a.m., the other at 7 p.m. The confessionals are thronged, especially to approach the sacred tribunal of grace and

reconciliation. It is likely Father Hunt will visit New-York and other leading American cities before | These young men after awhile sink into the returning to London.

Faithfully yours,

Ottawa, December 19th, 1878.

# WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH OUR LOAFERS? The Three Classes—Low, Middle and Upper.

One of the most important questions of the present day in Montreal is: "What shall we do with our criminals?" If one were inclined to be witty, he might answer, "cremate them;" but as the law is not enlightened enough for that, we must leave them there, and pass on to another class of people with which society is sorely troubled, that is to say, the loafers. What, then, shall we do with our loafers? To parody a famous expression of the great Napoleon, when speaking of the ancient noblesse of France, "we offer them positions in our railroads and canals, they coldly decline; we open our saloons, and they rush into them. It may be observed by the intelligent newspaper men-especially if he has travelled any-that Canada has more loafers within her bosom, in proportion to her population, than any other country. And the cause is obvious—we have no periodical wars to clear them off the face of the earth. True, the American war took a few hundred bummers from our street corners, but that is a good while since, and alas! their places are filled long and long ago. Of course, it is as necessary to have loafers as it is to have patent medicine or any other nuisance, but that is no reason why the market should be overstocked. There are three well-defined classes of loafers in Montreal-the lower, the middle, and the upper, corresponding to the same classes in society, though the lines in the latter are not so sharply dawn, nor is it so difficult to go from one to the other; once a low bummer always a low bummer, seems to be the law of the street corner, and no matter how eleverly he can sponge, or how scornfully he can refuse work, the unfortunate third-class man may never aspire, though the aristocrat can full to a grade beneath him if he is often caught disgracing his class by taking mean drinks, such as "old rye" or "lager beer." In giving a brief description of each it is necessary to commence at the base, or third-class loafers. These gentry confine themselves to certain quarters of the city in summer, and when they are very hard pressed, may be induced to chop half a cord of wood or throw a load of coal down a cellar, though it is evident their hearts are not in the work, while their thoughts dwell lovingly on the nearest groggery. They sometimes travel from town to town, sleep on woodpiles or haystacks, and subsist on henroosts when nothing else turns up. They also strip clothes-lines occasionally, but night or day wherever they go the one cry is on their tongue, "they are looking for work." They complain eloquently of the hard times, when a poor cove

## CAN'T GET NOTHING TO DO"

though if they got ten dollars a day breaking lump sugar in a confectionery, it were all the same, for like the man from Manchester, "they want no work to do." They seldom stay more than three or four months from Montreal, except when circumstances over which they have no control detain them from their beloved haunts. Many of them pass the winter in the house of the Payettes, where they are not so badly off as they may think. doubt, and calculated to impress the English They die off fast as a general rule and are financial world with a proper respect for the buried at the cost of the city, and a fair per financial wisdom of the Canadian press. It is cent. of them glide suddenly off the hooks and put the city to the further expense of an inquest. They seldom or ever commit suicide and are

MORTALLY AFRAID OF SOAP.

The men (and women) comprising the second class of loafers have red noses for the most part and are between thirty or forty-five years of age. They are, as a matter of course, | ing at the lowest price obtained by Mr. Tilley, hard drinkers and have their coats buttoned up all the time. This class is recruited from unlucky gamblers, broken down tradesmen and bookkeepers, who have been tampering gain a reputation of good nature, and it is no uncommon thing to hear the expression concerning them that "they would give a fellow their heart's blood," which would be more correct if the sentence was amended by substituting "heart's whiskey." The second class loafer goes round the hotels the first thing in the morning, and generally manages to procure a drink and read the paper, thus posting himself for the day's operations. Long practice makes him a keen judge of human nature, as well as of the weather and good liquor. He sits away back in the shade, seemingly absorbed in the journal, but, in reality, with his watery eye fixed on the early worm, with whom he is ready to fall into an interesting conversation at the slightest chance. He is eloquent on the manner in which our boys are acting in Afghanistan, has a brother a captain in the Bullfrog Cavalry, and is pretty certain our army will winter in Candahar—still, we should not be positive, for, after all, those devils of Afghans are troublesome fellows to deal with; well, yes, it may rain-think it unlikely there will be any snow, still is not certain; oh, yes, 'a little brandy and water." This is his objective point, and he now waxes eloquent and goes into politics, first taking care he does

OUTRAGE THE FEELINGS

of his benefactor by advancing contrary opinions, for long experience has taught him that whiskey does not flow as freely from a politi-cal opponent as patriotic language. The men of the second class seldom stay in a boarding-house more than one month at a time, for reasons best known to the keapers of those places, and as their baggage is not heavy, moving is not an inconvenience to them, at least not half so much as paying. Some of those intelligent bummers are clever at tricks of magic cards, and will tell you what the matter is with a watch in no time, and they will do anything to assist themselves or others in distress except work. These people, as a general rule, will not steal.

