#### THE LAXY LITTLE WOMAN.

[From Appleton's Journal.] She was the laxiest little woman She was the laxiest little woman
That everset a mortal craxy;
'Iwas marvellous how my erring spirit
Could be anubbed by one so laxy.
To monosyllables addleted,
To use all else exceeding joth,
Asked which of two things she preferred,
She only murmured, "Both!"

It was no paradox to say so,
Her every movement was repose;
As on a summer day the ocean
Siumbers the walle it obbs and flows.
Yet was there latent fire; her nature
That of the panther, not the sloth,
I asked her once which she resembled,
She only murmured, "Both!"

Her person—well, 'twas simply perfect, Matching the graces of her mind; To perfect face and form she added A keen perception, taste refined.
But when I challenged her to tell me
What I knew not myself in troth,
Whether her wit or beauty charmed me,
She only murmured "Both!"

Provoked at last at never hitting This lazy woman's point.

I recrued her armor, and discovered,
Haply, therein one open joint.
In careless tone I asked her, knowing
Her word was binding as an oath,
"Shall love or friendship be between us."
She smiled and murmured "Both!"

### THE VEIL.

Entrants Into the Order of Sister Adorers of the Precious Blood-An Imposing Ceremony by His Grace Archbishop Lynch.

The Order of the "Sister Adorers of the Most Precious Blood of Our Lord Jesus Christ," as is learned from a pastoral issued by Archbishop Lynch in 1872, was founded not many years ago at Ste. Hyacinthe, Quebec. The life of the sisters of the Order is a continual prayer, and they are entirely secluded from the world, never going outside the walls of their convent. They occupy the moments not employed in devotion in making Church vestments, scapulars, and burial habits, the covering of Agnus Del and the like. A community of the Most Precious Blood was founded in Toronto in 1872, a convent and a plot of land on St. Joseph street being donated for the use of the Sisters.

in any manner come prominently before the Raphael, who had already received the veil, public, and it is safe to assert that many are and was desirous of taking the final step in quite unaware of its existence. Yesterday acquiring membership in the order. morning the unusual and impressive cere-monies of giving the veil to a novice and re-altar as in the other case, the Archbishop ceiving the first promises of a postulant were addressed her, saying, "Come spouse of witnessed by over 1,500 people in St. Michael's Christ," to which the novice replied, "I will Cathedral. It has been the custom to confer these steps in the order privately in the Convent, so that yesterday's semi-public ceremony was quite a new departure. The au-

THE PROCESSION. At nine o'clock the procession started from the Convent on Bond street. It was headed by the incense-bearer, who was followed by the cross-bearer and his acolytes; a number of young ladies singing the litany; the Community of the Precious Blood; the Novice, conduced by two Sisters; the Postulant, attended by young ladies carrying the veil and habit; the clergy, and bringing up the rear, the Archbishop and his attendants. Along the line of march stood lines of young boys bearing banners and wearing coloured sashes, who, when the procession passed, fell into line, behind the Archbishop's party, and when the procession stopped surrounded the throne. The ladies of the Precious Blood entered the church singing canticles, and continuing in song, took up their position at the altar of the Blessed Virgin Mary. The Archbishop and clergy then entered the sanctuary, and a prayer was offered up and the "Veni Creator" intoned, after which the hymn

of the Holy Ghost was sung.

The first ceremony was that of giving the veil and receiving the first promises of a postulant or candidate for entrance into the Order. The candidate was Miss Agnes Heenan, of Hamilton, a sister of Vicar-General Heenan, who celebrated the Mass. The Superioress and Mistress of Novices conducted the postulant to the foot of the altar and presented her to the Archbishop. At this moment the scene within the sanctuary was a remarkable and a brilliant one. In the background the gorgeous altar studded with lights; in the foreground ecclesiastics in robes of cloth of gold and dazzling scarlet and imperial purple; in the centre, at their feet and facing the altar, the kneeling postulant robed in black, and on either hand beside her, the Lady Superiorses and the Mother of the Novices; and the sides lined with an edging of choristers in black and white, made up a scene of wondrous colour, the whole

