CURRENT TOPICS.

The proprietor of the white elephant offers a prize of $500 for the best poem not exceeding fifty lines on that sacred animal, and the poets who usually at this time of the year sing the beauties of ethereal spring should relieve the pressure on the editorial waste-baskets by entering the race for the showman's stake.

Some stupid people in Mantua are raising money to erect a monument to the poet Virgil. The next thing some crank seeking notoriety, and oblivious of

"Exegi monumentum ære perennius,"

will propose a monument for the late Q. Horatius Flaccus. It is the glory of the living, not the commemoration of the dead, which inspires most monument building.

A recent inquiry in England revealed the curious fact that within the last two centuries no less than twenty-seven highly-important questions in Parliament have been decided by a single vote. Among them were the union of England and Ireland, the continuance of the American war and the second reading of the first Reform Bill. It behooves the parliamentary voter to be on hand when the roll is called.

We could all eat with horn spoons instead of silver (observes a contemporaneous philosopher), and give the difference to the poor; but, if we did, civilization would be lost under an ocean of manufactured pauperism. Did not a clergyman in Elizabeth's reign denounce the monstrous luxury of using any forks at all, when God had so visibly given man five fingers to eat with?

In the Dominion Senate yesterday Mr. Allan moved the House into committee to consider the report of the Committee on Railways and Telegraphs on the Northern Railway Bill. That part of the Bill providing for the consolidation of the bonds or stock, and the issue of new stock or bonds, was struck out, also the clause providing for an extension of the existing agreement with the Hamilton & North-western Company for a period of 999 years.

A curious fete is to be held at Pompeii at the beginning of May. The first day it is supposed there is a visit of the Emperor of Rome to Pompeii; there will be circus games, chariot riding, a procession and a number of shops will be decked out as they would have appeared 1,800 years ago. On the second day there will be a marriage and a funeral, with their respective rites. The third day are promised gladiatorial games and a gladiator fete.

A suspicion is beginning to pervade men's minds that this balmy weather business that the South annually brags of at a season when the North is hidden beneath huge snow-drifts and the inhabitants well nigh frozen by the intense cold, is a delusion and a humbug. Stories have been brought home by travellers, who have searched far and wide for a warm corner in Louisiana, Mississippi and Florida, of the awful cold they experienced in the "Land of Flowers" and other picturesquely named places. A correspondent, who spent the coldest night of his life in an Arkansas hotel some weeks ago, was not affrighted when an alarm of fire in the street at midnight partly roused him; he only prayed that it was next door, in which case he could have got warm. A New Orleans paper caps the climax, however, by stating that of three boys who ventured in bathing at Lake City, Fla., two caught such severe colds that they died in a few days.

A late cablegram says that the Emperor William is ill. Every attempt is made to conceal the fact, and the official announcements declare that he is merely suffering from a severe cold. But court circles in Berlin know better, and the aged Kaiser's condition is regarded with absolute alarm. The Emperor is the oldest monarch in Europe. Queen Victoria will be 65 on the 24th of May. King Christian of Denmark is 66, and his wife, the Queen, is a year older. The Emperor of Austria is 54 and his wife is 46, while King Leopold of Belgium, 49 years old, has a wife aged 50. One of the youngest monarchs reigning is King Alfonso of Spain, who has seen 27 years, and next to him come King George of Greece and Alexander of Russia, each of whom is in the neighborhood of 39. The Sultan of Turkey is 42, King Oscar of Sweden 55, Louis of Portugal 46, Humbert of Italy 40, President Grevy of France 71. The wife of the Russian ruler is three years younger than her husband, the wife of the German five and the Queen of Italy five.

Rev. Dr. Chambers, one of the American revisers of the Scriptures, announces that the work of revision of the British and American authorities is now nearly completed. "We have," he says, "been through the whole of the Old Testament twice, and at present we are going over different passages in various books, giving the finishing touches, as it were. When the work will be finished I cannot say; there is no certain time fixed for a specific amount of work, and the translators on the other side will send us from time to time books, chapters, or passages for our criticism. The publication of the revised edition will probably take place toward the end of this year, but I cannot speak with certainty. Our work has been confined exclusively to retranslating. We have not attempted to re-edit the sacred book, that is, we have not exercised the function of critics in any other way than in regard to the meaning of the language in the original. In almost every instance we have followed the Masoretic text. In points in which there is a difference between the American and English translators our version will be appended."

