

THE IRISH PRESS ON THE LAND WAR.

A DIVERSITY OF OPINION.

(Dublin "Evening Mail," Nov. 10th) In these times, when all preconceived ideas of straightforward denials are discarded, it is almost a waste of time to bandy arguments with liberals, and it is for this reason that we have always maintained that there is only one cure for the present state of affairs, and that cure should be met by force. The Radical Ministers of the Cabinet have always been equally astonished in a few weeks to find that Ireland will present the spectacle of enjoying liberty in its highest purity, and that it can be without any laws at all. It can scarcely be imagined that the English will consent much longer to remain spectators of the extraordinary pantomime which has been enacted upon the Irish political boards. The clock must be dismissed, the pantomime cut-out, and the polemics made to do his duty. To drop metaphor and speak plainly, it is time for England to put some pressure upon the Government. There never was a more dangerous crisis than the present, and a strong man armed is absolutely necessary to keep the house. When the poorest peasant in the land declares that "English law is broke," it is time for English hands to mend the weapon which lies shattered on the ground. Let the Government see to it that there is no further delay, or else they must take all the consequences and be responsible for damage to the State and injury to the public. (Belfast Morning News, Nov. 19.)

The Government has to deal with a social movement to bring about a redress of the grievances of the people by legislative means. This movement has, no doubt, developed abnormally. Acting on the advice of the agitators, the people have unadvisedly set themselves against the law. They have banded themselves together to prevent the serving of ejectment notices, and have refused to leave their holdings when commanded to do so by legal process. They have done these things, it is true. But it must not be forgotten that the House of Commons had previously declared that these people had suffered so very severely from destitution it was necessary to place a temporary restraint on landlords in the exercise of their privilege to turn their tenants out. If the Habeas Corpus Act were suspended to remove this state of affairs, would not be remedied. The leaders of the people might be arbitrarily arrested and cast into prison. Among them would be several members of Parliament, and the incarceration of these men might give rise to serious complications. Fresh fuel would be added to the flame, and an impetus would be given to a movement which is now on the decline. Clearly, the proper course for a strong Government like that of Mr. Gladstone is to govern by constitutional means, and try what can be done to satisfy the Irish people by conciliation. A good land measure will remove the cancer which now eats at the heart of the country. Such a measure may be announced in January, by which time we have every confidence all excess for the coercion cry raised by interested alarmists will have disappeared. When the people see that the Government mean to put them in a proper position, and afford them an opportunity of emerging from their present condition of poverty and worse than slavery, they will be satisfied, and we shall hear no more of social anarchy and resistance of the law. (Clare Independent.)

The nation has put its hand on the plough, and will not, must not, look back. Straight ahead, tearing up the old crust of centuries of wrong, and cutting deep into the social question of the hour, Erin shall go straining every nerve, toiling through every difficulty, overcome by no obstacle, fearless of enemies, truthful of friends, confident in righteousness, hopeful in God. With such a reliance on the strength of Right as prevents us from seeking the assistance of Wrong, it is impossible, if we unite in our efforts and persevere in the battle, that the result could be other than success.

The Land League, under the auspices of which the morrow's meeting at Scariff will be held, has spread throughout the county of Clare as rapidly as the light of day. The eastern part of the county has been well to the front and taken kindly to the new doctrines from the commencement, in fact matters have come to such a pass that rock-ribbed landlords find themselves face to face with difficulties such as they never dreamt could arise under the sacred sheltering shadow of British law. What were called the "rights of property" which, when first flourished, seemed like falchions in the sun, on nearer approach turned out to be but overgrown bilberries glistening with learned legal dew. They are useless before the sword of justice.

