

CABLE DISPATCHES.

THE BURN STILL OPERATES. DUBLIN, Dec. 30.—John O'Connor, M.P., and Messrs. Maudeville and Conroy resumed the collection of rents of the Kingston estate in Cork at midnight.

A FATAL FIRE IN LISBON. LISBON, Dec. 30.—Five persons were killed and a number of firemen were injured to-day at a fire which destroyed a large block of buildings in this city.

PARNELL MUCH BETTER. LONDON, Dec. 30.—Mr. Parnell resumed work to-day, being engaged for several hours in the London office of the Nationalist party. He hopes to be able to go to Dublin next week, as he desires to hold private consultations with Messrs. Dillon and Healy and other prominent Nationalists.

APPALLING LOSS OF LIFE IN THE GERMAN SNOWSTORM. BERLIN, Dec. 30.—The removal of the snow which fell in the late storm has revealed an appalling loss of life. Many travellers were overtaken by the storm. Fifty bodies have been found in Saxony, thirty in Thuringia and forty in southern Germany. It is estimated that the total loss of life will be nearly 200.

DISCHARGED. DUBLIN, Dec. 30.—In the Sligo court to-day there was another case of counsel for the defence withdrawing because Catholics were not allowed to testify. Eight prisoners were on trial, all of whom were accused of assaulting a British soldier while the latter was endeavoring to evict tenants. The jury finally selected returned a verdict of guilty. The judge discharged the prisoners with an admonition.

A LESSON FOR BRITAIN. BERLIN, Dec. 30.—The newspapers here complain of what they call England's culpable negligence in failing to adopt submarine telegraph lines to connect with the submarine cables, the result of which failure was the total telegraphic isolation of London in the recent storm. They express the hope that this experience will lead to the adoption of the German system in England.

THE CASE AGAINST DILLON. DUBLIN, Dec. 30.—The trial was resumed of Messrs. Dillon, O'Brien, Redmond, Harris, Crilly and Sheehy, who are charged with conspiring to solicit tenants to refuse payment of their rent. Mr. Gerard's speech for the Crown showed that the prosecution relied upon speeches made by the defendants and upon articles in United Ireland for evidence of conspiracy. The accused's counsel depicted the relevancy of such evidence. The trial was adjourned.

WHY GOVERNOR HENNESSY WAS SUSPENDED. LONDON, Dec. 30.—Sir John Pope Hennessy was suspended from the Governorship of Mauritius on an order issued by Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, acting in the matter at the Queen's High Commissioner. The reason assigned for this severe measure was that Sir John had occasioned a breach between classes and nationalities in Mauritius, which was not likely to heal while he remained there as Governor. Gen. Hawley, military commander of Mauritius, is acting as Provisional Governor. The change is warmly welcomed by the people of the island.

CROWNED WITH SUCCESS. THE RUSSIAN EXPLORING EXPEDITION IN EASTERN SIBERIA FULFILLS ITS TASK. BERLIN, Dec. 30.—The St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences has received a telegram from Dr. Bunge at Orling reporting the successful termination of the labor of the Russian expedition, which has been exploring the region around the mouth of the Lena River, in Eastern Siberia, and the new Siberian islands, where the Jenett's expedition came to grief. Dr. Bunge has been conducting his explorations for two years or more. The expedition, which is under his command, went to the coast of the Arctic ocean overland. The explorers have no ship, and there are only three or four men of them altogether.

FIFTY YEARS AFTER. MR. GLADSTONE ON "LOCKSEY HALL AND THE JUBILEE." LONDON, Dec. 30.—Mr. Gladstone, in an article published in the Nineteenth Century on "Locksey Hall and the Jubilee," after praising the Laureate's verse, and dealing with it as a touching poem, admits that no greater calamity could happen to a people than breaking utterly from its past, which applies, however, more to the aggregate than to the immediate past. In the first three decades of the century England, though great in respect of military glory, was in the condition of her own industries brought to a lower point of degradation. Mr. Gladstone contrasts this period with the history of the last fifty years very much to the advantage of the latter, and expresses a hope "that his article will show that England is still young, though old, and in her latest days has not been unworthy of herself. Justice, he says, forbids that the jubilee of the Queen should be marred by tragic tones.

