

Annabel Lee.
 'Twas more than a million years ago,
 Or so it seems to me,
 That I used to prance around and beam
 The beautiful Annabel Lee.
 There were other girls in the neighborhood,
 But none was a patch to she.
 And this was the reason that long ago,
 My love fell out of a tree,
 And burst herself on a cruel rock;
 A solemn sight to see,
 For it spoiled the hat and gown and looks
 Of the beautiful Annabel Lee.
 We loved with a love that was lovely love,
 I and my Annabel Lee,
 And we went one day to gather the nuts
 That men call hickoree—
 And I stayed below in the rosy glow
 While she shined up the tree;
 But no sooner up than down kerplunk
 Came the beautiful Annabel Lee.

Culinary Gems.
 From Mrs. A. Lewis' "How to Live in Winter."
 It's a great mistake to eat half raw steaks
 on a cold winter's day. Half raw meat
 yields much less nutrition than well-cooked
 meat.
 It is impossible to get warm in cold
 weather with undigested food in your stomach.
 The stew is the great dish of the future.
 Bread is the principal stay of life. But
 it is not the only stay and developer of
 life. Where much bread and heavy flour
 dumplings are eaten without due admixture
 of animal food or vegetables, we shall find
 the people of rather an imaginative, sullen,
 dogged temperament, prone to drinking
 habits and likely to be led away by excessive
 means of religious and other excitement.
 The want of a warm meal in the middle
 of the day is to people who have had perhaps
 but a slight breakfast and have been in
 the cold winter air the cause of disease
 and want of vitality.
 If meals are kept irregularly in youth
 something creeps up in adult age which
 shows diminished vitality. Loose meals
 are one cause of loose morals.
 Boston pork and beans are a delusion
 and a snare.
 Exclusive diet on peas, beans and lentils
 does not develop the brightest and quickest
 tone of mind.
 Food with herbs, condiments, spices and
 curries is an exhilarating medium, the support
 of our nervous system, our aspirations,
 our higher tendencies of life.
 Stews should not be cooked too long, as
 they evaporate valuable particles.
 Food is only coarse when coarsely cooked,
 as the plainest materials contain nutritious
 and dainty elements.
 The uncertainty of meal-taking brings
 with it a craving for stimulants.
 Fish should never be boiled, but steamed,
 so that no fine properties are dissolved in
 the water.
 Vegetables are the life and soul of healthy
 living, and should not be neglected at any
 meal.

The Peach Crop.
 As to the condition of the peach crop on
 the Niagara district "doctors differ." Mr.
 John C. Kilborn, of Beamsville, says the
 crop is safe. Mr. James Taylor, another
 fruit grower, declares that it is a total
 failure, not a single sound bud appearing
 on his trees. Mr. Taylor says: "There
 are two parties, one of whom contends that
 the peach crop is destroyed by the fluctua-
 tions of the weather in the spring of the
 year. The other party, to whom I claim
 affinity, contends that when the thermo-
 meter reaches 10 deg. below zero the fruit
 buds are destroyed. Now, it happens that
 on two occasions during the past winter
 this has been the case—on the 30th of
 December touching 11 deg. below zero, and
 on the 8th of February 12 deg. below zero.
 This is by a self-registering thermometer.
 I find, on referring to my diary for the last
 twenty years, that on every occasion when
 the thermometer went 10 deg. below zero
 the crop was destroyed."

A TEST.
 Writing about the peach crop from
 Beamsville Mr. J. C. Kilborn says that
 there the thermometer only registered 5°
 below zero, and a close inspection of the
 buds since the thaw of the last few days
 shows that they are in prime condition.
 Not one in five is bad, and that is more
 than enough good ones, as when the trees
 are too full, the crop largely consist (as
 they did last year) of much inferior fruit.
 He gives the following test: Take a glass
 jar, fill two-thirds full of rain water and
 put in a few branches of the peach, 10 or
 12 inches in length, and put in the window
 of a warm room. In eight or ten days they
 will come out in bloom, if the fruit buds
 are good; but if they are bad, the leaves
 will come out, but the fruit buds will turn
 black and come off.