The third class are, of course, the swells and they are young men or old men. They have white hands and wear good clothes Occasionally they may be observed absent from their usual haunts for a few weeks, just as they were getting seedy, and suddenly turning up once more with a new and splendid outfit. The young man has travelled, has been in Paris, Florence, Vienna and other places, but is nothing the better for it. He has spent a fortune his foolish old aunt left him, and is in debt 14th Native Infantry.

everywhere. He hopes, however, to retrieve famous general. The young Canadian noblemen of this class live with some old maiden aunt, or mother, and gets his clothes on tick. since Wednesday; old and young, gentle and simple, vie with one another in pious rivalry, inform you, incidentally, that so and so is a dooced fine girl, that he has driven tandem in Berlin, and is intimately acquainted with the Prince of Wales or the Duke of Connaught. other classes or go to the penitentiary, lunatic asylum, or are pitch-forked into some Government department or other, The old first-class swells are remarkable men, they possess talent bordering on genius. They dress excruciatingly nice, are old beaux in fact, and generally affect some beautiful little specialty, such as wearing an eye-glass or keeping a bandana handkerchief. They are asthetic in their tastes and dilletanti in their education. Quite a number of them are lawyers who have lost their gowns for little

ECCENTRICITIES OF CHARACTER. They prefer claret, but will take anything you give them, and take it with grace. They mostly have a small income which keeps them in clothes and cigars, but how they get along in other respects is, and will remain, a profound mystery. These old chaps are like the rocks that remain standing in defiance of the sea waves which do nothing to them more than polishing, others have degenerated into hen-roost thieves and common tramps, but they have come through the trials of life with dignity. They are religious, too, and swear none but gentlemanly oaths. They have seen the companions of their youth disappear down the slope of crime, but they have struggled on and weathered the storm. You may build them an asylum for bummers, but they will not enter it; they prefer the independence of loafing. This class is recruited from the sons or near relations of English and Irish noblemen. The question is, what shall we do with our loafers?

Beauharnois Election.

The writ for the election in this county is expected to be issued in about three weeks. Meanwhile there are three candidates-all Conservatives—in the field, viz.: Messrs. Seers and Bergeron, advocates, and Mr. St. Amour, merchant and agriculturist. The latter will have a strong support from the farmers as their representative. He has resided for thirty years in the county, and has always devoted himself to the promotion of Conservative interests. He may besides be reckoned as one of the founders of Valleyfield, to whose municipal interests he has devoted much of his time, having sat in almost every Council since 1855. The office of Mayor has often been tendered him. Mr. St. Amour has also held the position of Commissioner of Small Causes, and is a J. P. As captain of one of our companies of militia, he has seen active service under Colonel Bagot at Trout River. Well versed in municipal matters, and thoroughly acquainted with the requirements of his country, he is in all respects a truly representative man.

#### Financial Dependence. [Toronto National.]

We suppose it would be advice thrown tway to urge the party press to cease ignorantly or dishonestly arguing about Mr. Tilley's loan. The one party declares that Protection prevented Mr. Tilley from placing his loan as advantageously as he would have done, had not the Canadian people declared against so called Free Trade theories. The others declare that the operations of Mr. Cartwright on the London market damaged Canadian credit, and that, if Mr. Tilley has not obtained as high a price for his loan as might as well, however, that the Canadian people should view the matter without the aid of party spectacles. Viewed in this way Mr. Tilley appears to have obtained the highest price which, in the present state of the money market, could reasonably be expected. Indoed when it was remembered that India fours, with three months interest accrued, are sellthe loan appears to have been floated most favourably.

A good many people seem to be under the impression that the Grey Nun Lottery, for with paper. A great many of them have been the completion of their hospital for the aged disappointed in love, and others of them have, they boast, gone through a half Heart," are one and the same, but this is a dozen fortunes. Men of this class often mistake: they are entirely different. The Grey Nun Lottery will come off on the 16th proximo, at the Nazareth Asylum, St. Catherine street, Montreal. The prizes are all good and all genuine, and will be at once given over to the winners.