HARTINGTON REFUSES OFFICE. HE WILL CONTINUE TO SUPPORT THE GOVERNMENT—SMITH TO SUCCEED CHURCHILL AS LEADER OF THE COMMONS—EFFORTS TO RECONCILE THE IRRECONCILABLE THE UNIONIST COMPACT UNBROKEN. LONDON, Dec. 30.—Hon. Wm. Henry Smith, Secretary of War, is to take Lord Randolph Churchill's place as leader of the Conservatives in the House of Commons. The Marquis of Salisbury, after an interview with Lord Hartington to-morrow, will hold an informal council for the purpose of re-arranging the Cabinet. There is not a whisper about Sir Michael Hicks-Beach having resigned the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland, and it is certain that at the meeting of the Cabinet on Tuesday the other ministers concurred in his expressed decision to continue his present work. Sir Michael, replying to an address presented by a deputation of Ulster Liberal-Unionists in Dublin to-day, expressed the hope that he would be able at the coming session of Parliament to assist in bringing before that body the suggestions of the deputation. The tenor of his remarks indicated that he would remain in his present position. Lord Charles Balfour, one of the junior lords of the Admiralty, is mentioned as successor to William Henry Smith in the War office, otherwise the ministry will remain unchanged.

CHAMBERLAIN CHANGES. HE WILL NOW URGES HARTINGTON TO ACCEPT OFFICE—LORD CHURCHILL DENSATIFIED WITH LORD SALISBURY'S EXPLANATION, WHICH HE WILL EXPLAIN—HARTINGTON ARRIVES IN LONDON. LONDON, Dec. 29.—Mr. Chamberlain has changed his mind, and has informed Lord Salisbury that he will do his best to induce Lord Hartington to accept office. The situation, therefore, has materially changed. It is possible that Lord Hartington will accept office, although Whig Unionists distrust Mr. Chamberlain's good faith, and are prepared to urge Lord Hartington not to accept office, simply owing to that distrust. The Queen will hold a council on Friday, when Parliament will be prorogued to January 27.

CHURCHILL NOT SATISFIED. LONDON, Dec. 29.—The Pall Mall Gazette says Lord Randolph Churchill is not satisfied with the explanation of his resignation which the Marquis of Salisbury has put forth, and has declared his intention of explaining the Premier's explanation. This, Lord Randolph declares, unduly narrows the issue, and he will emphasize what he calls the growing divergence between himself and Lord Salisbury on nearly every political question. Lord Randolph will also, the Gazette says, maintain that the Government's army and navy estimates, which he opposed, were excessive. The Gazette adds that Lord Randolph Churchill expresses the conviction that the new Toryism of which he is a representative will eventually predominate over that represented by a majority of the present Cabinet.

HARTINGTON IN LONDON. LONDON, Dec. 29.—The Marquis of Hartington arrived in London this morning. He looked robust and cheerful.

HEALY AT GLASGOW. LONDON, Dec. 29.—Mr. Healy, addressing a meeting at Glasgow which was glad to see signs which indicated that Mr. Chamberlain was returning to the Liberal fold. He thought it was extremely unlikely that Lord Hartington would enter the Conservative Cabinet. Regarding the "plan of campaign," which the National League is conducting in the interest of the Irish tenants, Mr. Healy denied there was anything dishonest in the movement.

HIS LAST RESORT. Mr. Richard Rowe, of Hildy, Ont., was afflicted for four years with dyspepsia. Two experienced doctors treated him. Getting discouraged, he tried Burdock Blood Bitters. He writes that two bottles cured him. He is now doing heavy work and as well as ever.

AT THE COST OF THE SUBMISSION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

EFFORTS TO RECONCILE LORD RANDOLPH promise better. Lord Rowton, acting on behalf of Lord Salisbury and Sir Henry Drummond Wolff for Lord Randolph, met at the Carlton club to-day. Lord Randolph in the club denied that he was moving to effect a reconciliation, but expressed his willingness to entertain proposals if they tended to strengthen the party. The Cabinet Ministers will go to Osborne to attend a council at which the question of a further prorogation of Parliament will be discussed.