Shutting off Discussion.
 The prolonged debate on the Address has
 again directed attention to the question of
 parliamentary obstruction, and speculation
 is busy as to the introduction of the cloture.
 In the meantime, Mr. Thorold Rogers,
 M.P., has discovered some standing orders,
 dating between 1610 and 1641, which were
 passed over by Sir Erskine May when he
 summarized the statutes bearing upon the
 regulations of the House. Professor
 Rogers has brought these orders before the
 notice of the Government. They are as
 follows:
 1. April 14, 1604. If any man speak
 impertinently, or beside the question in
 hand, it stands with the orders of the
 House for Mr. Speaker to interrupt him,
 and to know the pleasure of the House,
 whether they will further hear him.
 2. April 17, 1604. If any superfluous
 motion or tedious speech be offered in the
 House, the party is to be directed and
 ordered by Mr. Speaker.
 3. May 2, 1610. Mr. Speaker may stay
 impertinent speeches.
 4. Nov. 10, 1640. When a business is
 begun and in debate, if any man rise to
 speak to a new business, any member may,
 but Mr. Speaker ought to interrupt him.

Nearly one-third of the women married
 in Greatnot county, Mich., last year, were
 under 18 years of age. Nineteen were 16
 years old, four were 15, two were 14, and
 one only 13.

DOMINION ESTIMATES.

The Proposed Expenditure for the Year 1881-2.

OTTAWA, Feb. 15.—The estimates for the
 fiscal year ending June 30th, 1882, were
 laid before Parliament this afternoon, and
 show an increase for the coming year, as
 compared with those for the current year,
 on account of the Consolidated Fund, from
 \$25,305,788 to \$26,189,896, an increase of
 \$884,108. The summary of the estimated
 expenditure of the next fiscal year as com-
 pared with that for the current fiscal year
 in all departments of the public service
 makes the following exhibit:

| SERVICE. | Total, 1880-81. | Total, 1881-82. |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| Public debt, including sinking fund..... | \$8,862,347 | \$9,231,933 |
| Charges of management..... | 234,533 | 215,077 |
| Civil government..... | 321,201 | 300,338 |
| Administration of Justice..... | 607,805 | 699,430 |
| Police..... | 13,638 | 13,500 |
| Penitentiaries..... | 313,711 | 292,965 |
| Legislation..... | 640,331 | 636,255 |
| Arts, agriculture and statistics, including census..... | 222,900 | 222,900 |
| Immigration and quarantine..... | 204,016 | 194,366 |
| Pensions, including superannuation..... | 255,619 | 257,282 |
| Militia..... | 686,500 | 748,100 |
| Railways and canals, chargeable to income..... | 48,500 | 70,500 |
| Public works and buildings, chargeable to income..... | 1,943,503 | 1,871,275 |
| Ocean and river service..... | 473,583 | 523,723 |
| Lighthouses and coast service..... | 457,271 | 480,356 |
| Fisheries..... | 84,400 | 92,800 |
| Scientific institutions..... | 46,400 | 46,900 |
| Marine hospitals and sick and distressed seamen..... | 64,000 | 64,000 |
| Steamboat inspection..... | 15,000 | 15,000 |
| Superintendence of insurance companies..... | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Subsidies..... | 3,423,805 | 3,457,625 |
| Geological survey..... | 55,000 | 50,000 |
| Indians..... | 650,035 | 623,378 |
| Northwest mounted police..... | 200,000 | 290,000 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 100,800 | 150,550 |
| Collection of revenues: | | |
| Customs..... | 724,565 | 722,119 |
| Excise..... | 239,750 | 271,856 |
| Culling timber..... | 66,900 | 66,800 |
| Weights and measures..... | 73,300 | 83,350 |
| Inspection of staples..... | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| Adulteration of food..... | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Minor revenues..... | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Railways and canals..... | 2,196,023 | 2,272,320 |
| Public works..... | 122,945 | 122,950 |
| Post-office..... | 1,822,000 | 1,943,500 |
| Dominion lands..... | 63,500 | 70,400 |
| Total consolidated fund..... | \$25,305,788 | \$26,189,896 |
| Redemption of debt..... | 1,311,566 | 2,758,980 |
| Railways and canals chargeable to capital..... | 11,044,642 | 14,186,000 |
| Public works and buildings chargeable to capital..... | 210,200 | 32,850 |
| Dominion lands chargeable to capital..... | 300,000 | 300,000 |
| Total capital..... | \$13,226,608 | \$17,277,730 |
| Total..... | \$38,532,397 | \$43,467,626 |

