

Weekly Messenger

AND TEMPERANCE WORKER.

Vol. III.

MONTREAL AND NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1884.

No. 2.

PUBLISHERS' NOTES.

Once more we must warn our friends to renew their subscriptions promptly, as all names not credited with payment in advance must come off our books as soon as the clerks can overtake them. It would be impossible to manage such a large circulation in any other way.

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PRUSSIA AND THE POPE.

It is asserted in Berlin that the Prussian Government intends to submit to the Diet a bill cancelling the May laws. These measures take their name from the fact that they were passed in the month of May, 1873. Sometimes they are called the Falk laws, from having been introduced by Mr. Falk, Minister of Public Worship. They established a tribunal of ecclesiastical affairs in opposition to the authority of the Pope. Under them in October of that year Archbishop Ledochowski of Posen, was fined for threatening to excommunicate a professor, and Archbishop Melchers was fined for instituting priests without the permission of the Government. The Pope by letter encouraged Archbishop Ledochowski to resist, and following the counsel the Archbishop came into the range of the tribunal and was imprisoned on the 3rd of November, and on the 15th of April, 1874, was deprived of his see. Ever since, until a few months ago when milder counsels began to prevail with the Government, there has been a bitter struggle between state and church in Prussia. It is believed that the change of policy is the desire of the Government to enlist the strong conservative forces of the Romish Church in the effort to repel the rising tide of democracy, which in organized forms such as Socialism threatens the stability of the German Empire. There is no doubt of the excessive oppressiveness of the May laws, which was aggravated by the severity of their administration. It is therefore a matter of rejoicing to fair-minded people that the policy of persecution is to be abandoned, however selfish the motive that prompts the measure of redress. Still there is not much faith to be placed in the policy of pitting one class in the state against another as now apparently pursued, and any advantage the Roman Church may gain in an alliance with its late persecutors will be so much energy stored up for the next struggle with them, which will come—if Prince Bismarck's methods of statecraft last till then—when Prussia, having obtained

all she requires of the Church, attempts again to tread her under foot. There is, however, another possibility to be considered, namely, that unless the other oppressive laws, that are the occasion of most of the strength of democratic developments, be wiped out as well as the May laws, the alliance of Rome will not avail much when the climax comes to the reaction against tyrannical government.

MESSRS. J. E. REDMOND, member of the British Parliament, and Wm. Redmond, his brother, have arrived in San Francisco from Australia. Prior to their visit there was no organized Irish national movement in Australia. Mr. Redmond, M. P., during his stay addressed 142 meetings, established 300 permanent branches of the National League and appointed a federal convention to hold yearly meetings, and collected \$75,000. The bishops supported the movement and with one exception subscribed to the funds. About four thousand pounds were subscribed in the Australian colonies to the Parnell fund, and the amount was sent to Mr. Parnell as a special donation. Arrangements were made for the colonies to subscribe yearly sufficient to support six Irish members of Parliament elected under the auspices of the League. Members of the British Parliament are not paid for their legislative services.

ARTHUR STAFFORD, who claimed to be a son of an English earl, landed in New York last November and shortly afterward became engaged to marry a Miss Grace, of that city. He went on a hunting expedition to Maine, and going out alone on the last day of the year was killed by a she bear. When found the next day he was in the embrace of the brute, that had a knife sticking in her left fore shoulder, and both were frozen stiff. Near by a half-grown cub was found with a wound in the heart, from which it was surmised that Stafford had attacked the cub and was then set upon by the she bear. When the sad news was broken to Miss Grace her reason was overthrown and she had to be taken to an asylum.

MR. BARCLAY, a member of the British Parliament, has an article in a leading magazine, taking a new view of the Mormons and highly condemning any interference with their missionary efforts. Mary V. Young, the seventh wife of the late Brigham Young, died at Salt Lake City a few days ago. Sixteen widows still survive the prophet, fourteen of whom live at Salt Lake. At the last monthly meeting of the Mormon priesthood Bishop John Sharpe said that while in Washington recently he had seen enough to convince him that no power but the Almighty could save the Mormon people; if God did not pilot the ship it would go down.

IN A RIOT between peasants and farmers of the Crown property at Iseck, Hungary two military policemen who tried to quell the disturbance were attacked by the mob. One of them was tomahawked, and the other shot two of the rioters.

AN EXPLOSION OF FIRE-DAMP in Oxford colliery, Hyde Park, Pennsylvania, cut off communication with fourteen men. Within an hour brave men descended in buckets and rescued all alive, though three were seriously and one fatally burned.

MR. VILLARD, the railway magnate, is said to have lost all he possessed through unfortunate speculations.

A BILL TO REMOVE BURDENS on American merchant shipping will shortly be reported favorably to Congress by the select committee upon that subject.

HURNAM & Co., lumbermen, Dubois, Pennsylvania, with a capital of two million dollars, have failed, but have been granted an extension of time.

DURING THE PAST YEAR foreclosure proceedings were instituted against eighteen railway lines in the United States, involving 1,354 miles of track, \$18,835,000 capital stock and \$28,505,000 bonds and debt.

A STRIKE OF CAB DRIVERS for more pay from the masters, which occurred in Paris last week, in a few days included over two thousand men, and, of course, is proving a serious inconvenience to the public.

GERMANY AND THE UNITED STATES have readily acquiesced in the proposal of Japan to establish courts of justice to have jurisdiction over foreigners as well as natives.

THE REBELLION IN HAYTI is reported to have collapsed.

TWO MEN drank lager beer at a saloon in Ithaca, New York, one after another, and each died within a few hours of the draught.

ROBERT MARTIN was hanged in New York on Thursday of last week for the murder of his wife and child, while he was intoxicated, over two years ago. Numerous appeals and respites delayed execution so long.

LORD CHARLES ERRESFORD, member of Parliament and a captain in the Royal Navy, said in a late speech that English commerce is at the mercy of any power that chooses to attack it, that any nation able to send out a few fast cruisers could paralyze British trade.