THE UNIONIST COMPACT UNBROKEN. Lord Hartington, Joseph Chamberlain and Geo. J. Goschen had a conference to-day. They found themselves equally averse to joining any coalition cabinet, and all three decided to support the Conservative Government. Lord Hartington's conference to-day with Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Goschen proved that the Radical-Whig alliance is unbroken. Mr. Chamberlain's interview with Lord Hartington lasted two hours. Both gentlemen expressed the opinion that it would be the wisest policy to maintain the Liberal-Unionist body as an independent section.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The Birmingham Radical Union has agreed that Mr. Chamberlain's recent speech offered to Home Rulers grounds for compromise. Jesse Collings, speaking at Birmingham, declared that a reunion should be effected now or never. The Liberals should unite on general legislation and thus eject the Tories.

CHURCHILL'S AUDACITY. LONDON, Dec. 31.—The Post continues to urge that the Government effect a reconciliation with Lord Randolph Churchill. It is reported that the latter insists as a condition of his return to the Ministry that the places of Lord Salisbury and Sir Richard Cross in the Cabinet be given to Mr. Ritchie and Sir Henry Holland.

SALISBURY'S ULTIMATUM. IF HARTINGTON WILL NOT SUPPORT THE CABINET HE WILL DISSOLVE PARLIAMENT. LONDON, Dec. 28.—The Queen maintains constant communication with the Marquis of Salisbury. It is declared that the Premier has no intention to resign. The Cabinet met at 12.30 o'clock this afternoon and discussed the resignation of Lord Randolph Churchill. The other members of the Cabinet agreed with Lord Salisbury that Lord Hartington should be asked to join a coalition ministry. At the Cabinet meeting to-day Lord Salisbury read the correspondence that had passed between himself and Lord Randolph Churchill relative to the latter's resignation. He explained the nature of the negotiations with Lord Hartington, who, he said, refused to take office in the Cabinet, and strongly favored a Tory successor to Lord Churchill. The Cabinet left the matter in Lord Salisbury's hands, who will probably renew his offer to Lord Hartington. After the Cabinet meeting Lord Salisbury proceeded to Windsor Castle and conversed and dined with the Queen. He will pass the night at the castle. The Queen will go to Osborne to-morrow. It is believed that Lord Hartington is at Bicester. The snowstorm of last evening put a stop to all telegraphic communication. Political gossips are busily discussing reports of a long interview between Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and Mr. Matthews, home secretary, after the Cabinet meeting to-day. Lord Salisbury informed the Cabinet he would not attempt to conciliate Lord Churchill, and that if Lord Hartington refused to accept office or guarantee the Government adequate support from the Unionists he proposed to dissolve Parliament and appeal to the country on the former Unionist platform, adding planks in favor of the adoption of new procedure rules, the precedence of an English local government measure over an Irish measure, a vigorous foreign policy and moderate estimates. Lord Churchill's reasons for resigning, as stated at the Cabinet council, included objections to allowing a sum for increasing defenses of ports and coaling stations in the budget. Similar estimates had been already approved by Mr. Gladstone and Sir William Vernon Harcourt. After the council, prominent members of the ministerial circle spoke of Chamberlain's budget as a mountain scheme which was meant to dazzle the ignorant democracy. The Ministers are confident that Lord Hartington will rally his whole powers in support of the Government.

CLASS DISTINCTIONS. As for doing away with "class distinctions," how can it be accomplished? We doubt it; we deny it. Men are not all alike, to be shaped and sized like bullets in the same mould, nor like tall, to be formed into caniles each of equal length, diameter and weight. They peracutly differ, and they always will differ, as regards their physical and their intellectual endowments and attainments. One will be robust and vigorous; another will be delicate and weak. One will be independent and self-reliant; another will be submissive and look to others for guidance and help. One will be rude and boisterous; another will be cultured, refined, and quiet. God, in His infinite wisdom, has so designed this. It is for the evident good of human society that He has done it; and the man who denies this, no matter what his intellectual gifts or attainments, is either a fool or a knave.

