ESTING ITS MERITS.

ch has been said regarding the wonder es made through the aid of the spirometer, ention of Dr. M. Souvielle, of Paris, exon of the French army, that physicians have been induced to investhe instrument, and also the scientificing of the International Threat and Lung c. All who have so investigated express ves satisfied that the physicians comg the staff of the institute are thoroughly led medical men, that patients receive test and most scientific treatment, and that brometer is really a valuable addition to

very prominent physician said : " If there ig in i ha ation it can be got out of the ter. I am surprised at the powerful effects ed." Anyone suffering from Asthma, nitis, Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness, Con in its first stages or Laryngitis, should the physicians of the institute persond be examined; if not, write for list of ons and copy of "International News," ed monthly. Physicians and sufferers the Spirometer free. Consultati

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POWELL BROS. ingboro, Crawford County, Penn.

following liberal offer appeared in the e of the Ladies' Journal, published at to, Canada :-

e presume you all read the Bible, more and no doubt you are all interested That you may study it still more we offer THREE FRIZES to the first persons sending correct answers to the ving questions:—lst. Does the word rend appear anywhere in the Old or staments? 2nd. Which is the middle the Bibie? 3rd, Does the word Girl in the Bible? Not more than three are given, and those only when the ers to the three questions are correctly; the first three correct ones in the received will be successful. The names successful prize winners will be given January issue. The first prize to the ling a correct answer to uestions will be a LADY'S VALUABLE HUNTING-CASE WATCH, a reliable time r. To the second person sending cor-nswers on ELEGANT NECK CHAIN, ILY PLATED, a very pretty article. To hird will be presented a beautiful GOLD GEM RING. The only conditions ed to the above offers are that you fifty cents along with your anfor which you will receive the Ladie for one year. So you see, in any case, all receive full value for your half dies the possibility of getting a really gold watch, heck chain, or ring, die Journal is a 20 page fashion, containing in each issue two fulles of music, always the latest th g high price American fashion papers. gamp price american rashion page illustrations of the newest distinctions, full descriptive letter hold hints, domestic matters, a young folks' department, b cous other interesting matters specially adies. If you do not get the Gold n, the Chain, or the Ring, you will cerest full value for the Chain. get full value for the money in getting adies Journal for one year. Do not Address Editor of Ladies Journal, to, Ont."

ANOTHER EGYPTIAN DEFEAT. the Flower of the Army Routed at Sua-kim-Baker Pasha's Hopeless Undertak-

Another fearful massacre has befallen a detachment of the Egyptian army while on the march from Suakim to Berber on December 2nd. At the halting plane in a valley, thirty miles from Suakim, a force of eight hundred negroes and Bashi Bazouks were utterly annihilated by Kabbabish Bedouins, who have declared for the False Prophet. The troops were marching with most of their Remingtons packed on camels, when suddenly over five thousand Bedouins, armed with spears and old muzzle-loaders.

The camels all stampeded. About six hundred troops managed to form a square, the blacks on three faces, the Bashi Bazouks on the fourth. The fight lasted only about twenty minutes, the Bedouins crying "Join us and kill the Christian dogs from Cairo." All the Bashi Bazouks were killed. Many of the blacks threw up their hands, shouting, "Peace be to you, true Mussulmans," and then went over to the Arabs. The moral effect of this new victory of El Mehdi's followers is spreading like wildfire, his emissaries and dervishes appearing already in upper Egypt and Assouan, the usual halting-place for Cook's Nile tourists, and ATTACKED THE DETACHMENT.

PREACHING A HOLY WAR. The whole country is in a blaze. The rank and file of the Egyptian army at a favourable moment is likely to declare for the False Prophet, who is now regarded by the entire population as the true. Messiah of Islam. Now only 1,000 men are left to form the garrison at Suakim. The Arabs are firing shots into the town every night. Baker Pasha expects to leave on Wednesday or Saturday at the latest, but he can now merely watch events, and any march to Berber is deemed impossible. Already the effect of Telel-Kebir is more than neutralized, and the gravest consequences may ensue in the Delta as well as in Upper Egypt. The Egyptian Government is considering the question of laying a cable in the Red sea between Suakim and Suez. King John of The whole country is in a blaze. The rank question of laying a cable in the Red sea between Suakim and Suez. King John of Abyssinia is collecting all the Abyssinians and Gallas tribes of the south, and is ready to make a dash upon Massowah and acquire the long coveted seaports.

Another account of the Egyptian defeat at

Another account of the Egyptian defeat at Suakim says spice entered Suakim and reported that hill men were hovering near the town. Mahmpud Taper Pasha, anxious to efface his defeat at Tokkar, on account of which a court-martial was pending, sent forward 500 black troops and 200 Bashi-Bazouks against the hill tribes, he himself remaining in Suakim. Three hours' march from the town the Egyptians were attacked by several thousand men. The Egyptians fought stubbornly, but were cut to pieces. Fifty, of whom half were officers, escaped. This defeat of troops which have hitherto been regarded as the flower of the army has caused great consternation here, as it tends caused great consternation here, as it tends to show that the task of opening the route from Suakim to Berber with the material at Baker Pasha's disposal is nearly a hopeless

The blacks fought back to back in groups or pairs, some with clubbed muskets, and many of the rebels were killed. The fight occurred on the 2nd inst. Forty-five men had returned to Suakim by the 4th, including fifteen cavalrymen and two officers, who ran all the way with news of the dieaster, and ten wounded blacks. ten wounded blacks.

The Standard's Cairo correspondent say

established south of Suakim on the Berber frontier. The news of the revoltat Sennaar Dongois or Khartoum.