SIR EDWARD WATKIN expects to carry the English Channel Tunnel bill next session. It will be opposed by the Board of Trade, that in England is a department of the Government. The late coolness between England and France has caused some change in public opinion unfavorable to the scheme.

A BOTTLE OF HOLY WATER from Mecca was lately analyzed in London, and found full of sewage and all uncleanliness. As water is regarded by the Mahomedans as a sure remedy for all diseases, and is transported across the desert in leathern bottles and given to sick persons as medicine, the annual outbreak of plague among the faithful is therefore not at all mysterious.

THE WOMAN PRINCIPAL in a mock marriage at a church festival at Flatbush, Long Island, took legal proceedings to have the marriage declared valid, but the judge has decided against her claim upon the man.

AT THE MEETING of an association of railway shareholders in London a few days ago, a motion was voted down which proposed a reduction of the present Government supervision of railways. The general feeling of the meeting was that it is better, both for the public and stockholders, that great railway corporations should be under strict control by the Government.

ADDITIONAL SNOW-SLIDES attended with fatalities are reported from the mountains in Colorado.

A MEMORIAL CHURCH to commemorate the two escapes of the Emperor from assassins in 1878, was dedicated with elaborate ceremonies in Berlin, Germany, the other day.

THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT is communicating with the Imperial Government regarding a basis for the negotiation of a reciprocity treaty with the United States including a settlement of the fisheries question.

TWO SPORTSMEN from Hartford, Connecticut, lately brought eleven fine deer, shot at Lake Megantic, into the city of Sherbrooke, Quebec. There the game was seized by the Collector of Customs under the statute forbidding the export of deer, and sold at public auction. As the expenses of the hunters were about \$300, the sport was rather dear.

THERE DIED IN TORONTO the other day a veteran of the Peninsular war—Sergeant Mulholland—who had command of the party carrying the body of the Duke of Richmond to England. He was at the battle of Waterloo and in fifteen general engagements, but never received a scratch and lived to the age of ninety-one years.

E. H. KOBBE, exchange clerk for Sperry & Barnes, New York and New Haven, absconded, after forging and converting to his own use one hundred thousand dollars' exchange. Pinkerton's Detective Agency ferreted him out in Chicago, where he was spending money very freely in company with one Van Arsdale, who was afterward arrested in New York. They had lavished several thousand dollars upon a disreputable woman, with whom Kobbe was about to leave for Mexico, when arrested.

SEVENTEEN VESSELS and two hundred and nine lives were lost in the Gloucester, Massachusetts, fisheries, during the past year. So far as known forty widows and sixty-eight fatherless children were left. Seventy-one men capsized or gone astray in dories have reached shore or been rescued from watery graves, many of them after exposure and suffering beyond description.

MR. MOODY, after spending the holidays in the South of France, began a mission at Clapham and Battersea, England. Mr. Sankey did not assist, owing to his father's death at Newcastle, Pennsylvania.

A PARISHAN TRADESMAN took an original method of suicide. He placed around his neck a tube filled with explosives, which he fired. His body was blown to pieces.

The Weekly Messenger.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 12.

THE WEEK

MAKING THE CANALS FREE IN NEW YORK State has been followed by a decrease instead of an increase in the traffic, and the State Engineer recommends either that the tolls be restored so as to make the canals yield some return for the money put in them, or to lease or sell the canals. It would cost nearly four million dollars to put the canals into a good state of repair. Railways are fast putting canals out of time wherever it is a matter of competition between them.

RATHER STORMY TIMES are predicted of the approaching session of the British Parliament. An exhaustive and bitter debate is anticipated upon the Queen's speech. The Tories will assail the Government's Egyptian policy. Nationalists and Orangemen will unite in denouncing the proclamation of public meetings in Ulster, and Mr. Bradlaugh will assert his right to a seat in the House on the first day of the sessions.

THE MALAGASY ENVOY in Paris has accepted the ultimatum of the French Government, ceding to France all that territory in Madagascar lying between Capes St. Andrew and Bellone.

226,000 BARRELS OF MACKEREL were caught by New England fishermen last year, a decrease of 152,000 barrels compared with the previous year. An increase was scored in the catch of other fish.

A FRENCHMAN NAMED ANTOINE was found hanging in the forward hatch of a schooner bound from Philadelphia to Mexico. He was thrown overboard and the case reported to the American consul as a case of suicide. However, the steward of the vessel has given information that throws some suspicion upon the mate and crew, and the case will be investigated.

LORD WOLSELEY, in addressing a regiment of London volunteers of which he is Colonel, expressed his solemn belief that there was hanging over Europe some dreadful war which was bound to come sooner or later.

IT IS ASSERTED in Pittsburg that the glass workers of Europe and America have formed an international union with a membership of 75,000.

MR. ROBESON, United States consul at Beirut, Syria, has in his annual report given some interesting facts regarding the famous cedars of Lebanon. There is in Syria no such thing as a forest, but only small oak groves that furnish timber for charcoal. In the mountains the oak and pine groves have been destroyed. The famous cedar forest of Lebanon is nothing but a grove of trees, most of which have been badly disfigured by the hacking operations of relic hunters and others. An enclosure has, however, been made to protect the remainder of the grove. A large portion of the historic grove was used up in the manufacture of pitch.

SENATOR SABIN, of Minnesota, thinks the payment of the national debt of the United States should cease. He is in favor of a two percent bond redeemable in fifty years being issued, into which all present bonds should be converted.

SPANISH PROTECTIONISTS are said to be furious over the signing of the commercial treaty between Spain and the United States.

BETSEY MILLER—also known by the names of Mortimer, Arthurs, Goss and Piper—has been sentenced at Barrie, Ontario, to the penitentiary for five years for horse-stealing.

INFORMATION HAS BEEN RECEIVED in Washington of the continuance of cholera in Egypt. Last summer's victims are estimated in official circles to have amounted to between 65,000 and 70,000. In many villages of the interior a majority of the laboring population has died, and in some instances nearly the entire communities have disappeared. As a consequence of this great mortality there is not a sufficiency of hands left to cultivate and harvest the crops.