IMAGINE, for example, a poet, and scholar (say Oliver Wendell Holmes and Professor Fisher) and a couple of Michigan wood choppers compelled to do as many class distinctions and associations habitually with each other. Imagine them breakfasting, dining or supping together. The first two would eat their breakfast with a scamp and a cup of best coffee for dinner, and a few crackers and oysters for supper; the last two protesting they'd starve on such diet, and demanding as absolutely necessary for their subsistence, fried bacon for breakfast and tupper, and pork and beans for dinner.

Then, too, imagine their conversation. On the one hand, the poet would descant on Euripides, Virgil, Dante, Dryden, Scott, or Burns; and the other would expatiate about Plato, Aristotle, Cicero, or Bacon, Locke and Hamilton. On the other hand, the simple-minded, uneducated wood-choppers would either go to sleep or "set down upon" both the poet and the scholar as a pair of incorrigible fools.

Conceive of any way of an offset they would tell of their own personal adventures, or of those of their personal companions; of how "the bull camp" thirty wood-choppers had lived for three weeks on a half barrel of bacon and two bushels of beans; of how "Tom Jones" had gone through a tree that was five or six feet across the stump in ten minutes less time than "any other chopper they ever heard of could do it"; or how "Tom Salter," "with nothin' but a pine knot he had pulled out of the snow, had tackled a he and a sho'bar, with three half-grown cubs, and killed the hull of 'em."

Imagine such associations, and you have the logical outcome of a "doing away" (were it practicable) with all class distinctions.

Class distinctions originate from the different natural gifts, tastes, aspirations, employments and pursuits of mankind. It is as impossible "to do away" with them as it would be to do away with man and woman perform effectively and delight in the same kind of work.—Catholic Herald.

TO OUR READERS. If you suffer from headache, dizziness, back ache, biliousness or humors of the blood, try Burdock Blood Bitters. It is a guaranteed cure for all irregularities of blood, liver and kidneys.

When at a loss to give the answer "Goin' to a question relative to that individual, the teacher, to jog his memory, asked: "What does a man walk with?" Quick as a flash came the reply, "A woman."

THE WAR CLOUD.

Clemenceau Avers That France Will Not Seek War—Austria Alarmed by Russian Preparations for War—The German Military Bill.

VIENNA, Dec. 29.—M. Clemenceau, the French statesman, has been interviewed by the press. He said there can be no war between France and Germany unless Germany makes the first attack, because every responsible Frenchman is determined that France shall offer no provocation. Even if Russia and Germany should fight, France would remain passive. It would require gross provocation, indeed, to arouse France to war. Of course, France will refuse to disarm. It must be admitted that France has been coquetting with Russia, but this was intended merely to frighten Germany.

AUSTRIA IN A STATE OF ALARM. VIENNA, Dec. 29.—The Vienna press is becoming convinced that Russia is determined on war. Reports of increased Russian armaments are continually coming to hand from various sources. The latest intelligence is that 30,000 Russian troops have been ordered to mass in Kiev, and that the occupants of 10,000 houses have received official notification that soldiers will soon be billeted in them. The New York Press plainly hints that the best thing Austria can do is to submit to Russia's wishes in order to avoid a conflict. The Tagblatt and other papers bitterly deplore the Balkan programme, because she has been left in the lurch by Bismarck who has made peace with Russia.

PEACEFUL BOUNDARIES. PARIS, Dec. 29.—At the grand reception given to the officers of the army by the Minister of War yesterday, Gen. Boulanger emphatically disclaimed the warlike intentions ascribed to him in Germany.

BERLIN, Dec. 29.—The North German Gazette considers Gen. Boulanger's consent to a reduction of the supplementary credit for the French military department for the present financial year as intended to strengthen the position of the opponents of an increase of the German army.

