

The Gleaner.

JAS. H. CROCKET, Proprietor.

FREDERICTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1886.

VOL. II, NO. 110

Professional Cards.

JAS. T. SHARKEY,
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.
Solicitor for Canadian Reporting and Collecting Association
—AND FOR—
The British American Mercantile and Exchange Association
FREDERICTON, N. B.
Sept. 17, 1885-1886

J. H. BARRY,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW,
CONVEYANCER, &c.
OFFICE: FISHER'S BUILDING, Up-Stairs
FREDERICTON.
December 12, 1885.

William Wilson,
SECRETARY-TREASURER, YORK,
BARRISTER
—AND—
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
CONVEYANCER, &c.
QUEEN ST. — FREDERICTON

OFFICE: FISHER'S BUILDING, Up-Stairs
FREDERICTON.
December 12, 1885.

H. D. CURRIE, D. D. S.,
SURGEON DENTIST.
First Floor Below People's Bank, Queen
Street, Fredericton, N. B.
OFFICE HOURS:
6 A. M. TO 1 P. M.; 2 TO 5 P. M.;
AND 7 TO 9 P. M.
May 14, 1885.

Dr. McLEARN,
Physician & Surgeon,
OFFICE: CARLETON STREET,
NEXT ABOVE H. S. RAMSAY'S OFFICE.
At Barker House after 9 p. m.
Fredericton, Jan. 29th, 1886.

HOTELS.

QUEEN HOTEL,
Fredericton, N. B.

J. A. Edwards,
PROPRIETOR.

PINE SAMPLE ROOM IN CONNECTION.
—ALSO—
A FIRST-CLASS LIVERY STABLE.
250 Coaches at trains and boats.
25, 1885.

Barker House,
QUEEN STREET,
FREDERICTON, N. B.

Extensive Improvements
Completed,
making hotel one of the best in the province.
FRED B. COLEMAN,
Proprietor

Barker House Stables.

COACHES AND CARRIAGES
Furnished with all possible despatch.

Horses Boarded
At Moderate Terms.

JOHN B. ORR,
PROPRIETOR.
Fredericton, Sept. 17, 1885-1886.

Look Here!

For an Assortment of
Fall and Winter GLOVES,
—IN—
Buck, Antelope, Kid or Knit
at a low price, go to
C. H. THOMAS & Co's
Fredericton, Sept. 19, 1885.

TOBOGGANS!
FOR SALE AT

J. Edgecombe & Sons.

These Toboggans are made up in
the Most Approved Style.
Fredericton, Jan. 14, 1886

Business Cards.

T. E. FOSTER,
Mason Work,
Brick Work,
and Plastering
OF ALL KINDS
Contracted for.

Every Satisfaction Guaranteed.
Orders from Town or Country
Promptly attended to
Fredericton March 10th, 1885.

F. J. McCausland,
Just Received
A Very Large Assortment of
New, Thick
Watch Crystals
which I will sell and adjust in watches at very
reasonable prices.
Opposite Normal School.
Next door below J. J. Weddall's.
Nov. 3, 1885-1886

T. W. GREGORY,
ENGRAVER, &c.

MONOGRAMS RAISED AND SUNK IN GOLD
OR SILVER.
STEREOTYPE AND STENCIL CUTTING
SEALS FOR WAX OR PAPER.
JEWELRY MADE AND REPAIRED.
Queen Street
Fredericton, Nov. 7, 1885.

PHILIPS BROS.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Boots & Shoes
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
Main Street,
PORTLAND, N. B.
July 11, 1885-1886.

This space is reserved for
R. C. MACREDIE,
PLUMBER, GAS-FITTER
and TIN-SMITH.
Queen Street.

LOOK HERE.

For a Large Variety of
White Dress Shirts
from 75 cents up,
go to
C. H. THOMAS & Co's
Fredericton, Sept. 19, 1885.

A. LIMERICK & CO.

Temperance Hall Building,
York St., Fredericton, N. B.