(Queen Herald.) If rents are to be hacked down with the hatchet of a general undervaluation to any point, say Griffith's valuation for instance, we confess we cannot see why they should not be brought still lower in the register, or how economically the supporters of such an arrangement can object consistently to arbitrary rack-renting when resorted to. The landowners who have expended money in the drainage of their tenants' lands would suffer by that leveling down, and it would be but equitable that they should be compensated for the full money value at the time of these improvements. But too many issues crop up. We trust that no unbending adherence to that rule about sticking to the Ordnance valuation will be persisted in by the tenants generally. If it is adhered to, it cannot but injure their cause and alienate the sympathy of all reasonable reformers. If they suffer cases of individual hardship to be treated in the same manner and degree as are instances of long continued leniency and generous consideration, all landlords, both good and bad, will be obliged as a protection to the common interests of their class to resist such unfairness. And does it not also read the very substance of folly to say that a hard and fast line will be rigidly insisted on in such parallel particulars where on the one side a speculator raises his rent, cent per cent, and, on the other side, where they were not brought fifteen per cent over the figures they stood at a quarter of a century ago. It is the unbending injustice and ruthless rigor of such a demand that aggravates the impetuosity of many relations now known to be sound and tenant that were formerly called and good. It is the unreasonableness of such a demanding demand that renders the task of satisfying the calls of reason and the dictates of honesty almost a work of impossibility. (Duljan Northern Whig, Nov. 19.)

We are told that the reports from Irish magistrates are strongly in favor of the immediate suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, and that these reports have already been received by the majority section of the Cabinet, headed by Mr. Gladstone. It is very soon a strong case to be made, but it is a fact, that the

ports of magistrates on such a question in Ireland are not always to be trusted. They ought to be received with the utmost suspicion. There never was a time when, during any Irish disturbance of a general and serious character, magistrates were not in favour of strong coercive measures. They always wish Government to take from them their responsibility, and to do for them what ought to be done according to the regular administration of the law. (Freeman's Journal, Nov. 22.)

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As to the putting in force of the ordinary law, if the Irish Government at length intend to give Mr. Foster's reliance upon it any meaning, it may possibly be found that means exist sufficient to cope with many of the terms of interference with social rights of the most recent contrivance. After all, if the Habeas Corpus Act had been suspended, the object probably would have been to effect the removal from the scene of only a very few, but the ordinary law has been called out with very many peace-breakers. On Saturday the authorities deemed it necessary to make arrests at Louisa of persons accused of violently assaulting a tenant contrary to law. The arrested were lodged in Bridewell, and will be brought up on Wednesday next. The proceeding clearly is the first of a series, and indicates a determination on the part of the Government to prove that they can govern without coercion.

LADIES, DELICATE AND FEEBLE. Those delicate, tiresome sensations, causing you to feel scarcely able to be on your feet; that constant drain that is taking from your system all its former elasticity; driving the bloom from your cheeks; that continual strain upon your vital forces, rendering you irritable and fretful, can easily be removed by the use of that marvellous remedy, Hop Bitters. Irregularities and obstructions of your system are relieved at once, while the special causes of periodical pain are permanently removed. Will you heed this? See "Truths."

ROCHEFORT IN TROUBLE. Paris, Dec. 14.—The affaire de Rochefort which for three days past has almost monopolized the attention of the Paris press, is rapidly becoming involved and incoherent as the plot of a Palais-Royal farce. Rochefort, unable to deny having in 1871 written a letter to Gambetta repudiating all connection with the Commune, and begging him to use his influence in his behalf with Thiers, is desperately trying to persuade Paris, and especially the Paris Intelligentsia and Communists, that the letter was dictated to him by his lawyer, Albert Joly, in prison, and was never sent to Gambetta. He has sent a challenge to M. Joseph Reinach, of Le Voltaire, who steadily maintains that Gambetta received the letter, and he seems determined to sit several throats before he is finished. Reinach replies that he simply published letters signed by Rochefort, and he owes the latter no reparation.

In this morning's Intransigent Rochefort is unusually entertaining, and hurls defiance at no less than three of his pet aversions, Girardin, Pessard, and Gambetta himself. On Gambetta he exercises his powers as a humorist, and says it would be only poetic justice if all true-hearted men sat on him. The editor of the National is distantly referred to as "coward Pessard," and Girardin as "the old ass of La France." It is unlikely that Rochefort will issue from his present difficulty unscathed. Louis Michel has already exhorted his friends to throw him over, though only the other day he made her a present of a handsome hawl—shocking proof of feminine ingratitude this. If Rochefort escapes the bullets and swords of his antagonists he will probably have to turn Opportunist or starve. It is intimated in to-day's Voltaire, and indirectly acknowledged by Rochefort himself, that Gambetta subjected part of the 25,000 francs sent him while in Australia to his passage from thence, and it is most evident from several of Rochefort's letters published this morning that he is still grateful to Albert Joly was real enough. This makes his recent ingratitude all the more remarkable.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—A correspondent in Paris, commenting on the letter sent by Rochefort to General Trochu, asking his mediation in his behalf when under arrest for participation in the Commune, says that Rochefort is likely to lose caste irrevocably with those who have been treating him as a kind of leader.

