as more than half the bents are already
. It is being erected a little to the
f the present wooden bridge, which
torn down, and will have capacity for
e track. It is six feet higher than the
ige, and it is intended to lay a double
hroughout the whole length of the line
mmodate the business. An elevated
d is being laid through St. Thomas,
er the rails have been put down the
track will be torn up, the cutting
ith earth, and a new track laid, thus
a double track from the bridge to the

BEAUTY'S BOUDOIR.

of Obtaining a Fine Complexion Without Cosmetics.

r than all paints and powders for the
xion is plain coarse food, bran or oat-
aths and the wet mask. The last-named
for a coarse skin is perhaps the sim-
d best if one has patience to try it. A

MASK OF WHITE COTTON

to cover the face, leaving openings
nostrils and eyes. It should be thick,
y folds, and of some material that will
water. Put this on the face just be-
iring, and if possible keep it on all
and keep it as wet as possible. This
sk keeps the air away from the skin
es it time to soften. The outer cuti-
rs off in time, and fine smooth skin
s place, but it takes from six to eight
o perform this task.
eason the skin on the face is oftentimes
rsest of any portion of the body is be-
is more exposed to the air, and to
udden changes of atmosphere. A
who would have very fine skin must
veil most of the time, especially in this
. However the skin may be kept soft,
nd fine without a veil if proper care is

n water is the best to wash the hands
never do so just before going out in
l air, for such a process roughens the
Every night the whole body should be
in tepid water, and the face in as hot
s can be used. The hot water opens
es of the skin, and takes away a grea
he natural oil, besides tightening the
d thus keeping it firm.
this washing in warm water,

PPLICATION OF OATMEAL AND WATER,

ll night, softens the skin and tends
en it. A handful of coarse oatmeal
be put on soak in a bowl of water a
rs before using. A bowl may last
r four evenings. The hands should
be washed in the oatmeal water.
is an excellent article for softening
itening the skin, and a bran bath
be taken at least once a week. Place
n little thin muslin bags and drop in
tub to soak about two hours before

is some good reason why a woman
coarse or mottled skin. Either the
n is bad, the blood impure, or she
t bathe sufficiently. If the face is
often and the rest of the body only
ally, all the impurities which are in
must come out through the pores of
on the face. Thus, care should be
wash the body at least once a day.
bath is the best, as any other when
ten tends to weaken the system. If
d oatmeal is rubbed on the skin after
it proves beneficial.
arising in the morning wash the face
efully with tepid water and dry with
ft cloth, always rubbing downward,
to dry the face thoroughly. Quick
sk rubbing is not good for the face.
le lemon juice and milk mixed to-
and applied nightly will remove

ater is the best by far to use for the

TLE OR NO SOAP IS NECESSARY

as it is very soft and easily removes
In a city house the best way to ob
water is to keep a tub on the roof
yard to catch it.
should be used very sparingly on the
hands, and only pure white Castile
n. Although it is not so agreeable to
thers, it is perfectly safe and pure.
t sit too near or very long before an
unless a screen protects the face.
will harm the smooth texture of the
would harsh or cold air.
damp weather is favourable for the
ion, and unless there is a high wind
comfortable veil may be dispensed

man who desires a clear complexion
e up having a small waist unless she
ithout lacing. The best way to ob-
all waist is to take plenty of exer-
he open air, and to wear corsets
ut not tightly laced, both day and
This is a habit which will not prove
nfortable as one might suppose. All
ch queens slept in corsets, and many
women do to this day.

Music Everywhere.

wonderful musical instrument, the
, is advertised in this issue. It is
home instrument. You can dance
u can sing to it; a mere child can
it inculcates a love of music in old and
nd develops and cultivates the ear.
ic is perfectly accurate, and the won-
rganetta will play any tune. At the
.50, it is within the reach of all.

gnor Vannutelli, the new Nuncio for
s one of the tallest men in the world.
used to call him the one-and-a-half
account of his extreme height. He
scribed as a man of great genius and

orge Tolen, druggist, Gravenhurst,
rites: "My customers who have
rthrop & Lyman's Vegetable Dis-
nd Dyspeptic Cure say that it has
n more good than anything they have
d." It has indeed a wonderful influ-
urifying the blood and curing dis-
he digestive organs, the liver, kid-
l all disorders of the system.
laim to have the oldest horse in
in the barn at Staten Island alms-
His age can be reliably fixed at 42
Next.

mation, coughs, catarrh, and pneu-
sulting from colds, may be cured by
herry Pectoral. It allays the in-
on, removes the irritation and sore-
thes the organs, and restores the suf-
ealth.

n county, Fla., boasts, among other
natural well, formed by the sinking
near Greenwood, a few months ago,
tural bridge of limestone across the
river, about three miles above Mari-
ed by the river sinking for a distance
mile.

TING ITS MERITS.

has been said regarding the wonder-
made through the aid of the spirometer,
tion of Dr. M. Souvielle, of Paris, ex-
on of the French army, that many
hysicians have been induced to inves-
instrument, and also the scientific
of the International Throat and Lung
All who have so investigated express
s satisfied that the physicians com-
staff of the institute are thoroughly
medical men, that patients receive
and most scientific treatment, and that
eter is really a valuable addition to
ience.
y prominent physician said: "If there
in *inhalation* it can be got out of the
r. I am surprised at the powerful effects
Anyone suffering from Asthma,
, Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness, Con-
in its first stages or Laryngitis, should
e physicians of the institute person-
examined; if not, write for list of
and copy of "International News,"
monthly. Physicians and sufferers
e Spirometer free. Consultations free.
ATIONAL THROAT AND LUNG IN-
TE, 173 Church street, Toronto,
or 13 Phillips square, Montreal, P.Q.

METHODIST UNION.

Conference Commission Consolidating Educational Institutions.

The Methodist University Committee appointed at the recent conference at Belleville met last week in the lecture-room of the Metropolitan church, Rev. Superintendent Rice in the chair.

After routine business Bishop Carman submitted a draft of the Act desired to unite and incorporate the University of Victoria College with Albert University. The preamble set forth the reasons for conducting the educational work of the Church at one university.