WHITEHEAD, one of the lately condemned Glasgow dynamiters, has been identified as James Murphy, of Boston, Massachusetts.

A ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL, to cost over two and a half millions of dollars, is to be begun at once in Westminster, Victoria street, London.

CANADA HELD THIRD RANK in the allotment of prizes at the recent International Fisheries Exhibition, only England and the United States being ahead of her. One of the most interesting parts of the show was the hatching of young salmon in the Canadian court. No other country succeeded in its hatching. On the 15th of June 900 young salmon were hatched out, which were all alive and about four or five inches in length two or three weeks ago. Another success scored by Canada was in freezers made in New Brunswick, which preserved perfectly fresh till the close of the exhibition salmon and halibut, two of the latter weighing 275 and 475 pounds, which were a year and a half out of the water.

THE PARK THEATRE, a beautiful new structure, thought to be fire-proof, was burned in Cleveland a few days ago.

DR. EDWARD LASKER, the eminent Liberal agitator, of Germany, died in New York on January 5th, of heart disease.

THE DECISION OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL in the appeal taken by Hodge, a liquor dealer of Toronto, against the Crooks liquor law of Ontario, is an emphatic deliverance in favor of the independence of Provincial Legislatures within the sphere allotted to them by the Imperial Act confederating the Provinces into the Dominion of Canada, namely, "The British North America Act." The decision referred to states in the most unqualified way that the Ontario Legislature had a right to pass the law in question regulating the liquor traffic, and that it had the right to authorize license commissioners to make regulations for the control of the traffic. Some people judge by this decision that the license law passed by the Dominion Parliament at last session is an encroachment upon the ground of the Local Legislatures, and therefore, unconstitutional. This point was, however, not raised in the hearing of the appeal before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and remains to be tested.

MISS VERA MANNING, a niece of Cardinal Manning, and an heiress to ten thousand dollars a year, has entered a convent at Roehampton, England. Garcia, the most notorious gambler of Europe, who has been known to win and lose half a million dollars at Homburg and Monaco, has entered a Trappist convent in Spain.

THE AMERICAN CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION of Paris has appealed for assistance, stating that it has not enough funds to help the poor Americans in that city who want to return to the United States.

MR. E. R. H. HAWLEY, a railway contractor and a native of Connecticut, aged 67 years, died suddenly from inhaling sewer gas while making a purchase in a hardware store in San Francisco. It proved that the premises had been so full of sewer gas for some time that the proprietors found it difficult to keep clerks. Mr. Hawley was suffering from bronchitis when he visited the shop, which caused him to fall a ready victim to the poisoned air.

THE THORNDIKE COMPANY'S new cotton mill at Palmer, Massachusetts, has been burned.

RAILWAY WORKSHOPS at Sedalia, Missouri, were burned a few days ago, with a loss of \$100,000.

THE ST. LAWRENCE HALL, one of the leading hotels of Brockville, Ontario, was burned a few days ago, and several narrow escapes occurred, two employees being rescued in a partially unconscious state.

MR. WINFIELD HEISTER, a member of a firm of coppersmiths at Wilmington, Delaware, has had his skull fractured, plating his life in danger, by the explosion of a copper kettle. The utensil was sent to the firm as a pattern from which to make new ones. It had contained nitro-glycerine, and some of the material that got into the hollow handle exploded when a workman held the kettle over a fire.

NEW YEAR'S DAY in New York was characterized by a decline in the custom of making calls. The custom was more generally observed in Brooklyn. In the leading Canadian cities New Year's calling seems to have diminished little if any. Divested of the practice of giving intoxicating drink to callers, the custom is one that, in the interest of friendship and good fellowship in communities, should not be allowed to lapse.

THE SHIPYARDS OF THE CLYDE, Scotland, during the nine months ended September produced 293,000 tons new shipping, an increase of 25,000 tons over the production of the corresponding period the previous year. This year's prospects are, however, not bright, it being anticipated that only a general revival of trade will save the ship-building business from reaction.

A SOCIALIST DISTURBANCE broke out in a church in Vienna, Austria, recently, provoked by the preacher, Father Hammerle, a Jesuit missionary. He ventured to denounce the immorality prevailing among working-men, when about a score of the class rose and resented his aspersions and stoned the pulpit. There were over two thousand people in the congregation, and when the missionary proceeded to attack Socialism, a loud whistle interrupted him and proved the signal for shouting and hooting from all parts of the church. Cries of "fire" were added to the Babel and a fearful panic ensued, in which a dozen persons were injured. Firemen, police and surgeons were called upon the scene and the panic was soon allayed. Military patrolled in the vicinity of the church during the night. Several persons were arrested for getting up the disturbance.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR is said to be not in excellent health. His long trips south and west for improvement resulted contrariwise. What he needed and needs is rest.

M. HUGUES, who used violent language toward M. Ferry, the Premier, in the French Chamber of Deputies, has been expelled for fifteen sittings with his salary stopped, and has to pay for the posting of placards throughout the district that he represents, announcing his condemnation.

ANDREW ADAMS went to the hospital at Erie, Pennsylvania, the other day, to have 152 tumors removed from his body, and 45 varying from the size of a walnut to that of a turnip were removed at the first operation. It is said that the tumors were the result of a bite from a squirrel received when Adams was a boy at Ripley, New York, but one would think this would be somewhat difficult to prove. At all events, the result, if from the cause given, must be exceptional, for squirrel bites are not very rare incidents in the lives of country boys. However, the bites of all animals are more or less poisonous and bad effects from them not uncommon. It is related of a former Governor of Canada (before Confederation) that his death was produced by a bite from a fox.