Gas Fitters and Plumbers.
Just Received: A Large Lot of
AMERICAN
HOT AIR REGISTERS
In Different Sizes which will be sold at Bottom
Prices for Cash. Also, Sole Agent for
THOMAS EDWARDS' Patent

Chimney Cowl,
Which is Guaranteed to make any chimney draw
under any circumstances. Warranted to give sat-
isfaction or no pay. Always in stock.
A. LIMERICK & Co.
Fredericton, September 8th, 1885.

YERXA & YERXA, Two Doors Above People's Bank, Queen St., Fredericton.

Canadian Food.
Read This:
Wheat, per 2 lb. pack-
age, 18 cts.
Self-Raising B. W. Flour,
per package, 25 cts.
Hominy, per 5 lb. pkg., 25
Fania, per pkg., 20
Balinom, per can, 15
Boston Brown Bread, per
1 lb. pkg., 7
B. B. Bread, 3 lb. pkg., 20
Pear, Succotash, Pine Apple, Apricots, Clam Chowder.

APPLES—AMERICAN BALDWIN, per bbl., \$3.00. No. 1 PIPPIN, per bbl., \$2.50.
Dec. 17, 1885.

Verxa & Yerxa.

XMAS CONFECTIONERY.
Victoria Mixture
Xmas Mixture.
20 Cents per lb.,
5 lbs. for 75c.

A NICE ASSORTMENT OF
CREAMS IN 1lb. Boxes.
CHOCOLATE CARAMELS,
MAPLE CARAMELS,
Cocoa Carameles,
French Chocolate Drops,
Wintergreen Drops
W. R. Logan,
Dealer in CHOICE TEAS, COFFEES, and FINE
GROCERIES.
Next door above J. S. Bell's Hardware Store,
QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON
Dec. 25, 1885

COAL!
COAL!

ON HAND:
Best Grand Lake,
OLD MINE SIDNEY
Sugar Loaf, Anthracite,
No. 1 and Chestnut sizes.
To arrive this week:
Old Mine Sidney & Minuda,
which will be sold very low from the vessel.
Office and Coal Sheds: CAMPBELL STREET.

JAMES TIBBITS.
Fredericton, Sept. 17, 1885.

I bless the editor with an especial bless-
ing, the contributors, and all those en-
gaged in its publication and propagation.
—Pore Leo XIII.
Fredericton, Sept. 19, 1885.

The Ave Maria,
A Catholic Magazine, Devoted
to the Honor of the
Mother of God.
PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK
REV. D. E. HUDSON, C. S. C.,
Notre Dame, Indiana.
SUBSCRIPTION,
\$2.50.
T. O'Brien & Co.,
53 KING STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.
Jan. 10, 1886.

M. A. FINN,
IMPORTER OF
Wines, Liquors
—AND—
CIGARS
Cor. Prince William and Princess Streets,
Saint John, N. B.
April 18, 1885.

Kelly & Murphy,
Carriages
—AND—
Sleighs.
REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.
Old Carriages Bought and Sold and Exchanged
for New.
FACTORY:
MAIN STREET, PORTLAND,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
J. KELLY,
July 11, 1885-1886.

McFarlane, Thompson & Anderson,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE PATENT
Dunbar Shingle Machine,
[Which took First Prize at the Dominion
Centennial Exhibition at St. John].
STEAM ENGINES, MACHINISTS' TOOLS
—AND—
Agricultural Implements a Specialty.
Received the only Diplomas on MOWERS
and RAKES granted at the Provincial Exhi-
bition, St. John, 1880 and also at the Do-
minion Centennial, 1885.
Post Office Box 164.
Telegraphic address, McF. T. & A.,
Fredericton.
Sept 17 1885

WILEY'S
DRUG STORE.
—[O]—
NEW GOODS
—FOR THE—
Holiday Season
PERFUMES
ATKINSON'S, LUBIN'S, RICKSECK-
ERS, GOSNELL'S, COLGATES.
All prices, from five cents up.
Perfume Cases in Plushes and Leather.
TOILET SETS,
CUT GLASS BOTTLES,
SACHETS,
HAIR BRUSHES in Celluloid and
Tortoise Shell.
Just Received—From English Manu-
facturers, a splendid assortment of Walk-
ing sticks.
Daily expected to arrive—A beautiful
assortment of Dried Grasses and Everlast-
ing Flowers, in Bouquets, Baskets, Wreaths,
&c., very suitable for Christmas decorations.
Also, Flavoring Extracts, Spices, &c.,
Pure and Full Flavor.