A sergeant of the black troops in the late

There is a panic at Suakim among the Egyptian officials. The fall of the garrisons at Tokar and Sinkat is expected daily, owing to starvation. It is stated that Othman, chief of the slave dealers, was killed in the fight. The British ship Hanger holds the town, and there is no rear for the safety of Europeans.

The Thearre of War.

Sir Samuel W. Baker writes as follows to the Figure 1. The chief of the safety of the region; and General Gerdon has pointed out that seven eighths of the REMAINING POPULATION ARE STILL SLAVES. The character of the country which has been the scene of this disaster is described by Colonel Donald Stewart in his late report as having "the general angestance of a vast

The northern limit commences at the First Cataract of Assouan; the southern is the Equator. This enormous territory is divided from Lower Egypt by arid deserts, impossible of access except by camel transport. To the south of those deserts the rainy zone is reached in latitude 15°, and the country would become a mine of wealth were it developed by railway communication from Suakim.

It is impossible to offer an opinion concerning such development without information respecting the policy of our Government, upon which everything depends.

EGYPT CANNOT STAND ALONE; the seeds of disruption have taken root. The Soudan was annexed by Mehemet Asi Pasha. The equatorial provinces were annexed by His Highness Ismail Pasha, the Khedive, whom I served for nearly five years to suppress the slave trade, he having risked a revolution in the Soudan by orushing that hateful institution in respect for British sentiment. General Gordon Pasha followed my footsteps and encountered every species of difficulty for the same object during nearly six years. These efforts must have been distasteful to the British Government, as they were regarded in passive silence, and neither the Khedive nor his agents received the acknowledgment of thanks for the risks of a dangerous enterprise in the cause of common the seeds of disruption have taken root. The dangerous enterprise in the cause of common humanity. Hicks Pasha and his unfortunate officers have fallen, and the Soudan will be-

PANDEMONIUM OF THE SLAVE TRADE, The defeat of an English general and the de-struction of a British consul (Moncrief) will be regarded as a death blow to our interferonce in the Sondan. The slave-hunting will be revived in tenfold horrors, and the work of General Gordon and myself will be utterly overthrown. The territories that we annexed are the only portions of Egypt that are prosperons. The equatorial provinces under the able administration of Dr. Emin Bey (a German) are periectly contented, free from slave-hunters, and the revenue leaves a favourable surplus. Steamers traffic upon the Affert Nyauza, and success has rewarded our most sanguine anticipations. If ignorant and cowardly pessimists suggest the abandon-ment of the Scudan because we have suffered reverse, they would

DESTROY THE ENTIRE FABRIC which was instituted by his Highness Ismail Pasha and would darken the first gleam of

advancing civilization.

Let England declare a policy in Egypt, instead of weakening her own prestige and paralyzing the authority of the Khedive by interference with substantial aid. The fact of the bare announcement that we should withdraw our troops must have weakened the position of General Hicks and have strengthened the determination of the enemy. Orientals cannot comprehend a policy of stereotyped m rality when they witness the

Your obedient servant, SAMUEL W. BAKER, November 24.

Arabi Pasha and the False Prophet,
The Constantinople correspondent of the
Morning Post na. had an opportunity of talking with a gentisman who recently arrived
from Ceylon, and who during the last few
months had many and continuous opportunities of seeing and contenting with Arabi
Pasha. This gentleman said:—"The victory
of the Mehdi would cause no surprise whatever to Arabi Pasha, who over and over again
repeated to me that his influence was very
great, and that England ought to be prepared
to see him march some day or other on
Cairo." Arabi Pasha said that nothing had
struck him so much as the complete ignorince of Europeans as to the power of
Mohammedanism. What Europeans were
pleased to call fanaticism was a spirit of selfsacrifice and devotion, combined with courage Arabi Pasha and the False Prophet,

and organization, which must make Europe tremble. It was that sentiment, and not his personal ambition, which had made him in the space of a few weeks master of the situation in Egypt. His name had become popular all over the Mohammedan world, and as a proof of this. Arabi Pasha showed piles of volumes which during his exile in Ceylon had been filled by the mest influential personages in India, who still continue going to Ceylon, as on a pilgrimage, to confer with the promoter of the Egyptian rebellion and write their names and words expressing hope in a speedy triumph in books which are purposely kept in the house occupied by Arabi. Ever since his arrival in Ceylon Arabi Pasha expressed the opinion that the Mehdi would triumph, as he knew better than Europeans appear to do the spirit of the populations, whose dread of heing overpowered by Christian nations is indescribable.

THE SOUDAN.

A Description of "The Country of the Blacks."

The Soudan, or "the country of the blacks," as the name signifies, is a wast region of more than 1,600 miles in length from Assonan to the equator, and of more than 1,200 miles in breadth from Massowah to the western limits of Darfour. As the greatest portion of this region is desert, and as it is separated from Nubia by other deserts, the connection between the Soudan and the land of the Puaraohs has never been very intimate, except possibly at a very remote period and in quite rec. at times. The Korosko desert from Wadi Halfa to Hanneck, which extends for many miles on both sides of the Nile, and which is, moreover, supplemented as a barrier by the rocks that obstruct the course of the river, used to be considered the southern boundary of Egypt. As General Gordon wrote some years ago, "it was THIS BOUNDARY OF THE DESERT