Under the head of Legislation the vote for salaries in the House of Commons shows an increase of \$600; expenses, committees, etc., \$500; and that of publishing debates, \$8,562—making a total estimate of expenditures for this latter work of \$18,562.

Under the head of Railways chargeable to capital, \$8,000 is estimated for completing the deep water terminus of the intercolonial railway at St. John, and \$130,000 for the construction of a wharf and elevator at the Halifax terminus of the same railroad. The sum of \$260,000 is voted for the Canada Central Extension subsidy, \$3,385,000 on account of the Canada Pacific railway from Prince Arthur's Landing to Selkirk and the Pembina branch. The item on account of the railway in British Columbia is increased this year to three millions, as against one million last year. Seventy thousand dollars for telegraph lines and roadway, and \$50,000 for station and terminal accommodation are also asked. The first subsidy estimated for the new Pacific Railway Syndicate appears, and is placed at \$4,000,000, making a total estimate on account of the Pacific railway chargeable to capital of \$10,765,000.

Turning to the estimates for the construction of canals chargeable to capital, it is noticed that the vacancy in East Northumberland has induced the Government to make a grant of \$25,000 towards building Murray Canal. The details of the vote for canals chargeable to capital are as follows:

| CANALS. | Amount. |
|--|-------------|
| Lachine..... | \$ 800,000 |
| Corwall..... | 40,000 |
| St. Lawrence River and Canal..... | 175,000 |
| Wolland..... | 300,000 |
| St. Anne's Lock and Canal..... | 300,000 |
| Carillon Canal, dam and slide..... | 350,000 |
| Greenville..... | 470,000 |
| Culbute Canal, improving approaches..... | 30,000 |
| St. Peter's..... | 30,000 |
| Murray Canal, towards construction of..... | 25,000 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 10,000 |
| Total..... | \$3,263,000 |

The total estimate for railways and canals chargeable to income is \$70,500. The most noticeable item in this connection is that of \$6,000 for a survey of Trent Valley navigation. Possibly the Government's practical interest in this work is in no small measure due to the unexpected vacancy in East Northumberland. Another estimate of \$10,000 for the renewal of the piers of the Burlington Bay Canal is made.

Ontario the following is to be voted: Ottawa, drill shed, \$1,800; Belleville, public buildings (site), \$15,000; fortifications and military buildings, \$6,000; penitentiary, \$12,000; St. Catharines, post-office, \$15,000; Brantford, post-office, custom house, etc., to complete, \$1,230; Windsor, post-office and custom house, to complete, \$6,000; Rideau Hall, rose and stove house for the conservatory, \$2,250; Cornwall, post-office, custom house, etc. (site, etc.), \$8,000; Toronto, military buildings, \$2,000; Stratford, public buildings, \$15,000.