A SHOCKING ACCIDENT befel a coasting party of Stokes Mills, near Morrowville, Pennsylvania, on the last Sunday night of the old year. A cutter used in the sport went over an embankment sixty feet high into a creek where the water was eight feet deep. The screams of those thrown into the creek were responded to by persons living near, who took seven of the unfortunate party from the water in a half-drowned state. Of these Mary Hyde was expected to die. Jennie Mitchell was found in a tree with her skull fractured and ribs broken, and her death was considered certain. Eugene Craft had his ribs broken.

MR. CHARLES RUSSELL, Q. C., member of Parliament for the city of Dundalk, Ireland, in a recent lecture there praised Lord Coleridge as Ireland's friend, who had visited the island to understand her need from personal observation and study. He had made Mr. Matthews, a County Cork man, a judge, and had assisted in every movement for Ireland's benefit. Describing his own travels, Mr. Russell commented upon the high position occupied by the Irish race in America. While disapproving of emigration, he believed that whoever determined to emigrate should be provided with the means to settle in America.

21,000,000 BUSHELS WHEAT, 25,000,000 bushels corn, 5,000,000 bushels rye and 147,000 bushels oats were shipped from New York last year, but only one American vessel cleared for Europe with grain.

THE PRUSSIAN MINISTRY has ordered the payment of the salaries of priests in several dioceses, which had been suspended for a long time under the laws framed to curtail the Romish power in that country.

OVER THREE HUNDRED PERSONS have been arrested for complicity in the murder of Colonel Sudeikin, of the military police, in St. Petersburg, Russia. It is said the assassination of that official has had a most depressing effect upon the Czar. He was, it appears, about to make some liberal concessions to the people, but this outrage has made him firmly resolved upon the most stringent and unbending measures. Accounts from Vienna are to the effect that the injury to the Czar, reported as due to accident while out hunting, was really produced by a shot from one of a party of Nihilists in the guise of peasants, who waylaid and attacked the Czar while he was returning from the chase.

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A MEETING OF SAN FRANCISCO citizens resolved to raise a guarantee fund of a million dollars, and then to ask Congress and the Legislature for appropriations for a world's fair there in 1887.

THERE IS TROUBLE in the Hawaiian Kingdom brought on by the king's foolish vanity leading him into extravagance. King Kalakaua wanted money badly, and mortgaged lands belonging to the kingdom for a loan of a million dollars from Mr. Claus Spreckles, one of the greatest monopolists of California as well as of the Hawaiian Islands. Mr. Spreckles lately undertook to procure the title to the lands, amounting to 40,000 acres, under the terms of the loan. This the people resent and a revolution is threatened, as it is illegal to dispose of the crown lands. It is said the disturbance may result in the accession to the throne of Queen Emma, the widow of the late beloved and revered King Kamehameha, and the accomplished daughter of Dr. Rooke, a noted Englishman.

IT IS SAID that the Esperator Santo Mine, Darien, Central America, which gave millions to the Spaniards but has been lost many years, has been rediscovered and its owners expect to make millions more out of it.

MR. LOWELL has resigned the Rectorship of St. Andrew's University, giving as his reason the difficulty he would meet in discharging the duties of the position while in the office of United States Ambassador to England.

MR. ALBERT E. KENT, of San Francisco, who graduated from Yale College, New Haven, Connecticut, in 1853, has added \$25,000 to \$50,000 given a year ago to that institution, for the erection of a chemical laboratory for the academic department.

NO WORK HAVING BEEN DONE within the prescribed time, the Mexican Government has declared forfeited the concession made to General Grant for a submarine cable connecting Mexico, the United States and Central America, for non-fulfillment. The enterprise will, however, surely be accomplished some day, whoever does it.

IT IS HOPED the boundary dispute between Brazil and French Guiana, South America, will be submitted to arbitration. When arbitration becomes the accepted mode of settling South American disputes, blacksmiths may light their fires for the conversion of a large amount of war weapons into agricultural implements.

MATTERS ARE SUBSIDING into quietness in Panama since the presidential election and its turmoil have passed.

THE KEEPER of a small tavern at Little Rapids, on the Du Lievre River, Quebec, lately fired a double-barrelled gun at some men who were giving him trouble and had assaulted him, and one of the two men whom he shot is likely to die of his wounds.

A CAMPAIGN to secure prohibition of the liquor traffic under the Canada Temperance Act is being vigorously conducted, with good hopes of success, in Lambton county, Ontario.

GERMANY IS SUBMITTING almost indifferently to an invasion of the Salvation Army. Dr. Stoecker, the famous opponent of the Jews, tried in vain to dissuade the Salvationists from going there.

THE GREEK LEGISLATURE has authorized a large loan to wipe out paper currency.

ANOTHER BOOK has issued from the hand of Queen Victoria—another volume of leaves from her diary in the Highlands, covering dates from 1892 to 1882. It is said the work, is in keeping with its royal author's disconsolateness, characterized by a strain of melancholy in parts.

FRANCE PROPOSES to sell her national railways and thereby avoid raising a loan of 400,000,000 francs (about \$70,000,000). It is believed the Rothschilds are ready, on behalf of certain railway companies, to give 420,000,000 francs for the lines.

OFFENCE HAS BEEN TAKEN, it is said, by the Portuguese Government at the passage in President Arthur's message which stated that it might become necessary for the United States to co-operate with other Powers for the protection of their rights of trade on the Congo River, Africa. The Portuguese Government is under the impression that the American Government would take a different view of the matter if Portugal had a large fleet. Portugal may as well not be either too greedy or too jealous with respect to the garden of Africa, for the goodly spots of the world have so remarkable a facility for sliding into the lap of the great English-speaking races that it becomes a nation like Portugal, when she has a good thing, to keep pretty quiet over it. That she does not mean to observe due modesty, however, is evident from the fact that she has just created two new naval divisions, one of which is for West Africa.

A VARIETY OF COUNSEL is being given by northern navigators to the board sitting in Washington to consider the matter of sending an expedition to the relief of the Greely Arctic Expedition. Each method proposed of affording succor differs a good deal from every other one, but they all indicate a hope if not belief that Lieutenant Greely and his party are still alive.