# Grant's Candidacy.

[From the New York Herald.] The friends of General Grant are delighted over their last success in paving the way to the General's renomination in 1880. Having secured Senator Conkling's withdrawal as a Presidential candidate and his co-operation in the Grant movement they had still Senator Blaine to deal with.

BLAINE SURRENDERS.

It was not believed to be easy to edge Blaine off the track, but it was necessary to make the attempt. His Pennsylvania friends were approached and sounded, and the club gossip is that McPherson, who is known as one of the most zealous as well as one of the most astute of the Pennsylvania Blaine men, was convinced that his chief would do well to follow Senator Conkling's example. A confidential agent was sent down to Washington last week and returned with a message from Blaine that he will not stand in General Grant's way in the convention, but will stand aside and let the General have his run.

THE BUSINESS SETTLED. This is regarded as settling the business, for

with Conkling and Blaine promised to keep out of the way and make no opposition the Grant managers rely confidently upon the popularity of his name and the general enthusiasm to secure him a unanimous nomination on the first ballot. They do not conceal their delight at the result.

WHY BLAINE SURRENDERED. It is believed in Blaine circles that he does not consider the chances of the republican ticket in 1880 so good as to warrant him in making a fight for the nomination against the odds he would have to encounter by a union of the Grant and Conkling forces, and that this is the reason why he has surrendered at discretion.

DIED OF HIS WOUNDS .- Captain John George Maclean, of the 14th (Ferozepore) Regiment, who was severely wounded in the operations against Fort Ali Musiid, has since died of his wounds. Captain Maclean had close upon nineteen years' service, having obtained an Indian cadetship at the close of 1859. He held the appointment of wing officer to the China for the Chinese.

China has a Governor-General by name Li Hung Ching. He is at the head of the progressive party in that country, whose great aim is to avoid the course pursued by the Japanese in leaning so much upon Europeans, and to develop China by Chinamen, With this view a variety of great undertakings are in contemplation—a steam navigation company, extensive mining operations, the gradual introduction of railroads and telegraphs, and a postal system on the ordinary model. With a view to attracting investors, the competitive system of selecting employees, which for two thousand years has been rigidly adhered to, has been laid aside, and any contributor to the stock of certain of the new schemes will have the right of nominating a clerk. No attempt at improving the postal communication with the capital is immediately con templated, but, during the summer, correspondence between Pekin and Tientsin is to be carried on daily by donkey or horse mail, and in winter by a route which at least involves ten days.

# The Emperor of Germany and his Son.

[From the New York Sun.] Although the Emperor of Germany is pronounced convalescent, there is very good reason to believe he is not the man he was before the attempts to assassinate him, and it has been matter for anxious consideration whether, in view of this, together with his very advanced age, it is not desirable that his son should relieve him of the more arduous part of his functions. But the Prince is exceedingly unwilling to undertake his father's duties, not from lack of filial regard, but because his own sentiments are in many respects at variance with those of the Imperial Government, and it would be extremely repugnant to his feelings to be regarded as in any sense a party to many of its acts. There are not a few who, while entertaining the most kindly feelings toward the Emperor as a man, are of opinion that for the interests of his country it would have been far from a mistortune had Nobeling succeeded in his villainous design, inasmuch as it would have placed upon the throne a Prince and Princess eminently qualified to introduce and administer a policy at once firm and conciliatory. The best hope for Germany, now in no enviable plight, lies in its Prince and Princess Imperial-the latter by far the ablest of Queen Victoria's children, and combining in a singular degree the wisdom and moderation of her father with the sense of her mother.

## THESE BAD CHURCH BAZAARS. How Will the "Witness" Account for Shis.

[From the New York Tribune ] The fair in the Free Baptist Church, West Twenty-fifth street, New York, culminated in a ritle match, which match in a church is a novelty, and the fact that the contestants were young ladies added to the novelty. The target was placed against the wall over the pulpit. The markswomen stood at the other end of the room and fired down the aisle. The room was crowded to suffocation, and it was hard work for the managers to clear a lane from the firing point to the target. The twelve girls were divided into three teams— American, Scotch and Canadian. The team making the highest score was to be called the champion team, and then the members of the champion team making the highest score in two shots was to be declared the winner of the prize—a silver cake basket. In the team shooting each member had three shots, with a possibility of making 36, and a team possibility of 144, which was won by the Canadian team.