The Countess of Dalhousie, who was the belle of the great ball given by Lady Ashburton, at Kent House, London, last week comes of an old Northumbrian family. Her maiden name was Lady Ida Louisa Bennett, and she is a younger daughter of the present Earl of Tankerville. In her 20th year she married Lord Ramsay, who four years ago succeeded to the Scottish earldom of Dalhousie on the death of his father. The Countess is now in her 27th year, and in point of age has the advantage of her husband by 10 years. Her mother, the Countess of Tankerville, is the daughter of the late and sister of the present Duke of Manchester. Thus, Lady Dalhousie is cousin to Viscount Mandeville, who married Miss Consuelo Yznaga, and is as well known in New York as in London society. Lady Dalhousie can also claim descent from one of the noblest families of France, for she is a great-granddaughter of the late Duc de Gramont, head of the princely and ducal house of Gramont. The Earl of Dalhousie is one of the lords in waiting to the Queen. He is also a very keen politician of extremely radical opinions, and, as radical peers are rare birds, he probably has a notable future before him in English politics.

In *L'Union Medicale* Dr. Dumontpallier shows that in certain cases the hallucinations of chronic mania can only be accounted for by the fact that one half of the brain may become more active than the other—a circumstance which leads him to conclude that there is a functional independence between the hemispheres of the brain. The manner in which he demonstrates this fact is interesting. The patient is put into the somnambulistic state. The object is to produce two different yet simultaneous hallucinations, one of them caused by the action of one-half of the brain, and the other by a wholly independent action upon the other hemisphere. Accordingly the doctor tells the patient at his right ear that the weather is fine and the sun warm and bright; his assistant upon the left tells him at the same time that it rains. The result is that the patient smiles with one-half of the face, while discontent shows itself upon the other. The demonstration becomes still more marked when the hallucinations of two different sensorial organs, hearing and sight, are excited. For this the doctor tells the patient at his right ear that he is in the country, and draws a mental picture, a picnic, in which he is taking part. At the same moment an assistant is imitating the barking of a dog at the left ear. On one side of the face the patient smiles with delight, while the other expresses annoyance and terror. "There is no mimic," said the doctor, "however skilful he may be, who can give expression simultaneously upon each side of his face to emotions so opposed."

Hints for Young Ladies.

First catch your lover.

Hold him when you have caught him.

Don't let go of him to catch every new one that comes along.

Try to get very well acquainted with him before you take him for life.

Unless you intend to support him, find out whether he earns enough to support you.

Don't make up your mind he is an angel. Don't palm yourself off on him for one either.

Don't let him spend his salary on you; that right should be reserved until after marriage.

If you have any conscientious scruples against marrying a man with a mother, say so in time that he may get rid of her to oblige you, or get rid of you to oblige her, as he thinks best.

If your adorer happens to fancy a certain shade of hair, don't color or bleach yours to oblige him. Remember your hair belongs to you and he doesn't.

Be very sure it is the man you are in love with, and not the clothes he wears. Fortune and fashion are both so fickle, it is foolish to take a stylish suit for better or worse.

If you intend to keep three servants after marriage, settle the matter beforehand. The man who is making love to you may expect you to do your own washing.

Don't try to hurry up a proposal by carrying on a flirtation with some other fellow. Different men are men of different material, and the one you want might go off in a fit of jealously and forget to come back.

If you have a love letter to write, do not copy it out of a "Letter Writer." If your young man ever happened to consult the same book he would know your sentiments were borrowed.

Don't marry a man to oblige any third person in existence. It is your right to suit yourself in the matter. But remember at the same time that love is blind, and a little friendly advice from one whose advice is worth having may insure you a life of happiness or prevent one of misery.

If you have no fault to find with him personally, financially, conscientiously, socially, morally, politically, religiously, or any other way, he is probably perfect enough to suit you, and you can afford to believe in him, hope in him, love him, marry him!

Perpetual Injunction.

In the U. S. Circuit Court in Maryland, it was, on the 10th of March, 1884, adjudged and decreed that a perpetual injunction be issued against Louis E. Wetter and eighteen others, restraining them from imitating the labels of the Rumford Chemical Works, manufacturers of Horsford's Baking Powder, and also from using their old bottles. The defendants were required to bring into court all fraudulent labels, and all imitation powder, for destruction. It was decreed that the Rumford Chemical Works be entitled to receive the profits which have been diverted from it by reason of the infringement, and the defendants were ordered to pay all costs. Thus is another victory scored for the Rumford Chemical Works, who, not long since, caused several parties to be heavily fined for violating the injunction of the Supreme Court restraining all persons from offering for sale "Acid Phosphate" (so called) in any package which shall be a substantial or colorable imitation of Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Why is it that a blessing only when it is lost cuts as deep into the heart as a sharp diamond? Why must we first weep before we can love so deeply that our hearts ache?