AN ARTICLE OF TRUE MERIT.—A BROWN'S BRONCHIAL THROAT is the most popular article in this country or Europe for "Croup, Hoarseness and Coughs, and this popularity is based upon real merit. 19-3

MISCELLANEOUS.

—Pope Leo has entirely recovered from his illness. —There are fifteen murderers waiting trial in New York.

Lucy Lurmont's new book of poems is described by the New York Evening Post.

A new town in the island of Sicily has been named Partit, after the prima donna.

The damage done by fire in Paris from Jan. 1 to June 30 is estimated at \$240,000.

The only carriage in Montenegro is the Princess's baidan, which was brought piecemeal on men's shoulders.

The preliminary agreement between Russia and the Vatican provides for the equality of the Russian and Polish languages in religious teaching, for free communication between Polish Catholics and the Pope, and for the removal of all civil disabilities on converts to Romanism.

When Napoleon I. married Josephine he seemed, like his grand nephew in marrying Miss. Blanc, to receive more than he gave. When Josephine waited on her lawyer to announce the match, Napoleon, who was listening outside heard him say: "Gen. Bonaparte, he has nothing but his sword." Unlike the King, who forgot the wrongs of the Dauphin, the Emperor remembered the words, and on the coronation day the lawyer was summoned to attend at the Tuileries. He found, on entering, Napoleon with the crown on his head and the sceptre in his hand. "Now, sir," said the Emperor, severely "have I nothing but my sword?"

The finest floors are said to be seen in Russia. For those of the highest grade tropical woods are exclusively employed. Fir and pine are never used, and in consequence of their sticky character they attract and retain dust and dirt, and thereby soon become blackened. Pitch pine, too, is liable to shrink, even after being well seasoned. The mosaic wood floors in Russia are of extraordinary beauty. One, in the Summer Palace, is of small squares of ebony inlaid with mother of pearl. A considerable trade is done in Danzig and Riga by exporting small blocks of oak for parquet floors. There is an active demand for this in France and Germany, but none in England.

Dr. B. W. Richardson, the well-known English authority on hygiene, referring in a recent lecture to the divisions of temperament established by Hippocrates and Lord Bacon, said that his own division was into the sanguine, which he associated with the Celtic race, the nervous, which characterized the Saxon race, the bilious, which showed itself in Eastern or S-mitic blood, and the lymphatic which was noticeable in the North, or Scandinavian kind. He believed the time would come when the Schoolmaster would be able to classify his scholars by a study of their temperaments, and gave some practical hints as to the particular modes of dealing with children distinguished by the temperaments to which he had alluded.

When a distinguished academician was recently buried at Pere in Claise an enormous funeral procession, quite out of breath, rushed up and took his place among those ascending the grand stairs. On listening to the funeral oration our fat friend went audaciously declaring he had never before known how clever a man his deceased relative was. However, as the orator went on, he seemed to see there must be some mistake, and said to one near him in a sobbing whisper: "I beg pardon, monsieur, but is it not M.—they are burying?" "No, it is M.—the academician." Whereupon the fat gentleman exclaimed with rather indecent energy, "Sapristi—I have mistaken the coffin," and he ran off, wiping his eyes, to find the right tomb.

Several tons of fair hair are annually exported from France to England and Germany. The most luxuriant heads of hair in France are to be found among the peasant women of Normandy. Brittany yields plentiful crops, but of course quality and lacking in lustre. Linoges and its neighborhood are productive of exceptionally long and glossy black hair. Throughout the north of France dull hues characterize the growth, a fact which the dealers attribute to the influence of the sea air upon the human hair, which, in inland mountainous districts, is generally found to be dark and bright in color, and to grow with great rapidity to abnormal length and weight. The French hair dealer's chief customer is America, whither is annually exported as much of the commodity in question as is sent to Great Britain and Germany together.

Mr. Forster, the Secretary for Ireland in Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet, while lunching at a well known dining room in Dublin the other day, found himself playing involuntarily the role of Haroun al Raschid. At the same table was an outspoken young gentleman, whose advances towards conversation were not declined by the Irish Secretary. In a short time the conversation turned on the estate of anarchy in which the west and south of Ireland lay plunged, and the opening remarks of the young gentleman was so truly liberal that Mr. Forster had met on common ground. This opinion was however, somewhat modified when his companion, warming with the subject, said, "Some reform in land tenure comes settled, but no wonder it is in such a state when we are governed by that d-d old fool.—Buckshot Forster."