The estimated expense of government in the Northwest Territory is increased from \$17,000 to \$30,000; for government in the district of Keewatin, from \$5,000 to \$7,500. Twenty thousand dollars is required for the erection of permanent headquarters for the Northwest Mounted Police; \$1,250 for expenses of the Dominion Government agency at Rio Janeiro; \$5,000 for the expenses of consolidating the Dominion statutes, and \$10,000 for the expenses of the commissions of inquiry. These four latter items are entirely new, notwithstanding the much promised economy in each department.

The dismissal of the weights and measures officials appointed by the late Government, and the substitution of friends of the present Administration, has resulted in an increase of expenditure in the weights and measures and gas departments of \$42,000. The cost of running the Intercolonial railway is estimated at an increase of \$200,000. The maintenance and repairs of canals is increased by \$84,000. The net increase in the estimates for postal service is \$1,500.

The following is a comparative statement

of the estimates for several years past on account of the Consolidated Fund: For 1878 and 1879, \$23,669,073; for 1879 and 1880, \$23,427,882; for 1880 and 1881, \$25,305,788; for 1881 and 1882, \$26,189,896. The first of the above was submitted by Sir Richard Cartwright, and that submitted to-day is \$2,500,000 in excess.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

The supplementary estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1881, the current fiscal year, were this afternoon laid upon the table. These estimates are for a total of \$865,586. The items are as follows:

| | |
|---|----------|
| Civil Government..... | \$ 4,242 |
| Penitentiaries..... | 3,070 |
| Legislation..... | 10,500 |
| Militia..... | 19,345 |
| Railways and canals (chargeable to capital)..... | 171,349 |
| Public works, etc. (chargeable to capital)..... | 4,403 |
| Public works and buildings (chargeable to income)..... | 44,011 |
| Ocean and river service..... | 16,977 |
| Geological survey..... | 10,000 |
| Northwest Mounted Police..... | 212,381 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 3,138 |
| Collection of revenues—excise..... | 25,000 |
| Gas inspection—salaries..... | 400 |
| Canada Pacific railway—additional amount required for working expenses..... | 25,000 |
| Post-office..... | 43,500 |
| Dominion lands..... | 855,586 |

The above amount will, after deducting the supplementary appropriation on capital account, swell the total expenditure for the current fiscal year to an amount largely in excess of that for any previous year since confederation. Sir Alexander Galt is credited with an additional sum of \$1,294 to defray expenses in establishing his office, apart from the thousands of dollars already gone that path. Canada may find before long that in this respect she is paying too dear for her whistle. The House of Commons debates publication exceeds the estimate by \$10,000—pretty expensive, speeches in Parliament are now becoming. The shuffling of the deputy adjutants-general and brigade-majors, together with retiring allowances, cost \$18,400—rather stiff expenditure, considering that the changes are merely experimental.

The jobbery in connection with the Government's purchase of the Prince Arthur's Landing railway at a cost of \$14,000, merely to present it to the syndicate, has already been exposed. The Ottawa Geological Museum job is swelling in proportions, an additional \$9,250 being asked to increase the amounts gone before.

WESTERN SNOW BLOCKADE.

Extraordinary Downfall—Immense Loss of Cattle and Sheep.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 17.—The Pioneer Press publishes an extract from a private letter from a gentleman in Helena, Montana. He fears he will lose all his cattle and sheep. He says: "I paid \$45 per ton for the last hay I got for them. This territory will lose at least one-fourth of all its stock, both cattle and sheep. The snow in most places is three feet deep, and often from nine to twelve feet. Cattle with sufficient remaining strength will often follow a load of hay coming into market 15 or 20 miles, with the hope of catching a stray bite. The streets are full of dying animals. Fifty died the other day, all in one lot, just outside the town. I fear this last snow will finish them all. It has snowed every day for seven days."