that kept the warlike and independent tribes of the Soudan quite apart from the inhabitants of Egypt proper, and that has made the Soudanese and the Egyptians two distinct peoples, who have not the least sympathy one with the other." The Soudan itself is sub-divided into the provinces or moudirs of Darfour, Bahr-el-Gazelle, Fashoda, Khartoum, Seanaar, Toka, Suakim, Berber, and Kordofan, besides the so-called Equatorial province. Of these, Kordofan is the immediate scene of the Mehdi's operations, and also of the defeat of Hicks Pasha. The town of Obeid, which is the administrative centre of the district, and the main object of Golonel Hicks' march, is aituated in the heart of this, region, and 150 miles distant from Duein, the nearest point on the Nile. The pursuit of ivory first carrised the Egyptians beyond the recognized limits of their sway, but it is probable that some political conception on a large seale first induced Mehemet Ali to attack and to annex the districts known to us as Sennaar and Kordofan, He may have feared the proximity of a hostile Ethiopia, or he may have wished to add the glories of that ancient kingdom to those he had appropriated on the lower course of the Nile. Runs of buildings of the later dynasties of ancient Egypt, still to be traced at Merowa and Khartoum, show that the Pharaohs had anticipated the Turkish Pasha in believing that the authority of the rule; of Lower Egypt should not be limited by the cataracts.

that the authority of the rules of Lower Egypt should not be hmited by the cataracts. Whether there was wisdom in the resolve either in medern or in ancient days must remain very much a matter of opinion. THE EGYPTIAN CONQUEST OF THE SOUDAN need not have been followed by bad results. The ivory trade was, however, found in a short time to be far less profitable than that in human slaves; and the proceedings of the frontier. The news of the revolt at Sennaar leads to daily expectation of an attack on Dongois or Khartoum.

A sergeant of the black troops in the late battle stated that the Egyptians would have defeated the rebeis but for the conduct of the Bashi-Bazouks.

The fall of the revisions

> having "the general appearance of a vast steppe covered with low thorny trees (mimos, gum trees, &c.) and prickly grass. Villaged and cultivated patches are few and far beand cultivated patches are few and far between, and water is scarce. During the rainy season, which lasts from May to September, the teetse fly infests the country, and commits great destruction among the cattle of the region. Last year a change was decreed in the administration of the Soudan, which was then altered from the ten moudiris before mentioned into four ad-ministrative districts, viz., West Sondan, Central Soudan, East Sondan, and Harrar; but the rebellion of the Mehdi has prevented this arrangement being ever properly carried into force. The accounts for the year 1881 showed a revenue of nearly £475,000 sterling, and an expenditure of more than £511,000, leaving a deficit of nearly £37,000. E511,000, leaving a deficit of nearly £37,000. There is consequently no disputing the fact that, so far as information dare be given on the subject by the Khedive's Ministers, the Soudan has been a source of loss to Egypt. There is, of course, no way of estimating the enormous pecuniary sums that have been derived from the traffic of human beings, which supplies the secret why the Khedivial Government has clung so tenaciously to the possessions above Khartoum.

CANADIAN SPRINTERS.

Comparison Between Our Pedestrians and Foreign Competitors, A well-known Woodstock man was in town

A well-known Woodstock man was in town a day or two ago. Met by a Mail reporter the talk turned on pedestrianism, and the Woodstock man let himself out.

"Who are the best men in Canada at short distances? Well, that's an easy question to ask, but by no means easy to answer. I've been on the turf a good many years, and I don't believe during that time I've seen more than two or three square uneand up. profesdon't believe during that time I've seen more than two or three square, up-and-up, profes-sional sprints. There is always some funny business going on, and the race is not to please the people, but to benefit the runners, of course, I don't mean to say that there are no square pedestrians, but there are two or three ways of fixing a 'job,'as the craft term

"So far as you know, who are the best men in Canada at their distance?"
"Well, I should say Jim Quirk, of Brantford, and William Boyd, of my own town, Woodstock, are about as good as they make them. Both are sure ten seconds men, and either is good enough for anything they want to do. K. S. Tisciale, of Tilsonburg, Gus Carruthers, of Toronto, McDonaid, of Dunnville, and Davis, of Hamilton, are about as good as each other, and I think about a fifth of a second slower than the other two. Then, of a second slower than the other two. Then, I guess, J. H. Warwick, of Toronto, and William Mayberry, of Paris, are about on a par and can get over the distance in 10; secs. This end, the first-class men, and they are

ght in saying that it was given 9; seconds order to smooth over the selling of the ce by Kittleman, who is the worst kind of hippodremist."

race by Kittleman, who is the worst kind of a hippodremist."

"How does England show up as compared with America?"

"Well, they have Hutchens, who is the best man in the world. But he is like the rest and when he was over here sold his races and didn't give any one a fair chance to really know what he was. Three or four of these men were over here last summer and one man, a Sheffield handicap runner, a bald-headed fellow, was kept here by a sporting saloon-keeper who tried to get on matches with the craft but didn't do it."

"How does the land lie as regards a quarter and a half mile?"

"I think Robinson, of Parkhill, is the best man I know of in that line. He can run a quarter in 52, and the half in 2.05. That's about as fast as they go. Johnny Raine and George Irvine, both of Ottawa, are dandies at any distance from a mile to ten. Woods, of Galt, takes the bun for the five miles, which he can get over nicely in 26½."

CAREY'S MURDERER.

United States Firebrands Demand a Respite—England Threatened if O'Donnell is Haaged.