SOME TIME AGO a sensation was caused throughout the civilized world by the exposure of a huge colonizing fraud conducted by the Marquis de Rays, of France. Many people were led by delusive representations to take shares in a company to colonize the island of Port Breton, in the Pacific. When the ship that took the colonists arrived at its destination, the fine plantations the people paid for were found to be unwholesome swamps that they could not if they would live upon. Much suffering and hardship were endured by the deluded colonists before they could get back to sunny France. Within the past few days the members of the company have been tried in Paris. The Marquis was sentenced to four years' imprisonment, and six of his associates were given terms varying from five years to eight months in duration, two were fined three thousand francs (about \$500) and three were acquitted.

FENIANS IN AMERICA have sent letters to the Pope, threatening him with dynamite if he continues to support England against the national cause in Ireland.

THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE Union of Cleveland, Ohio, is initiating a movement, planned by Miss Frances Willard, President of the National Union, to get one million signatures to a memorial to be presented at the next national convention of each party, asking an insertion of a prohibition plank in their platforms.

JAMES WALLACE, cashier and an old employee of the Bank of Hopkinsville, Kentucky, has disappeared, leaving a blank where \$40,000 to \$50,000 should be in his accounts.

A SOCIALIST PAPER in France intimates that shortly many reprisals to avenge the execution of O'Donnell will be made against England, including the burning of London and well-studied operations by American Fenians.

EDWARD HARRINGTON, proprietor of the Kerry Sentinel, who was imprisoned for six months, on account of a placard printed in his office calling a meeting of the Invincibles, was released the other day and there was a demonstration over the event.

MISS GRAYDON, St Catharines, Ontario, was struck on the head with a hatchet by a burglar who had entered the house. She was taken care of by neighbors, but was in a critical condition at last accounts. A colored man named Cummings, living near by, was arrested upon the strength of clues left in the house.

MR. PALMER, a former Attorney-General, delivered a temperance lecture to a large audience at Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, the other night. He said the temperance question would be an issue in all future political campaigns in that and other States, and it would triumph.

RUMORS OF A THREATENED REVOLUTION in Spain, to overthrow the monarchy and substitute a republic, have been common during the week. Later accounts, however, do not indicate the danger to be very serious. The Government has in view extensive reforms, tending to give a greater measure of self-government to the people, by which it is hoped an era of contentment will be assured. It has been stated, from one of the European capitals, that three Great Powers are leagued together to support monarchy in Spain.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT has apologized to the German Government for the omission of a French ironclad to salute the fleet of the Crown Prince Frederick William in the Gulf of Lyons. The note of apology stated that the captain of the offending vessel had been dismissed from the command.

A CONVENT WAS BURNED at Belleville, Illinois, on the night of January 5th, and about thirty lives were lost in the flames. It appears a panic seized the nuns while trying to save the girls attending the convent school, and a confused rush to escape was made by both parties. Several leaped from windows and were either killed or badly injured. The watchman of a machine shop opposite the convent, who first saw the flames, says when he reached the spot the whole building was a roaring mass of flames and the inmates were at the windows praying and shrieking for help.

EGYPTIAN AFFAIRS have entered upon a new phase. Great Britain has ordered the withdrawal of the Egyptian army from the Soudan. She does not object to the cession of the Eastern Soudan to Turkey, or the reconquest of the entire region by Turkey, if the latter pay the expenses herself. Both the Khedive and his ministry were displeased with the British instructions, and the Ministry resigned. It is said the Ministers asked France to demand that great Britain shall either annex Egypt or withdraw and allow the Khedive to seek assistance elsewhere. There is no fear of use of France interfering, however, at this juncture. A new Ministry was being formed on the 8th inst., Nubar Pasha, Minister of War in 1878, having accepted the Premiership and appointed Mr. Edgar Vincent as Minister Finance.

EIGHTEEN THOUSAND WEAVERS are on strike in Lancashire, England.

ONE OF THE MOST DREADFUL ACCIDENTS that ever happened on a Canadian railway occurred on the 2nd inst., near the Humber, a few miles from Toronto. The suburban train, drawn by a dummy engine and carrying about forty employees of the Toronto Bolt Works to their work, came into collision with a freight train coming in the opposite direction. Efforts to stop the trains when they came in sight were made, which almost succeeded in the case of the passenger train. The freight was, however, coming down a steep grade, and it struck the other with sufficient force to drive the dummy engine through the passenger car. Several were instantly killed, and nearly all in the car were hurt, many fatally. The boiler of the engine exploded and the car took fire, and before the people could be rescued many were fearfully scalded and burned. Twenty-seven in all had died up to the third day after the catastrophe, and some of the injured were then in a critical condition. Relief for the families of the victims was coming in liberally, and the day of the funeral was one of mourning by the whole city. The accident was caused by the conductor of the freight train disobeying orders to keep out of the way of all regular trains. He forgot that the suburban train was a regular one.

PRINCE BISMARCK has started a movement to suppress Socialist publications in the German Empire.

EXTRA POLICE GUARDS have been put upon public buildings in Glasgow, Scotland, in consequence of fresh threats of dynamite.

A BRIDGE ACROSS THE ST. LAWRENCE at Quebec is strongly advocated by Mr. A. L. Light, Chief Engineer of Railways of the Province of Quebec.

A JAM OF ICE in the St. Lawrence below Montreal caused damaging floods in the low-lying portions of the city last week.

AN UNUSUAL NUMBER of fires broke out in Montreal during the first three days of this week. Some valuable property was destroyed, and in one case a little girl of four years was burned fatally, dying shortly after a fireman risked his life in taking her out of the house.

THE FRENCH IN TONQUIN have not yet ventured to attack Bacinh, being still waiting for reinforcements. It is now doubted if China will treat an attack thereupon as a cause of war, as she is unprepared for hostilities.

A CUFF ON THE HEAD.

