

O'Donohoe, nevertheless, that Sir John will continue to choose for his friends, or for "private and confidential" correspondence!

Dynamite has raised its head in Orangeville. The late dastardly outrages in that town have been no doubt instigated by the action of the police Magistrate in fining certain persons there convicted of breaches of the Scott Act. The object chosen for the dastardly malevolence was the Magistrate himself, under whose dwelling two explosions, caused by dynamite cartridges have occurred. Fortunately nobody was injured, but the house, as well as the magistrate's office, has been wrecked. It is the duty of the Provincial Government to interfere in this matter, and if it be within the power of the police, to track the miscreant offenders to their lair.

The license commissioners for Toronto have issued their list for the year. Upon it are 120 names, being six less than the number last year.

Earl Cowper has denounced Liberals for what he calls their "idolatrous worship" of Mr. Gladstone. Now we venture to say that the earl would not object if the Liberals were to take a turn at kneeling to himself.

Just as the "uninformed" ones—that is those who inspire the cable reports—in the Imperial Parliament had reached the conclusion that the Government was about to abandon its Home Rule Bill, Mr. Gladstone rose and moved that, henceforth, the House devote four nights out of five given to Parliamentary business every week, to the debate on the Home Rule bill. There was a sensation. What a miserable person the wisacre is!

For some time past the leading topic in American social circles has been the approaching nuptials of Miss Folsom and the "Bachelor President." Elaborate accounts of the dresses which the bride is to wear appear in the papers. From the mass of matter lying before us we call the following: The wedding trousseau, which will soon reach New York, has for days past been the talk of Paris. The wedding dress is a poem in ivory satin. The skirt and corsege of the marriage costume are simple, but their simplicity is relieved by a wealth of soft silk and Indian muslin embroidered with orange blossoms attached to the left side of the skirt and nearly meeting the court train, which is over four yards in length. The train is slightly rounded, and falls in two organ pleats. Two delicate muslin scarfs, bordered with orange blossoms, are daintily draped across the front of the corsege; and crossing the corsege from left to right is also a broad collar of satin fastened to the hip. The sleeves, which leave the wrists and arms bare almost to the elbows, have three bands of Indian muslin draped on forming a peltice; while inside the bands, near the elbows, the sleeves are adorned with tiny sprigs of orange blossoms. The bodice is nearly seven yards long, of plain white silk tulle, relieved by orange blossoms. The head, being all fall grace, is covered by a white tulle veil, which is fastened by a grey hairnet. The corsege opens at the waist, revealing a breast of white tulle, and between the throat and the waist, terminating at the hips, is fastened by a corset.

costume is completed by a large grey hat lined with velvet and trimmed with pluck ribbon and ostrich feathers. Miss Folsom is described as being very beautiful. Her face is classic in type, and one admirer thinks that it would serve as a model for Praxiteles. Her nose appears to be straight, and a continuation of the forehead; her mouth is a perfect Cupid's bow, and is at once sweet and firm. She is described as a very cultivated girl; and it is said that she and the President have loved each other for many years.

The elections for Nova Scotia will be held on the 17th of June.

Gen. Alexander Mackenzie will sail for the old country on the 13th of June. He is going for his health.

The third annual convocations of the Toronto Central Chautauque circle was held at the Normal School on Tuesday evening of last week. The evening's entertainment consisted of a very choice literary and musical programme, carried out by Mrs. Bradley, the Misses Hatch, Armstrong, and French; Mr. Lister, the Abt. male trio and Prof. Bonner's orchestra. The president of the circle, Mr. Lewis C. Peake, delivered a most interesting and instructive address touching on the aims and the growth of the organization. He pointed out that the society has now a membership of 100,000 persons, although it has been in existence only since 1879; and that in Russia and Japan branches of the organization have taken root. Rev. H. M. Parsons touched upon the religious aspects of the institution, and his remarks were forcible and impressive. A very large number of persons were present; indeed the theatre and corridors of the school were crowded.

A few Toronto families have already moved to the Island.

The opinion seems still to lurk in the bosom of the editor of the Ottawa Free Press that the general elections will be held this summer.

The Irish Canadian declares that the Mail is "ready to mount" the Protestant horse. Well, why shouldn't it? How long has not the Canadian and the tribe of "Irish Representatives" been astraddle of the Catholic horse? We do not desire to see creed against creed, but we do notice this fact, that nobody feels disposed to get astride the Protestant horse till the Catholic steed has been ridden up and down the country. But when that beast has been ridden through our private lanes, our cabbage gardens, and our corn fields, it is about time that we likewise thought of mounting. It is a great pity that a few of the pestilential damogones of this country could not be taken out to the nearest trees and hung up there.

Mrs. Oliphant is about writing the biography of the late Principal Tulloch, of St. Andrew's College. The Queen seems to have had a very strong admiration for this clergyman. He is described as having been singularly prepossessing in appearance; but we are not aware that he ever set the world, or any portion of it, on fire, in his capacity either as a preacher or as a scholar. Perhaps Mrs. Oliphant's imagination is leaving her; and then, of necessity, she "comes down" to the commonplace.

Mount Alma continues with much energy to "belch fire and rolling smoke" from its "grimy top."

Manitoba has undertaken to make marriage among her natives easier. She has reduced the fee from \$7.00 to \$3.

