

WHAT WILL IT BRING?
What the New Year bring thee?
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YOUTHS DEPARTMENT.

ABOUT WOLVES.
The natural enmity which subsists between dogs and wolves is a characteristic which is recalled by the antipathy shown by every good watch-dog towards strangers of his own race, but that wolves should devour dogs certainly savors somewhat of cannibalism, for these friends and foes of man are in fact two branches of the same family, as is proved to the satisfaction of naturalists by their identity in various important characteristics, though sundry minor points of difference are noted, such as that in drinking a dog laps, whereas a wolf sucks, and in biting the wolf gives a rapid succession of vicious snaps instead of the firm, retaining hold which generally characterizes the bite of a healthy dog.

LONG LIVED PEOPLE.

When the French Ministry, some 25 years ago, issued a circular to all its prefects making inquiries as to the conditions most favorably to longevity, all the reports agreed in naming a well-to-do condition of life as most important, if not quite indispensable. It should also be borne in mind that the most wonderful cases of longevity are almost invariably reported from countries where verification of the asserted facts is impossible. For instance, the Lancet some time ago quoted the case of an old man of Bogota, San Salvador, who "confessed to being 180 years old, though his neighbors believed him to be much more.

PLAYING CARDS.

There is more mystery and history connected with a pack of playing cards than the average man is aware of, says a historical writer. The four kings originally represented David, Alexander, Caesar and Charlemagne. Distinctive features are given these in some styles of French cards, the original names being still retained by that people. The other forms of pictures are the representation of the kings in the old Jewish costume, or even in Greek, Roman and Frankish styles. The queens in the pack are usually Judith, Palais, Esther and Argine, which letter is a mere transposition of the letters in "regina" meaning the queen by descent. In fact, history has been ransacked abroad for figures to replace the barbarous effigies which have become historical, but sooner or later the effigies are again restored. The origin of playing cards has been and still is a disputed point. Some historians accredit their first use to the Chinese, who, in spite of the bad names they enjoy to-day, were parents of the most useful and ingenious things of the earth, if the antiquarians do not posture themselves. By others it is known that to this day the Hindus play a fantastic game with packs which number 96 cards; 8 suits of 12 each. The story that cards were introduced in Europe for the amusement of the mad King Charles II of France has long since been disproved. They were known in that country long before the demented monarch was born.

THE RACES OF CASTLEBAR.

Humbert's Campaign in Ireland in 1798.

We cannot attempt to follow Mr. Lecky's account of the United Irish rebellion of 1798, for this part of the narrative, traversing ground never before surveyed by an authoritative historian, is replete with carefully verified details, and covers some two hundred pages. We should not entirely pass over, however, the French episode of the Irish tragedy—the Humbert expedition—to which, considered as a proof of the courage and ability of the French revolutionists, prominent attention has not been paid.

By an interesting coincidence this expedition has been made the subject of a pains-taking monograph published in this country by Mr. V. Gribayedoff, and it is satisfactory to find his conclusions, which were highly flattering to the French invaders, confirmed by Mr. Lecky. The latter does not stint his praise for the absolute control maintained by Gen. Humbert over his soldiers, and for the admirable order enforced throughout the districts which he traversed. He regards as one of the most noteworthy feats in modern warfare the French commander's defeat of Gen. Hutchinson at Castlebar, where about 700 Frenchmen routed some 1,700 British soldiers occupying a position so strong that it seemed madness for a tired and inferior force to attack it. The affair was over in a few minutes, but it lasted long enough to reveal the irresistible effect of the "French fury," and demolish the tradition that one Englishman could beat three Frenchmen, the fact on that day demonstrated being that one Frenchman of the revolutionary epoch could beat three Englishmen. In the face of a deadly cannonade and of a heavy fire of musketry, the little Frenchmen (supposed to be utterly worn out by