A cuff on the head is hardly matter enough to make a schoolboy cry out; but however slight, the blow is sometimes serious enough in its results to lead to the unlucky lad's death. Lord Justice Thesiger died the other day from the results of a blow on the ear by a wave whilst bathing. Boys seldom know how easily damaged the ear is, and how delicate the structure of the bone is beneath it; and it is therefore well for them to learn that a trifling blow which elsewhere would do no harm, may on that part of the body lead to results they would all deplore. It would be worth while for boys, and indeed for schoolmasters sometimes, to take the trouble to learn where punishment might be inflicted without worse results following than the production of that temporary pain which, from the schoolmaster's point of view, has so great a tendency to encourage boys in their work. To those who thus tempt boys to love their lessons we would give a caution—avoid the head, the spine, and the front of the body.—Our Dumb Animals.

"LITTLE SNOW-SHOES."

No Canadian boy or girl needs to be told the use of snow-shoes. Without them, and his toboggan, the Indian would have been very badly off indeed. He did not till the ground and raise his food as white men do, but depended almost altogether upon hunting and fishing. Hunting in summer was a comparatively simple matter, the ground was firm under his feet and when he had killed an animal he sent his squaw to bring it home while he lay and smoked before the camp fire with his companions, and rested from his labors, and waited for her to come back and cook his supper. But in winter it was vastly different. Field and forest were covered with snow—and as he pursued his game his feet sunk at every step and he found progress almost impossible. It must have been this that led, away back in prehistoric ages, to the invention of the snow-shoe. With these, and his toboggan, on which to carry his stuff he could traverse with comparative ease the miles of deep trackless snow that lay between his hunting-grounds and the trading post, dispose of his furs, and go back with the blankets, knives, tobacco and "fire water" for which he had bartered them.

White men, too, when they first came to the continent quickly saw their value and used them in all their winter travels. The opening up of roads through the country has greatly diminished the need for their use, but they still take a prominent part in the sports for which our Canadian winters are noted. One of the grandest sights of our famous Carnival in Montreal last January, to which people flocked from all parts of the country, was the torchlight procession of snow-shoers, which started from the ice palace on Dominion Square and wound its way up the face of the mountain, shining through the darkness of the night like a gigantic fiery serpent. Young and old delight in the sport, and one of the happiest moments of a boy's life after he has attained to the dignity of his first pair of trowsers pockets is when he finds himself possessed of a complete snow-shoer's outfit, tunic, blanket coat, sash, moccasins and snow-shoes. The accompanying picture, which all will recognize as a remarkably good one, is from life, and is the portrait of a little Montreal boy.

KEEPING THE GOOD NEWS.

A New Zealand girl was brought over to England to be educated. She became a true Christian. When she was about to return, some of her playmates endeavored to dissuade her. They said:

"Why do you go back to New Zealand? You are accustomed to England now. You love its shady lanes, and clover fields. It suits your health. Besides you may be ship-wrecked on the ocean. You may be killed and eaten by your own people. Everybody will have forgotten you."

"What!" she said, "Do you think I could keep the good news to myself? Do you think that I could be content with having got pardon, and peace, and eternal life for myself, and not go and tell my dear father and mother how they can get it too? I would go if I had to swim there! Do not try to hinder me, for I must go and tell my people the good news."—*Christian Intelligencer*.

PROHIBITION STILL PROHIBITS IN MAINE.

Rev. W. F. Crafts, who has spent some time recently in the State of Maine, writing to the *Christian at Work*, says:

"Spending Sunday and a part of Monday in Portland, Me., I made a careful inspection

for myself of the workings of the Maine law in that city, the hardest place in Maine to enforce it, because it is so near New Hampshire and Massachusetts. I found that the prohibitory law was not enforced any more perfectly than other criminal laws which do not annihilate the crimes at which they are aimed. In a long detour through the worst parts of the city on Sunday afternoon, guided by one who knew the haunts of rum, I was unable to discover a single drunken man or an open bar. Indeed, there were no places of business open except drug stores and eating-houses—the latter opening only for a few hours to accommodate regular boarders with meals. Even the horse cars run only at the hours of going to and from church. I have never seen so

it is a great gain that even in Portland prohibition drives the tempting saloons to cover, and thus saves all but those who are already drunk or reckless, while in all the towns except Portland and Bangor prohibition does prohibit almost perfectly."

THE MAN WITH THE IRON MASK.

A strong interest has been directed for two hundred years towards a man with an unknown name, who lived in the reign of the magnificent, but dissolute monarch, Louis XIV. of France.

About 1662, a State prisoner, tall and well proportioned, of noble bearing, was

steel springs at the back of the head that it could not be removed, while it left him at perfect liberty to eat and drink. Shut out from his fellowmen, it is not surprising he should seek to invent some way of conveying to his friends knowledge of his dreadful existence. Food was carried to him in dishes of silver, and once he contrived to scratch on a silver plate a short account of his imprisonment. This he threw into the water, hoping it would attract the eyes of some men in a boat who were pulling for the shore. They saw it and picked it up, but were unable to read what was written upon it and took the plate to Saint Mars. The result was, the unfortunate man was held in severer confinement than ever.

In 1690 Saint Mars was appointed governor of the Bastille. Secretly his prisoner was conveyed on a litter to this place, and a well-furnished room was provided for him. Again he attempted to make the discovery of his name, which he wrote on a strip of linen and gave to one of his attendants, not in possession of the secret, but this person died suddenly, it was supposed by poison.

At one time, some prisoners confined over him, made him long to enjoy a little social pleasure which had been so many years denied him. By stealth he conversed with them, and they found him to be a man of extended learning, but he told them the revelation of his name and rank would be the means of death to both him and them.

Saint Mars was always provided with weapons with which to end his life should he attempt to escape, or succeed in disclosing his secret. No wonder he was vigilantly guarded, for the penalty of discovery would have cost Saint Mars his life. When this masked man attended mass, a detachment of soldiers followed him, and he would have been instantly shot had he uncovered his face or told any one his name.

