-London Universe.

# A MOON-CROSSED SUN.

Janury 1 To Be Ushered in By a Total Eclips.

The filrst day of the New Year will be usbared by a total collips. The New Year's day sun light will be dimmed by the moon.

It will be a solar eclips, and is looked forward to with much interest by the student of science who expects to obtain important data thorefrom. It will not last much longer than two minuts, which is one minute shorter than the general rule.

CALIFORNIA'S ADVANTAGE.

The best observation of the collipse will b made in California, and many of the promin ent universities of the country will send repre sentatives to that state to view the pheno mena.

Observations will be made in California at offeen different stations, saturonmers coming from Rochester, N. Y.; Green-castle, Ind.; Minnisote, Harvard University and other points in the East on the purpose to make the observation, so that the result will be voluminous, and will be awaited with much

interest by all astronomers. The reason of the California's advantage in reliving the collpse is that the line of totality where stations can be established is principal ly in the northern and southern portions of that State.

The different parties will work for different results. Some will photograph, some will sketch and others will watch the varying phases of the solipse and write out their impresions. The purpose of the observation will be a study of the surroundings of the sun, the accomplishment of which can be successful Republic. M. Floquet announced that he

rose amid great excitement. PARIS, Dec. 20.- [here was an exciting scene in the senate this siternoon. M. Leon Svy withdrew his motion for printing M. twelve o'clock and the end of contact will be at eight minutes and fifty-seven secondt past Challemel-Lacour's speech and its posting three, the total eclipse not being seen at San throughout the country. After he had made this announcement M. Naquet ascended the tribune and renewed M. Say's motion. There Francisco at all. The Lick Observatory will have a station one hundred miles north of San Francisco. where the belt of totality passes from the Aleutian Islands south-easterly to the Pacific coast and north-easterly, leaving the earth dent said that M. Naquet had taken up M. between Lake Superior and Hudson Bay. Here it touches the Pacific coast. The eclipse Say's motion on his own account. Then there was renewed disorder which was increased at the station will be partial, not total, and when M. Naquet left left the tribune and will be observed by Prefessor Holden and Messre, Burnham and Schaeberie. attempted to make a speech from the floor, The Warner Observatory, of Rochester, will have a station seventy-five miles north of the tumult being so great as to completely drown his voice. Several members should : "Expel him," and the president, as soon as he could make himself heard, called M. Sacremento, almost on the same line with the Lick. Naquet to order. The latter thereupon left the Chamber. The Senate afterwards rejected The partial phase of the eclipse will be observed by students of the University of California at Berkeley, under Professor Soule, his motion and resumed the debate on the budget. The newpapers commend M. Chalat the University of the Pacific and at the lemel-Lacour's speech in the Senate yester-day as a masterly effort, although several of Ohabot Observatory in Oskland. At this last a number of potographs will be taken by members of the Pacific Coast Association of them reproach him for striking a blow at the republic by attacking the Radicals. The Amateur Potographers. Journal des Debats credits him with the cour-

diao of the sun on the western side by the ad- ment was first published in the Telegraph, vancing edge of the limb of the moon. Before the moon has advanced so as to cover the suu's disc an hour must elapse. What will be first noticed will be the minutes after General Grenfell's official so-

what will be first noticed will be the observed the surrounding struc-sphere, a ruddy glow being apparent. Up to the time the sur disappears the color will be-come more and more light and at the mocome more and more lurid, and at the moment of the total eclipse the moon will seem to hang isolated in the heavens surrounded by the sun's corona.

# BLOOD FOR THE BONDHOLDERS.

Great Battle at Sunkim-The British Defeat the Arabs -- Eminent Prisoners Captured -England will not Abandon Suakim.

SUARIM, December 20.-Before dawn this morning the British man of war Starling and and an Egyptian steamer moved up the coast with orders to cover the rebels at Handoub, At daybreak the forts opened fire upon the rebel trenches and the troops advanced to the attack, the black brigade on the right flank and the cavalry and mounted infantry cover-ing. The Scottish Borderers, the Weish Regiment and the Egyptian brigade occupied an embankment between the forts, the British Infantry being held in reserve. The forts shelled the trenches, keeping up a terrific fire, The enemy held their ground with intense courage until the black brigade charged the trenches, which fell after half an hours's hard fighting. The rebels fought with fanatical bravery. Two of the enemy's guns were oup-tured. The naval brigade did splendid work. The Scottish Borderers are now at work en-tranching the rebel position. The enemy are retreating towards Hasheen and Lamara, Tae British force numbers 4,000.