Washington, Dec. 8.—A large delegation of Congressmen called upon the President today and presented a petition urging him to exert his influence to obtain a respite for O'Donnell. The delegation included Congressmen Cox and Robinson, New York; Morrison, Springer, and Finnerty, Illinois; General Lefevre and Foran, Ohio. Murphy, Iowa; Maybury, Michigan; Lamb, Indiana; McAdo, New Jersey; Collins, Massachusetts; O'Neil and Burns, Missouri. Cox was the spokesman, and in the course of his remarka alluded to the many distinguished Americans of Irish descent in this country, concluding, "And you, Mr. President, are proud to be reckened among the descendants of this gallant race," Here the President amiled and bowed assent. bowed assent.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY. The President said the Department of State would at once telegraph to Minister Lowell to obtain all possible information regarding O'Donnell's citizenship, and he (the President) would do all he could with propriety to further the wishes of the delegation.

BLOOD-AND-THUNDER FINNERTY.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—The Citizen, whose editor, John F. Finnerty, member of Congress, aided in originating the Parnell fund and the fund for the defence of O'Donnell, says the sequel of the O'Donnell trial will be that the party of violence will henceforth be supreme in Ireland in politics. O'Donnell's killing of Carey was the boldest avengement of history, and the most hongarable, and his conviction by the usual English hanging jury and inevitably partisan English hanging jury and inevitably partisan English judge has put an end for ever in the Irish mind to all hope of even ordinary justice from Englishmen. The paper declares it will never again raise a cent to defend any Irishman in a British court, and never contribute or advocate the contribution of any more money unless it be for the purpose of BLOOD-AND-THUNDER FINNERTY.

STRIKING TERROR INTO THE DEMON HEART of the overgrown dastard that hesitates at no of the overgrown dastard that hesitates at no crime to maintain its iniquitous power, and that never fails to whine abjectly when forces superior to their own are applied to make her quail. The Irish race failed to save O'Dounell, but must not fail to avenge him. The editorial further declares that England shows no mercy, and Ireland will no longer show any, and while England points to her ships and cannons, Ireland may point to the wreck of Parliament buildings and the ruins of St. Ani's, and suggests that the New Zealander may be seen on London bridge trying to cross it on planks.

DIRE CONSEQUENCES TO ENGLAND.

DIRE CONSEQUENCES TO ENGLAND. WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—"I endorse every werd of that article," said Representative Finnerty to-night, after perusal of an editorial concerning O'Donnell appearing in his paper at Chicago to-day. "In my opinion the Irish will destroy not only the English Parliament buildings, but will guin other inter-

be postponed for a time, England will no doubt grant the request, for she will not desire to offend America. The fact then of O'Donnell being an American citizen will have to be secured and an opportunity gained for giving him a fair trial. I don't want war, to be the outcome, for our, navy isn't in a good condition just now for a condict, but I do want justice for O'Donnell. It looks, however, as if he will hang at the time set unless this Government can interfere, or the alleged civilization of England may consider the moral sentiment of America."

BOWLED OVER

The Toronto Grit Organ Disproves Its Own As our readers know, the Toronto Globe has been leading a crusade against our North-West, and, in concert with the Chicago Tribune and New York Tipes, has been engaged in proving that the country is losing in population and that its trade is in a most de lorable ceudition. There is no doubt but that all its correspondents are taught to write in accordance therewith, and whatever "fixing" is necessary is done in the office. But even the lynx-eyed censor of its columns does sometimes nod. Now and then a sentence will slip in, bedded neatly in among the sentences of a long letter, which gives a glimpse of the real state of things, and delightfully knocks into pie the studied effort and settled policy of the careful editors. For instance, in a late letter from one of its own correspondents from the North-West the following sentences occur:— The mail matter received at the Winnipeg post-office has doubled in the past year, which shows how the population of the city is increasing. Over 1,300 lbs. of English mail arrived to-day.

One hardware house here has sold \$360,000 worth of goods aiready this year. This is 25 per cent mere than their whole tradelast vers.

One hardware house here has sold \$360,000 worth of goods aiready this year. This is 25 per cent, mere than their whole tradelast year. They only had one traveller out for three months on a short spring and fall trip.

Now here are two things incontestably proved. The people are not leaving the country mere rapidly than they are coming in, but judged by the test of correspondence the population is rapidly increasing.

The trade is not completely paralyzed, for in hardware alone one firm has sold so far during the year \$360,000 worth of goods, an advance of 25 per cent over the whole of last year's trade, and that too with but one traveller out for a limited period of three months. Surely straws show which way the wind blows. But how the editors must wind blows. But how the editors must stamp around with very chagrin when their own correspondents so shamefully give them away.—St. John Sun.

William Mayberry, of Paris, are about on a par and can get over the distance in 10½ secs. This end, the first-class men, and they are all good men, and can hold their own in most company."

"Who constitute the second-class?"

"Well, their name is legion, but the best of the crowd are Fralick, Fogg, Burns, and Kennedy."

"How do our sprinters compare with those of other countries?"

"On the wnole, I think, very favourably. Now Quirk will match himself against any man in America Carruthers beat McQuiggan handily enough, and in fact if they all got out in a path together Canada would nave a coup e of representatives in the first half thozen. The best men in the States are Rogers (who hails from Boston), Smith (a Pittsburg man), Kittleman (who says he comes from Kansas), McQuiggan (of Lowell), Duify (who was born in Ottawa), and J. S. Barnes, from Winnipeg. These are the best men, and our best man can down their best easy enough I guess."

"By-the-way, talking about Kittleman, do you believe in that fast time said to be made by Fred. Harmon when he got that race from Kittleman?"

"Not much; I think your paper struck it the residue of the prisoners who refuse to answer questions are tortured, and cages of violation of women are frequent. The writer appeals to the civilized world in behalf of the women, whose cituation, he says, is far worse than that of the men. The Times says these allegations demand serious investigation. Arrocities in Russian Prisons,

RELIGIOUS.