Dr. BURDETTE, on behalf of Albert University, objected to the scheme, inasmuch as it did not provide for the maintenance of its name in the incorporated institution. He contended that the powers of Albert University should be maintained in their integrity. He thought that the word "consolidated" should be substituted for "incorporated" in the proposed enacting clause of the bill.

Rev. Dr. BURWASH, Dean of Victoria University, said that it was intended to continue Albert College as an integral part of the university and to give it adequate representation in the senate.

Dr BURDETTE then moved as an amendment "That the said Albert College is hereby consolidated and united with Victoria College, and that the existing charters and Acts of Incorporation affecting the said universities be amended or enlarged wholly or in part as may be required."

Dr. Burdette's amendment was then carried, and the draft, as amended, was adopted.

Bishop CARMEN moved that the united institution be called Victoria University.

Dr. BURDETTE moved in amendment that it be called the Victoria and Albert University.

After some discussion the motion was carried.

Mr. JOHN E. ROSE submitted drafts of additional clauses in the bill relating to the appointment of the governing body, which, after some discussion were referred to a sub-committee.

SECOND DAY.

After the opening exercises, Rev. Dr. Burwash presented the report of the Committee on Legislation, and submitted the following resolutions:—

1. That the management and administration of the University be in the hands of a board of trustees, of which a part shall be appointed by the General Conference of the Methodist Church, a part shall be elected by the alumni, and of which the general superintendents and the president of the University shall be *ex officio* members.

2. The trustees shall hold office for four years, and shall be eligible for re-appointment or re-election.

3. The senate of the university shall consist of the board of trustees, the professors in all faculties, appointed by the board, the representative or representatives of affiliated colleges and institutions, and eight representatives of the graduates in the several faculties to be elected as hereinafter provided.

4. That the president of the university shall be the chancellor, and that a vice-chancellor shall be elected, by the electoral body of the graduates, to hold office for two years.

5. That the first board of trustees under the provisions of this Act shall consist of the members of the present board of Victoria College at Cobourg, the members *ex officio* hereinbefore mentioned, and nine representatives of the other uniting Churches to be selected by the commission.

6. That hereafter each regular General Conference shall have power to fix the number of trustees to be appointed by the General Conference and the number to be elected by the graduates, and to determine all other matters affecting said appointment or election, which regulations shall also apply to the election of members of the senate.

7. That the senate shall have power to make statutes prescribing the courses of study, appointing examiners, conferring degrees, and regulating all matters relating to the academic honours and work of the university.

8. That all other powers relating to the administration, management, and discipline of the university be vested in the board of trustees.

9. That power to affiliate chartered colleges to the university be vested in the senate, the action of the senate becoming law only when ratified by the board of trustees.

10. That there be secured to the board full power to receive bequests and to hold real estate for purposes of revenue.

11. That the university shall hold the same relation to the Methodist Church now held by Victoria College to the Methodist Church of Canada, and that in all other respects the Acts now in existence respecting Victoria College shall continue to have full force and effect in regard to Victoria University.

12. That the Act repealing the Royal charter of Upper Canada Academy be repealed, and that all the provisions of said charter continue and apply to Victoria University, except as amended, enlarged, or superseded by this Act.

13. That all Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act be repealed.

The morning session was spent in a conversational discussion of the first four paragraphs, which were adopted.

At half-past two o'clock the commission resumed, Rev. Dr. Rice in the chair. After devotional exercises, consideration of the report on the provisions of the bill was resumed.

The fifth paragraph was adopted on motion of Dr. Burwash.

After a brief discussion the sixth paragraph was struck out, and the following substituted on motion of Dr. Sutherland:—"The Board of Trustees shall consist of thirty-five members, of whom twenty-four (twelve ministers and twelve laymen) shall be appointed by the General Conference, and seven shall be appointed by the alumni, the general superintendents, chancellor, and vice-chancellor being members *ex-officio*."

The 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th resolutions were adopted, and the 12th was replaced by the following:—"That all Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act be repealed, and inasmuch as cap.—Victoria has inadvertently proposed the repeal of the Royal Charter the part of clause 1 proposing such repeal be pealed and the charter be continued in full force and effect, except so far as enlarged, etc., by this Act."

Bishop CARMAN then moved: "That a clause be added to the report to the effect that the Act to be framed embrace provisions to protect the degrees, rights, honours and privileges of all graduates, undergraduates, and other citizens of the uniting universities as may be required, and as set forth in the preamble." Carried.

ALBERT COLLEGE.

Bishop CARMAN proposed the following:—"That it is the sense of this commission that in the amendment to the charter of Albert College its relation to the University be declared."

Dr. NELLES proposed the following, Dr. Carman withdrawing his motion:—"That it is the sense of this commission that in our legislation Albert College be affiliated with Victoria University, with rights and functions to be determined at an early day by the authorities of the university."

Dr. Nelles' resolution was adopted.

COMPOSITION OF THE BOARD.

The Commission then proceeded to consider the composition of the board, and the following were selected as the representatives of the uniting churches:—Methodist Episcopal Church—Mr. A. L. Morden, S. B. Burdette, LL.B., Rev. S. G. Stone, D.D., Rev. J. B. Aylesworth, LL.D., and Rev. A. F. Austin, B.D.; Primitive Methodist Church—Rev. J. C. Antliff, B.D., and Mr. John Kent; Bible Christian Church—Rev. J. J. Rice and Thos. E. Gilbard.

Rev. Dr. BURWASH brought up the matter of the date when the proposed legislation should take effect.

On motion of Dr. CARMAN it was decided that the first of July, 1884, should be the date for the legislation to take effect, provided the legislation consummating the union shall become effectual on or about that date.

On motion of Dr. Nelles the following committee was appointed to act with their legal advisers in watching the passage of the bill through Parliament:—The General Superintendents, Dr. Nelles, Dr. Jacques, Dr. Sutherland, Dr. Badgley, Dr. Burwash, and Dr. Burdette.

On motion of Dr. CARMAN it was then decided that provision should be made for securing to the institutions their endowments and properties, and also to apply for amendments to their charters to meet the requirements of the proposed legislation.