# THE RUSSARS DEADLY CHARGE,

A feature of the fighting was the determined rushed upon the trenches by the blacks and Egyptians. The dervishes fought with the utmost bravery, a great many of them dying in the trenches. The obarge of the Hussars is also especially mentioned. When the Dervish cavalry saw them come they dismounted from their horses, and planted their spears in the ground, these proved no obstruction to the hussars, who swept down upon the dervish horsemen like an avalanche, out through the ranks and left half of them dead on the ground. The hussars then re-formed and charged the remaining Dervishes, who field. A large portion of the rebel force was not engaged in to-day's fighting, being absent camping at Handoub and the wells beyond that place. It is believed the rebels will be accomplianment of which can be successful done when Old Sol's brilliancy is dimmed. WHERE IT WILL DE SEEN. The collpse will begin in San Francisco at twenty-three minutes and eight seconds pass twelve o'clock and the and of contact will be

### PRICE. FIVE CENTS

count. He says that the enemy fought desperately, but admits that no English officer was touched. There were a number of casualties, but the names are yet unknown. The

ation. Sir Lepel Griffin says that so long as England holds Suskim for the justly detested Egyptian Government, the fanatical tribes will swarm about the outposts, and that the true remedy is the annexation of Suskin and the surrounding country to the British Em-pire. He prophesies that in six months Suskim would then be as quiet as South Kensington. The orders to sond reinforce-ments of troops to the Mediterrarean have been countermanded.

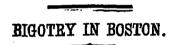
# DOMESTIC READING.

# Fine Manners.

No one who has any appreciation of grace and beauty in nature or in art can fail to re-cognize the charm of fine manners in an individual. We rejoice in them as we do in a lovely sumst view, or a beautiful piece of architecture, or a fascinating poem, for their own make and for what they express; but even beyond this they have another attraction in the magnetic power they exert upon all beholders in setting them at ease, in sweeping away shyness, awkwardness, and re-straint, and in stimulating them to the expression of whatever is best worth cherishing within them. It is undoubtedly true that the presence of fine manners, whether it he in the home or the social circle, in the work-shop or the working-room, in the visit of charity or the halls of legislation, has immediate effect of reproducing itself, in diffusing happiness, in developing the facuities, and in eliciting the best that is in everybody.

# The Uses of Adversity.

Poverly is the nurse of manly energy and heavenly-olimbing thoughts, attended by love and faith and hope, round whose steps the mountain breaks blow, and from whose countenance all the virtues gather strength. Look around you upon the distinguished men that in every department of life guide and control the times, and inquire what was their origin and what was their fortune. Were they as a general rule rocked and dangled in the lap of wealth ? No. Such men emerge from the home of decent competence or struggling poverty. Necessity sharpens their faculties and privation and sacrifice brace their moral nature. They learn the great art of renunciation, and enjoy the happiness of having few wants. They know nothing of the indifferf Handoub. They were still running, SOME EMINENT PRISONER. Three zerebas and a stookade were built lute purpose to every act. The edge of their