being steeped as it were in music. His Grace then asked the kneeling woman "My child, what do you desire?". To which the postulant replied : " Your Grace, I desire, with my whole heart, to belong to our Lord Jesus Christ, and to serve Him in the Order of the Most Precious Blood, and to be clothed with the habit of that Order. Having had the happiness of dwelling in the convent for some months, and of studying the spirit and following the holy rules of the Institute, I most ardently desire to continue in the practice of the virtues which are necessary in order to be admitted to make vows as a member of the Institute, and to live and to die in it, through the grace of God, which I most humbly im-

plore." The Archbishop enquired if she had re solved to observe the rules of the Order, and, receiving a reply in the affirmative, prayed this sister into the Community, and in the upon the head of the newly pronounced sister, end give her eternal life. His Grace then in- saying :- "In the same manner as you are voked the Divine blessing upon the habit, now crowned by our hands on earth so may girdle, scapular and veil which the postulant you he crowned in Heaven by Christ your was about to receive, and, after having in spouse." consed them and sprinkled them with holy

in justice and sanctity of truth. Ιn the name of the Father, and of the returned after having put on the habit His Grace presented to her the scapular, saying:

"Receive this habit, which should continu-ally remind you of the blood of Jesus Christ, which you profess to honour with a special adoration. Consider yourself, as it were, impregnated with this most precious blood; and may the remembrance of the affection which Christ has shown for you in shedding it inflame you with the fire of this love. Giving her the mantle, he said, " Daughter of Mary Immaculate, you should imitate the purity of your mother. The virgins who are to follow the spotless lamb will be clad in white. Receive, my child, this white robe, which is an emblem of the purity of heart with which you must follow the Lamb and have the happinness of following Him wherever He goeth in His eternal taber-nacle." Giving her the taper, he said, Receive, my child, this light as a sign of immortality, so that, being dead to the world you may live for God, arise from the shadows of death, and Christ will be your light."

His Grace then offered prayer that this re-deemed one might live justly and plously, and come at last to the good Shepherd loaded with the fruits of, good works. In giving her a new name, he said:—"Whoever is victorious, saith the Lord, will receive from me a new name. Behold a new name, my child, which he gives you, reminding you that you are to be victorious over yourself, the world, sin, and the devil. You will henceforth be called in religion Sister Mary of Jesus."

After prayers the postulant retired, singing "The kingdom of this world and all its trea sures and delights I have contemned on ac-

count of the love of my Lord Jesus Christ." The following were the officiating clergy present :- Bishop O'Mahoney, Vicars-General Rooney and Vincent, Very Rev. Fathers Laurent McCann, and Proulx, Fathers Teefy, Brennan, Chalandard, Frachon, McGinly, Egan, Sheaban, Harold, and McBride. Father Bergin acted as Master of Ceremonies.

His Lordship then ascended the pulpit and delivered a very impressive discourse after which came the ceremony or the use of the Sisters.

Naturally an Order of this kind would not Fanny Joual, in religion Sister Mary follow with my whole heart." After chantingand prayer, His Grace inquired if she had considered well the step she was about to take, adding, "You are at present free; consider before binding yourself until death." To this the novice replied, "In making my religious vows I desire to become a victim to manifest my love." His Grace granted her permission to carry her desire into effect. The Blessed Sacrament having been exposed, the novice knelt and pronounced her vows, after which she signed the formula of the Order. His Grace then blessed the veil which he was about to present to the novice in the following words:-"O God, head of all the faithful, and Saviour of the entire body, sanctify with Thy right hand this veil, which Thy servant, on account of Thy love, and that of Thy mother, most blessed Mary, ever Virgin, is about to wear; and grant that she may keep both in body and soul unstained that which is hereby represented, that when she shall come to the reward of the saints, with the prudent virgins, she may deserve the nuptials of eternal happiness.