TORONTO UNIVERSITY ENDOWMENT.

Rev. Dr. SUTHERLAND moved the following resolution, seconded by Mr. A. L. Morden, introducing it with a few remarks, in which he spoke of it as a matter touching the rights of a large portion of the people of the province:—

"That whereas public intimation has been given by the Vice-Chancellor and other members of the University of Toronto that an application is about to be made to the Legislature of Ontario for further aid in support of said University and University College; and, whereas, it appears that there has been and is now a lack of economical and judicious management of the financial affairs of the aforesaid institutions, notably in the matter of tuition fees, scholarships, and in the diversion of a part of their endowment, equal to some ten thousand dollars per annum for many years past, to the use of the grammar school known as Upper Canada College; and whereas there are other chartered universities of age and high standing in the Province of Ontario, supported entirely by private liberality, where about sixty per cent. of the undergraduates of the country are receiving their university training, while but forty per cent. are found in the halls of Toronto University and University College; and, whereas, these latter institutions have already an annual income of some sixty-five thousand dollars, or more than the combined incomes of Queen's, Trinity, and Victoria Universities; therefore,

Resolved,—That in the judgment of this Educational Commission, representing the largest Protestant body in the Dominion, the increased legislative aid asked for by Toronto University and University College would be an unnecessary and highly inexpedient, not to say unjust, use of public funds, and ought not to be concurred in by the Legislature of the province."

Mr. Morden seconded the resolution, which was, after debate, unanimously adopted.

On motion it was decided to appoint a committee of five to watch the course of events with regard to the matter and to take such action as the members might think proper. The following were appointed:—Revs. Dr. Sutherland (convener), Bishop Carman, Dr. Dewart, Mr. A. L. Morden, and Mr. Wm. Kerr.

This concluded the business before the commission. The meeting adjourned after the benediction had been pronounced.

Report of the Committee on Draft Bill of Incorporation.

The Committee on Legislation, appointed by the United Conference of Methodist Churches held at Belleville in September last for the purpose of carrying out the legislation uniting these bodies, met in the mission room at the Richmond street Methodist church last week. There were present:—Rev. Dr. Rice, one of the general superintendents of the new Church, in the chair; Revs. Dr. Dewart, J. C. Antliff, Dr. Sutherland, Bishop Carman, E. Roberts, Dr. Nelles, and J. S. Williamson; J. E. Rose, Q.C.; J. J. McLaren, Q.C., Judge Dean, and Messrs. John Macdonald and A. L. Morden.

The draft of the bill which the Dominion Parliament will be asked to pass was read by Mr. Rose. The object of the bill is the incorporation of the four contracting bodies in one Church, the vesting in the corporation of all the property held by the four denominations, the management of the funds or interests of the Church by committees under the direction of the General Conference, the ratification of the basis of union, and the bringing of all educational institutions into the same relation to the new Church, as each sustained to the Church under which it was managed. In the framing of one of the provisions of the bill, a lesson lately taught by Church legislation was borne in mind. It is provided that the rules, regulations, by-laws, and constitution of the Church may be proved in a court of law by the production of a copy of the journals of the General Conference, or the book of Discipline printed by the authority of the General Conference. These are to be *prima facie* evidence, thus avoiding the difficulty of proving any matter relating to the constitution of the Church, and rendering unnecessary any reference to original records. In the case of a contest the onus is thrown on the objecting party of proving that the printed books are not correct. There will be one seal for the whole Church, with duplicates held by each of the annual conferences.

On motion of Mr. MCLAREN the treasurer of the General Conference was directed to furnish the funds required as deposits in the different Legislatures when the bill is brought in.

The provincial bill was also read and adopted.

At the afternoon session the draft of trust deeds was taken up and considered.

On the clause which defines the uses of the church building, Mr. ROSE said he would like to have a provision which would give the board power to tell a minister that certain meetings should not be held in the church. He strongly condemned the practice of holding lectures of certain kinds in the churches. The deed allowed the holding of meetings according to the common usage of the church, and this was a great difficulty in the way of stopping the objectionable practice.

Dr. SUTHERLAND pointed out that there were many places in the country where there was no building in which to hold a social meeting but the church, which meetings were often held for social purposes only and not for money-making.

The clause was adopted in a form providing that only meetings of a religious and spiritual character, and according to the rules and discipline and general usages of the Methodist Church should be held.

The General Superintendents were authorized to associate with them whatever persons they desired in having the bill passed through the House.

The minutes were read and confirmed, and the proceedings were closed with the benediction by Dr. Carman.

BIBLE CHRISTIANS.

Correspondence Between the Canadian and Home Conferences on the Union Question.

The following correspondence has taken place regarding the entry of the Bible Christian Church into the United Church. On November 23rd a sub-committee of the Bible Christian Conference met in Toronto to consider the reply of the English Bible Christian Conference to the representations made to that body by the Canadian Bible Christian Conference. The address from England reads:—

"*To the President of the Bible Christian Church in Canada:*

"DEAR BROTHER,—The resolutions of your adjourned conference and its reply to the English conference have been before us, with the address from the United conference of the four Churches, all of which we have duly considered. A copy of the letter that has been forwarded in answer to the latter communication is sent herewith, from which you will learn the views of the committee. It is only necessary for us to express our deep regret that, when changes of so grave and important a nature are contemplated, the negotiations all through should have been so hurried or sought to be carried into effect except with the full concurrence of all the parties concerned.

"The consummation of union, after what has taken place, appears to us to be inevitable, and in our opinion it will greatly facilitate the final settlement, if in the meantime you can make acceptable proposals on certain matters, especially in relation to your superannuated brethren. We are, dear brother, with sincere respect and affection."

After considering the address the committee adopted the following resolution:—

"*Resolved*, That we desire to reciprocate the kindly feeling and spirit expressed in the resolution of the English Connexional Committee of October 24 last, in an address to our President, Bro. E. Roberts, on the question of Methodist Union. We are truly sorry if, in any of the discussions of this subject, whether in our conference or elsewhere, anything should have been said to give pain to any human being whomsoever. Had the brethren here been possessed of the knowledge of what the real character of the resolution of the English conference of 1872 was, the regret expressed in the address aforesaid would never have been occasioned, and the changes that have come would have been received, and those that are coming would receive the full consent of our brethren at home.