Archbishop Lynch has been unwell during the st week, suffering from a severe cold. The statue of Dean Stanley to be placed in estminster Abber will be recumbent and of at Montreal. The latter had filled the position for six years.

Right Rev. Dr. Carberry, the recently conse-rated Homan Catholic Bishop of Hamilton, is expected to arrive in Canada from Home before Thristmas.

Christmas.

The Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, Free Methodists, and Bible Christians of New Zealand are considering a pian of union like that of the Methodists of Canada.

Rev. A. L. Parker, fellow of St. John's College, Winnipeg, was recently presented with a gold-headed cane at Carberry in recognition of his labours in the foundation of a mission at that place.

Among the late subscriptions to the endowment fund of the Ryerson chair in Victoria University, acknowledged by Rev. Dr. Rose and John Macdenald, treasurers, is one of \$500 by Hen. J. C. Aikins, Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba.

A caavass is about to be made of the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the interests of the Superannuation Equalization Fund. Bishop Carman has issued an appeal, and intends devoting January and February largely to The Archbishop of Canterbury lately preaches a sermon with reference to the want of sympathy between the various classes in England, and expressed his dread of the results if nothing is done to promote a better feeling than that of hate. The subject is also worthy of study outside of England.

side of England.

The following advertisement appears in Washington paper:—"The prayers of God's peple are most earnestly requested for the thoroug purification of a young church whose pastor an officers are inveterate tobacoo users, mucagainst the wishes of its members." foundation of the Reformed Episcopal Church. The new Church started with one hisbop, four presbyters, and seventeen laymen, and not a dellar's worth of property. Now it has ten bishops, 107 clergymen, over 70,000 communicants, and \$1,000,000 worth of property.

The Bishop of Toronto has lately made the following appointments:—Rev. John Gibson, recently ordained, to the incumbency of Norwood; Rev. W. W. Eates, of Ivy, to the rectory of Richmond hill and Thornhill; and Rev. C. E. Sills to the incumbency of Iyy. Mr. Sills was formerly of Shanty Bay. He removed to the diocese of Michigan, but after a few months' absence returns to this diocese.

Now that fit tribute has been paid to Luther's memory, it should be borne in mind that next year will bring around the quincentenary of the death of John Wyclif, the "Morning Star of the Reformation." The Wyclif Society, of England, is making preparations to observe the event, and desires as far as possible the co-operation of the Christian world. THE RUNAWAYS FIND SHELTER.

death of John Wyclif, the "Morning Star of the Reformation." The Wyclif Society, of England, is making preparations to observe the event, and desires as far as possible the co-operation of the Christian world.

The second blennial conference of American church workers among the deaf was held at Philadelph a. A number of papers bearing on the religious welfare of deaf mutes were read. Bishop Stevens ordained a deaf mute to the priesthood, the first, it is said, ever ordained in the Protestant Epissopal Church.

The American Old Testament Revision company has completed the third revision of the Minor Prophets, and the notes of the meeting have been sent to England. The English company will probably complete its work in January, and the American company about the same time, and the new revision of the Old Testament will, it is expected, be published next spring.

An English curate named Tyssen recently went over to Rome, and very soon afterwards came back to the Churca of England. "I hear." he writes to the Lendon Guardian, "that some months ago an announcement appeared in the Guardian that I had joined the Church of Rome, and I should be glad therefore that a similar announcement should appear of my having resumed my allegiance to the Church of England."

Lugland."

The Presbyterian Church has thirty-four missionaries in Syria, six of whom are at home recruiting. There are four native pasters, thirty-one licensed preachers and one hundred and sixty teachers. The faculty of Syrian Pretestant College in Beirut consists of six professors with a cerps of native tutors. There are 19 churches and 39 preaching places, 3 boarding schools, and 119 Commen schools. Total number of pupils, 5,815.

The reception tendered to the Greek Orthodox Patriarch of Jerusalem, at Ofnstantineple, is regarded in Rome as a great loss to the Roman Catholics in the Holy Land. Patriarch Nicodeme is a Russian protege, and the Sultan, by granting him, extraordinary honours, is supposed to indicate his willingness to favour Russis in Syria, in order to counteract French influence France is the only nation, that protects Romai Catholics there. Hence the fears of the latter Rev. Dr. Wm. Shelton, D.D., who for over fift years was rector of St. Paul's Episcopal church at Buffile, N.Y., has bequeathed to that church is 1006 to be used as may be intermined by the diament buildings, but will ruin other intersets as far as possible. I can't say how nor
when, and if I knew it wouldn't be for me
to tell; but I do know that anch procedure
will happen."
"By a postponement of O'Donnell's execution, what will be gained?" was asked.

Timity church. Southport. Conn., \$2,000; St.
John's church, Bridgeport. Conn., \$2,000; St.
John's church, Bridgeport. Conn., \$2,000; he also
gave \$1,000 to be used as may de determined by the
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gave \$1,000 to Bishop Coxe.

A ceremony which rarely takes place in a Canadian Baptist church was performed in the North Torento Baptist church last Sunday by Rev. Elmore Harris. Mr. J. F. Barker, superintendent of Pickering College at Duffin's Creek, and a minister of the Society of Friends, was immersed by Mr. Harris. The novelty lies in the fact that Mr. Barker has not joined the Baptist Church, and dees, not intend doing so, as he purposes remaing a Quaker. Before performing the ordinance Mr. Harris submitted the matter to the deacons, and afterwards to the church membersalp. The deacons consented, and, a majority of the church members consenting, the rite was administered. gave \$1,000 to Bishop Coxe. The new Lord Mayer of London is a strict

Ing, the rite was administered.