Presenting the veil to the kneeling novice, he said :- "Receive, my child this holy veil which signifies that you are hidden from the world, which you have renounced, and that you desire to be solely and entirely united to

Jesus Christ." Blessing was invoked upon the cross in the following word:-"Bless and sanctify O Lord, our God, this sign of our redemption, and grant that thy servant who is about to bear it upon her breast may keep constantly and strenuously in the foot-steps of Thy crucified Son, and that when the struggle of this life is over she may receive in the world to come the reward of that struggle through the power of the Cross of Our Lord Jesus Christ." The presentation of the Cross was accompanied by the following admonition :-"My child, receive this Cross of our Lord Jesus Christ, and carry it on your breast as a buckler to preserve you from the assaults of the enemy of your soul. The holy remains which it contains will serve to encourage you in the conflict by reminding you of the suffer-

ings and triumphs of the Saints." The blessing invoked upon the ring was as follows :-- "Oh God, author of human salvation and giver of all spiritual grace, send down upon this ring a blessing that she who is to wear it, being defended by power from on high as a spouse of Christ, may keep strictly her vows, and may persevere in poverty,

chastity, and obedience to the end of life." Placing the ring upon the finger of the novice the Archbishop said:- "My child, receive this ring as a sign of your mystic union with the celestial Spouse of virgins. Wear it always on your finger as a pledge of the love which should unite you to Jesus in religion."

The Religiouse then rose and said :—" I am the spouse of him whom the angels serve, and whose beauty the heavens admire. He has given me this ring as a pledge of faith."

Amid a hushed and breathless silence His that the Lord would guard the entrance of Grace then placed a crown of orange blossoms

The Archbishop having pronounced a water, knelt and intoned the hymniof the solemn benediction said :- "Go in peace, my Holy Ghost. He then presented to the possichild; God has accepted your sacrifice; now, tulant; the habit; veil and girdle, saying in teturn. Him thanks, for the favour He has "May the Lord clothe you with the new done you," and with these words this exceed-creation which is created according to God, ingly solemn ceremony was concluded.

Grand Mass was then celebrated, the choir in the gallery accompanied by the organ com-Son, and of the Holy Ghost." When she ing to the assistance of the choristers seated in the sanctuary. The music at this point was very beautifully rendered, one of the alto voices in the choir being very rich and of

great compass. The celebration of the Mass being concluded a procession was again formed, which filed down the centre sisle of the Cathedral, out at the main door, and thence into the garden of the palace, all the voices joining in a triumphant hymn, and so the unusual ceremonial ended .- Toronto Globe.

THE IRISH LAND QUESTION.

There is one task, according to the Statist, which the new Government is irrevocably committed to, namely, an attempt to settle the vexed question of the Irish land. It is a task of immense difficulty, but only because the most powerful class in England regards the sole satisfactory settlement as dangerous to its own interests. In Ireland the existing land system did not arise in the course of the natural development of the country; it was arbitrarily imposed by superior force upon a hostile population. Had this been done in the Dark Ages, and maintained in the longcontinued enslavement of the tillers of the soil, it is possible that these latter might at last have accommodated themselves to the condition under which they lived, though this will not appear probable to the students of the history of France, Germany, Switzerland, Belgium, and Russia. As a matter of fact, however, it was done in the full light of the modern era and increasing civilisation conquered for the Irish peasantry personal and political freedom, while the alien system still remained as hateful as ever in their eyes. It has, in consequence, been the ungrateful task of a Government, sprung from popular suffrage, to rivet around the necks of the luckless Irish peasantry a bondage against which they were constantly revolting. It is time that this should end. It is a scandal to our free constitution that seven centuries of connection have done as little to reconcile Ireland as has a single century of Russian absolutism to reconcile Poland. And if all our philanthropic professions are not insincere, it is our duty to remove the obstacles to the prosperity of a third part of the United Kingdom. Mr. Gladstone acknowledged this duty ten years ago, but the great measure which he then carried failed because it was not directed against the real grievance to be be removed. The Irish peasantry clamoured for fixity of tenure, which meant the taking away from the landlords of the power of eviction. Mr. Gladstone admitted the justice of the demand, but he was too tender to landlordism to deal effectually with it.