"Whilst we cannot but regret that any feeling of estrangement should have grown out of our action here, action largely forced upon us by circumstances the strength of which we could not control, we would reaffirm our strong affection as a sub-committee for our brethren at home, hard as those brethren may seem to be to be able to understand how affection for them can correspond with our connexional action here.

"As a sub-committee we desire to co-operate with them in arranging for our superannuates who may be willing or desirous of joining the new Methodist Church, and we have appointed a committee to lay before the English authorities certain proposals in regard thereto."

The united conference of the several Methodist bodies at the meeting in Belleville last September, memorialized the English Bible Christian conference regarding the position of the Canadian portion of that Church, and its intention to enter the new Church. The English Executive Committee has made the following reply:—

"*To the President and Secretary of the proposed Methodist Church:*

"DEAR BRETHREN,—We are requested by our Connexional Committee to acknowledge the receipt of the memorial from the United Conference of the proposed Methodist Church, and to convey to you their hearty approval of the spirit it breathes and the sentiment it expresses, and that they shall with the utmost pleasure bring it before the next English conference. The committee further think that the said conference will observe with peculiar satisfaction, the admission that the matter had not been brought to their attention at so early a date as it should have been to enable them fully to enquire into the merits of the question. The committee wished us to say, also, that while they cannot commit the conference to any specific course, they do not doubt, if an equitable arrangement can be made respecting the superannuated brethren in Canada, the desired consent will be cheerfully given; and they have already given effect to this opinion of theirs, by appointing certain of their number to investigate this matter fully, in the hope that what both you and they may consider a satisfactory settlement may be arrived at.

"We have only to add, that they think it unfortunate that the date fixed for the legal consummation of the union of the four Churches is before the assembling of our next conference, and we are sure it would be a gratification, if this date be so far provisional that you could postpone it to a somewhat later point without injury. And now, dear brethren, with profound respect for yourselves, personally, and the intensest desire that the proposed unification of Methodism in Canada may answer the highest expectations that have been cherished in regard to it, and result in a speedy and large extension of the kingdom of Christ in your great country and throughout the world. We are, dear brethren, yours respectfully and fraternally."

COLD-BLOODED MURDER.

A Detroit Policeman Shot by a Thief—Arrest of the Murderer in Canada.

DETROIT, Nov. 29.—Patrolman Alonzo E. Bullard was shot and killed last night by a man named George Wilson while in the discharge of his duty. Bullard attempted to arrest Wilson on a warrant for stealing a barrel of oil. Wilson is a chicken fancier and cock-fighter, and bears a bad reputation. Bullard was born on a farm near Westminster, Ont., and lived there until about nineteen, when he attended a commercial college at London and studied bookkeeping. He became expert, and was subsequently employed by one or two business houses in that city. Some twelve years ago he came to Detroit, and being unable to get employment entered the service of the street railway, where he remained until April last, when he was appointed to a position on the police force. The widow was so overcome by grief as to be almost incoherent when the tidings of her husband's death were first communicated to her. Wilson crossed the river in a small boat last night, and is said to have headed east in Canada, pursued by officers.

DETROIT, Nov. 30.—The capture of the murderer George Wilson was effected through Frank Kremer, of this city, who formerly operated a farm on the borders of Lake Ontario. He is well acquainted with the surrounding country, and when he heard of the murder he concluded Wilson would certainly attempt to secrete himself in that vicinity, as he is well acquainted there. Yesterday afternoon Kremer telephoned the police headquarters for Patrolman Swartwood for the purpose of giving him information as to Wilson's probable whereabouts. The officer met Kremer, who told him of his belief. Patrolman Fitzpatrick volunteered to accompany Swartwood, and with Kremer they went across. They hired buggies, the two officers going in one, Kremer driving alone. They proceeded down the river road as far as Chappel's, where the two officers remained, while Kremer went ahead. The latter proceeded to the farmhouse of Thomas Caldwell, on the road about four miles from Windsor, and as he got in front of the premises he saw Wilson in a lane leading into the yard. Wilson was walking along, and as he noticed Kremer he started to run. The latter

CHASED HIM INTO A BARN

and entered after him, where Wilson was endeavouring to secret himself. Kremer remarked, "Is this you?" to which Wilson replied, "Yes, I am done for." Kremer handed Wilson a paper containing an account of the murder, and conversed with him for a short time, the murderer taking things very coolly. The officers who followed Kremer entered the barn together, determined to take the murderer dead or alive. He was found lying lengthwise in a manger, and was completely taken by surprise. Patrolman Fitzpatrick, who knew him said, "Wilson, is that you?" and the murderer replied, "Fitz., it is." He was handcuffed and questioned as to whether he would return across the river voluntarily. At first he appeared undecided, but subsequently consented, and was taken in a buggy by officers and driven to Windsor. On the way he freely conversed about the case, admitting his guilt, but claiming to have been

DRUNK WHEN HE SHOT THE OFFICER.

He was asked what he had done with the gun, and replied that he had taken it across the river with him, but afterwards threw it in a swamp. He did not tell who the men were who were with him on Wednesday, but thought it would go hard with him. The prisoner was apprehensive of being lynched, and appealed to the officers to protect him in case he was attacked. When Windsor was reached it was found the news of Wilson's capture had preceded the officers, and a large crowd had gathered on the ferry wharf to get a glimpse of the murderer, who was speedily taken aboard the boat. He was taken from the boat on this side, securely handcuffed. A large crowd had gathered, but he was taken to the central station without any demonstrations, although murmurs of

HANGING HIM TO A LAMP-POST

were audible. He was pressed as to the parties who were with him, but refused to tell. When asked as to his defence he said he was under the influence of liquor when he shot the officer, and did not know what he was doing. He claimed to have drunk about three quarts of whiskey on Wednesday. He would not tell how he crossed the river or who accompanied him. In view of the threats heard to lynch the prisoner an extra force of policemen was detailed to sleep at the station last night. This was done as a precautionary measure, though it is believed no attempt would be made by anyone to take the law into their own hands.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette*.—Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in Packets and Tins (½ lb. and lb.) by Grocers, labelled—"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London." 26

How is the human foot like sin? Because it's hard on the soul.