Then the members of the winning team contested for the cake basket. The girls were nervous, and the audible comments and exhortations of their friends did not add to their composure. Twenty-four could be made in the two shots each had, and Jennie Reed made 16, Hattie Williams 14, Jennie VanBrakle 6, and Jennie VanDorn 12. Amid the cheers of the spectators Miss Reed went forward and was presented with the prize.

# An Experiment with Tramps.

During the current year the city of Providence has provided labor at fifty cents a day for all citizens in need of employment and abte to work, and has also furnished food and lodging to tramps and other non-residents applying for the same and willing to recompense the city by chopping wood. It was expected that the experiment would cause a marked increase of expenses, but the figures already show a small saving, and the number of tramps has largely decreased; in fact, the tramp who will not work does not appear in the neighborhood of Providence.

### The Liberty of the Press at the Close of the Seventeenth Century.

The opening of 1663 was distinguished by warm debate on the liberty of the press. The licensing, which was about to expire, was proposed for renewal. The eloquent appeal of Milton, in his "Areopagitica," that all books which bore the name of the author or publisher should be exempt from the power of the licensers, had hitherto produced no effect; but now circumstances occurred which drew the subject into notice, and raised many other voices in favor of such exemption. In the lords, Halifax Mulgrave and Shrewsbury warmly advocated the principles of Milton; and though the bill passed, it was only by a slight majority, and with a protest against it signed by eleven peers; nor was it to pass for more than two years. The circumstances which roused this strong feeling were that Burnet had published a pastoral letter to the clergy of his diocese, recommending them to take the oaths to William and Mary, in which, amongst their claims to the throne, he had unfortunately mentioned that of conquest. This had escaped general attention till the royal licenser, Edmund Bohnn, a high Tory, who had taken the oaths on that very pleathat the King and Queen had won the throne by conquest-fell into the trap of one Blount, whose works he had refused to license. This man wrote an anonymous pamphlet with the title "King William and Queen Mary Con-querors." The unlucky censor fell into the querors." trap, and licensed it. Then the storm of Whig indignation broke over his head. He was summoned before Parliament and committed to custody. The book was ordered to be burnt by the hangman, and the House unanimously passed a resolution praying his Majesty to dismiss him from his office. The unfortunate licenser was then discharged on his own petition, after having been reprimanded on his knees by the speaker. Burnet's pastoral letter was likewise ordered to be burnt by the hangman, much to the Bishop's shame and mortification. But the liberty of the press was achieved. When the two years' act maintaining the censorship expired, the Commons refused to renew it.

REMARKABLE.—The remarkable feature of the national arsenal at this time is the apparent want of concern or interest in the prevailing war. The workmen of all classes are certainly busy, but the work is of the usual kind, having no immediate connection with the requirements of the Indian Government, and presenting none of the ordinary indica-

LORNE'S AMERICAN COUSINS. Descendants of General William Camp bell of Revolutionary Fame.

Descendants of General William Campbell of Revolutionary Fame.

The Baltimore Prestyterian Weekly, edited by the Rev. George Morrison, publishes the following editorial:

The Presbyterian Church has a warm place in its heart for the distinguished and noble family so conspicuouslyrepresented on this continent by the Marquis of Lorne, Governor General of Canada. It has been the lot of but few men in history to be wedded to a princess so noble, so pure, as the daughter of the renowned Queen of England, the Christian woman and mother, but greater still is his lot that his intrinsic merits entitle him to his position. The father, the Duke of Argyel, George John Douglass Campbell, is only fifty-six years of age, and is the author of several works on law. He is an elder of the Presbyterian Church, and has written two works on Church questions which are authorities, one styled, "Presbytery Examined," and one the "Son of a Peer to his Peer." The Marquis of Lorne has prepared a translation of the Praims. The family name is Campbell, who fell when commanding our troops in the Revolutionary War, at Entaw Springs, S. C., and exclaimed as he died, when informed of the defeat of the enemy "I die contented," and was born in Virginia 1745, was the nephew of the then Duke, General W. Campbell left one daughter, who afterward married Genera IFrancis Preston, of Virginia. She was the mother of Mrs. Governor James McDowell, Mrs. Governor John B. Floyd, Mrs. General Ed. Carrington, Mrs. Rev. Dr. Robert, J. Breckinridge, Mrs. Governor Wade Hampton, Hon. Senator W. C. Preston, Hon. John S. Preston and Thomas Preston. A candle-stick cut from the West Tennessee marble, used by General Campbell in his tent life, is in possession of one of the proprietors of this paper.