THE GERMAN ARMY BILL. BERLIN, Dec. 29.—Prince Bismarck expected in Berlin on the 7th of January. It is supposed that the object of his coming is to accelerate the passage of the military bill. Gen. von Miklowitz, chief of staff of the Fourth Army Corps, and Col. von Buck, chief of staff of the Fifteenth Army Corps, stationed in Baden and Alsace respectively, will come to Berlin to assist in arranging for the distribution of troops under the new bill. The arrangements on the western frontier are being reinforced. The chief of staff is explaining that the reinforcements that are being prepared are being made to mobilize the Bavarian army arose from the fact that a new scheme for the transportation of troops by railway to the north and south of Germany is about to be used. The Gazette says that experiments with troop trains will be made as early as the end of the month. The Amberg arsenal factory has completed an order for mounting rifles for the Bavarian regiments in Alsace. It is semi-officially denied that any note has been sent to the Swiss Government advising that precautions be taken to defend the frontiers in the event of war.

WELL SPOKEN OFF. "I can recommend Hargrad's Yellow Oil very highly. It cured me of rheumatism in my fingers when I could not bend them." Ida Plank, St. Paul, Ont. A. and C. for internal and external use in all painful complaints.

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TERSENESS ILLUSTRATED.

The eccentric but gifted author of "Lacoo" declared in his preface to that meaty work that it cost him more time and pains to abridge it than to write it. The concentrated wisdom and the unabated vitality of his pages is proof that he was familiar with the best recipe for giving thought great length of days. It does not speak well for his skill in writing, however, that the abridgement of his work was a easier and longer process than its original creation, but it does speak volumes concerning his conscientious regard for his readers. The best written work we have in the Bible, in the whole range of literature there is no book that equals it in terseness, significance, dramatic power of expression, or (in many portions) poetic elevation; but, above all, and singular, is its terseness and simplicity. Next to the Bible in this respect Shakespeare unquestionably takes rank in our speech superlatives and profanity are largely held to be indispensable to emphasize, yet there is hardly a page of Shakespeare which does not contain illustrations of the general usefulness of superlatives and the superfluity of profanity. Shakespeare denounces terribly without employing either, and his most overwhelming denunciations are framed in simplest speech.

It is not the many oaths that make the truth, but the plain, single word, that is wordy truth. "Why, look you," he says, "I am whipped and scourged with rods, nettled and strung with plumes when I hear of this vile politician." Could any combination of huge words equal in power this Shakespearean (and therefore simple) combination of primer words? Seventeen of the twenty-one are words of one syllable, three are of two syllables and one—the cause of the writer's exasperation, and the politician—has four; and there is in the sentence not one oath, and only one adjective. Perhaps some modern, who likes to pride himself on his powers of malediction, will enter the lists against this familiar specimen of Master Shakespeare's vigorous speech:

Feel not the sword in my gentle ear, Nor with the sweets comfort his ravens' gaze; But let thy spiders that suck up thy venom, And heavy galled toads live in their way.

Or this: As I wished you as ever my mother blessed With heaven's father, and my virtuous kin, I wish you both a southwest wind blow on ye, And bluster you all over.

Or this, indeed: The very words of conscience still bewail the soul; The friends that expect for treason when they list, And the deep traitors for thy dearest friends; To step close up that deadly eye of thine, To ram the sword of treachery in thy dream, Afrighted thee with a hell of ugly devils!

Though these be poetry indeed, they still are direct maledictions; and the poet is great enough and simple enough not to use his poet's license to burden thought with words for words mere sake. We are indebted to "Lacoo" once more for this neat thought: "That writer does the most who gives his reader the most knowledge and takes from him the least time. That author, however, who has thought more than he has read, read more than he has written, and written more than he has published, if he does not command success, has at least deceived it.

Terseness of statement is as desirable in speech as in the printed page, "for nothing canst thou to diction add greater than the plain prettier who robs you of an hour to tell a two minute story that is worth nothing when told."

DEVICES OF ADVERTISERS. So many devices are resorted to by advertisers, that the ordinary reader sometimes feels shy of the tempting paragraph, fearing the advice that is concealed in it like a pill in jelly. Who, for instance, on beginning this item, would have supposed that its purpose was to make known the name of Dr. Sago's Catarrh Remedy is what it claims to be—a cure for a disease at once loathsome to friends, and annoying and even dangerous to the sufferer.