A CALIFORNIA MARQUIS. THE SAN FRANCISCO MERCHANT WHO HAS BEEN ENHANCED BY THE POPE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 14.—Daniel J. Murphy is the wealthy senior member of the dry goods importing and jobbing firm of Murphy, Grant & Co. of San Francisco. Mr. Murphy to his boyhood was a clerk in the dry goods house of Engene Kelly, then established in San Francisco. After attaining his majority he became a member of the firm. After Mr. Kelly came to New York Mr. Murphy organized the firm of which he is the head. His charities were notable, and as his wealth increased the sphere of his charities was enlarged. Besides all the local Catholic charities of San Francisco, to which he contributed liberally, his hand was recognized in many of the other charities of California. The Roman Catholic orphan asylum in San Francisco and Sacramento, the sisters of St. D-unick and the nuns of the Presentation having charge of the large free schools of San Francisco, and the brothers of the Christian Schools have been recipients of Mr. Murphy's bounty. In this city, which he visits two or three times a year

on his way to Europe to meet the members of his family who are travelling abroad, he is well known. In his trips abroad Mr. Murphy has received many attentions from the Pope. He carried with him the introduction of the Right Rev. Archbishop Alemany of San Francisco. Upon his second trip to Rome, some five years ago, he was decorated by Pope Pius IX. with the order of St. Gregory. A year afterward he was made a Count. Yesterday a cable message was sent to him informing him that Pope Leo XIII. had issued a bull making him a Marquis. Some months ago Mr. Murphy caused a somewhat remarkable picture to be painted for him. It represented the presentation of his family at the Papal court.

The title of Marquis is the highest honor to which the Catholics lately may aspire. There are only two persons in this country holding this title, and both of them live in San Francisco—Mr. Oliver, who was ennobled some time ago. He is not so wealthy as Mr. Murphy, but has been equally charitable. When Napoleon I. married Josephine he seemed, like his grand nephew in marrying Miss. Blanc, to receive more than he gave. When Josephine waited on her lawyer to announce the match, Napoleon, who was listening outside heard him say: "Gen. Bonaparte, he has nothing but his sword." Unlike the King, who forgot the wrongs of the Dauphin, the Emperor remembered the words, and on the coronation day the lawyer was summoned to attend at the Tuileries. He found, on entering, Napoleon with the crown on his head and the sceptre in his hand. "Now, sir," said the Emperor, severely "have I nothing but my sword?"

Consumption will well be compared to a worm in the bud, that saps vitality from the fairest flower. It steals the rose bloom from the cheek and robs the vital spark from the stalwart and strong. Hagar's Pectoral Balsam snips the worm in the bud. It is the best cough cure and most effective lung healer known to medical science. Price 25 cts. per bottle.

SCOTCH NEWS.

On 21 Nov. the heavy casting made about two weeks ago in the foundry of Messrs James Goswain & Co., Motherwell, was successfully raised and taken outside the works, when it was placed on a strong iron wagon for the purpose of having it conveyed to Glasgow. The casting weighs 42 tons, and is the property of the Parkhead Forge Company, who intended having it placed in their works as an anvil block for one of their large steam hammers. This is the largest movable casting ever made in the district.

On 18 Nov. an alarming panic occurred in South Leith Parish Church. Near the close of the service smoke was seen coming from the south end of the church, and as it crept through the building a large number of people rose from their seats, while several jumped over the benches with the intention of escaping by the south door. A man instantly proceeded to the fire-brigade establishment, but the services of the firemen were not required. The alarm had been caused by the ignition of some fireworks which had been placed near the apparatus for heating the church, and the damage done is trifling.

On 24 Nov. Mrs. McCrone, a lady 85 years of age, died in her house, North Street, Hamilton, from the effects of an accident. On Thursday evening last week deceased's grand daughter, who kept the house, left her grandfather alone for a short time, while she conveyed a visitor a short way home, and on returning found that in the interval the old lady had been seriously burned. It appeared that Mrs. McCrone, under the impression, that some days before had lost a half-ounce, rose out of bed and lighted a candle with the view of making a search, when her cap and night-dress caught fire. She was burned about the head and right side. Mrs. McCrone for over half-a-century conducted a dairy in the town, and was favourably known to three generations of Hamiltonians.