Thirteen years went drearily by during which time the illustrious unknown man of the Bastille still lived, yet was dead to the outside world. Books and music were his only pleasure. Once in a while a glimpse was gained of him, and curiosity was excited towards him and whisperings as to who he was went from circle to circle, but availed nothing. No one could tell.

In 1703 death came mercifully to release him. His medical attendant never saw his face, but believed him to be about sixty years old. He was buried at midnight near the cemetery of Saint Paul.

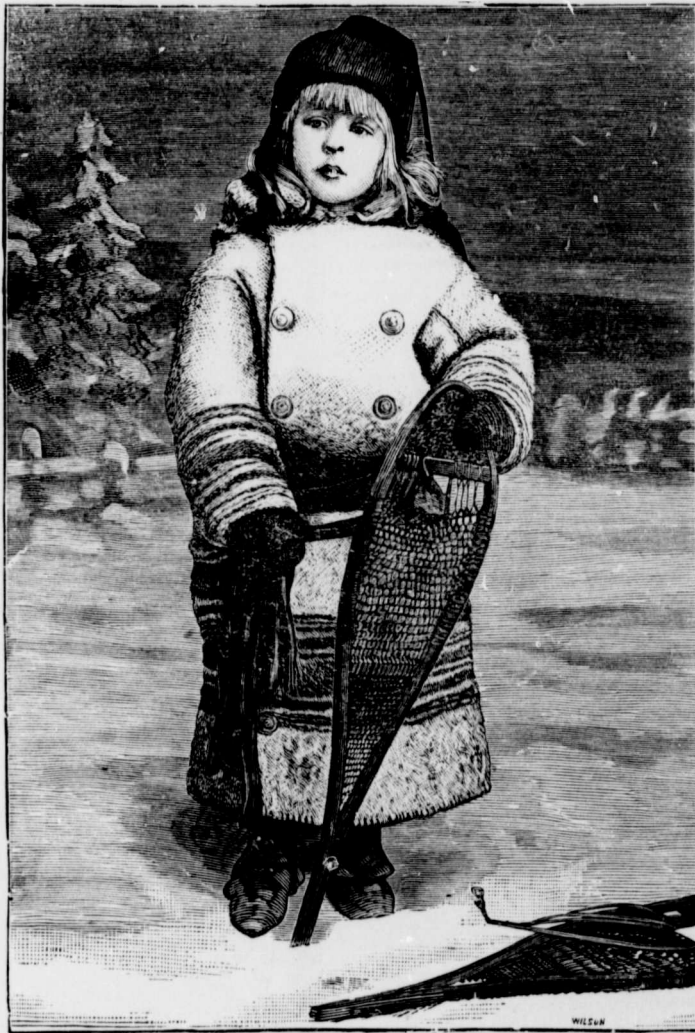
When the Bastille was destroyed, the room he had occupied was eagerly searched; but the furniture had been burned, the ceiling and casements destroyed, and also everything on which he could have made any record of his life. Neither did the prison books reveal any item of importance. Every means had been taken to keep his identity in the dark forever.

Who could this distinguished personage have been, styled in history "The Man of the Iron Mask?"

By many he is supposed to be a son of Anne of Austria and the Duke of Buckingham, and consequently a half brother of Louis XIV. Some writers think him of less importance.

There are also reasons for supposing the Iron Mask to have been a twin brother of the king. An old prophecy had foretold misfortune to the Bourbon family in the event of a double birth, and to escape this it is possible Louis XIII. concealed the existence of the last born of the twins, by consigning him to a dungeon, and hiding his features which may have closely resembled Louis XIV., his brother.

It is certain, every one in possession of the secret died without disclosing it; and who the Man of the Iron Mask was will ever remain a mystery.—*Sarah F. Brigham*.



quiet a Sabbath in a city except in Toronto and Edinburgh. I made the detour again a half-past nine of Sunday night with more success. I found one drunken man in front of the Preble House, the entrance to whose bar was locked, however. No other drunken man was seen, but in the basement of the Falmouth House, in a dreary room adjoining a nameless department, I discovered an open bar where there were about a dozen middle-aged men—no boys or even young men. Probably a tenth of Portland's young men drink secretly in club-rooms, but in New York probably not one-tenth do not. The whole attitude of society is changed by prohibition. On Monday morning I found I could buy a bottle of lager-beer in a dreary saloon for fifteen cents, and a glass of whiskey in a lunch-room for ten cents, but

secretly conveyed to Fignerol, and consigned to the guardianship of Saint Mars, governor of the castle. Six years later he was transferred to the Isle of Marguerite, in the Mediterranean. Saint Mars accompanied him and watched him with unceasing vigilance. He ate and slept in his room, and allowed him no chance for escape, or communication with any one. It is evident the prisoner's birth and rank were high, for the attendants treated him with the utmost deference. His accomplishments were many and varied, and he enjoyed books and music; but the extraordinary dooms of this illustrious personage was, that he was never seen without a black velvet mask worn over his face which completely concealed every feature. At a little distance it resembled a mask of iron, and was so constructed with

HAMMER-HEADED SHARK.

The hammer-headed shark (*Zygæna malleus*) is a very remarkable fish, and has from ancient times excited general attention. It resembles others of the shark family in the number and position of its fins, but is distinguished from them and all other vertebrate animals by the lateral expansion of the head, especially of the bones and cartilage around the eyes, so that the head resembles a hammer, the eyes being placed at the projecting extremities.

This fish is found in the Mediterranean Sea, and sometimes strays as far as the northern coast of Europe. It is about seven or eight feet long, but specimens have been found eleven and twelve feet in length. Its body is covered with a granulated skin, the upper side being of a grayish brown, and the under side a grayish white; the large eyes are golden yellow. The teeth are long, sharp, almost triangular, and serrated on the edges.

They search for prey around ships. Gessner says: "They are large, hideous, terrible animals, and destroy men who are swimming, and it is considered a sign of ill-luck to see them."