NASTY ON RUM. In days past I have seen some drunkards and the effects thereof. I have seen no dead bodies of women murdered by drunken husbands; I have seen the best men in America go down to disgraceful graves. I have seen fortunes wrecked, prospects blighted, and I have perused a great many pages of statistics. There are crimes on the calendar not resulting from rum, but were rum estimated the catalogue would be so reduced as to make it hardly worth the while compiling. Directly or indirectly, rum is chargeable with a good ninety per cent. of the woes that afflict our country.

HE IS NOW LEARNING HOW TO RE-FINE SUGAR. In a pleasant chat with Mr. Adolph L. Beltran, son of R. Beltran, Esq., commission merchant on Decatur St., the fortunate holder of one-fifth of Ticket No. 94,552, winning \$75,000 in the November drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery, he stated that he is a native of New Orleans, and is in the Laboratory of the Planters' Sugar Refinery, learning the business, and that the sudden accumulation of wealth will in no way affect his resolution to master his adopted profession.—New Orleans (La.) Picayune, Nov. 13th.

A HALIFAX MERCHANT DISAPPOINTS HIS RELATIVES. HALIFAX, N.S., Dec. 30.—Wm. Thompson Woodhull, an old time merchant of this city died a few days ago. He had a thriving business in his day and amassed a goodly estate, estimated at over \$100,000. He was a widower, and his only son died some time ago. Numerous relatives have been looking forward to the old gentleman's demise in sure and certain hope of being remembered in his will. The will was filed in the probate office to-day, and the said relatives are now figuratively kicking themselves. The deceased in making his will saw fit to leave all his property, save an annuity of \$250 to a niece of his wife, to his wife's nephew, W. K. K. Fultz, who was long in his employ. The will was published in the evening papers to-day and the subject is being talked up in good style. The expectant but disappointed relatives now ask: "What are we going to do about it?"

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—While the inhabitants of our great cities suffer from the effects of overworking and all its attendant evils, both physical and moral, the more robust and energetic emigrant will in his turn be liable to suffer in his new home from the want of ready skill and the great medical resources of his native land always at command. The best advice a friend can give is for him to take a supply of those well known remedies of his outfit, for by attention to the easily understood and yet ample directions which accompany each box and pot he will never be at fault when taken ill or under any adverse sanitary conditions of life.

DIED. MOPHERSON.—In this city, on the 21st inst., Angus Mopherson, aged 28 years, a native of Olney Castle, Ringusie Laggan, Inverness-shire, Scotland.

MEEHAN.—In this city, on Friday, the 24th inst., Johana Meehan, aged 74 years, relict of the late William Plinn, a native of County Tipperary, Ireland.

FINNIGAN.—In this city, on the 21st inst., John Finnigan, aged 37 years, a native of County Kerry, Ireland.

HOGAN.—At Outremont, on the 25th inst., Bridget Hogan, aged 65 years, a native of Nenagh, County Tipperary, Ireland. 153 1.

HUMPHREYS.—In this city, on the 27th inst., Ellen McNamara, aged 32 years, beloved wife of John Humphreys.

SULLIVAN.—In this city, on the 28th inst., Maria Mooney, aged 47 years, relict of Queen's County, Cork, Ireland, beloved wife of John Sullivan.

DAGENHART.—In this city, on the 29th inst., Margaret Kelly, wife of Wm. Dagenhardt, and daughter of Edward Kelly, aged 49 years.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate As a Nervine. "I have used it personally, and am greatly pleased with its action as a nervine."

"Hallo, Jack, you're looking down at the month. How's the world treating you?" "It isn't treating me at all. I have to pay for myself."

Why will you allow a cough to lacerate your throat or lungs and run the risk of filling a consumptive's grave, when by the timely use of Bickel's Anti-Consumptive Syrup the pain can be allayed and the danger avoided. The syrup is only sold in the West, and unsurpassed in relieving, healing and curing all affections of the throat and lungs, coughs, colds, bronchitis, etc., etc.

To get up a dinner of great variety cooks should be allowed a wide range.

"WHY ENGLAND CANNOT GOVERN IRELAND."