## A CATHOLIC LEGEND.

Among the peculiarities of the Roman ritual he will notice the striking symbolism of the washing of the celebrant's hands (or rather the tips of the thumb and forefinger), before he touches the sacred elements, reciting the while a portion of the twenty-fifth Psalm: "I will wash my hands in innocency, and so will I go to Thine altar." And he will observe that the whole of the "Canon of the Mass"—that portion of the service which we should call the consecration—is said by the priest inaudibly. The reason given by ritual authorities for this deviation is based on the fear lest the sacred words, so often repeated in the hearing of the people, might become too common and familiar, and even be used profanely. A legend on the subject is told by a recluse of the seventh century, as worth notice, as having received the stamp of no less an authority than the General Council of Nicea. A party of boys watching flocks in Apinea, in Syria, took into their heads one day to while away a portion of their time by going through the ceremonies of Mass. One acted as celebrant, another as deacon, and as sub-deacon; all went on pleasantly until he who personated the celebrant pronounced the sacred words of consecration, when suddenly a ball of fire, rapid and fierce as a meteor, fell down from heaven, and so stunned the boys that they fell prostrate on the ground. When this singular occurrence was afterwards related to the bishop of the place, he went to examine the spot, and having learned all the particulars of the case, caused a church to be built thereon to commemorate so remarkable an event. From this circumstance, it is said, the Church derives her custom of reciting the canon in secret.

"After all," remarked the young man, skimming lightly over the gravel walk in the general direction of the front gate, "after all, what boots it?" And the muscular looking old gentleman at the top of the porch steps with his spectacles jostled a little crooked says that if the young man himself didn't know, he didn't know anybody in that township that did.

BILE, WIND, INDIGESTION .- DR. HARVEY'S ANTI-BILIOUS AND PURGATIVE PILLS. One of the medicines that really acts upon the Liver, giving immediate relief in all cases of Bile, Indigestion, Sick Headsche, Wind, Sickness, Torpid Liver, Costiveness, Giddiness, Spasms, Nervousness, Heartburn and Debility. Thou sands of constitutions have been destroyed by Mercury, Blue Phil or Calomel. The only safe remedy is DR. HARVEY'S ANTI-BILIOUS AND PURGATIVE PILLS.

THE MOST ENDURING MEMORY OF Childhood clings to the nauseous worm medicines then abounding. Even now the writer seems to taste the disgusting compounds. But BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges, which are so powerful and so popular, are pleasant, to the taste, and do

their work speedily and thoroughly. FOR THROAT DISEASES AND AFFEC. TIONS of the chest, "Brown's Bronchial Troches," are of value. For Coughs, Irrita-

### Irish News.

A CURIOUS OCCURRENCE.

(From the Cork Examiner of May 8th.)
On Thursday night the inhabitants of the peaceful village of Ballyfeared were thrown into a state of the greatest excitement on learning that the police barrack was on fire and that a sum of £16 6s Lad been stolen from the trunks of two of the men. It appeared that on that evening, about nine o'clock, Constable M'Grath, who was in charge of the barrack, proceeded on patrol, leaving only one man, Sub-constable Fitzgerald, in the barrack. About half-past of the county, Mr. Stuart instructed his county eleven on their returning to the barrack the door was found closed and bolted. While endeavouring to gain admittance and attract the attention of Sub-constable Fitzgerald, who had feen left on guard, the house was discovered to be on fire. Immediately the alarm was given, and over a hundred of that his address to the electors was not suffithe villagers were on the spot, who aided in every way in getting the fire under by drawing water from a stream which, fortunately, ran quite close. After having perfectly deluged the house, the fire was at length got under. On entering the house it was discovered that it was not one fire, but three distinct fires that were burning, in three different rooms, and without even having communicated. In the guard or day-room a hole was versation which took place in Cappoquin found burned in the wooden flooring, about two feet square, bearing the traces of paraffin ducting agent, Mr. Slattery, Mr. Stuart wrote, oil. Immediately upstairs, in the men's bedrooms, the bedding was found quite burnt, sufficiently satisfactory to warrant me to reand also the floor, though the fire had not penetrated to the room below. In the room opposite to this, occupied the county. Besides his letter, a copy of by Constable M'Grath, the floor and which I enclose for publication, proofs can be bedding were also discovered to be burnt. The trunks of Constable McGrath and Sub-constable M Cann were discovered to be partially burnt, and particularly on the inside, as if oil had been poured into them, but what was most suspicious was the fact that £16 6s was missing from them, £8 6s belonging to the constable and £8 to the sub-constable. Shortly after the fire had been discovered Sub-Constable Fitzgerald was met at the rear of the barracks coming towards it. He immediately gave the following description of the occurrence. He alleged that shortly after the patrol had left a rap came to the barrack door. On inquiring who was there he was told to come out for God's sake, that there was a murder committed on the road near. On opening the door he was immediately seized, bound and gagged by four men with blackened faces and false whiskers, who proceeded to open the trunks and abstract the money, and then set the house on fire by pouring paraffin on the floors. After doing this they carried him out by the back door a long way back of the house and then left him. He was coming to give the alarm, he alleged, Constable M'Grath, not deeming this explanation satisfactory at once placed him under arrest. Yesterday Mr. Barry, County In-spector, and Mr. Boghel, Sub-Inspector, yote for a measure empowering the Irish visited the place and, when an investigation was held, which resulted in informations being ordered to be taken against Sub-Constable Fitzgerald, for having stolen £16 5s, and for having set the barrack on fire. There appeared to be no marks of violence on him that would in any way corroborate his statement. In the field next the barrack his watch and handcuffs were found. His bayonet is missing, for which, together with the money, the police are diligently making search. Fitzgerald is described as a quiet