## MILITARY NEWS.

MILITARY NEWS.

Military Medals—Interesting Accounts.

At the last meeting of the Liverpool Numismatic Society, an interesting paper on the gold medals awarded to British troops was read by Major J. Lawson Whalley. The Major prefaced lits paper by remarking that a few years ago little or no interest was taken in the subject, and such a thing as a collection of war medals was unheard of, their only value being that of old metal; but now this has changed, and much of the change was due to Mr. Gibson, the honarary secretary of the Liverpool Numismatic Society—Liverpool being the birth-place of the pursuit. The earlier medals were awarded in the reign of Charles I., and were only granted to officers in command and others of high rank, and with the single exception of the battle of Dunbar no medal was issued to officers and men altike until the battle of Waterloo. Charles I. awarded Sir Robert Welsh, knight, a medal for his distinguished services at the battle of Edgehill in recovering a royal standard which had fallen into the hands of the Parliamentary forces. The next medals were given by Cromwell after the battle at Dunbar in his%, on the obverse of which was the head of Cromwell and the inscription "Lord of Hosts" and on the reverse a representation of the House of Commons. The officers received a small gold medal, and the mer received a small gold medal, and the ner received larger medals in silver. During the civil war medals were issued by both sides, but they seemed to have been worn principally as badges, and were not awarded for military merit. The next important medals owhich Major Whalley called attention was one commenorative of the battle of Culloden in 1746, but in all probability it was only awarded to a few superior officers, as its issue seemed to have been extremely limited. Major Whalley next noticed by Pope Plus VI. on the officers receiving medals gold and the Sepoys medals of the. The other medals noticed by Major Whalley seemed by the Sultan of Turkey to British Officers during the Russian W Military Medals-Interesting Accounts

# Home Manufacture of Ordnance.

To foster the home industries should be the object of every resident of Canada who desires the future prosperity of the country. We have all the material, and we see no reason why we cannot turn out goods of every description from our propulatories. We take the following form We take the following from

the future prosperity of the country. We have all the material, and we see no reason why we cannot turn out goods of every description from our manufactories. We take the following from the Canadian Illustrated, News:—

It is not generally known that there has been, during the last four years in the United States, the greatest artillery competition on record. The object of this competition was to determine on the most suitable system of heavy rifled ordnance for the service of the United States. This competition trial was carried out under the superintendence of the officers of the United States Board of Ordnance. The great struggle appears to have been the competition between steel barrels as a lining for heavy guns and colled wrought from barrels. The latter have always been advocated by Sir William Palliser, who has ever maintained that two good colled wrought from barrels, one inside the other, when olded and fitted in by hand into a cast from casing, are certain to defeat steel barrel guns in a heavy competition, owing to the treacherous nature of the steel. This law, had down by Sir W. Palliser. has proved perfectly true in America. The steel barrel guns have broken down, and the fleets and forts of our cousins have been, so far, armed with Palliser. Now this fact is of deep interest to us, for although we might find a difficulty in manufacturing steel barrels, there can be none in making colled wrought from barrels, and the point raised by this at once suggests itself, why should our Government continue to send large sums of money out of Canada to purchase ordnance and stores which can be made at home? We have reason to believe that it is not in contemplation to secure a number of armour piereing guns for coast defense. The cost of these will be many thousands of pounds, and Canada can ill afford to send this money out of the country. It may be argued that, although the United States makes large Palliser rifled guns with perfect should be remembered that the United States have no State gun factory. The r

Woolwich, not a penny of which ever returns to us.

We have now a good many Palliser & pounder rified guns, purchased from Woolwich. There can be no reason why we should not make more of these and even 120 pounders. We show a section of a Palliser 120 pounder 7 inch gun, with its two colled wrought fron barrels, and also a section of the Woolwich 7 inch gun. The first gun is made on the new principle of great length of bore to consume a large charge of mild powder. By following these rules Sir W. Armstrong has attained extraordinary results lately with very small pressure on the bore of the gun. The Woolwich gun is the old fashloned dumny gun still in vogue which gives a low velocity owing to its length being too short toconsume the whole of the powder charge; it is moreover more expensive than the Palliser gun.