A despatch from Montevideo, on the Hastings & Dakota road, says every man in town turned out yesterday with a snow shovel. A volunteer force went through 23,000 feet of snow, which ranged from three to five feet deep. The anxiety to re-establish railroad communication is such that the business men have taken the matter entirely out of the hands of the railway company. Drifts twenty feet deep are frequently met with, in which the snow is packed so hard that a shovel can hardly be forced into it. Out of one cut, a mile long, between Granite falls and Minnesota falls, the snow had to be thrown out by tiers of men, one stationed a few feet above the other.

Sleighing Parties.

There is a vast difference (observes a Western journalist) between the sleighing parties of to-day and those of old times. The farm wagon body was placed on the runners of the wood sled, a lot of straw was put in the bottom, and the young men and women seated themselves on the straw. The fiddler always accompanied the party. They would drive to some tavern (they had no hostlers then) when the first thing in order was to get a drink of "flip." Flip was simply cream beer, which was served up in large mugs. Every landlord had an iron rod about two feet long, with a ball on the end about the size of a walnut, which was heated red hot and run into every glass of beer, which heated it and made it foam. This was called "flip." After drinking flip the music struck up and there was a dance, and those who did not desire to dance played games of different kinds.

ADVERTISING NIAGARA.—There are many items going the rounds about the unusual sights at Niagara Falls. One says the "wires leading to the Bangup Hotel were frozen into a solid mass." Another has it that an Englishman, John Andrew, slid down the cone and nearly lost his life. "He boarded at the Buster House," innocently adds the item. A special despatch was sent out about the great glacier near the Skinner Hotel. A correspondent says that you can slide from the Grand Sucker's House clear to the foot of the falls. Every item about Niagara has a hotel in it. Strange.—Detroit Free Press.

It must have been often remarked this winter how much enjoyment a boy can get from a single skate. To the adult mind, the pushing hour after hour with the skateless foot to get seven or eight inches of slide for the foot with the skate, seems altogether discouraging undertaking, yet to all appearances the boy with the one skate is even happier than the boy with the two skates. It is equally true, too, that the one-skate boy is always followed by a squad of other urchins who have no skates at all, and who envy him on account of his good luck, while hoping to borrow of him when he shall be called in.

It is proposed to erect a city prison in connection with the House of Industry, Kingston.

Mrs. L. Kiskey, of New Brighton, is the possessor of a cat who has passed twenty years in this 'ere wooden country. There are 2,800 shoemakers in Chicago. The average of wages is \$1 a day.

AN EXTRAORDINARY STORY.

A French Canadian Said to be Living With His Neck Dislocated and to Have Prospects of Recovery.

An accident occurred on Monday at Ramey, Clarion county, which proved to be one of the most extraordinary cases ever recorded in the history of surgery or medical jurisprudence. James Gaupell, a French Canadian employed at Ramey's mill, fell from a trestle about 12 feet to the ground. After recovering from the shock resulting from the fall, he was unable to move his head, and Dr. Edwards, attending physician, discovered that the neck was dislocated and some of the bones broken; but it was evident that the spinal column had not been severed. The doctor reset and put the fractured neck in position, and set about devising means to put it in place, until the broken bones and contused ligaments attain their normal condition. To this end a muslin bandage three inches wide was wrapped tightly around the neck, and to it were attached two lugs, one on either side. To these a rope was fastened and run over a pulley fixed to the ceiling of the room. A bucket was suspended on the other end of the rope and in it were placed various weights, so that the patient could adjust the contrivance as occasion may require by simply reaching to the bucket and removing or adding one or two weights. He remains in a sitting posture, and should any slight change of position occur the tension of the rope will support the weight of the head. With those appliances for his support, the unfortunate man will have to remain practically in the same position until the injured parts become united or death ends the case.—Pittsburg (Penn.) Telegraph.

The Canadian Northwest.