John M. Wiley,
OPPOSITE
Normal School.
Fredericton, 9 Dec. 1885.

1886. -x- ANNUAL -x- 1886.

Remnant SALE!

JOHN J. WEDDALL
Is offering during this month the Season's Accumulation of REMNANTS
AT HALF PRICE!

Equity Sale.

There will be sold at
Public Auction
—ON—
MONDAY,

The twenty-ninth day of APRIL next, at twelve
o'clock noon, in front of the County Court House,
in the City of Fredericton, the following real estate
belonging to the said John J. Weddall, to-wit:
"year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred
and seventy-three, and made between Richard
Dunn of the one part, and the said defendant
of the other part, together with the leasehold
land and premises described in the said in-
strument as all that certain piece and parcel of land sit-
uate, lying and being in the City of Fredericton, in
the County of York, beginning at a point distant
thirty-three feet from the centre of the highway
leading from Fredericton to St. John, N. B., on the
lower side of a certain road and parcel of land sit-
uate, lying and being in the said City of Fredericton,
and thence along the said private road one hundred
and thirty feet, or until it strikes the railway
"backtrack down river one hundred and ninety
feet, thence in a line parallel with the said
"backtrack down river one hundred and thirty feet,
or until it strikes the said highway, and thence
along the said highway one hundred and ninety
feet to the place of beginning, and comprising
the lot as now tenured and occupied by the
said William Dolan and James Dolan.
For terms of sale and other particulars apply to
the Plaintiff's Solicitor.
Dated this eighteenth day of January, A. D.
1886.

H. R. RAINFORD,
Plaintiff's Solicitor.

E. CLARK,
Hats,
Hats,
Hats.
SPRING STYLE.
Caps,
Caps,
Caps.

Will be sold at Reduced Prices.
Please call, ask the price and you will buy
every time.
Don't Forget
E. Clark's,
Next door below Geo. Hatt & Sons,
Fredericton, Feb. 2, 1886.

C. B. C.
Canadian Breakfast Cereals.
A Delicious Food. Try it.
TO BE HAD AT
W. H. VANWARTS.
Fredericton, Feb. 4, 1886.

IRELAND'S FUTURE.
Rev. Joseph Cook's Lecture on Im-
perial Federation.
BOSTON, Feb. 3.—Rev. Joseph Cook's
opening lecture was on Ireland. He
said:—"Ought Mr. Gladstone to favor the
formation of a parliament for Ireland?
Yes. But its managers should not be

The following particulars as to the
methods of securing divorces in different
countries are interesting:—Siam.—The
first wife may be divorced, not sold, as
the other may be. She then may claim
the first, third and fifth child, and the
alternate children are yielded to the
husband. Arctic Region.—When a man
desires a divorce he leaves the house in
anger and does not return for several
days. The wife understands the hint,
packs her clothes and leaves. Tartar.—
The husband may put away his partner
and seek another when it pleases him,
and the wife may do the same. If she
be ill-treated she complains to the mag-
istrate, who, attended by the principal
people, accompanies her to the house
and pronounces a formal divorce.
Chinese.—Divorces are allowed in all
cases of criminality, mutual dislikes,
jealousy, incompatibility of temper, or
too much loquacity on the part of the
wife. The husband cannot sell his wife
until she leaves him and becomes a
slave to him by action of the law for
desertion. A son is bound to divorce
his wife if she displeases his parents.
Jews.—In olden times the Jews had a
discretionary power of divorcing their
wives. Javans.—If the wife be dissat-
isfied she can obtain a divorce by paying
a certain sum. Tibetans.—Divorces are
seldom allowed, unless with the consent
of both parties—neither of whom can
afterwards remarry. Moors.—If the wife
does not become a mother of a boy, she
may be divorced with the consent of the
tribe, and she can marry again. Abyssinians.—No form of marriage is neces-
sary. The connection may be dissolved
and renewed at often as the parties
think proper.