COMPETITION BETWEEN BIG GUNS .- There was competition last Thursday under the supervision of Lieut.-Colonel Strange, between the different batteries of this city in the shifting of heavy ordnance. The weight of the guns handled was 2½ tons. The following is the result:—Battery No. 1, Capt. Forbes: The self on the staircase of her house. At the infour minutes, the prize of the

#### News of the Week

The Daily News has reason to believe that Count Schouvaloif will before very long re-tire from the office of Russian Ambussador in

The Hastings carpenters have struck against a reduction in wages. The plasterers went on strike on Wednesday.

Her Majesty has approved the appointment of Captain the Hon. E. H. Primrose, Grenadier Guards, as Military Attache at Vienna.

A Committee has been appointed at Hanley to consider the advisability of illuminating the thoroughfares by the electric light. The Home Secretary has intimated that the cat will hereafter be administered in private, the Press not to be represented.

The Civilian is in a position to state that the authorities have resolved to try the electric light on a large scale at the General Post Office, London.

Nearly 600 operatives at one of the Oldham mills, belonging to Messrs. Lees and Wrigley, have resumed work at the 5 per cent reduction. Other hands are going on.

The 4th (King's Own) Regiment, over a thousand strong, received orders at Aldershot lately by telegraph to hold itself in readiness to ember for the Cape at once. There was great excitement in the camp.

The Committee of the City of London has passed a resolution compowering Regret. Spence.

passed a resolution empowering Berger, Spence, and Company to light the space before the Mansion House and the Royal Exchange with Wedderburn's electric light.

One of the experiments with the electric light in England has been for the Illumination of the lathedral at Bristol.

The editor of the Truth says: "My own belief is that this Afghan war has been got up to divert attention from the Berlin flasco, and to snap an electoral victory by a loud braying of trumpels over some cheap military successes in Afghantstep.

Afghanistan. A Louisiana paper reports that there are not nearly, if not quite, tifly cases of leprosy in La-fourche, that State, all originating from one person thus suffering who some twenty years ago settled on the lower portion of Bayou Lafourche, Legis-lative inquiry is asked for.

At the first public distribution of food to the distressed people of Sheffield, three hundred families, chiefly connected with the Iron and steel trades, were provided with soap and bread. The distribution will take place twice a week, from the resources of the Mayor's Fund.

from the resources of the Mayor's Fund.

Mr. Butt, M. P., at Morpeth characterized the war as aggressive, unjust, and indefensible. It was not England's war, it was Lord Beacons field's, and he and his friends should fraukty admit it. They had intentionally withheld authentic information, with the view of misleading the public minds with false stories respecting insults to their mission and insulting language in the Above before mission and insulting language in

the Ameer's letter.

Mr. Whitebread, M. P., addressing his constituents at Bedfard, said that the Government had set up an idol of fondness for military display, which required constant sacrifices, and the worship of which had brought great suffering upon France, Germany and Russia, and from which Englandought to take warning. The Afghan war was wicked and unnecessary. Being commenced, however, we must continue it; but we adglit stop honorably at our first success, and abandon the nilght-and-right policy for fairness and justice.

Mr. John Holms and Professor Enweett the the Ameer's letter.

the might-rand-right policy for learness one justice.

Mr. John Holms and Professor Fawcett, the members for Hackney, addressing a crowded meeling of their constituents, both strongly condemning the Afghan war. Resolutions were passed expressing deep regret that war should have been declared before the notion had had an opportunity of expressing its opinion through its representatives, emphatically profesting against the conduct of the towernment in delaying the publication of the official papers until after the declaration of war, and pointing out the injustice of laying its expenses upon the people of India.

## European Jottings.

A Marsellies almanae predicts for 1879 the death of Bismarck, Gortschakoff, and Beaconsfield.

Hungary produces more horses than any other country of its size—2,158,001 for a population of 15,000,000. The Government has four breeding

A weekly newspaper devoted to the interests of the Roman Catholic Church is to be established in Rome, and will be printed simultaneously in five different languages. No fewer than a million living creatures are on an average seat through the German post office every year, the majority of the packages contain-ing canary birds and other birds and bees.

Dr. Brown-Sequard, in a late letter to the French Biological Society, states that milk, moderately warmed, if injected slowly into a human artery, will revive a dying patient quite as much as injections of blood. He cites a number of cases in which he has successfuly tried the coverthent experiment.

seen to the utn tage in the Puris Hippodrome. Five barners irradiate a company of 10,000. The dresses of the troupe are specially selected with a view to the effect of the light on colouring, and a phalanx of cavalry (girls riding astride) has a dazzlingly splendid appearance.

spice of appearance.