The Pall Mall Gazette says—Do you want to know why England cannot govern Ireland? Read the speeches made by the Unionists and you will understand the mystery. It is because English politicians whenever a crisis arrives in Ireland always think about justice last. English rule has broken down in Ireland, not because it is foreign rule, not because of any ineradicable irreconcilability on the part of the subject race, but primarily, and almost entirely, because England has not done justice between man and man, between class and class, in Ireland. There is scarcely a day that Lord Hartington, in Ireland. And why? Because Lord Hartington, by the late vote he gave in the House of Commons, compelled the Irish people to resort to plans of campaign for a remedy which they demanded in vain from Parliament and the law. If we had allowed the Irish to manage their own affairs, even on Mr. Bright's principles of delegating Irish questions to a grand committee of Irish members, there would have been no anarchy in Ireland this winter, for by a majority of six to one the representatives of Ireland would have made due legal provision for ensuring that reduction of rent which Lord Hartington's father has himself conceded to his tenants at Lismore. Lord Hartington voted that expedient. He is now confronted with the result of his own act. He and his followers are really responsible for the Plan of Campaign. It was the only resource of a people whose legitimate demands were roughly overruled by a foreign, prejudiced, and an uninformed majority.

CONSTANTINOPLE. Constantinople, called by the Turks Stambul, is the capital of the Turkish Empire. It is said to have been founded in the seventh century before Christ, and retained its name of Byzantium, derived from its founder, till its conquest (A. D. 330) by Constantine the Great, who built a new city on the site, and gave to it its present name. It came into the hands of the Turks in 1453. Situated on an arm of the sea called the Golden Horn, the city holds a splendid position, and the appearance from the sea is very striking, but the streets are for the most part narrow and dirty, and the houses are mostly low, being built of wood and earth. It contains, however, some public buildings, such as the Seraglio, or Imperial Palace, and the Cathedral of St. Sophia, now converted into a mosque. Many of the mosques are very beautiful, and are generally surrounded with trees and gardens. The Golden Horn, on the north side of the city, forms one of the finest harbors in the world. On the north-east side of the harbor are the suburbs of Galata and Pera, where the English, the French, and other European reside. Galata is the seat of the commercial establishments, Persa, that of the diplomatic bodies. The inhabitants of Stambul itself are Turks, Armenians, Greeks, and Jews, who have each particular quarters allotted to them. The objects of greatest attraction in Stambul are the bazars or market-places, the fountains, and the baths. The Seraglio stands on the eastern side of the city, and is surrounded by public offices and Government buildings, being altogether three miles in circumference. The principal entrance to the palace is called the Porta. There are upwards of 350 mosques in Constantinople, and about 36 Greek, Roman Catholic and Protestant churches. There are more than 130 public baths in the city, and 150 khans or lodging-houses of great size, chiefly occupied by foreigners. Omnibuses and tramsways have been introduced, and on the Pera side of the city many of the streets are lighted with gas. The old walls of the city are 13 miles in circumference, and its population (including the suburbs) is estimated at 1,075,000. Scutari, on the Asiatic coast, is considered a suburb of Constantinople.

Women with pale colorless faces who feel weak and discouraged, will receive both mental and bodily vigor by using Carter's Iron Pills, which are made for the blood, nerves and complexion.

The code duello, adopted by the gentlemen of Ireland in 1777, was called the 26 commandments, among which were included directions covering the following contingencies:—"The life of a man.—In this case three shots must be followed by an explanation, or the firing must be continued until a severe hit is received. For a blow.—No verbal apology can be accepted. The aggressor must submit his back to come, begging pardon, or fire until either himself or his adversary is disabled. Imputations of cheating at play.—To be considered equivalent to a blow, but may be settled after one shot, with apology. Wiping in the air.—Not admissible in any case. The challenger ought not to have challenged without receiving offence, and the challenged ought, if he gave offence, to have made apology before he came on to ground. Therefore child's play is dishonorable. Cheating the ground.—This is the privilege of the distance and the seconds fix the time of firing. Misfire.—There is in all cases equivalent to a shot." To these regulations were added a pleasant suggestion to the effect that, "When the seconds disagree and resolve to exchange shots themselves, it must be at the same time and at right angles with their principles."

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SICK HEADACHE

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the bowels, and stimulate the liver, regulate the bowels, even if they only cure

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