Oil is procured from the liver, but the flesh is not good, being hard and ill-flavored. — *From Brehm's Animal Life.*

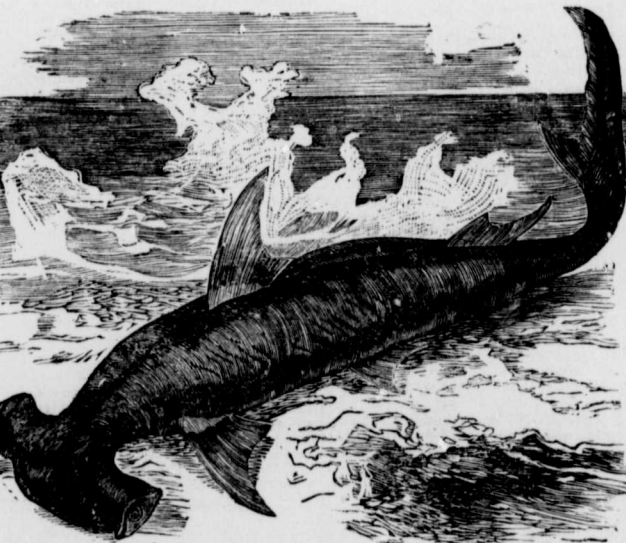
NEW-YEAR'S DAY IN JAPAN.

The Japanese have more than twenty fanciful names by which they designate their beautiful country, but the *sobriquet* which to a foreigner seems the most fitting is certainly the Land of Holidays. No excuse is too trivial for a Japanese to make holidays, and when he does not make them himself, the government politely steps in and makes them for him. Thus, one day in every six, called *ichi roku*, is a statute holiday; so is the third day in every moon, whilst the list of national festivals commemorative of great men or of great deeds is simply inexhaustible. If a great man dies in England, they commemorate him by a monument in Westminster Abbey; if a great man dies in Japan, he is remembered by a holiday; so that what with the mythical great men who are thus remembered, and the historical great men who have died during the past five thousand years, it is a little difficult to find a day of the Japanese year which has not the name of a celebrity attached to it; just as, in glancing down a Roman Catholic calendar, we find that every day has its particular

saint. But the greatest day of the year, the festival *par excellence* of the people, the festival into which is compressed the essence of the fun and enjoyment and happiness of all the other days put together, is the festival of the New Year. We may be familiar with the celebration of the day in Paris or New York, but proceedings there are tame and lifeless when compared with the spontaneous outburst of rejoicing which characterizes New-Year's Day in Japan.

Preparations for it have to be made weeks beforehand, both public and private. The father of a family has to select and purchase the presents which it will be *de rigueur* for him to make, not only to his own family and his intimate friends, but to every one with whom he has been brought into the slightest busi-

ness contact during the past year; the mother must see that her children's new dresses are ready, and that the domestic arrangements for the great festival are in order; the damsels must decide in what fashion the *obi*, or sash, is to be worn, or whether beetles or butterflies are to be *en règle* for hair-pins; the servants are already cleaning and sweeping out the house, so that it may present a spotless face to the new year; the tradesman ascertains that his books are duly balanced, so that he may start afresh with a clean bill of health; and so on, through all grades and classes of society.



HAMMER-HEADED SHARK.

Early in the morning—that is to say, early for the Japanese, who by no means harmonize in their ideas, with the name given by them to their country, the Land of the Rising Sun—the streets are thronged by a crowd

of men, and women, and children, each one of whom has his or her newest garments on, and all of whom are bent upon the one errand of paying visits. The old "first-footing" custom of the "north countree" finds its replica in this fair land, fifteen thousand miles away. To be the first visitor is considered as auspicious as to be late is considered the reverse. And it is strange to observe the orthodox manner of paying a visit. The object of the visit—generally the master of the house, as his family are abroad discharging their social duties—is seated gravely on the mats at the back of the room which opens on the street; a tray with wine and sweets on one hand, and the inevitable charcoal brazier on the other. To him a visitor comes, carefully shaking off his clogs at the door; he prostrates himself

gaged in familiar conversation.

Before taking his leave the visitor drops, as it were by accident, his New-Year's gift, neatly tied up in paper by gold thread, and with a renewal of gutturals and prostrations backs himself out, and proceeds to his next house of call. This goes on in all directions throughout the morning during which time the number of pipes smoked—each pipe, it should be borne in mind, consisting but of a couple of whiffs—and cups of wine drank by the visitors is simply incalculable.—*Ex.*

A BIBLE BAKED IN A LOAF OF BREAD.

There is a Bible in Lucas, in the State of Ohio, which was preserved by being baked in a loaf of bread. It now belongs to Mr. Schebolt, who is a native of Bohemia, in Austria. This baked Bible was formerly the property of his grandmother who was a faithful Protestant Christian. During one of the seasons when the Roman Catholics were persecuting the Protestants in that country, a law was passed that every Bible in the hands of the people should be given up to the priests, that it might be burnt. Then those who loved their Bible had to contrive different ways in order to try and save the precious Book.

When the priests came around to search the house, it happened to be baking-day. Mrs. Schebolt, the grandmother of the present owner of this Bible, had a large family. She had just prepared a great batch of dough, when she heard that the priests were coming. She took her precious Bible, wrapped it carefully up, and put it in the centre of a

huge mass of dough, which was to fill her largest bread tin, and stowed it away in the oven and baked it. The priests came and searched the house carefully through, but they did not find the Bible. When the search was over and the danger passed, the Bible was taken out and found uninjured. That Bible is more than a hundred and fifty years old; yet it is still the bread of life, as fresh and sweet and good as ever.—*Rev. D. Nash, in Zion's Herald.*

BE ALWAYS pleased at what thou art, if thou desire to attain to what thou art not; for where thou hast pleased thyself, there thou abidest.—*Quarles.*

CANST thou wait? Then thy success is secured; for patience is success.—*Ivan Panin.*