The triennial election for the University of St. Andrews took place on 25 Nov., the candidates being Sir Theodore Martin and Mr. E. C. Freeman. Unlike the contests at the sister Universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow, the election was destitute of political significance, Sir Theodore being put forward on Liberal grounds only, and was supported by Liberal and Conservative students alike. Mr. Freeman was the nominee of the Liberal Committee, but, owing to dissension among themselves, the party did not accord him general support. A large number of students voted, probably greater than at any previous election. At half-past eleven Principal Tulloch, the vice-chancellor, announced the result as follows:—

Sir Theodore Martin 113
Mr Freeman 68

Majority for Sir Theodore. 45

A general meeting of the Glasgow Local Association of the Institute was held 20 Nov. in the City Public School, John Street—Mr. Macmillan, the president, in the chair. The Rev. Dr. Hately Waddell delivered an interesting lecture on "The Scotch Language." At the outset Dr. Waddell entered an emphatic protest against the prevalent idea that what was called the Scotch language was neither more nor less than mis-spelled English. A grosser error than this, a more unscientific misconception of any subject, could hardly be imagined. Not only did many writers use mis-spelt English in place of genuine Scotch but there seemed to be a high prevalence amongst these writers that there were no idiomatic expressions in the Scotch language, and that the Scotch dialect could be written word for word without any given number of words in the English language. The absurdity of this idea the lecturer pointed out, and said that there was a Scotch idiom appropriate and fit to express the sense of any passage in another language. He afterwards alluded to the practical originality of the language as distinguished from the cognate English language, and to some of the principal points connected with the study of the Scotch language. A hearty vote of thanks was awarded to Dr. Waddell for his lecture.

The nobility is the most unpretentious. The most humble means often will accomplish the greatest ends; the most modest and unpretending of flowers are the sweetest; the most simple and abundant herbs are the most potent to heal; Burdock, which grows almost unattended for by our waysides is one of the most valuable of cleansing and healing medicinal roots. It is one of the many ingredients of that marvellous medicine, Burdock Blood Bitters, the best purifying tonic in the world. Sample Bottle 10 cts. Regular size \$1.00.

AMERICANIZING ENGLAND.