MILITARY MATTERS.

Louisiana has a force of nine artillery and sixteen infantry companies, comprising a total of 142 officers and 1,460 men. This gives about one officer for every ten men.

Peter Beecraft, a veteran of the war of 1812, died at Baltimore, Nov. 16, in his 98th year. He took an active part in the defence of Baltimore in 1814, and was one of the minute men on that occasion.

Besides giving a larger order to Krupp for big guns for the Baltic and Black sea coast defences, the Russian Government has signed a contract with the Oboukoff steel works at St. Petersburg to furnish a number of 12-inch, 9-inch, and 8-inch guns for the new ironclads that are being constructed.

The Philadelphia steamer *Ethel*, which was sold to the Haytien Government as a war vessel, and which, according to a wonderful story published at her departure, was long ago to have been blown up by a clockwork infernal machine, painted to resemble a lump of coal in her bunkers, was, at the latest accounts, perfectly safe at Port au Prince.

Since the appointment of General Lord Wolseley as adjutant-general, a new impetus has been given to the instruction of troops in the practical use of the spade. For the first time in Portsmouth the regiments in garrison are undergoing a system of practical training in the digging of trenches and the construction of shelter screens, emplacements, and other field work.

As the British garrison in Egypt will be reduced by one-half before the end of this month, it may be interesting to note the successive steps by which the evacuation of the country has been brought to its penultimate stage. When Tel-el-Kebir was fought we had close upon 35,000 men in Egypt; 22,000 men marched past the Khedive and Lord Wolseley in the Abdin square at Cairo on the 30th of September, but after that date the despatch of troops was pushed forward with such rapidity that in January only 13,000 men of all arms were in garrison on the Nile; 3,000 of these were withdrawn in March; another 3,000 left between March and June. Then the cholera arrested the process of evacuation, which will be resumed next month, when another body of 3,000 men will leave the country. At Christmas it is possible the English garrison will not exceed 3,000 men. It is not till the question of withdrawing the last corporal's guard is reached that any real dispute will arise. Over that point, however, it is probable there will be a fierce contention.

TEMPERANCE TOPICS.

The Sons of Temperance Order is being introduced into the Bermuda Islands.

The West Virginia State Grange, at its late annual session, passed a resolution in favour of absolute prohibition.

Organizations looking towards the submission of the Canada Temperance Act are being formed in a number of counties.

The *Canada Casket*, a temperance paper, says the verdict given by some hotel-keepers against the McCarthy Act on the ground that it is too stringent, "is a sign that there must be some virtue in it."

Sir L. Tilley has consented to deliver the oration on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the formation of the National Division of the Sons of Temperance when that body meets in Halifax next summer.

But a few years ago there was no temperance organization in China. Now a temperance hotel is advertised in Hong Kong, and at Shanghai there is a lodge of Good Templars, and a good able temperance paper published weekly called *Temperance Union*.

Orillia *Packet* (referring to the East Simcoe election trial):—"The part played by the liquor traffic in electing the temperance advocate, Mr. Drury, furnishes another evidence of the worldly wisdom displayed by the framers of that admirable party engine, the Crooks Act."

If a young man commences at the age of fifteen years to drink two glasses of beer per day, costing ten cents, by the time he arrives at the age of 65 he will have drank thirty-eight hogsheads. But if he puts his money in a bank for that length of time he will have $7,000 on deposit.

Under the new Dominion License Act, which comes in force on January 1st, there will be in Montreal 98 less saloons and 317 less liquor shops than there were under the old Provincial Act. The temperance people are delighted at the prospect. Ontario Reformers are opposed to this measure of reform.

The *Canada Citizen* suggests that a day should be agreed upon by all the different temperance societies to be observed as a "national temperance holiday," a day set apart to commemorate the good that has been done, a day of festivity, a day devoted to thanksgiving for past successes, of rejoicing in present prosperity, and of discussion of plans and prospects for the future. It says:—"We want to enlist every agency that can impress upon our hearts and minds—and specially upon the hearts and minds of our young people—the fact that temperance is something great and good, something to rejoice in and thank God for; and we want some means of bringing together, for review all the divisions and detachments of our grand army of reform."

A Vigorous Campaign to be Instituted.

SIMCOE, Dec. 4.—A thoroughly representative gathering of temperance workers from every part of the county met to-day, over 200 delegates being present. A county organization was formed and every preparation made for carrying on a vigorous campaign. A large number of ladies were present and warmly sympathized with the movement. A grand mass meeting was held in the Baptist church in the evening.

An English Variety Store.

An officer of the army who was going out to India to join his regiment recently made all his purchases at a famed West End establishment, where the boast is that everything can be had there cheap and of the best. The customer was such a large buyer that the proprietor, contrary to usage, stepped forward to thank him and to express a hope that the officer was perfectly satisfied and had been able to find everything he required. The Captain thanked the proprietor, and answered:—

"Nearly all."

"Not all?" was the quick query of the proprietor; "not all? I hoped sir, we could find you everything."

"Why, it is a little out of your line."

"Out of our line? Not at all."

"Oh, you are quite sure of that, are you?"

"Quite certain, sir."

"Well, then," continued the Captain, laughingly, "I want a wife."

"Step this way, sir;" and the astonished military man followed. He went through strange labyrinths, and up and down stairs innumerable. *En route* the proprietor communicated these facts:—About three or four months prior a beautiful, highly-educated girl, of good family, who had lost her parents, and with them all resources, applied to him for employment. He had, after listening to her story, though she was a novice in the business, been touched by her friendless situation, and gave her employment, and had found her a worthy and exemplary girl. The captain saw and admired. He bought of her and introduced himself. He came often, bought more, and upon inquiry found all particulars to have been truthfully stated. His manners and appearance pleased the girl, and when he told her the story of how his last want had been mentioned to the proprietor of the establishment it ended in a hearty laugh on both sides—but after the laugh they were married within three days, and she is now on her way to India.