## Protestant Women's Crusade Against Catholics.

BOSTON, Mass., December 21.-The victory schieved over the Oatholics by the Puritan element of Boston's female population, in the late election, on the question of control of the public schools, has only added fuel to the The first false step has been taken, and fire of religious fanaticism. The Loyal Wo- whether he likes it or not Lord Salisbury men of America, an association which led in the late campaign, is determined that the is for the country, however, to say whether enemy shall be driven into the sea. Acting it is content with the position of vassalage to ander suggestion, the Sunday following the election was devoted to thanksgiving services in all the Evangelical churches, but after this the victors determined to at once enjoy the advantage they have won. Although the new school board has not been yet organized, the wemen have decided upon the line of action to be pursued by them, the first being the immediate restoration of the obnoxicus Swinton's history with its anti-Catholic sentiment. The loyal woman to-day held a mass meeting which was arowded. There were bitter ad-dresses made, directed sgainst the Oatbolio Church and its parcohial school system, which aroused the enthusiasm of the spectaters to the highest pitch. It was then suggested and adopted that a committee of prominent ladies be appointed to draw up a set of resolutions or rather demands upon both the State and the national Government embodying their views. The same, if satisfactory, to be regularly presented to all the Pro-testant women of the city and state for individual endorsement, the whole to take the form of a gigantic petition. The first was a demand upon the women of the state to compel the new School Board to at once restore Swinton's history, and the other to be a petition to the national Government to pass an impossible law, making it treason against the Gevernment for Catholic clergymen to intimidate Oatholic parents into taking their children out of the public schools. There will be two petitions on each question, one for ladies and another for men. The impos-sibility of such a persecution of the Catholics seemed never to enter their heads.

During the session another resolution was effered, put to vote, and unanimously carried, deciding that there be a series of revivals or ganized for the express purpose of converting Catholic women to the Protestant religion and thus save their souls. A committee was selected to raise a fund for this purpose, which was liberally responded to. The Oatholics are growing daily more incensed against their poltical foes, and instead of the election causing the religious feeling to die out it has simply made it all the botter.

## SALISBURY COERCED.

HOW HE WAS MADE TO PULL OUT THE GER-MAN OHESTNUTS IN BAST AFBICA.

The people of England will, we are sure, learn with little satisfaction that, through the infirmity of purpose of Lord Salisbury, the of Prince Biemarck's charlot in the East known to be, a white flag was placed, but the be touched by strange hands without the per-African affair. The history of the busi- shot and shell were no respecters of the ap- mission of his family ; and the Marquis das ness illustrates strikingly Lord Salis- peaking emblems. None of the peakle whe Reys, grandson of Hooke, has already pre-Deen Int

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intents and purpose,

### A TRREAT that unless he did so Eugland would be in-

vited to retire from Egypt, and leave the affairs of that country and the Soudan to be affairs of that country and the Soudan to be was immediately a great uproar, the mem-dealt with by more vigorous hands. It is bere shouting "enough, enough," and demand hardly necessary to point out how little sd. ing that M. Naquet take his seat. The Presi vantage can be expected to accrue to Eng. dent said that M. Naquet had taken up M. land from an arrangement entered into under such circumstances. or to what disadvantage to her interests it may be made to work. must now follow Prince Blamarck's lead. It Germany in which Lord Salisbury has placed it.—London Star.



# WARSHIPS SHELL CAPE HAYTI.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.-The latest intelligence of the insurrection at Heyti was brought here by the steamship Saginaw to day. All of age of his convictions. her passengers bring important news from the troubled shores. On the morning of Decem ber 5 the passengers state four of Legitime's men-of-war, the Decsolines, Belize, Toussaint L'Overture and one other bombarded Cape Hayti. The gunboats dropped anchor four or five miles off the shore lying broadside on to the town. The vessels' guns were fired with blank cartridges to give notice of their warlike intentions. The foreign consuls inthe city sent out a petition to the commander of the fleet asking time to get out of the city. They were given thirty six hours to evacuate The people fled into the hills, the town. The people fied into the hills taking all the possessions they could con veniently carry. They loaded their effects on the backs of mules which could only carry a cargo each of 250 pounde. The supply of mules being limited to fifty or sixty, the animals were in great demand, and fabulous prices were paid to convey a single mule load of the more valuable effects of the wealthy residents to a place of safety. Shortly after daybreak on the second day after the arrival of the fleet the Haytien officers turned their guns on the town, and the bombardment commenced, Operations were begun at this early hour because a favoring tide enabled the four vessels to lay broadside to the town in the order named-Toussaint, Belize, Dessalines

and the unknown gunboat. The Toussaint fired the first shot, which went whistling through the air, and buried itself in the sand on the beach just in front of the frail thatched bamboo houses of the poorer natives. The other vessels followed suit and fired wildly. In a few minutes, however, the shot began to tear through'the town; demolishing the frail structures. The hamboo huts succumbed carly, but the stone buildings in the central and more elevated portion of the town were not so easily destroyed, the heavy walls resisting the fire for several hours. Despite the warning they had received to leave the ill-fated town, many of the residents clung to their habitations; in fact, it was impossible to remove many of the slok in the city within the time alloted by Legitime. On the top of all the houses in which a slok person was ocuntry is being dragged along at the wheels all the houses in which a sick person was of Prince Bismarck's chariot in the East known to be, a white flag was placed, but the