The new Lord Mayer of London is a strict Sabatarian. Having always practised Sunday observance himself and advocated it for others, he declines to break his own law in the case of his servants, and to drive to church in the city in a State coach. "I do not think it consistent," he says in a letter to his chaplain, "and I cannot reconcile fit to my conscience to take out four horses and put my servants inte State liveries diveries which prevent them, I am told, entering church themselves) for the sakes of going a very short distance to church. To ride for the sake of show on a Sunday merning would be inconsistent with the principles I have always quaintained." The Bishop of London warmiy endorses the decision of the Lord Mayer, and states that soon after he became Bishop he decided to decline all invitations to preach on such docasions. His Lordship adds that there is something approaching the absurf in the idea that after the service the exhaustion of preacher and hearers is such as to require the refreshment of biscuits and wine in the vestry.

Pere Hyacinthe, preaching in New York a few days ago, said that his church in Paris had a regular congregation of 1,300 souls, besides a large chance attendance each week. It had five priests and several aspirants for the priesthood. The chief object of this church was the following out of Catholicity in its eriginal purity and divested of the later. Reman accretions, and the extension of a broad form of religious worship and liberty. There were thousands of people in France who desired to worship their God free from the exactions of narrow ceremony, tenet, or dogma. There were thousands of people in Arabelic fold whose fetter ludgment disapproved of the narrow methods resorted to by the Church. The speaker then spoke of the reforms which, he said, were needed in France and in the Church, the substitution of voluntary for obligatory confession, the abolition of voluntary for obligatory confession, the Abolition of voluntary for obligator

old form of partaking of the Lord's Supper, and in the Church services the abolition of the Latin tongue.

Many will have noticed with deep regret the death of a faithful, devoted, and energetic clergyman, the Rev. John Wood, viear of St. Mathew's, Luten, Beds. England, which took place in Toronto, November 22nd. The rev. gentleman was the son of the Rev. W. Wood, of Port Rowan, Ont., and grandson of the Rev. John Wood, of Swanwick halt, Derbyshire. England. He was born in the township of Walpole, on Lake Erie, April 12th, 1833, and was educated at the Grammar Schools of Guelph and Simcoe. In the latter school he was prepared for Trinity College, which he entered October. 1856, and succeeded in gaining two scholarships during has college career. Having taken his degree he was afterwards ortained deacon by the late Bishop Strachan, and appointed to the mission of Brighton. Having received priests orders he removed to Ottawa, and became curate at Christ's Church, under the Ven. Archdeacon Lauder. In 1864 he visited England, where a curacy was offered nim and accepted in the church in which his granditather had preached before him, at Ripley. Derbyshire, Here he gathered a new congregation and built a church and the work prospered under his care, but the climate of Derbyshire preving too cold and damp for his weak chest he removed to Luton, Bedfordshire. After many years of devoted and self-denying labours, during which he built a church, schools, and parsonage, his health declined, and he was obliged to seer restoration in the south of France and Algiers. Being partally restored, he returned to his parish, but disease was gradually doing its work, and he was at last obliged to give up preaching, and with the advice of his bishop he determased to visit Coorade and see if the dry pure air of the mountains would afford relief, but the atmosphere proving too strong for him there he went to Minnesota, where he passed the summer. In the autumn, growing worse, he returned to Toronto for medical advice, but as it proved

JUVENILE DEPARTMENT

Try Again. Margy with the flaxen hair
Sat the pluttre of despair,
"Five times six and eight times seven,
Add results, and by eleven
Multiply—oh ne, divide—
And I don't knew what beside,
Oh, this horrid, horrid sum!
Right I cannot make it come."
So said Margy, with a sigh,
"Crying: " its no use to try."

Grey-haired grandma, sitting near, Heard the sigh and saw the tear, "Margy darling, hither come; Let me see thy 'horrid sum." Scanning all the work, she saw Hiere a sip and there a flaw, "Ah, my Margy, plain to see Why the figures don't agree. Little maid, thy sore distress Is the fruit of heedlessness."

"Oh, but grandma, I have tried Just as hard!" poor Margy cried; "But the naughty farries go Somehow always wrong, you know." Then, to her supreme dismay, Grandma sponged the work away, And for Margy's eyes to read, Wrote in letters large and plain, "If at first you don't succeed, Try, and try, and try again."

When the wise old saw she read,
"Thank you grandma dear," she said.
Then with bright and cheerful air
Worked the sum with double care,
And the answer—happy, sight—
Came at last exactly right.
"Now," the little maiden cried,
Laughing, in her girlish pride,
"When my naughty sums go wrong,
"Try again" shall be my song,"

DICK AND D.

CHAPTER XII.

As soon as Dick dared he told Norry what had prompted this movement, and the child was quite willing to trustto his brother's superior judgment. Ahead of themwas a snowy road; shadowed by trees, and yet looking as though it must lead somewhere, since the railroad tracks were there, stretching far ahead of them.

Dick knew that Gurdle would miss them before morning. Perhaps he would only glance in during the night, and not be sure that they had gone; but they could not feel safe for a day or two, and indeed, not until they were within reach of Dr. Field's country-home, where Dick now took for granted the docter must be staying. He had heard from Dearing that the family, from time to time passed a few days in Marplains, and he concluded that some such visit was now in progress. though it must lead somewhere, since the railroad tracks were there, stretching far ahead of them.

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"Hold my hand tight, Norry," Dick whispered, "cause there's a bank near by, and its dark, and I'm afraid you'll slip. Are you cold?"