has been about three months in that station, and about four years in the service. MR. VILLIERS STUART, M.P., AND

man, of a rather retiring disposition.

HOME RULE. The daily papers of Friday week contained the following correspondence between the Most Rev. Dr. Power, Bishop of Waterford, and Mr. Parnell, relative to Mr. Villiers Staurt's recent letter to the Times:

Waterford, May 5th, 1880. DEAR MR. PARNELL-I received your letter of the 3rd inst., which I find has been published in the Freeman's Journal. You justly invite my attention to a letter written to the Times by Mr. Villiers Stuart, and you ask if I could make known in the press the fucts of 'he case as regards the pledge said to

have been given me by that gentleman. In reply, I beg to state that Mr. Stuart's letter has not escaped my notice, and that I do not mean to overlook it.

I am, my dear Mr. Parnell, Faithfully yours, Charles Stewart Parnell, Esq., M.P., Morrison's Hotel, Dublin. Morrison's Hotel, Dublin,

6th May. 1880. My Lord-I am exceedingly indebted to your lordship for your kind note, and am indeed glad to learn that Mr. Stuart's action will not escape your lordship's notice. As my letter was forwarded to the press, I shall take the liberty of also publishing your lordship's reply, as I feel sure that it will be read with the greatest interest and satisfaction.

I remain, my lord, Faithfully yours, CHARLES S. PARNELL.

On Monday the Freeman published the following further letter from the Bishop of Waterford:

Waterford, May 8. DEAR SIR, You will favour me by giving insertion to the enclosed copy of a letter written to me by Mr. Villiers Stuart during his candidature for the representation of the county of Waterford. I consider its publication necessary in consequence of a letter recently written by Mr. Stuart to the London Times, and published in your journal of the 3rd inst. In that letter Mr. Stuart has asserted that he was elected generally has a Troches," are of value. For Coughs, Irrita- supporter of the Liberal party, and according the Throat caused by, cold, or Unusual ingly he claims to be classified as a Liberal. Exertion of the vocal organs, in speaking in Where does it appear that Mr. Stuart sought pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, public, or singing, they produce beneficial re- to be elected as a supporter of the Liberal cures wind cilic, and gives rest and health party? Not in his address to the electors, i se the child, and comfort to the mother.

which from commencement to end does not contain the remotest allusion to the Liberal party, nor does it appear in any public speech of his that I could learn. It is, then, clearly inconsistent, to use a very mild term, on the part of Mr. Stuart to assert that he was

elected as a supporter of the Liberal party. But Mr. Stuart's inconsistency does not rest solely on negative grounds. He has supplied positive evidence in abundance, both in writing and in speech, in person and by agency, binding him to Home Rule principles and to Home Rule parliamentary action. Desiring, as might be well presumed, to obtain the approval and support of the clergy ducting agent to seek an interview with Mr. Blake, also a candidate, with the view and hope of effecting such an arrangement as might procure for him the support of the bishop and clergy, for I had previously refused Mr. Stuart my support on the ground ciently explicit on the Home Rule question. An interview took place in the office of Mr. Strange, the conducting agent of Mr. Blake, the facts connected with which are contained in the accompanying memorandum, drawn up by Mr. Strange and confirmed