# THE CHARM OF CHRISTMASTIDE.

'It is marvelous, this charm of Christmas time, dear," remarked a lady to her husband. Age does not wither nor custom stale its infinite joyousness. It is earth's winter time, but the glorious summer of the soul. While the yule log burns, the ice of selfish-ness, hatred, and malice disappears, and oharity, warm and glowing, fills the heart. We must warm ourselves in its radiant heat, for the ashes within soon enough --- "

"Mamma," Interrupted the Isdy's little daughter, " can I give Mary White a Christmas present ?'

"Certainly not," was the reply. "She gave you nothing last year."

### HOOHE, MARCEAU, CARNOT AND BAUDIN.

Four Republican soldiers and statesmen, viz, Hoche and Marceau, Carnot and Baudin, are to have their "ashes" transferred to the "Pantheon" on July 14th next. Baudin, who died on a barricade on December 3, 1851, is buried in Montmartre Cemetery, and what remains of him may easily be laid hold of. The mortal remains of Carnot, the grand-father of the present ohief magistrate, may also be got at. But Marceau, the noble-minded Republican general, rests in alien earth, as every reader of Byron's "Childe Harold" knows:

# At Cohlenz, on a rise of gentle ground, There is a small and simple pyramid,

beneath which Marcean is buried. Coblenz was French at the commencement of the cantury, and is German now. It is most doubtful whether the German Government will surrender the body of the French general. Lazare Hoche also is buried in German soil ; were he not, there is a French law that would de-bar his body from being interred in the Catholic Church at Genevieve, turned into a temple of heathens. No man's remains may

### HARVARD'S OBSERVERS,

Harvard's party of astronomers will be stationed at Willows, with Professor H. P. Pickering in charge. The others in the party ave Messrs. A. Lawrance Rotch, samni Bailey, E. S. Kink and Robert Slack. Willow is in the charge of the others in the charge of the state of the state of the others in the state of the stat the Sacremento Valley, the observing station having an altitude of two thousand feet about the sea level and being about two hundred miles from San Francisco,

The telescopes to be taken are of thirteen inches and eight inches diameter, and they will remain for a time on Wilson's Peak, in in Southern California, after which they will be taken to Pera and placed in the permanent observatory there to be established by Harvard University to co-operate in the Southern hemisphere with the observatory in Cambridge,

Very complete apparatus for the photographing of the spectrum will also be in service, and should the clouds not intervene a great number of plates will be made.

## MAGNIUTDE OF STARS.

From these it is expected to observe more accurately than ever before the number and magnitude of the stars in the immediate reigon of the sun also the change which may have taken place in the corona since the last total solipse. which Professor Pickering, of Harvard, observed from a South America station.

The usual observation for measuring the sun's distance and heat will be taken, but the chief object of the Harvard party will be potegraphy.

## IN TRE ÊAST.

### THE BEGINNING.

over field trenches, and manned by four Soudanes battalions and British soldiers. The space octween them and the water forts was occupied by a battalion of horse artillery. The Emir of Trinkitat is a prisoner. He is wounded. Osman Digna's nephew and twelve dervishes have been captured. All were wounded.

### A USUAL COMPLAINT.

Serious complaints are made concerning the quality of the sabres and revolvers furnished to the troops. Several cavalrymen returned with broken sabres, and in many instances their revolvers became clogged and were rendered useless.

THE BRISONERS' STORIES. LONDON, Dec. 21.- A despatch to the Times from Suskim says : The priceders say they believe that all the mounted gunners were killed. All tell the same story of privation and cruelty at the hands of the Mahdi and Osman Digna. None of them wished to fight, bat were forced to do so or persuaded to fight by promises of loot at Suakim and other rewards. The trenches were bare. They found no food, clothing or money, but only Snider rifles and cartridges. The prisoners know nothing of the reported capture of Emin or of the fail of the Equatorial provinces. The natives assert that Handoub would fall at the first approach of our troops. The Government ought not to lose this chance. The task is an easy one, as there is not the slightest sign of any gathering of the local tribes.