At a recent dinner party in Boston, a very large Japanese umbrella formed a covering above the heads of the guests. The long handle was fixed by a weight in the centre of the table, and partially concealed by ferns and vines. Fixed to the edge at distances were lanterns, and these afforded the necessary light.

JUVENILE DEPARTMENT

Two Little Girls I Know.

I know a little girl,
(You? Oh, no!)
Who, when she's asked to go to bed,
Does just so—
She brings a dozen wrinkles out
And takes the dimples in;
She puckers up her pretty lips
And then she does begin—
"Oh dear me! I don't see why!
All the others sit up late,
And why can't I?"

Another little girl I know,
With curly pate,
Who says, "When I'm a great, big girl
I'll sit up late,
But mamma says 'twill make me grow
To be an early bird."
So she and dolly trot away
Without another word.
Oh, the sunny smile and the eyes so blue,
And—why, yes now I think of it,
She looks like you.

DICK AND D.

CHAPTER X—(*Continued.*)

WHERE IS NORRY?

"Well," said Mr. Gurdle, speaking slowly, and with his head on one side and one eye closed, "if you'll swear you won't go agin what I have to say to you once you're there; if you'll work, say, all the week for me; well—I'll *think of it.*"

Dick wrung his hands again. His lively imagination began to picture all kinds of misery and ill-treatment that Norry might be suffering. He knew that the fact of his being separated from himself was enough to cause the blind boy any amount of pain, and to be among strangers who were not kind to him would be a terrible experience to the poor lad. Dick exclaimed eagerly:

"Oh, I'll work; yes, yes, indeed, Mr. Gurdle! Oh, couldn't you take me now? Oh, Norry will be *so* frightened without me? Oh he's blind, he's blind!" cried poor Dick, in a fresh burst of sorrow.

"Well, now, remember. I'm—I'm a sort of keeper of the blind," said Gurdle, grandly; "that is to say, it's sorter my duty to pick up poor children an' have 'em taught to earn their living, an' if I'm kind enough to take you to your little brother you'll have to pay me for it in work. Do you hear that?"

"Oh, yes, sir, Mr. Gurdle, anything," repeated Dick. This, then, he thought, was just what his mother had feared! No wonder she had dreaded the "authorities."

Poor Dick, as almost any boy of his age will see, was very unlearned in the ways of the world, good or bad. Poverty, hunger, cold, and terror, were almost all he knew of life, but beyond and over all was that strangely solemn trust in God. Surely the widow had not left her boys wholly unprovided for.

Mr. Gurdle rose up with great dignity, and told Dick to put up his few possessions and follow him. The boy lingered no longer than was absolutely needful, we may be sure. The bundle was quickly made up, though with trembling fingers, and so Dick passed out of the attic in Gurdle's keeping.

It seemed to the boy that their journey would never end. Mr. Gurdle conducted him across the Jersey City Ferry, and out in the horse-cars to a suburb, of which Dick could see nothing but occasional lights gleaming in the dark and rain. Whither they were bound he cared not, so long as it led to Norry, and he was too well accustomed to the lower streets of the city to find the neighbourhood strange or startling. At last Mr. Gurdle turned down a sort of alley with houses on each side, and, opening a door, led Dick up two flights of a rickety staircase. It was dark, but as they were nearly at the top, Dick distinguished a tall figure on the landing, and could have been certain that he heard the voice of Mr. Brooks.

"Is that you, Gurdle?" the voice said, and then he seemed to see Gurdle catch hold of the figure, and knew that he whispered something, and that the other stood still while they passed.

This would have added to Dick's terror but for his being so bent upon reaching Norry. When they paused before a door in the top of the house his heart fairly stood still from excitement and dread.

Gurdle put a key into the lock, turned it, pushed Dick in, and then, closing the door upon him, locked it on the outside.

Dick at first thought he was alone, and in a trembling voice said "Norry, Norry."

To his joy a well-known little voice answered, "Oh, Dicky, Dicky, come, come."

And Dick would have had to be blind and dull indeed had he not been able to grope his way to the place where Norry was sitting on the floor.

For a moment the two brothers could only hold each other tightly for joy, and then in hurried whispers Norry poured forth his story. How that afternoon Gurdle had come and taken him away, saying Dick would come soon, but warning him to make no resistance. "But he beat me, Dick," Norry whispered; "and I know he struck Trusty, he whined so much."

Dick set his teeth together with rage, but what could he do? He felt they were in Gurdle's power, and if he wanted to keep near to Norry he must do this man's bidding.

Norry's next communication frightened him still more.

"Do you know Dick." Norry whispered; "I am sure I heard that Mr Brook's voice. I feel sure I did. They were talking on the ferry-boat, I think. I suppose they didn't think I heard, but I heard him tell Gurdle that the old gent, as he called him, would go to Marplains on the seventeenth, and they said something about whether he'd be sure to have the money up there with him. I tried to hear more, but I couldn't."

"Oh, Norry," Dick said, in an awe-struck whisper, "what could it mean? Could there be any plot against Dr. Field?" But if so, why should they want him and Norry? What could they do? Dick felt almost as if a stupor of terror was coming over him as he sat in the dark, holding Norry's hand in his, and dreading Gurdle's return, yet longing for it, that he might know just what was to become of them. And then he thought of the other Dick, of his cheery laugh, his ready generosity. Oh if he were but here now! Dick felt as if he could work forever, could he hope to be once more in the comfortable house on Fifth Avenue, and within sight of Master Dick.

Gurdle's heavy step sounded and put all such thoughts to flight. Within five minutes of his return Dick began to understand what was in store for them. As soon as the man had struck a light he came over to where the boys and Trusty were crouching, and administering a violent kick to the poor dog, ordered Dick to get up and make a fire. While the boy was doing so Gurdle told him he meant to stand no nonsense. Dick should do as he was told, or—Norry should suffer for it; and so saying, he took out of his pocket a whip, which he cracked ominously near the poor blind boy.