A NIGHT MARCH

of fifteen hours) stormed the steep ascent and, with fixed bayonets, rushed upon the bewildered foe. The flight of the British soldiers was long stigmatized as "the race of Castlebar." An English contemporary wrote that the surrender of Burgoyne's army at Saratoga had not affected or surprised him so much as the Castlebar catastrophe. "Never," says Lecky, "was there a rout more abject or more complete, and those who witnessed it must have asked themselves what would have happened if at any time within the two preceding years 12,000 or 15,000 French soldiers like those of Humbert had been landed." Apropos of what Humbert accomplished with insignificant resources, Lecky is led to consider how fraught with insignificance was Bonaparte's abandonment of his projected Irish expedition and his departure for Egypt only a few days before the Irish rebellion. He recalls how Napoleon, reviewing his career at St. Helena, spoke of this decision as one of his great errors. "On what," he said, "do the destinies of empires hang? If instead of the expedition to Egypt I had conducted one to Ireland, what would England have been to-day? and the Continent? and the political world?" Mr. Lecky does not undertake to say whether in 1798 any large expedition could have succeeded in reaching the Irish coast, but no one, he thinks, can question that had it succeeded in landing at the beginning, or in the middle of the Irish rebellion, its effect would have been most serious. If, he adds, the outbreak in Ireland had taken place a little earlier, or if the Egyptian project had been postponed a little longer, Ireland would probably have become a central object in Bonaparte's military policy, and the whole course of events might have been changed.

To the Pacific Coast.

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A Strange Report.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—Joseph Chamberlain made a remarkable speech at a private Unionist cause in Birmingham to-night. Among other things he said the cause of Home Rule for Ireland was dead and that within a week certain former friends in the Gladstonian party had reopened negotiations with him for a reunion on the basis that Mr. Parnell having rendered Home Rule impossible, they saw no reason why a Liberal reunion should not be formed. To this proposal he had replied that such a course was impossible because Gladstone fondly clinging to the desire of his old age, retained Home Rule in the forefront of his programme. Mr. Chamberlain then said he doubted, anyhow, whether a reunion would ever be possible with the men forming the Gladstonian majority, but recent events had opened the eyes of Gladstonian moderates, who might co-operate with the Unionists and Tories in the formation of a truly National party devoted to progress in the truest sense.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East Indian missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility, and all other complaints. Having tested his wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send (free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by enclosing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NORRIS, 820 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

Impertinent Curiosity.

"How old are you?" asked a justice of the peace of Jim Webster, who was under arrest for stealing chickens. "I dunno," said the darkey. "When were you born?" "What am de use ob me tellin' you 'bout my buffiday; you ain't gwine to make me no buffiday present."—Texas Siftings.

Still Running.

"Were you at the opera last night?" "Yes." "What did you hear?" "A very interesting conversation between two ladies and a dude in one of the boxes."—Life.

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JAMESON'S DIARY.

Stanley's Expedition Criticized—A Myrioculous Affair.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—Jameson's diary was published to-day. Mrs. Jameson and the dead man's brother, in a preface to the work, bitterly attack Stanley for making Jameson the scapegoat for all the trouble which occurred, and claiming they were due to Stanley's own bad judgment and neglect. They also suggest that Stanley and Bonny are not telling the truth. The cannibalism episode, as it appears in the diary, is substantially identical with the account of it contained in the letter to the Emin committee. Jameson adds to his statements of the facts: "I would never have been such a beast as to have witnessed the act of cannibalism, but was unable until the last moment to bring myself to believe that it was anything save a ruse to get money out of me." In his diary, under date of April 10, 1888, Jameson complains that Stanley rejects his advice to give the sick a period of rest, and compels them to continue the march, "with the result," he adds, "that the camp regards me as a brute and Stanley as a sort of guardian angel." The diary is a record of the daily progress and adventures of the expedition, interspersed with disputes between Stanley and his followers. For instance, he says: "While marching to Ukalama, after ordering that a hundred lashes be given a man for losing a box of ammunition, Stanley accused me of losing three boxes and said: 'If this happens again we must part.' If this continues and Stanley reproaches me before the men I shall not be sorry when we do part." The diary records that Stanley degraded three chiefs, the best men Jameson had ever seen among the natives, and only released them from their chains on the intercession of Tipoo Tib. In a letter to his wife Jameson complains that he has no time for the pursuits of a naturalist. He declares his whole time is occupied beating and loading niggers. While at Leopoldville, he writes, they all had disagreeable moments with Stanley, but they think they are ended for the present. "I cannot help admiring him immensely," he says, "for his great strength of will power in overcoming difficulties, but there are some points in his character which it is impossible to admire. Again, when Stanley discards his reserve, he is most agreeable and full of animation." Later he describes "the most disgraceful row I ever heard between Stanley, Jepson and Stairs in reference to the complaint of the Zanzi baris, whose word Stanley takes in preference to that of his officers." Jameson also says: "On June 6, having by his own mistakes