Chief Pispet recently attended a lecture delivered by Mr. Nicholas Flood Davin. When the Editor of the Leader had ceased, Pispet jumped upon the platform and harangued the audience in sonorous Oree. Nicholas and Pispet have reconciled their difference, and a Manitoba paper says that "they now kill frogs together through the swamps in the most fraternal way."

Senator Dever, of St. John, N. B., is an odd sort of a gentleman; and he frequently edifies the Senate with covert insinuations against the truth of the Divine Scriptures as well as with dim intimations respecting his own descent from the Irish King. There is hardly an Irishman of note in this country whose ancestor at one time did not live in a "stone castle"; and we perceive in Mr. Dever's lately published volume, "Representative Canadians," that one gentleman with a very Milesian surname is descended "from the 145th Irish King." Senator Dever whose grandfather forty generations back lived in a "stone castle" has held forth with considerable vehemence against Mr. Oortigan because that gentleman was born, not in Ireland, but in Quebec. The Toronto World points out that Mr. Dever estimates that Mr. Oortigan was consulted about the matter, and preferred that the event should take place in Quebec. It adds that very few of us in this country are rich enough to avail ourselves of the privilege of going to Europe to be born.

Strawberries have already arrived in large quantities; and prices have "dropped."

Cholera shows its head with the appearance of warm weather. One death occurred at Venice, and one at Bari.

Small-pox has broken out in St. Vincent de Paul village.

Oliver Wendell Holmes is in England and literary and social circles in London are giving to him a most cordial welcome.

The importance of forest conservation is becoming more and more recognized by our people. The maturity of public opinion upon this question in this Province is due in a large measure to the educating influence of the lectures and writings of Mr. R. W. Phipps, the energetic Forest Conservator appointed by the Ontario Government. An article from the pen of Mr. Phipps on this important subject appears in this issue. It will repay careful reading and consideration on the part of individuals and communities.

We have received the first number of the Canadian Wood and Metal Worker, published at 3 Leader Building, Toronto. The editor and publishers are Messrs. Goss and Robinson, of Toronto; and if they can succeed in keeping succeeding numbers up to the present one, their success is almost certain. The editorial and graphic are well written, the selection of good, and the typographical appearance excellent. The wood and metal interests of the country ought to be extensive enough to support a paper of this class.

There are now 40 trains running in opposition to the Street Railway Company's cars.

Alderman Jaehne, of New York, who was convicted of accepting a company's bribe in his official capacity, has been sentenced to nine years and ten months imprisonment. That is well; for it will teach a lesson to all others. We hope our Canadian politicians will take the warning.

There is a conspicuous absence of alacrity in dealing with the delinquent officials connected with the Garrison Creek Sewer. That Engineer-appointment does not even put a varnish upon the matter.

Dr. Theodore Rand has succeeded Dr. Wolverton as principal of the Woodstock Baptist College. Dr. Rand's career in the educational work has been more or less chequered. He assisted in the organization of the public school system of Nova Scotia; but his exertions were obnoxious to a political party there; and he was invited to found the Free non-Sectarian system of New Brunswick. This he did with singular zeal and ability; but during the early portion of his career as chief superintendent of education, he evinced a hostility towards the Roman Catholic body by the introduction into the school system of what came afterwards to be known as the "millinery regulations." There is this much to be said; however: Dr. Rand was supported in all his acts by the administration. It is somewhat of a "come down" for a man who has founded an educational system in two Provinces to be obliged to confine himself to one small college. Although offering a criticism upon Dr. Rand's Lower-Province record we give it as our opinion that he is one of the most advanced educationists of the day; and that he is a man of boundless energy and resources.

The National Temperance Hospital of Chicago issues a tract showing the methods adopted by that institution for the successful treatment of disease without alcohol. For years temperance physicians have been learning that alcohol is not a stimulant, but a depressant of the vital forces; that the reaction from shock or from elaps is rendered doubly dangerous if the heart and its appendages are hampered in their action by alcohol. The temperance element in medical science materialized in England in 1873 in the establishment of the London Temperance Hospital, under the management of physicians who, basing their plans upon their success in private practice with non-alcoholic medicines, hoped in this way to demonstrate to the world the possibility of successful treatment of disease without alcohol. Their success has exceeded their most sanguine hopes. They have as their record before us shows, treated the most serious cases known in medicine and surgery without alcohol, and with a larger percentage of cures than has been made by any other hospital in this country or Europe. They have recently added a large wing to their hospital, and at the opening of this the Bishop of London, himself a total abstainer, testified to the great work accomplished by the hospital in the last thirteen years in demonstrating to the world the curability of disease without alcohol. In fact, the wine and brandy lists of many of the hospitals in England have within the last few years been greatly reduced, and in some of them the general disease is so marked, that in recent articles in English journals the physicians of these hospitals have taken pains to state that patients can now be treated on temperance principles: hospitals not especially committed to any dogma on that subject, and they call special attention to the fact that much of the money donated to them is spent for alcohol now than in former years. It is a notorious fact that it is these physicians who are themselves partial to intoxicating spirits that declare it to be essential in the practice of medicine. The work accomplished by the National Temperance hospital furnishes a wide array of proof in favor of the assertion that alcohol is not indispensable.