Leo XIII. Is gradually removing the restrictions to study in the art galleries of the Vatican which were imposed at the end of 1870. From the beginning of December the Stanza and Loggie of Raphael, in the Sixtine Chapel, will be open to visitors and students from 9 in the morning till 3, in the afternoon, expecting fete days and Saturdays.

A French officer, who rose from the ranks, Gen. Garnier, and now commands the Eighth Army Corps, has issued an order prohibiting the artillery from observing the fete of Sainte Barbe in the usual manner—by cuting turkey stuffed with chestnuts and drinking a bottle of wine per gunner. Sainte Barbe is the patroness of artillerymen, and gives her name to the powder magazines on French men-of-war.

In Russia much attention has been given In Russia much attention has been given of late to insuring a supply of carrier pigeons in all the principal fortresses. The pigeons are frequently exercised in flying from fortress to fortress, and not long ago twenty-five birds, taken from Novogeorgievsk, were set free at Warsaw, sevenly-five miles away. Two hours afterwards a pigeon arrived at Warsaw from Novogeorgievsk, bearing a despatch stating that seven of the birds liberated at the former had reached the latter ulace. latter place.

#### Ceasing from Strife. [ Hamilton Times.]

Ireland, that home of bitter party and reigious feeling and strife, now sets us an example in healing up the differences which unfortunately have been transplanted here. At the Dufferin banquet at Belfast, it was noticed that the utmost cordiality reigned over an assemblage of all classes of politicians and party representatives. Lord Dufferin is said to have boasted in his speech, that:

Never before in the annals of Belfast have the discordent elements of which Irish society is composed been induced to act together for a common purpose. Wherever you look you see the Hons lying down with the lambs, and it would be hard to say which are the most earnest and the most hearty in their welcomes, the Tories or the Radicals, the Catholics or the Orangemen. Orangemen.

Gratifying as is the illustration furnished by the banquet in Ireland, we have one in Canada that is no less so, and one that would receive from the Earl of Dufferin his most hearty blessing as he wished it God-speed. We refer to the estublishment in Hamilton of an Irish Society which opens its ranks to Irishmen and their descendants, be their faith, their politics, their differences what they may. We understand this society is a successful one and that its field of usefulness is being enlarged by an increasing membership. Be that as it may, its object is noble and it deserves to succeed. It is pleasing to read the references to it made by the press representing every particular shade of public opinion. They all have cordial expressions of esteem for it and nearly every journal has given utterance to its hone that similar organizations will spring up throughout the country.

wife of a planter, named Collins, hanged hergun was removed in two minutes thirty-eight quest on Saturday her husband stated that seconds from the skids to the carriage. Bat for some time she had believed he was a tery No. 2, Capt. McAllen, in one minute wizard, and that she was bewitched by his fifty seconds. Battery No. 4, Capt. Curric. in "overlooking." her. This, preyed on the wo-four minutes. Thus, Captain McAllen's Bat-man's mind for some time. The jary renderled a verdict of temporary insanity. The last the last of the last 1. ACE

## Military News.

New Drew .-- An order has been issued for the introduction into the Prussian army of a new kind of drum, with metal drumsticks, invented by Herr Bertram, of Rendsburg.

Medals,-It is intended to issue a medal to mark the services rendered by officers and men in the late Kaffir war. The medal will be the same as that issued for previous wars at the Cape.

BARRAOR DAMAGE.—A regiment on leaving the Curagh camp recently had to pay £100 for barrack damage. Considering that the huts are utterly rotten, this treatment is hardly fair. The War Minister should not allow the unfortunate soldiers to sustain the loss.

Arguan.—The most able military critics are decidedly of opinion that the morale of the Afghans is broken down, and that we shall meet with no more resistance in the open except Russian assistance is unexpectedly forthcoming. The same view prevails at the India Office.

Former.-The experience of the Austrian Government with regard to maize as a food for horses is that the saving in the cost of food does not compensate for the loss of power and speed, but that it does well for horses that are not required to move beyond a walking race, and would probably answer well for cart, and

HOBART PASHA.-Hobart Pasha and haker Pasha appear to be making considerable progress with the duties entrusted to them by the Turkish Government-the first in remodelling the Turkish Navy, and the latter in fortifying the lines for the defence of Constantinople. The scheme of reform recommended by Hobart Pasha is said to have the warm support of the Minister of Marine.

