

lowered his gaze, and slowly turned his head; then his eyes fell on the slight graceful figure, the sweet fair face, with its tender, touching expression, so wistful and yet so timid, and instantly there flashed into his look a rapture which was unmistakable, even to her trembling heart. He uttered her name with a cry of joy, and, forgetting his helplessness, he made an effort to start from his chair and rush to her, but his limbs failed him, he sunk back into it again, and could only stretch out his arm, exclaiming, "Oh Mary, Mary, my darling! come to me! can it be possible, is it your very self?"

Then she went to his side, and, as he seized her hands, and clasped them in his own, he let his head fall down upon them, and she heard him murmuring words of thanksgiving to the compassionate God, who had let him look upon her face again.

(To be Continued.)

OPPOSITION TO GREAT INVENTIONS.

Tradition says that John Faust, one of the three inventors of printing, was charged with multiplying books by the aid of the devil, and was persecuted both by priests and the people. The strongest opposition to the press has, however, been presented in Turkey. The art of printing had existed three hundred years before a printing-press was established in Constantinople. From 1629 to 1740 that press issued only twenty-three volumes. It was then stopped, and did not resume its issues until after an interval of more than forty years. About 1780 a press was established at Scutari, and between 1780 and 1807 issued forty volumes. Again its operations were suspended, and were not resumed until 1820, since which time it has worked more industriously than heretofore, although fettered with the paternal oversight of the Turkish Government. The ribbon-loom is an invention of the sixteenth century; and on the plea that it deprived many workmen of bread, it was prohibited in Holland, in Germany, in the dominions of the church, and in other countries of Europe. At Hamburg the council ordered a loom to be publicly burned. The stocking-loom shared the fate of the ribbon-loom. In England the patronage of Queen Elizabeth was requested for the invention, and it is said that the inventor was impeded rather than assisted in his undertaking. In France opposition to the stocking-loom was of the most base and cruel kind. A Frenchman who had adopted the invention, manufactured by the loom a pair of silk stockings for Louis XIV. They were presented to the French monarch. The parties, however, who supplied hosiery to the court caused several of the loops of the stockings to be cut, and thus brought the stocking-loom into disrepute at headquarters.

Table forks appear so necessary a part of the furniture of the dinner-table that one can scarcely believe that the tables of the sixteenth century were destitute of them. They were not, however, introduced until the commencement of the seventeenth century, and then were ridiculed as superfluous and effeminate, while the person who introduced them to Europe was called *Furcifer*. They were invented in Italy, and brought thence to England; napkins being used in this country by the polite, and fingers by the multitude.

The saw-mill was brought into England from Holland in 1663; but its introduction so displeased the English that the enterprise was abandoned. A second attempt was then made at Limehouse, and the mill was erected; but soon after its erection it was pulled down by a mob.

Pottery is glazed by throwing common salt into the oven at a certain stage of the baking. This mode of baking was introduced into this country in 1690 by two brothers who came to Staffordshire from Nuremberg. Their success and their secrecy so enraged their neighbours that they were compelled to give up the works.

The pendulum was invented by Galileo, but so late as the end of the seventeenth century, when Hooke brought it forward as a standard measure, it was ridiculed, and passed by the nickname of *swing swang*.

THE "POOR PRISONER" OF THE VATICAN.