Norry, although with a little chatter of his teeth, said:

"Not so very." And then he added:

"You see, dark don't matter to me, Dick, does it?"

"No," the other answered. "I do sometimes think your eyes are better than mine, after all."

It seemed an endless road. Dick's chief, anxiety was to reach a railway station where he might ask his way, and perhaps beg a ride as far as Marplains station; but for two hours the boys trudged on, with no such reward, and then to Dick's dismay, Norry

The light grew clearer. Dick saw that it Norry by telling him of this, and in a few moments they were at the entrance of the

tumble down place, but at least it was a shelter, and so open that he thought Gurdle would never think of them concealing them-selves within it. He led Norry over to the most comfortable corner, and then took from his bundle an old coat, which made a covering for the child when he lay down with his head on Dick's knee. For himself and Trusty there must be no sleep that night. They must watch.

As he sat there Dick saw the light in the

As he sat there Dick saw the light in the cottage window move about; he thought someone must be ill, for he knew that it was long after midnight. It gave him a less lonely feeling to see a shadow on the blind, to know that some one was up and awake so near. Oh, if only he dared to go to the house and ask for a better shelter. But this he could not do without explanations which might lead to his recapture, and prevent his being able to warn Dr. Field of his danger. So he sat still while the morning b oke. The sun rose in a glorious fashion over the anowy country, and slowly everything seemed to awake to a new sense of life and brightness.

ness.

But poor Dick felt none of the day's sweetness. He was stiff and cold, and with day-light seemed to come only a new sense of

"He's blind," he said softly.

The woman peered down into the little thin

he had finished his bowl, and Trusty, who had shared the brankfast, wagged his tail in a most certented fashion.

While they were eating, a voice from upstairs called out:

"Nancy!"

And the young woman answered back:

"All right, father—one minute. That is my father; he's sick," she explained.

"Now I suppose," she added, "I can trust you here while I run up to him?"

Dick assured her that she might do so, and she disappeared for a few moments.

During her absence Dick looked around the comfortable little kitchen, wishing it might be their good luck to spend the day there. He described it to Norry.

There was a nice rag carpet on the floor, and one or two comfortable wicker-seated arm-chairs. The dresser showed a bright array of this and china, and the tall clock in one corner seemed to tick with a very homelike sound.

Altogather Dick thought Nancy and her father, whoever they were, ought to be very happy; and he wondered why it was that to himself and Norry, only glimpses of such peace and quiet could be granted.

Presently Nancy's step was heard, and she came in looking brighter.

"I've been talking to father about your little brother," she said to Dick, "and he says if you like you might leave him here for the day. Father doesn't mind children, and he had a blind brother himself."

Nancy stood looking down very pityingly on the tired little traveller.

and he had a blind brother himself."

Nancy stood looking down very pityingly on the tired little traveller.

'Oh, you are so good!" Dick exclaimed, "But—I would leave him if I thought that, no matter who came and wanted to take him away, you wouldn't let them—just until to night. If I wasn't back to night— But I will be. Oh, can you promise that?"

"Of course I will," Nancy said, in her brisk way. "I can't be made to give him up to anyone before night. Now where are you going in Marplains?"

Dick said he wanted to find the house of a Dr. Field.

"I know where he lives," she said, "But

"I know where he lives," she said. "But I s'pose anyone 'll show you."

Dick telt that he ought to be off at once, but he waited to see Norry and Trusty very

It seemed an endless road. Dick's chief, anxiety was to reach a railway station where he might ask his way, and perhaps beg a ride as far as Marplains station; but for two hours the boys trudged on, with no such reward, and then to Dick's dismay, Norry declared he could go no further.

The road just at this point was very desolate; the snow lay white on every side; the branches of the trees looked very black and gaunt; only the sky seemed friendly, for there a million stars were shining down upon the two poor boys with their faithful dog.

"You mustn't sit down, Norry," Dick said. "Can you get along a little way? I think I see a light somewhere ahead; perhaps we can get there and ask for a place in a barn or somewhere to lie down."

Norry very faintly answered that he would try, and so with lagging steps they went forward.

The light grow olearer. Dick saw that it

WORK FOR THE COURTS.

From the Kingston News.

The party press which is denouncing Conservative politicians as scoundrels and vipers and advises personal violence against them because they are accused of intending bribery probably forgets that two of the ensuing elections were caused by the unseating of Grit members for corruption. If, however, the furious penmen have neglecting their opportunities in net denouncing their unserupulous friends as criminals needing the attention of vigilance committees, they now have a CANTADIO DIII MONADY INCTITITE pulous friends as criminals needing the atten-tion of vigilance committees, they now have a fresh chance of vindicating their consistency. Telegrams have fallen into the hands of some Telegrams have fallen into the hands of some of our party which were sent during the Algoma campaign fram Mowat to Pattullo and from Mr. Young to Pattullo, directing that in dividual in his electioneering operations, and, according to The Mall, these are damaging, disgraceful, and corrupt. Actions are to be brought in court against Messrs. Mowat, Hardy, Pardee, and Young, personally, upon the strength of these communications, so that the public may judge whether there is anything in the conduct of these individuals which entitles them to be trusted further, any common honesty, any respect for law, any regard for the electorate, whose opinion is asked on the occasion of every election.

THE OPERATIVES.

Sir Francis Hincks on Their Wages Now and Then, Presently he saw the door of the cottage open, and a young woman with a red shawl ever her head came and put down a milk-can. She stood a minute looking up and down the quiet country road, and Dick saw that her face, though plass and weather-beaten, was every kindly in its expression.