This was enough for Dick. As his trembling fingers moved he resolved to suffer anything to save Norry, and so he watched his new master with an almost painful eagerness, doing his bidding at the slightest word, and almost seeking to keep his cruel thoughts away from the younger boy.

A wretched week of imprisonment, half starvation, and ill-usage followed. The boys were kept in the dismal room, locked in when Gurdle was absent, and ill-treated when he was with them. When the day came on which he informed them they were to "move on" Dick tried to feel his courage rising. Any change must be for the best.

They started late one chilly afternoon, and apparently Gurdle intended to walk to their destination, for they tramped along the desolate road for two miles, the man occasionally urging them on by a push or a blow from his stick. Dick held Norry's hand closely in his. Both boys were weak from hunger and the ill-usage of the week, but at least they were together.

At night-fall Gurdle stopped at a low-looking public-house, where the boys were given a piece of bread for supper, and a straw bed in one end of the attic.

What was to be done neither of them could imagine. Holding Norry's hand in his, Dick tried to "think."

CHAPTER XI

THE ESCAPE.

The room where Dick and Norry had been given a bed was long and low, with three dormer-windows, full of broken panes of glass; the roof was cross-beamed and very much out of repair, and the floor creviced with time and bad usage.

As Dick lay thinking out what to do his eyes fell upon these cracks in the flooring, and once or twice he fancied he heard the murmur of voices from some place below. Norry holding his hand tightly, had fallen asleep, and softly withdrawing his fingers Dick stole out of bed and over to the part of the floor where he heard the sounds.

Midway in the room a large crack enabled him, by putting his face close to it, to look down into the room below, and there he felt, rather than saw, it seemed to him, the figure of Mr. Brooks.

Brooks was in close conversation with Mr. Gurdle. For a moment Dick could hear nothing, so overpowering was this one fact. Brooks there! and if so, for what purpose? Then some words spoken by the two men seemed to float up to the boy, who listened as though more than his safety depended upon it. He knew that no good could be intended, and he now felt certain that a plot against Dr. Field was in progress.

"Are you sure you've got the boys well under?" Brooks was saying. And Mr. Gurdle answered: "Oh yes. They won't dare to do anything agin me. You say the fifteenth is the best time? Wot if the old gentleman happens to go to New York?"

Mr. Brook's voice answered: "I'll see to that. I'll make out how Master Dick is ill, and he has to come home, or—" Here Dick lost all the words of the speaker. Perhaps it was because such a cold terror had seized him that he could not hear, perhaps because the two men plotting a crime had lowered their voices. At all events, he heard no more for a few moments. The next words audible to his strained hearing were, "You see, the boy ain't thought well of as it is."

Dick could not understand just what this meant, yet he felt it had to do with his relations to Dr. Field's family. I cannot tell why the boy felt so sure harm was meant toward the people who had been his friends. As he listened there, lying on the floor, for a few moments fairly paralyzed by fear, there came into his mind one strong resolve. Somehow or in some fashion he must reach Marplains before these wicked men got there.

He turned himself over as noiselessly as possible and looked at Norry. The boy lay asleep, with Trusty curled up beside him. He could not leave them; he dared not alarm Norry; yet he could not let Gurdle or Mr. Brooks have any idea of what he intended to do. And where was Marplains? Dick recalled Master Dearing's talk about it. "On the Field and Dearing Road," he had said, "twenty miles from New York." Well, the best way would be to escape if they could and walk along the road, asking their way and trusting to reach Marplains in time—in time for what? He only felt sure that it would be in time to avert something dreadful.

So thinking, Dick stole carefully to the window and looked out. There was the railroad track, two black lines in the snow; trees stood out around them; there seemed to be very few houses and very few lights, but Dick knew if they followed the track they would be safe. But *how* to get out to it? A little fall of snow from some point startled him. It was from a ledge of the roof, and struck something. Dick peered closer against the pane, and saw that there was a shed under the window, and this encouraged him. They could at least try what would be the result of escaping by this means.

"Norry!" he said, touching the boy softly, "wake up; don't make a row."

The blind boy moved uneasily, then sat up and stretched his little hand out to meet his brother's touch. "Listen, Norry. We've got to run away again. Now don't you make any fuss; let me do it all, only mind you don't make any noise."

Norry had grown so used to Dick's managing things that he simply sat up without a word, while Dick moved softly about, gathering up one or two things. Carefully lifting Trusty in his arms he covered him with an old comforter. Then he took Norry by the hand and went over to the window.

Once out upon the shingle roof, Dick had to explain to Norry that he would place him firmly on one of the pillars of the porch. He must then slide down, after which Dick and Trusty would follow.

It may have been because the blind child trusted so entirely to Dick that he obeyed all these instructions without a word; at all events, Dick had never found Norry more easily managed. He whispered directions to him, told him what to do, and saw him glide down the pillar. A moment later, and with Trusty in his arms, Dick had easily accomplished the same feat.

The two boys with the dog were once again homeless and alone in the world.

To be Continued.

A CHASE FOR LIFE.

Four Burglars Pursued by Three Hundred Citizens.

SELBY, OHIO, Dec. 1.—Four burglars robbed a safe at New Washington on Friday night, and escaped on a hand car to Vernon Junction, where they threw the hand car into a creek and went to Shelby. The authorities telegraphed to Shelby to have the gang arrested. Marshal Sutter found the burglars near a hotel and ordered them to go with him, whereupon they fired five shots, two of which struck Sutter in the leg and one in the side. The Marshal then shot one of the burglars through the head, killing him instantly, and the others fled towards the woods, followed by citizens. When two miles north of the town one of the gang turned and fatally shot John Longacre, a Bee line baggageman. By that time

THREE HUNDRED MEN WERE IN PURSUIT.

Two miles further on M. A. Cunningham captured Longacre's murderer and took him to town. Almost the entire population then turned out, armed with all manner of weapons and greatly excited. One of the burglars found the horse and buggy of a member of the pursuing party, and started away with it. Finding the buggy an encumbrance he cut the harness and attempted to get away on horseback. Encountering Will May, who was in pursuit, the burglar at the point of his revolver compelled him to give up his pistol and exchange horses. May's horse proved to be slow, and the burglar meeting two ladies in a buggy ordered them with drawn revolver

TO GIVE UP THEIR RIG.