Siberians.—If the man be dissatisfied
with the most trifling acts of his wife,
he tears her cap or veil from her head,
and this constitutes a divorce. Corsans.—
The husband can divorce his wife, and
leave her the charge of maintaining the
children; if she proves unfaithful he can
put her to death. Druse and Turkoman
—Among these people, if a wife asks her
husband's permission to go out, and if he
says "go," without adding, "but come
back again," she is divorced. Though
both parties desire it, they cannot live
together without being remarried. Co-
chin-Chinese.—If the parties choose to
separate, they break a pair of chopsticks
or a copper coin in the presence of wit-
nesses, by which action the union is
dissolved. The husband must restore to
the wife the property belonging to her
prior to her marriage. American Indians
—Among some tribes the pieces of sticks
given to the witnesses of the marriage
are burnt as a sign of divorce. Usually
new connections are formed without the
old ones being dissolved. A man never
divorces his wife if she has borne him
sons.

THE CHRISTIAN.
(Abridged from the February Harper's)
No, I won't forgive our person—not to my
dying day.
He'd better wait a minute; that's what I'll
allow say.
But to christen, my boy, my baby, with such
an awful name—
Why, where's the use o' talkin' I tell you
he was to blame.
Well, it wasn't no easy matter to keep on
sayin' No.
An' disappintin' every one. Poor Kate, be-
lieved so.
When I told him the name I'd chosen, that
he fairly made me cry.
For I'd planned to name the darlin' Angu-
stus Percival Guy.
Ah! that was a name worth hearin', no 'ris-
toric'ian grand!
He might as held up his head then with the
proudest in the land.
But now—Well, 'tain't no wonder, when I
look at that blessed child
An' think of the name he's come to, that I
can't be reconciled.
"What will ye call him?" says Parson
Brown, bradin' his head to hear.
Then I handed a bit of paper up, with the
name writ full an' clear.
But Uncle Si, 'stead of passin' it, just reads
it over slow.
With such a wond'rin', puzzled face, as ef he
didn't know.
The child was beginnin' to fidget, and Kate
was gittin' red.
So I kinder scowled at Uncle Si, and then I
shook my head.
"The name?" says Parson Brown agin; "I'm
'fraid I haven't caught it."
"Jee-hoo-hoo!" says Uncle Si out loud,
before he thought it.
The parson—his' a near-sighted—he couldn't
understand.
Though I printed the paper in Uncle Silas'
hand.
But that word did the business; an' before I
got my breath,
That boy was named Jehoshaphat. I felt
a most like death.
I couldn't keep from cryin' as I hurried down
the aisle,
An' I fairly hated Wicked Green, when I see
her kinder smile.

DIVORCES OF THE WORLD.
How and for What Reasons They are
Granted in Many Countries.
(Leeds Mercury.)

The following particulars as to the
methods of securing divorces in different
countries are interesting:—Siam.—The
first wife may be divorced, not sold, as
the other may be. She then may claim
the first, third and fifth child, and the
alternate children are yielded to the
husband. Arctic Region.—When a man
desires a divorce he leaves the house in
anger and does not return for several
days. The wife understands the hint,
packs her clothes and leaves. Tartar.—
The husband may put away his partner
and seek another when it pleases him,
and the wife may do the same. If she
be ill-treated she complains to the mag-
istrate, who, attended by the principal
people, accompanies her to the house
and pronounces a formal divorce.
Chinese.—Divorces are allowed in all
cases of criminality, mutual dislikes,
jealousy, incompatibility of temper, or
too much loquacity on the part of the
wife. The husband cannot sell his wife
until she leaves him and becomes a
slave to him by action of the law for
desertion. A son is bound to divorce
his wife if she displeases his parents.
Jews.—In olden times the Jews had a
discretionary power of divorcing their
wives. Javans.—If the wife be dissat-
isfied she can obtain a divorce by paying
a certain sum. Tibetans.—Divorces are
seldom allowed, unless with the consent
of both parties—neither of whom can
afterwards remarry. Moors.—If the wife
does not become a mother of a boy, she
may be divorced with the consent of the
tribe, and she can marry again. Abyssinians.—No form of marriage is neces-
sary. The connection may be dissolved
and renewed at often as the parties
think proper.