LOST THE OFFICERS.

while steaming to Arumwhi, Stanley said if he had failed to find the steamer he would have treated us all as deserters. He used hard and unfair words and appeared to distrust us if a yard from him. Yet except myself, who was seedy, the officers have worked the hardest in the most horrible swamps to procure wood. This distrust sickens us and is frightfully disheartening." Being encamped at Yambuya Jameson again writes to his wife: "I can't get over the disappointment of being left alone with Bartelot. Stanley left us seventy-six of the very worst men under one worthless chief. The camp is pitched in a frightfully damp place." In numerous entries Jameson expressed dislike to the necessary flogging of sentries caught asleep, and sets forth the difficulty of suppressing mutiny among the natives, who were weary of waiting for Stanley. He describes stirring adventures on the journey to Kassonga. On May 8, 1888, he records the cannibal incident, as already published. In the final chapter he expresses deep sorrow at the death of Bartelot, and says: "The closest friendship existed between us. He was a straightforward, honest gentleman, his only fault being a hasty temper. He loved plain, straightforward dealing, far too much even to get on well with the Arabs. He hated their crafty, round-about manner and showed it, and was disliked in turn. He was far too good a man to lose his life in this way. God knows what I will do without him." In a subsequent letter, Jameson says: "Little did I think when I spoke to you of my feelings of duty that I should be placed in such a position as now, where, I feel, you and our little ones cry out against what I must do as an officer of this expedition. With one word or even a show of weakness on my part, I could stop the whole expedition, which seems fated to meet nothing but reverses, and return to you; but God knows such a thought has never entered my heart, although I could easily defend such a course." Later he writes: "As said stories are a tissue of falsehoods, it is awful that such a scoundrel is allowed to traduce one behind one's back when there is no chance of defending one's self."

Ward, in describing Jameson's death,

says that the drums were sounding to cease the day's work. "He opened his eyes, started and clutched my hands, saying huskily, 'Ward, Ward, they're coming. Listen, now; let's stand together.' Ward explains that Jameson was thinking of the drums calling the savages to fight while they were drifting on the river.

The best medical authorities say

the proper way to treat catarrh is to take a constitutional remedy, like Hood's Sarsaparilla.

A certain witty bishop found himself,

a few months ago, crossing the Bay of Fundy, from Digby to St. John, in company with a certain Mr. Caswell. The Bay of Fundy has a reputation for turbulence only to be matched by the English channel or the Bay of Biscay. Mr. Caswell was struggling with a violent attack of seasickness; but the bishop, who was above such weakness, was very cheerful and inclined to conversation. He had failed, however, to catch Mr. Caswell's name correctly, and persisted in calling him "Mr. Aswell." At last the sufferer, in a moment of ease, corrected him saying: "Caswell, my lord; my name is Caswell, not Aswell." "Oh!" said the bishop, eyeing him critically, as a new specimen seized upon his unhappy acquaintance. "Well, Mr. Caswell, don't you think you would be Aswell without the sea?"

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