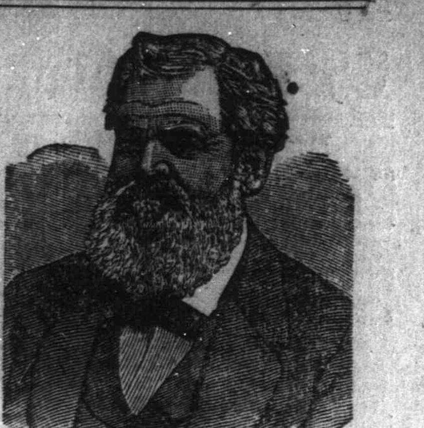
One of them struck him with the whip, whereupon he fired at them, but with the only effect of frightening their horse, which ran away. The burglar presently met a boy with a team, and frightened him so that he gave up the horses. The burglar started the team, but they ran away and collided with a waggon and the burglar was thrown out and the waggon turned over on him. His pursuers shortly afterward came up, when the burglar piteously exclaimed, "Boys, I have a nice mother," and instantly he was

RIDDLED WITH BULLETS.

This occurred thirteen miles from Shelby, and his body was borne triumphantly to town.

The bodies of both the dead burglars were exhibited in an undertaker's establishment, and this increased the excitement to such an extent that the one who was in gaol would have been lynched if the sheriff had not quietly taken him to Mansfield. It is reported that the last of the four burglars has been captured at Plymouth. One of the dead burglars was about 22, good looking, and had a smooth face. He had $2,700 on his person. The other was middle-aged. A satchel was found containing a full set of burglars' tools and a quantity of chloroform and dynamite. Marshal Sutter will probably recover.

Paris has sixty Roman Catholic churches, and some thirty chapels for other denominations. It is estimated that there is a place of worship for every 20,000 of the inhabitants, and even this is more than sufficient for the numbers who go.



SETH GREEN.

What the Great Fish Culturist Says:

Last winter I went to Florida, and while there contracted Malaria in a very severe form. When I returned home I went to bed and remained there until spring. My symptoms were terrible. I had dull, aching pains in my head, limbs, and around my back. My appetite was wholly gone, and I felt a lack of energy such as I had often heard described, but had never experienced. Any one who has ever had a severe attack of Malaria can appreciate my condition. As I failed to get any better I determined to try a remedy made by a gentleman in whom I had the greatest confidence. I am happy to say it effected permanent relief and that I am well to-day through the influence of Warner's SAFE Cure. After such an experience I can most heartily recommend it to all sufferers.

Seth Green

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND IT.

H. SIROIS, M.D., Frasersville, P.Q., writes that he has sold **WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY** for many years, and knows it to be one of the oldest as well as the most reliable preparations in the market for the cure of Coughs, Colds, and Throat and Lung Complaints. He knows of no article that gives greater satisfaction to those who use it, and he does not hesitate to recommend it.

DR. J. PARADIS, of the same place, writes:—"I have tried DR. **WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY** for the cure of Coughs, Colds, and Throat and Lung Complaints, in several cases, and it has worked wonders. In consequence of its satisfactory effects I recommend it to all in preference to any other preparation for these diseases. I know of no article that gives greater satisfaction to those who use it, and I take pleasure in certifying this."

Various Causes—

Advancing years, care, sickness, disappointment, and hereditary predisposition—all operate to turn the hair grey, and either of them inclines it to shed prematurely. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR will restore faded or grey, light or red hair, to a rich brown or a deep black, as may be desired. It softens and cleanses the scalp, giving it a healthy action. It removes and cures dandruff and humours. By its use falling hair is checked, and a new growth will be produced in all cases where the follicles are not destroyed or the glands decayed. Its effects are beautifully shown on brashy, weak, or sickly hair, on which a few applications will produce the gloss and freshness of youth. Harmless and sure in its results, it is incomparable as a dressing, and is especially valued for the soft lustre and richness of tone it imparts.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR is colourless, contains neither oil nor dye, and will not soil or colour white cambric; yet it lasts long on the hair, and keeps it fresh and vigorous, imparting an agreeable perfume.

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All diseases of the respiratory organs treated by the most improved Medicated Inhalations, combined, when required, with proper constitutional remedies for the blood, &c.

OZŒNA.

Ozœna is the professional or technical name given to an advanced form of catarrh in which ulceration has eaten through the membrane lining of the nose to the cartilage of the bone. Any case of catarrh may end in ozœna, but it most frequently occurs in those who are naturally scrofulous. The discharge takes place through the nostrils or through the throat, and is generally of a yellowish or greenish-yellow colour, frequently tinged with blood, and almost always attended by an offensive smell. In the language of Dr. Wood, of Philadelphia, "the disease is one of the most obdurate and disagreeable which the physician has to encounter. In bad cases the breath of the patient becomes so revolting as to isolate him from society, and to render him an object of disgust even to himself."

In some instances pieces of bone become separated and slough off, leaving deep, unhealthy ulcers, which secrete a blood matter and are extremely difficult to heal.

After ozœna has continued some time the sense of smell usually becomes impaired and often lost.

Deafness is one of its most common consequences, and results from its extension through the Eustachian tubes to the internal ear.

Pains in the head and over the frontal sinuses, impaired memory, and even insanity, frequently spring from its extension to the brain.

The greatest danger, however, because the most common, is that it will extend downward and affect the lungs. In most cases of pulmonary disease catarrh is present in some degree, and in many instances it causes a large share of the patient's discomfort. Besides these grave consequences, all of which are liable to spring from scrofulous catarrh or ozœna, there are others which, if less dangerous, are sufficiently unpleasant. It occasions great unhappiness to thousands of young people of both sexes, by isolating them and preventing their settlement in life. An offensive running from the nose, with foul breath, is about as great a calamity as can befall young people. Nearly 50,000 cases treated in 18 years.

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