The Edmonton paper says: The H. B. C. is selling Prince Albert flour at \$12 per 100 lbs. Buffalo are still scarce this side of the line and are likely to remain so. Henry Long, of Sturgeon River, planted four bushels of potatoes last spring, and took out one hundred this fall. Pincher Creek, near Fort McLeod, has twenty-five stock ranches and farms, and oats are worth five cents per pound. The Indian agent is establishing some soup kitchens at Victoria, Saddle Lake, White Fish Lake and Lac La Biche. Whiskey seizures are on the rise at Fort McLeod, the heavy penalty not seeming to deter the speculation in the least. Col. Jarvis, who has had a severe attack of hemorrhage of the nose and inflammation of the brain, has been pronounced out of danger.

It is said that the firm of Powers & Co. are about to withdraw from Fort McLeod, and prices will take an upward flight for the want of competition. For some months past the police at Fort Saskatchewan have been unpaid, and as no funds seemed to be forthcoming, Captain Hercher hit upon the expedient of fining them, with one or two exceptions, from \$15 to \$75 apiece all around. As a stroke of finance, we commend this to the notice of Sir Leonard Tilley.

Whipped Because She Would not Pray.

John Saby lives at Aurora with his wife and a little girl of only 3 summers. For several nights of late the neighbors have been shocked at the exhibitions of cruelty which Saby has made upon his child. On one occasion he seized a stove and began beating her. As the neighbor entered, the spectacle was presented to him of a little child on her knees, with her father standing over her with a club. Saby said: "Well, she won't say her prayers, and I'll make her do it if I beat her till morning." The neighbor suggested that possibly the little innocent had forgotten her prayers. "That's just it," said the brute; "and I'll make her remember them before I'm done with her."

On several subsequent nights the brutal whippings were repeated, and at length the religious father was arrested.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

FASHIONABLE LONDON'S LATEST.—In London the latest eccentricity of fashionable life is the sheepfold drawing-room. Screens of various kinds have been increasing in numbers—folding screens, hand screens, banner screens, table screens, and fire screens—but the drawing-room screen tops the lot. It is a low wooden fence, or palisade, painted in that sad green that aesthetics love, which stretches from one post of the folding-doors to another, and opens in the middle with a real wicket gate and a real latch. The sheepfold does not pretend to be a real division of the rooms so as to bar the progress of intruders, for it is so low that it can easily be stepped over, but it is intended to signify that the purposes of the divided apartment are different, one division being for work and study, the other for visitors and trifling conversation. One or two ladies have been training ivy along their screens.

THE MAN OF GLASS.

Eighty-Three Years of Idiotcy.

A very extraordinary existence was brought to a close a few days ago by the death of a man who was known as the "man of glass." The records of the asylum at Bicêtre, where the man died, show that as long ago as 1797, when he was 18 years old, a certain Jubissier was brought to the hospital suffering from mental alienation of a severe kind. His malady had been caused by a wound inflicted by a pane of glass, which fell on his head; and before the cut could be healed the brain became affected by a permanent disease. The sufferer lapsed into idiotcy, and then into madness of a more violent kind; and he was shortly afterwards shut up in the asylum, where he has remained ever since. After the first transports of delirium had passed off, the man became more calm; but he could never get rid of the idea that he was made of glass, and that the least shock or blow would cause him to break to pieces. He remained, therefore, perfectly quiet and silent, being afraid even to speak, for fear of precipitating the catastrophe which he fancied was ever impending. For eighty-three long years he has led this singular existence, only once opening his lips in speech, when he asked for a little tobacco. At one other period his intellectual and physical faculties appeared to be aroused, and that was when during the siege of Paris he could hear the shells bursting in the air at no great distance from his place of retreat. At this time he was seen to grow nervous and less lethargic, and to walk about restlessly, humming some words which had no intelligible sequence or meaning. He survived, however, and relapsing into his usual condition, has so lived until the age of 103, testifying, in a somewhat striking way, to the effects of a totally placid and inactive tranquillity both of body and mind in prolonging life. No little credit is, however, due to the authorities at Bicêtre for having thus preserved for 83 years an existence which, from the first, was utterly useless and uninteresting.—N. Y. Globe.