William Howitt, who is now upwards of eighty, resides in Rome with his wife, Mary Howitt, the poetess, who is engaged upon a work which necessitates her residing in the Italian capital. Mr. Howitt has written a remarkable letter respecting the Pope, in which he says the American Catholic clergy were anxious that the Pope should send something to the Philadelphia Exhibition, so the Pope has consented to send a few specimens of mosaic and of tapestry. Cardinal Antonelli is commissioned to say that he would send more but for his "financial straits," and "the unfortunate deprivation of his States, of which he has been the victim." Mr. Howitt hereupon exclaims, "The humbug! All this is in true beggars' whine, which the church has made universal as far as its rule has extended. Deprivation of his States has been the finest thing in the world for him. Those States only contained three millions of inhabitants, not so many as exist in London by a great deal. He has now no longer the expense of them, but their unfortunate deprivation has been made the means of working on the feelings of the whole Catholic universe, and of pouring into his coffers treasures such as his predecessors in their most halcyon times never possessed. The fiction of his miserable imprisonment, with his lying on rotten straw, the open sale of little bundles of these fabled straws in most Catholic countries, the photograph of him peeping through his prison bars, with a soldier, with musket and bayonet fixed, on each side of him—all these outrageous lies have drawn an actual river of gold from the bosoms of the silly Popish pelicans that far outrivals the ancient Pactolus. The priests, by such means, have drawn not merely from the stupid rich, but from the millions of poor girls—servants and workwomen—their few pence, which should have gone to the savings-bank or to buy them comforts, and these arts of priestly robbery have been enforced by the assurance of eternal damnation if they did not do all possible to relieve the sufferings of the holy father. By these infamous means no less than twenty millions of francs have been poured into the Papal chest during the year of jubilee just passed, and all this described as the voluntary tribute of the faithful! And all this time the King of Humbugs, this so-called miserable prisoner, has been living in a palace of eleven thousand rooms, crammed with such wealth as never before was collected in one place, not even in the Bank of England. Treasures of gold, of silver, of all precious gems, of the most beautiful and noble works of art, statues, pictures by the finest masters, bronzes, coins, medals, crosses sparkling with the most valuable diamonds, rubies, emeralds, etc.; vessels and ornaments in silver and gold of the exquisite workmanship, by such masters as Benvenuto Cellini, by the richest arrases and tapestries, all these arranged in gal-

leries miles in length, and this wretched prisoner attended by hundreds of guards in an old costume very much like our Windsor Beefeaters, and by crowds of cardinals, monsigneurs, archbishops, bishops, priests, and lacqueys without end. As for money, besides the 20,000,000 francs paid in for Peter's pence and jubilee indulgences in 1875, the imbecile ex-Emperor of Austria has left him 3,000,000 dollars, and rich arras and gold vessels to adorn his chapel. The Duke of Modena, the father-in-law of the ex-King of Naples and Count Chambord, has made him his heir, and it is said he will derive £10,000 sterling from that source annually. The last English aristocratic dupe, Lord Ripon, has lately arrived in Rome, bringing him a present of £10,000. A Belgian senator has brought another little present of £8,000 sterling. A silly old lady has lately left him half a million of francs. French pilgrims have brought him silver statues of the Virgin which, on a spring being touched, opened their arms and showered down streams of gold, and one Madonna even gave birth to a silver baby, to the Pope's great delight; and all this in the short space of one year. And yet he has the unparalleled impudence to tell the Americans that he cannot send much to their exhibition because of his poverty!"—*Weekly Review*.

THE annual rate of mortality in other foreign cities, according to the most recent weekly returns, was—Bombay, 27; Madras, 42; Paris, 80; Brussels, 26; Amsterdam, 27; Rotterdam, 29; the Hague, 26; Copenhagen, 27; Christiania, 35; Berlin, 24; Hamburg, 24; Breslau, 26; Munich, 33; Vienna, 29; Buda-Pesth, 43; Rome, 36; Turin, 29; Alexandria, 41; New York, 28; Brooklyn, 27; and Philadelphia, 24.

ALCOHOLIC STIMULANTS DURING EXPOSURE.—Dr. T. Lander Brunton says in the *Practitioner*:—Where men are subject to great and prolonged exposure to cold, experience has taught them the danger of taking spirits while the exposure continues. My friend Dr. Fayer told me that when crawling through the wet heather in pursuit of deer on a cold day he offered the keeper who accompanied him a pull from his flask. The old man declined, saying, "No, thank you, it is too cold." The lumberers in Canada who are engaged in felling timber in the pine forests, living there all winter, sleeping in holes dug in the snow, and lying on spruce branches covered with buffalo robes, allow no spirits in their camp, and destroy any that may be found there. (?) The experience of Arctic travellers on this subject is nearly unanimous; and I owe to my friend Dr. Milner Fothergill an anecdote which illustrates it in a very striking way. A party of Americans crossing the Sierra Nevada encamped at a spot above the snow line, and in an exposed situation. Some of them took a good deal of spirits before going to sleep, and they lay down warm and happy; some took a moderate quantity, and they lay down somewhat but not very cold; others took none at all, and they lay down very cold and miserable. Next morning, however, those who had taken no spirits got up feeling quite well, those who had taken a little got up feeling cold and wretched, and those who had taken a good deal did not get up at all; they had perished from cold during the night. Those who took no alcohol kept their hearts warm at the expense of their skin, and they remained well; those who took much warmed their skin at the expense of their heart, and they died. But while alcohol is thus injurious during prolonged exposure to cold, the case is very different after the exposure is over, and its administration may then be very beneficial.

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