Siberians.—If the man be dissatisfied
with the most trifling acts of his wife,
he tears her cap or veil from her head,
and this constitutes a divorce. Corsans.—
The husband can divorce his wife, and
leave her the charge of maintaining the
children; if she proves unfaithful he can
put her to death. Druse and Turkoman
—Among these people, if a wife asks her
husband's permission to go out, and if he
says "go," without adding, "but come
back again," she is divorced. Though
both parties desire it, they cannot live
together without being remarried. Co-
chin-Chinese.—If the parties choose to
separate, they break a pair of chopsticks
or a copper coin in the presence of wit-
nesses, by which action the union is
dissolved. The husband must restore to
the wife the property belonging to her
prior to her marriage. American Indians
—Among some tribes the pieces of sticks
given to the witnesses of the marriage
are burnt as a sign of divorce. Usually
new connections are formed without the
old ones being dissolved. A man never
divorces his wife if she has borne him
sons.

IRELAND'S FUTURE.
Rev. Joseph Cook's Lecture on Im-
perial Federation.
BOSTON, Feb. 3.—Rev. Joseph Cook's
opening lecture was on Ireland. He
said:—"Ought Mr. Gladstone to favor the
formation of a parliament for Ireland?
Yes. But its managers should not be

The following particulars as to the
methods of securing divorces in different
countries are interesting:—Siam.—The
first wife may be divorced, not sold, as
the other may be. She then may claim
the first, third and fifth child, and the
alternate children are yielded to the
husband. Arctic Region.—When a man
desires a divorce he leaves the house in
anger and does not return for several
days. The wife understands the hint,
packs her clothes and leaves. Tartar.—
The husband may put away his partner
and seek another when it pleases him,
and the wife may do the same. If she
be ill-treated she complains to the mag-
istrate, who, attended by the principal
people, accompanies her to the house
and pronounces a formal divorce.
Chinese.—Divorces are allowed in all
cases of criminality, mutual dislikes,
jealousy, incompatibility of temper, or
too much loquacity on the part of the
wife. The husband cannot sell his wife
until she leaves him and becomes a
slave to him by action of the law for
desertion. A son is bound to divorce
his wife if she displeases his parents.
Jews.—In olden times the Jews had a
discretionary power of divorcing their
wives. Javans.—If the wife be dissat-
isfied she can obtain a divorce by paying
a certain sum. Tibetans.—Divorces are
seldom allowed, unless with the consent
of both parties—neither of whom can
afterwards remarry. Moors.—If the wife
does not become a mother of a boy, she
may be divorced with the consent of the
tribe, and she can marry again. Abyssinians.—No form of marriage is neces-
sary. The connection may be dissolved
and renewed at often as the parties
think proper.

Siberians.—If the man be dissatisfied
with the most trifling acts of his wife,
he tears her cap or veil from her head,
and this constitutes a divorce. Corsans.—
The husband can divorce his wife, and
leave her the charge of maintaining the
children; if she proves unfaithful he can
put her to death. Druse and Turkoman
—Among these people, if a wife asks her
husband's permission to go out, and if he
says "go," without adding, "but come
back again," she is divorced. Though
both parties desire it, they cannot live
together without being remarried. Co-
chin-Chinese.—If the parties choose to
separate, they break a pair of chopsticks
or a copper coin in the presence of wit-
nesses, by which action the union is
dissolved. The husband must restore to
the wife the property belonging to her
prior to her marriage. American Indians
—Among some tribes the pieces of sticks
given to the witnesses of the marriage
are burnt as a sign of divorce. Usually
new connections are formed without the
old ones being dissolved. A man never
divorces his wife if she has borne him
sons.