Mr. H. P. Stephens, the author of the libretto of "Billie Taylor" the operetta in course of preparation at the Standard Theatre, was one of the special war correspondents of the London Times during the Franco-Prussian war. A poor but witty German who asked alms in vain of a man with the gout, said: "If your heart were only as tender as your toes, I should have plenty of bread to eat."

MOTHER SHIPTON'S PROPHECY.

A Mathematical Method of Dealing With It.

The untimely death of old Mother Shipton prevents her being burned at the stake in the cheerful and effective mode of suppressing heretical truth in vogue among our ancestors, and the men who have devoted their dazzlingly original minds to the sitting upon Mother Shipton have at length been reduced to the necessity of employing mathematics instead of fire. One of these gentlemen, resident in Brooklyn, who begged a reporter with tears in his eyes to suppress his name, declared that by dint of hard work he had been able to postpone the general wind-up of earthly affairs for seven years. "It isn't much," he said sadly, "but if everybody would do even so much we needn't worry for sometime."

"But how do you come to pitch upon 1888 as the final date?" asked the reporter. "It seems, mathematically, as if 1881 was a much more mystic date. It reads backward and forward, which no other year will do for 110 years to come, and it fairly bristles with 9, which is the magic number, as you know."

"True," said the unknown benefactor of mankind, "but it is so near."
 "I have worked for many years on this," he continued, "for I appreciate the necessity of getting it done in time. At last I have constructed a view of the age of the world which fixes things satisfactorily until (as I said) the year 1888. Something more will have to be done, of course, but I am too old to try it again. Indeed, no man can do this kind of a thing twice and live. In the first place, you know, the millennium begins with the year 6000 A. M."

"But why does—?" began the reporter. "That has been well established," interrupted the mathematician, with a gleam in his eyes that induced the reporter to say, "Oh yes, of course. Certainly."
 "And it is suggestive and curious," continued this aged man, "that all prophecy lands us in the kingdom of God; that this prophecy, which is but history written in advance, is all fulfilled, and that at nearly the end of the six thousand years. Now, if the world is to continue indefinitely, where is the history in prophecy of the yet future, and if it has none, as it has not, why not?"

"True!" murmured the reporter. "I cannot get away from the conclusion that the kingdom of God is nearly due," said the prophet. "This letter shows it," and he produced the following:

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

| | |
|---|--|
| To the flood..... | 1656—Gen. v., 1 to 29, and vii. 6. |
| To the call of Abraham..... | 427—Gen. xii., 10 to 24 and 32, and Acts, vii., 4. |
| To the law..... | 430—Gal., iii., 17. |
| To the wilderness..... | 40—Acts, xiii., 18. |
| To the land..... | 6—Joshua, xiv., 7. |
| Judges..... | 450—Acts, xiii., 20. |
| Saul..... | 40—Acts, xiii., 21. |
| David..... | 40—Acts, xiii., 22, and II Sam., v., 4. |
| To the building of the temple..... | 4—I Kings, vi., 1. |
| To the division of the kingdom..... | 40—Ezekiel, iv. |
| Divided state of the kingdom..... | 390—Ezekiel, iv. |
| The captivity in second of Darius..... | 70—Zech., i., 7, 12, 16. |
| Remainder of Darius' reign..... | 34—Rollin. |
| Xerxes..... | 12—Rollin. |
| Artaxerxes..... | 20—Rollin. |
| To Messiah, the Prince, 60 weeks of years—43—less 30 years, the age of Christ at his baptism..... | 433—Daniel, ix., 25. |
| Birth of Christ, A.M. 4119 | |
| Present A.D. 1881 | |
| | 593 |
| To complete 6,000 yrs | 7 |
| | 6000 |

"From this," said the reporter, "you deduce—"
 "Only one deduction is possible," said the other. "A. D. 1888 equals A. M. 6000. Q. E. D."