by Mr. Blake, which I send for publication.
In furtherance of the terms contained in that memorandum, and of a subsequent conbetween Mr. Blake, Mr. Stuart, and his conin a letter dated March 24, what I considered commend Mr. Stuart as Mr. Blake's colleague to the support of the clergy and electors of which I enclose for publication, proofs can be given that in his canvass Mr. Stuart bound himself to Home Rule Parliamentary action; and if confirmation be needed, it might be found in the significant fact that he was abandoned with scarcely an exception by the gentry of the county, in consequence of it being understood that he would support Home Rule, and act, in the way described by him, with the Irish party.

I now leave it to the public to judge whether Mr. Stuart, who promised to vote for a measure empowering the Irish members to meet in Dublin to transact all affairs relating exclusively to Irish interests, who promised to consult, act, and vote with the Home Rule party, and who on no occasion avowed himself as a supporter of the Liberel party, can claim to be classed as a Liberal and not as a Home Ruler.

I remain, dear sir, Yours faithfully. JOHN POWER, Bishop of Waterford.

Dromana, Cappoquin, County Waterford.

March 24th. My DEAR LORD BISHOP,—Having been informed that you do not consider my address sufficiently explicit, I beg to state for your vote for a measure empowering the Irish members to meet in Dublin to transact all affairs relating exclusively to Irish interests, and also that in promising support to Home Rule principles I am prepared to consult act, and vote with the Home Rule party in carrying out the objects detailed in my address to the electors of the County of Waterford. Thanking your lordship for the kind interest you have taken in my candidature and trusting that this explanation may prove satisfactory,

I remain, my dear Lord Bishop, Yours very faithfully, J. VILLIERS STUART, of Dromana. The Most Rev. the Bishop of Waterford.

-Dublin Nation.

Petition have been presented in the case of five elections in Ireland—those, namely, for Athlone, Dungannon, Bandon, Wicklow, Down and Louth. It is sought to unseat Sir J. Ennis on the ground of personation, bribery and undue influence; charges of treating and bribery are brought against Mr. Dickson; almost every electoral crime known is alleged against Captain Bernard or his agents; against Mr. M.Coan mere sheriff's errors in counting of the votes are alleged; undue influence and intimidation are charged against Lord Castlerea; and, finally, in the case of Mr. Callan the petitioner charges corrupt treating, intimidation and undue influence. The Athlone petition will be the first heard, the trial of which has been fixed for the 27th instant. The election judges are Mr. Baron Fitzgerald, Mr. Justice Barry and Mr. Justice Harrison.

JNURNALISTIC .- We are glad to see the evident signs of prosperity attending the career of our esteemed contemporary, The Home Journal, of Detroit, Mich., which has been recently enlarged to nearly double its former size. [Not quite—EDITOR.] The Home Journal has a wide field that is pecullarly its own, and in which it has hitherto done good service. It therefore deserves encouragement. The present enlargement is an indication that Mr. Savage, the editor and proprietor, will spare neither pains nor expense to advance the status of the paper in a measure commensurate with the support which it receives. We hope his efforts will be appreciated. Mr. Savage deserves praise for his energy and persevering effort. He has our best wishes for continued prosperity.

A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE MAY BE true, but a stitch in the side, resulting from colds or otherwise, is not so nice. It often prevents a long breath and causes intense pain, but all may be made right in a that a Universalist clergyman should be alfew minutes, by rubbing in BROWN'S lowed to preach three sermons in the new HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment. It don't mind a stitch. TO MOTHERS .- MRS. WINSLOW'S

of many many years, and never known to fail. It not only relieves the child from

# General News.

\_An English paper says that Lord Bea-consfield is no w giving much of his time to farming.

-At Naples two leading journals, the Pungolo and the Ficolo, are cried in the streets by the euphonious newsboys as " O Pu!" and

-Hard times in England do not seem to tell on the London Times. The issue for May I had twenty pages and seventy-four columns of advertisements.