### GENERAL GRENTELL'S REPORT.

LONDON, Dec. 20.-An official despatch from General Grenfeil dated Suakim, 11.25 a.m., December 20, says :- The enemy's loss was 400. The bussers are still pursuing the Arabs. The trenches are nearly filled and two temporary redoubts are being built. The joint forces are entrenched. They will bivouss on the field to-night, the naval detachment with the machine guns remaining in the trenches. I have sent the man of war Starling and all the available steamers to archor off Handoub in order to prevent a force from Handoub coming upon us. During the action the dervishes were so severaly punished that we expect to have a quiet night.

### ENGLAND WILL NOT ABANDON SUAKIM,

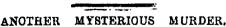
LONDON, December 20.-In a speech at Scarborough, Lord Salisbury said the minis-try had no intention of entangling the country in a new Soudan expedition but they could not abandon Suskim. The England, and Turkish ministries were unanimously of opinion that Suskim must not be abandoned. Lord Salisbury continued : "As long as the Khedive desires it, we shall maintain the Red The colipse will be partially visible in Al. sea ports. We are bound under the promise bany at ene o'clock in the afternoon on January 1, and the end will be after sunset. It will be observed at Dudley University, but prevent foreigners from thinking that every at it is only a partial college there the astro- change of government must necessarily mean nomers do not attach much impertance to it. They would have scat a party out to California to make observations, but on secount of the short duration of the colipse warrant the expense and trouble. Fought upon the Red sea. By the treaty of Paris we are bound to uphold the integrity of the Sultan's empire."

# A OBY FOR ANNEXATION.

mind is always kept sharp. In the school of life men like these meet the softly-nurtured darling of prosperity as iron meets the yearels of porclain.

### Extraordinary Curc.

The following singular case of cure may not be classed among the " miraculous," but it is extraordinary. Mr. T. J. Panzini, of San Francisco, related to a representative of the Monitor the singular manner in which his child was cured of a malignant attack of diphtheria, by means of the leaves of roses that had been blessed. Here is Mr. Panzini's plain, unvarnished tale :-- A year ago last March, my daughter was taken with a severe attack of diphtheria. We called in a doctor, who prescribed for her, but she was so far gone that she could not retain the medicine on her stomach. She rapidly grew worse, and one evening I was told by the doctor that before morning my little girl would pass away. While sitting by her bedside I thought of the many cures that were wrought by the ever blessed Mother of God through the roses blessed in her honor. I procured some, placed them in milk (the only thing my daughter could retain), and gave her a small draught. She immediately grew better, asked for the medicine, retained it on her stomach, and when the doctor called in the morning, instead of finding her dead he found her much improved. The doctor candidly stated that the audden ours was entirely beyond his corprobansion. She rapidly grew better, and finally entirely well. You may publish this "at a slight token of thanks to the Blessod Virgin," concluded Mr. Pauzini, "from a grateful grandfather."



LONDON, Dec. 22 .- The body of a woman, whose name is unknown, was found yester-day morning in the outskirts of Whitechapel. An empty vial lay alongeide the body, and the impression first formed was the woman had committed suicide. At the Coroner's inquest to-day, the physicians who examined the body testified that there were no signs of poison in the stomach, and declared their belief that the woman had been murdered by strangulation. They said that the condition of the body justified this belief, and in addition to that there was a mark on the weman's neck which showed that a small cord had been tied tightly around it. The woman was of low character. When the body was found it was still warm. It was lying in an open thoroughfare, and there is no possibility that the woman could have taken her own life. Some persons believe that her murderer is identical with the Whitechapel fiend, who, they think, has adopted a new method of disposing of his victima.

The reformer of practical abuses first begins to be wise when he allows for the obstinate vitality of human error and human folly, and is willing to believe that those who cannot see as he does are not themselves necessarily bad men,-[J. Russell Lowell.

As a king is honored in his image, so God is lovad and hated in man. He cannot hate