It may fairly be doubted whether contemporary observers have paid sufficient attention to the very decided influence which America is now exerting upon the mother country—and upon all Europe, in a lesser degree—and upon its possible consequences in the not very remote future. The Civil War was the great advertisement of the United States and (though a dreadfully expensive one), for the first time the people of Europe obtained an adequate idea of the importance of the country, and the magnitude of their resources. The check given to France by the Mexican expedition, and to England by the Geneva arbitration, were further steps in the process of instructing the Old World, but it was not until the operations connected with the resumption of a debt payments and the national debt, and the flooding of Europe with our surplus food-supply, that the American Union could be said to be fairly before the eyes of the world. Our people have often been reproached with an undue sensitiveness under English criticism—an excess of anxiety to imitate England and obtain her good opinion. In these latter days we have taken our full revenge and the process of Americanizing England is going on most rapidly. Mr. Chamberlain and the other Radicals who introduced our caucus system, were laughed at, but the first result of its employment was the Waterloo of the Conservative party, and in the near future it will materially change the complexion of the House of Commons, which will be filled with representatives of the mass of people rather than with rich men, and as materially alter the relations between the Premier and the Parliamentary majority. The party will give the Premier his cabinet and his policy, and politics will cease to be a duel between two individuals, Pitt and Fox, Peel and Russell, Gladstone and Disraeli. Not less important is the Americanizing movement in society. The United States attract more and more distinguished visitors every year, and they are better pleased with their reception every year. For the sportsman, America offers the only accessible paradise of great game; the wonders of her scenery are already well-known throughout the Old World; not a year passes that a dozen new books upon the Republic and its citizens are not produced, at least eleven of which are extremely eloquent; the passage of the ocean now involves little loss of time, and less discomfort, and as our people have become regular travellers, the circle of international acquaintance is widening steadily and rapidly. There are, of course, difficulties to be overcome—traditions, prejudices, and snobbery, but these will inevitably yield to time and good sense, and it would be safe to wager that before 1890, the comic papers will have been deprived of those most useful of their stock characters—the idiot, the valet, and the rich and vulgar widow, with her smart and pretty daughter, who are poisoning him as a spoil and a prey. The American girl is par excellence the belle of the nineteenth century, and her beauty and popularity have nowhere been more highly appreciated than in England. The social success of the London season now are the Americans, and we may expect to see the succession maintained. While the English are likely to take our daughters from us, America's return will attract their sons. This is a natural and enterprising, and the younger sons of good families with moderate incomes, will inevitably seek America in quest of an inheritance, though there will be a few who are more Utopian schemes of wholesale colonization, and speculation rashly entered upon will involve losses to the number, we shall certainly gain a most desirable element of population from this source. In the department of art and literature our country cannot as yet expect to compete on as favorable terms as she will when riches have brought leisure, but we may rest satisfied with our progress and present position. The question "Who reads an American book?" is no longer asked. Our best authors are so well received and so keenly appreciated in England as here, and those whose writings are accepted as peculiarly American, as Lowell, Keet Hart, or Joaquin Miller, are notable favorites. Unless we are seriously mistaken, too America is going to invade England in quite another walk of literature—books of reference. The more encyclopaedic character of our newspapers, and their alertness in matters of fact, justify our belief. We have already compelled the English papers to devote themselves to American affairs; since the overthrow of the Beaconsfield administration, which so surprised all the London journals, though there was scarcely a leading article in this country that had not lauded it, it has become the practice to read the United States papers for opinions on English affairs as well as for local news. The American popular magazines, which are recognised as far superior to their English rivals in the all-important matter of their illustrations, are already printing English editions. For the last two or three years the effect of American competition has been felt in all the departments affected by collectors, and though many of our purchases may be silly, or show poor taste, where there is offered a particularly rare and valuable picture, book, or object of art, it is pretty sure to be carried off by an American bidder. The English markets are flooded with American grain, meats, fruits, shell-fish, and canned goods, the demand for which is steadily increasing. The reader no longer sees in American papers the long advertisements of English nostrums with which they were filled before the war, but within the past year the great London dailies have contained columns and even pages announcing familiar Yankee panaceas. Our sewing machines long ago conquered England; Mr. Gladstone chops his trees with an American axe; American tools are sold in Sheffield, and American "actions" and labor-saving contrivances are rapidly making their way to popularity. The sleeping car and dining car are now adopted on the English railways; so we are braves; if we may judge from the drift and tenor of recent newspaper correspondence and discussion, the English will ere long introduce our baggage checking system and some modification of our passenger cars. After Mr. Pasewitz's visit to this country next year, we may expect to see some of the best features of our express and telegraph systems transplanted to English soil. The English already have copied our street cars; they are beginning to imitate our hotels. The success of the American influence, however, now entered upon a most interesting and systematic campaign in England, even if it should not bring English buyers over here to seek our thoroughbred, will open a wide field for our stout and stylish half-bred horses for the car and saddle. And it is to America that England must look for the final solution of two of her great problems—the Irish question and the questions springing from agricultural distress and American competition. Indeed, we might further say—in view of the immigrants we are receiving from Russia, Germany and other countries where there is a lush government

and a rigid military system,—that the statesmen who are arranging what is to happen for the next twenty years will reckon ill who leave us out. On the whole, then, we are entitled to feel a thrill of national pride at the decided progress that we have made, especially of late, in the process of Americanizing England. We do not pretend that there is nothing we can learn from the mother country; on the contrary, there is a great deal that we have learned and there is much more that is admirable and useful which we hope to see adapted to our land and circumstances, breadth and leisure. Nor is there any need or either nation to belittle what it borrows and magnify what it lends. The Anglo-American union promises to be good and productive, and each country and race is so happily and completely the complement of the other that it would be alike supremely unwise and ungenerous to mar, ridicule, or affect to despise their friendly intercourse so rich in mutual advantage.—American.

A neck-ache, on why endure? When there is such a perfect cure. That for a week limes relieves the strain, And gives the sufferer ease again. Such a remedy is found in a 25 cent bottle of Hagar's Pectoral Balsam, the best throat and lung healer in the world. For sale by all dealers.

WHAT FASHION FAVORS.