In a moment he had decided to speak to her.

He woke Norry, told him to sit still where he was, and with Trusty at his heels he crossed the bit of roadway, and stood timidly in front of the woman.

"Well, why, I never!" she exclaimed.

"What do you want, boy?"

"If you please," Dick said, "my little brother and I have walked a long way, and we've' further yet to go—we must go—and I took the liberty of staying in your'shed, and I thought perhaps you'd let ns have a little breakfast."

The young woman stared at him a moment and then said:

"Well, upon my word! You staid over in the shed! Well, I must say you'd oughter teel cold. I don't know as I can't give you something or other t'eat. Where's your brother?"

Dick ran back to the shed. He returned very quickly holding Norry by the hand.

"He's blind," he said softly.

Sir Francis Hincks on Their Wages Now and Then.

It is pointed out by the Montreal Journal of Commerce, in which Sir Francis Hincks is the kealed up the face, though plass with the sentiment that the said surface, though plass was that her is pointed out by the Montreal Journal of Commerce, in which Sir Francis Hincks is and Then.

It is pointed out by the Montreal Journal of Commerce, in which Sir Francis Hincks is the leading writer, that the sentiment that the sentiment that the surface, the leading writer, that the sentiment that the sentiment that the surface, the leading writer, that the sentiment that the surface, the leading writer, that the sentiment that the surface writer, that the sentiment that the they never earned such wages. It is not for the interest of factories to employ "He's blind," he said softly.

The woman peered down into the little thin peaceful face.

"Why, so he be," she said in a much gentler voice, and then she added:

"I guess you can come right in."

They were at the back door, and she turned and led the way into a square, clean kitchen, where a fire was blazing cheerily and the kettle was already on. At one side there was a long wooden settle, and she told Dick that Norry had better ait there and get warm.

"And you say you've walked a good way?" she asked curiously.

"Yes, ma'am," Dick answered. "And

there was a long wooden settle, and she told Dick that Norry had better sit there and get warm.

"And you say you've walked a good way?" she asked curiously.

"Yes, ma'am," Dick answered. "And we've further to go; we've got an errand to Marplains."

"Marplains!" she echoed. "Why that's a matter of ten miles."

"Is it, ma'am? Well, we've got to get there—soon as we can."

"Why, he can't walk it," she said, contemptuously, pointing at Norry's drooping figure.

"I'm afraid I'll have to try," he said, in a said tone.

The young woman made no answer to this, but began bustling about, getting some breakfast for the wanderers.

She had some milk boiling in a few minutes, into which she broke up some pieces of stale bread, and never had anything tasted better to the two boys than this simple meal. Norry's face looked decidedly better after



THE GREAT DR. DIO LEWIS.

His Outspoken Opinion His Outspoken Opinion.

The very marked testimentals from College Professors, respectable Physicians, and other gentlemen of intelligence and character to the value of Warner's SAFE Cure, published in the editorial columns of our best newspapers, have greatly surprised me. Many of these gentlemen I know, and reading their testimony I was impelled to purchase some bottles of Warner's SAFE Cure and analyse it. Besides, I took some, swallowing three times the prescribed quantity. I am satisfied the medicine is not injurious, and will frankly add that if I found myself the victim of a serious kidney trouble I should use this preparation. The truth is, the medical profession stands dased and helpless in the presence of more than one kidney malady, while the testimony of hundreds of intelligent and cary reputable gentlemen hardly lowes room to doubt that Mr. H. H. Harner has fallen upon one of these happy discoveries which occasionally bring help to suffering humanity.

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25 YEARS.

MA WILLIAM PAVEY, Woodstock, On writes, "I have used WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for the last twenty-five years, and have found it a never failing remed for all diseases of the lungs. I would strong recommend it to all persons with weak lungs, or inclined to consumption."

inclined to consumption."

JOHN J. HALL & CO., Druggists, in the same place, write:—"This is to certify that the above testimenial of Mr. Pavey we consider a very valuable one, on account of the writer's reputation and good standing in this community. He tells us that he cannot speak too highly of the virtues of the Balsam, and was pleased to have an opportunity to testify in its favour. We have no medicine in our store that we think so highly of, and that gives so universal satisfaction."

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Have Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry always at hand. It cures Coughs, Colds, Bropchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, Influenza, Consumption, and all Throat and Lung Complaints. 50 cents and \$1 a bottle.

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All diseases of the respiratory organs treated by the most improved Medicated Inhalations, combined, when required, with proper constitutional remedies for the blood. &c. OZŒNA, Ozena is the professional or technical name given to an advanced form of catarrh, in which ulceration has eaten through the membrane lining of the nose to the cartilage of the bone. Any case of catarrh may end in ozena, but it most frequently occurs in those who are naturally requently occurs in those who are naturally scrofulous. The discharge takes place through the host-ris or through the throat, and is generally of a yellowish or greenish yellow colour, frequently tinged with blood, and almost always attended by an offensive smell. In the language of Dr. Wood, of Philadelphia, "the disease is one of the most obdurate and disagreeable which the physician has to encounter. In bad cases the breath of the patient becomes se revolting as to isolate him from society, and to render him an object of disgust even to himself."

In some instances pieces of bone become separated and slough off, leaving deep, unhealthy ulcers, which secrete a blood matter and are extremely difficult to heal.

After ozena has continued some time the sense of smell usually becomes impaired and often lost.

Deafness is one of its most common consequences, and results from its extension through the Eustachian tubes to the internal ear.

Pains in the head and over the frontal sinuses, impaired and income present and memory and are insparity fragmently

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