THE LEADER OF THE APPRIAR EXPEDITION. General Browne is one of the best leaders of an expedition to be found in India, and, in addition to this quality, he has a most intimate knowledge of the natives. No man can tell better than he how far a native may be trusted; and by the natives General Sam-Browne is feared and respected. It has been lately remarked alarmingly that the General never goes about thoroughly armed; perhaps not, as he has lost one arm.

VOLUNTEERS,--Unemployed young met, who read the "penny dreadfuls," and who have acquired a taste for freebooting, might have their appetite satiated if they went 6.3 to Transvaal, where they are advertising for recruits in the following terms -- "V.R. Volunteers for the Front, and Grand Attack on Secocoeni's Town. Loot and Booty Bieney. Better Prospect than Bhauwbank Diggings. Same Rations as a General."

EIGHTH KING'S ROYAL BRISH HUSSARS .- The 8th King's Royal Irish Hussars are preparing for departure for India. The regiment, in the ordinary course, would have left Shorncliffe for embarkation at Portsmouth two days after Christmas, but the authorities, it is believed, intend despatching the regiment somewhat earlier. Lieut.-Colonel Messenden, one of the survivors of the Light Cavalry charge at Balaklava, takes the regiment out to India, where it will relieve the Queen's Own Hussars.

New Guspowder.-Another new description of gunpowder, prepared at the Government factory at Waltham Abbey specially for the 80-ton gun, was tried on Thursday and Friday at the proof butts in the Government Marshes, adjoining the Royal Arsenal, Wool-wich, and achieved results in advance of any previously accomplished. With a charge of 425 lbs. of this powder, the 80-ton experimental gun, with the cracked tube, firing the ordinary projectile, weighing 1,760 lbs., recoided the high velocity of 1,584 feet per second, while the pressure on the bore was under 21 tons to the inch. These results are better even than those produced with the German prismatic powder recently tried, and heavier charges of the new explosive are to be

# Domestic Reading.

If the best man's faults were written on his forehead he would draw his hat over his eyes.

Duty though set about by thorns, may be made a staff, supporting even while it tortures. Cast it away, and like the prophet's wand, it changes to a snake.

Greatness upon a precipice, and prosperity, unbalanced by moral suasion, carry a man ever so little beyond his poise. They overbear and dash him to pieces.

St. Andrew, who suffered so terrible an agony, is the special patron against sudden death. Ask him to be with you in your last hour, and to bring Jesus and Mary to your aid.

A man who can give up dreaming and go to his daily realities; who can smother down his heart, its love or woe, and take to the hard work of his hand; who defies fate; and, if he must die, dies fighting to the last-that man is life's best hero.

The various names of tea have their own peculiar meaning. Congou is simply a corruption of Kungfu which signifies "Labor." Souchong means "Little Sprouts." Pekoe," White down." The Wuhee Hills on which Bohea is produced gives its name. Oolung signifies Black Dragon." Hungnoey, "Red Plum"; Hyson, "Fair Spring;" and Twankay, "Beacon Arook." Young Hyson is called by the Chinese 'Yutseen" or "Before the Rains."

MARVELS OF MEMORY .- At one period of his

life Seneca could repeat 2,000 words precisely as they had been pronounced, Gassendi had acquired by heart 6,000 Latin verses, and the whole of Lucretius's poem, "De Rerum Natura." In order to give his memory sufficient exercise, he was in the habit of reciting 600 verses from different languages. Saunderson, another mathematician, was able to repeat alf Horace's odes and a great part of other Latin authors. La Crose, after listening to 12 verses in many languages, could not only repeat them in the order in which he had heard them, but could also transpose them. Pope had an excellent memory, and many persons have amused themselves by looking through his writings and pointings out how often he had brought it into play. He was able to turn with great readiness to the place in a book where he had seen any passage that had struck him. John Leyden had a very peculiar faculty for getting things by rote, and he could repeat correctly any long dry document, such as a deed or Act of Parliament, after having heard it read: but if he wanted any single paragraph he was obliged to begin at the commencement and proceed with his recital until he came to what he required. There was a French novelist, who, being, like our Richardson, a printer, composed a volume in types, and thus the book was printed without having been written. Bishop Warburton had a prodigious memory which he taxed to an extraordinary degree. His "Divine Legation" would lead one to suppose that he had indefatigably collected and noted down the innumerable facts and quotations there introduced; but the fact is that his only note book was an old almanac, in which he occasionally jotted down a thought. Scaliger obtained so perfect an acquaintance with one Latin book that he offered to repeat any passage with a dagger at his breast, to be used against him in case of a failure of memory.