The new Governor-General of Wilna is taking active measures against the Poles. All Polish employees of the Russian Government have been dismissed and the use of the Polish language in public places has been prohibited.

A TRAGIC EVENT.

A Father's Despair and Self-Inflicted Death—His Son's Final Rescue Too Late to Save His Parent.

The graphic occurrence that is described below is one of the most remarkable episodes in the domestic history of America. It is absolute truth which can readily be verified.

The inhabitants of the pleasant town of Cortland, N. Y., were shocked one morning by the announcement that Mr. Clinton Rindge, one of their most prominent citizens, had committed suicide. The news spread rapidly and aroused the entire neighborhood where Mr. Rindge was so well and favorably known. At first it seemed impossible that any one so quiet and domestic could do so rash a deed, and the inquiry was heard on every side as to the cause. The facts as developed on investigation proved to be as follows:

Mr. Rindge was domestic in his tastes, and took the greatest enjoyment in the society of his children and pride in their development. And indeed he had good reason to be proud, for they gave promise of long lives of success and usefulness. But an evil day came. His youngest son, William, began to show signs of an early decay. He felt unusually tired each day, and would sometimes sleep the entire afternoon if permitted to do so. His head pained him, not acutely, but with dull, heavy feeling. There was a sinking sensation at the pit of his stomach. He lost all relish for food and much of his interest for things about him. He tried manfully to overcome these feelings, but they seemed stronger than his will. He began to lose flesh rapidly. The father became alarmed and consulted physicians as to the cause of his son's illness, but they were unable to explain. Finally severe sores broke out on his arms, and he was taken to Buffalo, where a painful operation was performed, resulting in the loss of much blood, but affording little relief. The young man returned home and a council of physicians was called. After an exhaustive examination they declared there was no hope of final recovery, and that he must die within a very few days. To describe the agony which this announcement caused the father would be impossible. His mind failed to grasp its full meaning at first; then finally seemed to comprehend it, but the load was too great. In an agony of frenzy he seized a knife and took his own life, preferring death rather than to survive his idolized son. At that time William Rindge was too weak to know what was transpiring. His face had turned black, his breath ceased entirely at times, and his friends waited for his death, believing that the fiend Bright's disease of the kidneys, from which he was suffering, could not be removed. In this supreme moment William's sister came forward and declared she would make a final attempt to save her brother. The doctors interposed, assuring her it was useless and that she would only hasten the end by the means she proposed to employ. But she was firm, and putting all back, approached her brother's side and administered a remedy which she fortunately had on hand. Within an hour he seemed more easy, and before the day was over showed signs of decided improvement. These favorable signs continued, and to-day William B. Rindge is well, having been virtually raised from the dead through the marvellous power of Warner Safe Cure, as can be readily verified by any citizen of Cortland.

Any one who reflects upon the facts above described must have a feeling of sadness. The father, dead by his own hand, supposing his son's recovery to be impossible; the son restored to health to mourn the loss of his father and the agonized relatives with a memory of sadness to forever darken their lives. Had Clinton Rindge known that his son could recover he would to day be alive and happy, but the facts which turned his brain and caused him to commit suicide were such as any one would accept as true.

However sad this case may be, the truth remains that thousands of people are at this moment in as great actual peril as William Rindge and in as great danger of causing misery if not death to their friends. Liver and kidney diseases are become the most common and most dangerous of any of all modern complaints. They are the most deceptive in their beginnings and horrible in their final stages. They are far more deceptive than consumption, and can rarely be detected even by skilful physicians unless a microscopic analysis be resorted to, and few doctors understand how to do this. Their slightest approach, or possibility of approach, should strike terror to the one who is threatened as well as to all his or her friends. These diseases have no distinct symptoms, but come in the form of lassitude, loss of appetite, aching muscles and joints, dull headaches, pains in the back, stomach and chest, sour stomach, recurring signs of cold, irregular pulsations of the heart, and frequent dizziness. If neglected, these symptoms are certain to run into chronic kidney and liver or Bright's disease, from which there is sure to be a great amount of agony and only one means of escape, which is by the use of Warner's Safe Cure. The importance of taking this great remedy upon the slightest appearance of any of the above symptoms cannot be too strongly impressed upon the minds of all readers who desire to escape death and pain and prolong life with all its pleasures and blessings.