-A Nashville showman hired a mavellously ugly and mishappen negro, put him. into a huge tub of mud, and exhibited him. as a "human hog." But the man proved that mud was not his natural element by catching cold and dying of pneumonis.

-In a women's foot race at San I rancisco, two of the contestants, Howard and Tobias, quarrelled violently on the track, threatened to whip each other, and finally began to cry. all of which the spectators seemed to enjoy as a pleasing break in the monotony of the

-A man was struck down by paralysis in a Michigan sawmill. He tell across a log which was being sawed, and was carried with it slowly but surely to the saw. He was conscious, but utterly helpless. The saw had cut half way through his arm when his awful predicament was discovered.

-The law of the ancients forbidding astatue to be raised to a live man, or to a dead one except after a lapse of a certain number of years, has become quite obsolete. It is the fashion now in Europe to creek monuments to the living rather than the dead; and it has been estimated that two hundred busts and statues are at present being chiselled out in honor of living men, of all sorts and condi-

-The Golos says that from April 23rd to September 3rd, last year, there were sent from the Moscow Central Prison to Siberia over 11,000 persons. All of them went by the Nijay-Novgorod overland route. Over 10,000 were exiled for various terms, and 105 were condemned to hard labor in the Biberian mines. These prisoners were transported from Moscow by rail, the prisoners' train, carrying from 300 to 800 persons, leaving the city every Monday.

-The Royal Academy, whose grand annual dinner has just occurred, has not even a charter. Its rights and priviledges are based on an unsealed and unattested instrument signed by King George III. to oblige Ben-jamin West and thirty-five of his private friends. "I approve of this plan," the King, who knew next to nothing about art, "let it be put into execution." It was put into excution, and Sir Joshua Reynolds became the first President.

-The Duchess of Bedford, who is announced as the new Mistress of the Robes, is sister of Earl Delawarr and of Lady Derby. The Mistress of the Robes to a Queen regnant corresponds with the office of groom of the stole to the King, and the post is the blue ribbon of feminine appointments in the Royal hoesehold. It is the only Court office held by a woman which now changes with the Ministry, and the Duchess is almost the only married woman about the Queen who is not a widow.

-Amasa Wilsey, ot Petaluma, Cal., dreamed last fall that he would die on May 1, 1880. The occurrence impressed him, though he affected to attach no importance to it, and he joined three life insurance societies, so as to leave his wife provided for in case of his death. On May I he was apparently in perfect health. A dinner was to have been given to him in the evening, to celebrate his escape from the fulfilment of the dream. The party had just gathered when he fell from his chair, stricken by heart disease, and died in a few minutes.

Lem Offutt shot his father-in-law, Richard Evans, at Georgetown, Ky., two years ago. The bullet lodged in Evans' spine, paralyzing him, and thus making him an almost helpless cripple for lite. He said nothing about vengeance, refused to appear in court as a complainant, and it was generally supposed that he forgave the assailant. But Lem kept carefully away from him. This spring, Evans was able to ride out in an easy wag-gon; and it was observed that he always had a cocked pistol lying in his lap, and closely scanned every man who came in sight. Hewas looking for Lem, and on finally meeting him in the road, he sent a ball directly through his heart.

-For some reason or other M. Thiers would not have an almanac in his study, and was often unable to date a letter because he could not remember the day of the month. Upon one occasion a Government clerk, to whom he had promised a letter of recommendation, came by appointment for it, and M. Thiers, sitting down to write it, asked him the day of the month. For a moment the young man could not remember it, and M. Thiers exclaimed: "You are not likely to make a good administrator if you cannot re-member the day of the month!" He wrote the letter, however, saying, as he gave is to the young man : "Always carry a pocket almanac, my young friend."

-William Bridges, of Greencastle, Ind., was asked to contribute toward building a Methodist Church. He is a Universalist, and he said that he would give \$190, on condition money paid. The Rev. Mr. Curry preached the first of the Universalist discourses, and SOOTHING SYRUP for children is an old and well-tried remedy. It has stood the test of many, many years, and never known to officers tried to compromise with Bridges by returning the \$100; but he declared that the bargain must be consummated, and the two remaining sermons are to be given.