IRELAND'S FUTURE.
Rev. Joseph Cook's Lecture on Im-
perial Federation.
BOSTON, Feb. 3.—Rev. Joseph Cook's
opening lecture was on Ireland. He
said:—"Ought Mr. Gladstone to favor the
formation of a parliament for Ireland?
Yes. But its managers should not be

The following particulars as to the
methods of securing divorces in different
countries are interesting:—Siam.—The
first wife may be divorced, not sold, as
the other may be. She then may claim
the first, third and fifth child, and the
alternate children are yielded to the
husband. Arctic Region.—When a man
desires a divorce he leaves the house in
anger and does not return for several
days. The wife understands the hint,
packs her clothes and leaves. Tartar.—
The husband may put away his partner
and seek another when it pleases him,
and the wife may do the same. If she
be ill-treated she complains to the mag-
istrate, who, attended by the principal
people, accompanies her to the house
and pronounces a formal divorce.
Chinese.—Divorces are allowed in all
cases of criminality, mutual dislikes,
jealousy, incompatibility of temper, or
too much loquacity on the part of the
wife. The husband cannot sell his wife
until she leaves him and becomes a
slave to him by action of the law for
desertion. A son is bound to divorce
his wife if she displeases his parents.
Jews.—In olden times the Jews had a
discretionary power of divorcing their
wives. Javans.—If the wife be dissat-
isfied she can obtain a divorce by paying
a certain sum. Tibetans.—Divorces are
seldom allowed, unless with the consent
of both parties—neither of whom can
afterwards remarry. Moors.—If the wife
does not become a mother of a boy, she
may be divorced with the consent of the
tribe, and she can marry again. Abyssinians.—No form of marriage is neces-
sary. The connection may be dissolved
and renewed at often as the parties
think proper.

Siberians.—If the man be dissatisfied
with the most trifling acts of his wife,
he tears her cap or veil from her head,
and this constitutes a divorce. Corsans.—
The husband can divorce his wife, and
leave her the charge of maintaining the
children; if she proves unfaithful he can
put her to death. Druse and Turkoman
—Among these people, if a wife asks her
husband's permission to go out, and if he
says "go," without adding, "but come
back again," she is divorced. Though
both parties desire it, they cannot live
together without being remarried. Co-
chin-Chinese.—If the parties choose to
separate, they break a pair of chopsticks
or a copper coin in the presence of wit-
nesses, by which action the union is
dissolved. The husband must restore to
the wife the property belonging to her
prior to her marriage. American Indians
—Among some tribes the pieces of sticks
given to the witnesses of the marriage
are burnt as a sign of divorce. Usually
new connections are formed without the
old ones being dissolved. A man never
divorces his wife if she has borne him
sons.

IRELAND'S FUTURE.
Rev. Joseph Cook's Lecture on Im-
perial Federation.
BOSTON, Feb. 3.—Rev. Joseph Cook's
opening lecture was on Ireland. He
said:—"Ought Mr. Gladstone to favor the
formation of a parliament for Ireland?
Yes. But its managers should not be

The following particulars as to the
methods of securing divorces in different
countries are interesting:—Siam.—The
first wife may be divorced, not sold, as
the other may be. She then may claim
the first, third and fifth child, and the
alternate children are yielded to the
husband. Arctic Region.—When a man
desires a divorce he leaves the house in
anger and does not return for several
days. The wife understands the hint,
packs her clothes and leaves. Tartar.—
The husband may put away his partner
and seek another when it pleases him,
and the wife may do the same. If she
be ill-treated she complains to the mag-
istrate, who, attended by the principal
people, accompanies her to the house
and pronounces a formal divorce.
Chinese.—Divorces are allowed in all
cases of criminality, mutual dislikes,
jealousy, incompatibility of temper, or
too much loquacity on the part of the
wife. The husband cannot sell his wife
until she leaves him and becomes a
slave to him by action of the law for
desertion. A son is bound to divorce
his wife if she displeases his parents.
Jews.—In olden times the Jews had a
discretionary power of divorcing their
wives. Javans.—If the wife be dissat-
isfied she can obtain a divorce by paying
a certain sum. Tibetans.—Divorces are
seldom allowed, unless with the consent
of both parties—neither of whom can
afterwards remarry. Moors.—If the wife
does not become a mother of a boy, she
may be divorced with the consent of the
tribe, and she can marry again. Abyssinians.—No form of marriage is neces-
sary. The connection may be dissolved
and renewed at often as the parties
think proper.