—The Quaker dress, fashioned in America, is now adopted in Paris. —Cotton jackets matching the costume, or of cream colored material, are very stylishly trimmed with plush, which is used for the hood, collar, cuffs and muffs. —Broad velvet sashes are worn, tied at the left side in a careless knot. They are gorgeously lined, and finished on the ends by shirring and tassels; sometimes one end is left plain. —Many ladies who objected to gray red or bright blue costume a few years ago now wear them in preference to all others, as they retain their fresh look a long time, and do not soil easily. —White cashmere, or white India crape is greatly in vogue in Paris in the formation of classic and artistic costumes. Some of these lovely dresses are magnificently embroidered in white upon the skirts, long straight panels, shoulder puffs, collars and fichus; and the entire patterns are sometimes outlined with a net work of tiny seed pearls. —Flores-lined pines, which is so prized by mothers who dress their children in white all winter, comes in better qualities this season than ever before. The Marcellus fabric is stouter, and the buck has a warm heavy fluff like Canton flannel. The figures are in flower and leaf brocade, instead of diamonds and inlay-combs, and the goods are also suitable and pretty for children's cloaks as well as for dresses. Very little trimming is needed with these suits. —Walking dresses of cloth are fast-fashionable, and as the weather becomes cold they increase in popularity. Very stylish and elegantly fitting polonaises are also made of this material, and draped over mider-skirts of plush or velvet. Many of the new over-dresses are trimmed; some are trimmed with extra wide bands of fur or plush. A few of the earlier importations of costumes of cloth were heavily trimmed, but there seems to be a reaction setting in, and plain unadorned slightly looped dresses are considered the most distinguished looking.

—The "Clonidia" is a name given to a high stylish bonnet for young ladies. It is modelled somewhat like a Greek cap, with high shirred crown and a fall of rich lace over the head, and strings to tie under the chin. A very pretty capote is made of pale blue plush, trimmed with cream-colored lace, and cream white ostrich tips. Another style, very elegant and becoming, resembles the hats worn by the French Courtesans, and is called the "Zelda." The Gypsy hat for girls is tied down at the sides in the way the seaside hats were worn in the summer. —With a few exceptions the broadened damask and broche fabrics now exhibited are less surprising in pattern and coloring than the patterns which distinguished the importation earlier in the season. They are more in accord with the artistic designs of the Louis XIII epoch, which styles are now exceedingly popular in Paris. The brightest colors and designs are still bewildering and bright, but the arabesques, oriental figures and designs of color are less pronounced than formerly. The fine intermingling of lines and designs takes off all effect of gaudiness, and renders them less conspicuous, and thus more pleasing to the general taste.

—Collars and cuffs for young ladies are made very large for trimming wear. They are not altogether white, but scalloped out and embroidered in scarlet, mauve, black or blue. These sets, well and tastefully selected, add very much to the total ensemble of the toilet. The cuffs are either plain or plaited, but invariably matched to the collar. Very pretty and becoming sets are also made of Sarah silk, of two shades of color, plain or figured. The collars are cut sailor fashion, and fastened with a somewhat loose bow of the same. They are made for mourning with tiny knife-plated frills around the edges made of the same material instead of lace. Elegant sets for evening wear are made of India silk mull or broad-clothed Languedoc net, and adorned with gathered ruffles of lace, five inches wide, with clusters of bright flowers and leaves. Those made of lavender or blue silk mull are particularly effective.

A TRAGEDY AT ST. JOHNS.

A YOUNG MAN RANGES HIMSELF BEHIND OF AN APPOINTED LOVE.

A very sad affair occurred Thursday evening at St. Johns. A young man named Frank Demers, aged 25, and employed to do chores in the village convent, became enamored of a young lady who followed the profession of a music teacher. Demers, who was slightly demented, believed, like many others who are less weak-minded, that all the young women he met were fascinated by him, and this illusion extended to the young music teacher. This fancy of his was fed and strengthened by the other young fellows in the village who thought it good fun to watch Demers' conceit expanding under the influence of their batteries. Yesterday afternoon the young lady came to Montreal, and Demers was informed that she had gone to the city to get married. He said nothing, but it subsequently appeared that he had asked the news very much to heart. A few minutes afterwards he entered the stable attached to the convent, took a rope from around the neck of a cow, and fastened one end to a beam while the other he forced into a nose and placed around his own throat. When adjusting the noose around his neck he stood upon a bucket, and then having made his preparations, kicked the pail from under him. The body was yet warm when found.