Siberians.—If the man be dissatisfied
with the most trifling acts of his wife,
he tears her cap or veil from her head,
and this constitutes a divorce. Corsans.—
The husband can divorce his wife, and
leave her the charge of maintaining the
children; if she proves unfaithful he can
put her to death. Druse and Turkoman
—Among these people, if a wife asks her
husband's permission to go out, and if he
says "go," without adding, "but come
back again," she is divorced. Though
both parties desire it, they cannot live
together without being remarried. Co-
chin-Chinese.—If the parties choose to
separate, they break a pair of chopsticks
or a copper coin in the presence of wit-
nesses, by which action the union is
dissolved. The husband must restore to
the wife the property belonging to her
prior to her marriage. American Indians
—Among some tribes the pieces of sticks
given to the witnesses of the marriage
are burnt as a sign of divorce. Usually
new connections are formed without the
old ones being dissolved. A man never
divorces his wife if she has borne him
sons.

IRELAND'S FUTURE.
Rev. Joseph Cook's Lecture on Im-
perial Federation.
BOSTON, Feb. 3.—Rev. Joseph Cook's
opening lecture was on Ireland. He
said:—"Ought Mr. Gladstone to favor the
formation of a parliament for Ireland?
Yes. But its managers should not be

The following particulars as to the
methods of securing divorces in different
countries are interesting:—Siam.—The
first wife may be divorced, not sold, as
the other may be. She then may claim
the first, third and fifth child, and the
alternate children are yielded to the
husband. Arctic Region.—When a man
desires a divorce he leaves the house in
anger and does not return for several
days. The wife understands the hint,
packs her clothes and leaves. Tartar.—
The husband may put away his partner
and seek another when it pleases him,
and the wife may do the same. If she
be ill-treated she complains to the mag-
istrate, who, attended by the principal
people, accompanies her to the house
and pronounces a formal divorce.
Chinese.—Divorces are allowed in all
cases of criminality, mutual dislikes,
jealousy, incompatibility of temper, or
too much loquacity on the part of the
wife. The husband cannot sell his wife
until she leaves him and becomes a
slave to him by action of the law for
desertion. A son is bound to divorce
his wife if she displeases his parents.
Jews.—In olden times the Jews had a
discretionary power of divorcing their
wives. Javans.—If the wife be dissat-
isfied she can obtain a divorce by paying
a certain sum. Tibetans.—Divorces are
seldom allowed, unless with the consent
of both parties—neither of whom can
afterwards remarry. Moors.—If the wife
does not become a mother of a boy, she
may be divorced with the consent of the
tribe, and she can marry again. Abyssinians.—No form of marriage is neces-
sary. The connection may be dissolved
and renewed at often as the parties
think proper.

Siberians.—If the man be dissatisfied
with the most trifling acts of his wife,
he tears her cap or veil from her head,
and this constitutes a divorce. Corsans.—
The husband can divorce his wife, and
leave her the charge of maintaining the
children; if she proves unfaithful he can
put her to death. Druse and Turkoman
—Among these people, if a wife asks her
husband's permission to go out, and if he
says "go," without adding, "but come
back again," she is divorced. Though
both parties desire it, they cannot live
together without being remarried. Co-
chin-Chinese.—If the parties choose to
separate, they break a pair of chopsticks
or a copper coin in the presence of wit-
nesses, by which action the union is
dissolved. The husband must restore to
the wife the property belonging to her
prior to her marriage. American Indians
—Among some tribes the pieces of sticks
given to the witnesses of the marriage
are burnt as a sign of divorce. Usually
new connections are formed without the
old ones being dissolved. A man never
divorces his wife if she has borne him
sons.

IRELAND'S FUTURE.
Rev. Joseph Cook's Lecture on Im-
perial Federation.
BOSTON, Feb. 3.—Rev. Joseph Cook's
opening lecture was on Ireland. He
said:—"Ought Mr. Gladstone to favor the