Two of a Kind.

There are several ways of calling a man a puppy, but an Austin photographer did it in a very neat manner one day last week. A feeble imitation of a Fifth avenue dude appeared at the artist's studio, with a young bull dog attached to the other end of the string in his hand.

"What will you charge me to take picture of this dawg?"

"Two dollars," replied the artist.

"But how much do you awk, ah, if I am on the same picture, you kaw?"

"No extra charge for you. I don't charge any more for one than I do for both of you."

There were several ladies in the studio and to save his life, the dude can't imagine why they became so violently affected.—*Siftings.*

Men from 21 to 65 years of age may frequently be seen playing marbles in the streets of Angel's Camp, Cal.

Love one time layeth burdens; another time giveth wings.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

PRINCIPAL GRANT AS A HUNTER

He Bags Very Willing Game in the Rocky Mountains.

Rev. Principal Grant, in the *Week*, gives the following amusing account of his successful attempt to bag a peculiar kind of grouse in the Selkirk range of the Rocky Mountains, through which the C. P. R. is to pass: "After lunch, Al. and I had remained behind our party to make up a bag of fool hens, after a fashion that I am well aware will bring down upon us the wrath and contempt of all sportsmen. There are various kinds of grouse in the mountains, all easily shot, but none taken so easily as the fool hen, or ruffled tree grouse. These sit on logs or underbrush, or the branches of trees, and gaze placidly at you, even when you are drawing near to knock them over with a stone or stick, or to snare them in some primitive way. Dr. Hector says that he never found much difficulty in catching them with a short piece of sinew twine, made into a noose and fastened on a slender pole. As you approach slowly, the bird does not seem in the least frightened, but sits gravely watching your proceedings, till you pass the noose over its head, or—perhaps when the noose is close—it obligingly dodges its head, and then you have only to pull it off the tree. The flesh is sweet and tender, and half a dozen fool hens in a stew are to dainty appetites a welcome addition to the invariable bacon and bannocks of the camp supper, though packers and ordinary men disdain anything less solid than pig in some form or another. Well, Al secured four or five in ten minutes. I knocked one over with a stone, and, chasing another into the bush, struck at it two or three times with a long stick, and at last brought it down. Farther on, we peppered with volleys of stones an old cock who had perched on the top of a tree, and who looked calmly down at us the while, occasionally changing his position to another tree, as if to give us a better chance, and at last—disgusted with our bad practice—flying away too far into the wood for us to follow

No Warmth in Alcohol.

During the extreme cold weather of January last a man was found leaning upright against a railing in London, frozen to death. This circumstance led an English admiral to write a letter to *Public Opinion*, in which he says:

"I would not impute an improper use of spirits to the watchman found frozen, but I can unhesitatingly say that, from my own experience, nothing would be more likely to cause a stoppage of the heart than for a person, after taking a draught of spirits in a comfortable temperature, suddenly to expose himself to such a biting cold as we have lately had."

The admiral was a member of the last Arctic committee, and says that the witnesses before it were unanimous in the opinion that taking spirits to keep out cold is a fallacy; tea and coffee being much better. He concluded his letter by saying:

"Seamen who were with me in the Arctic regions, after one day's experience in rum drinking, came to the conclusion that tea, which was the only beverage used myself, was much preferable; and they quickly derived great advantage from its use while undergoing hard work and considerable cold. If cabmen, watchmen and others exposed to the weather would give up entirely the use of spirituous liquors and use hot tea and coffee, I can promise they would be better fortified to withstand the cold, enjoy more comfort, and have more billing's to take home on Saturday night.'

The Tichborne Claimant.

According to the Melbourne *Herald*, the lunatic Cresswell, now in Paramatta Asylum, is Arthur Orton, and the authorities of New South Wales seem to be inclined to adopt this view. I suppose that the matter is capable of proof or disproof; but if Arthur is restored to us, we shall find ourselves in a difficult position with regard to our old friend the claimant. I am convinced that he is not "Sir Roger," but it never was perfectly clear to my mind that he is Arthur Orton.—*London Truth.*

Opossum breeding is a new and profitable industry in Georgia. One well-stocked farm will yield a yearly revenue of $400 or $500.

How They Do It.

So-called respectable people would hesitate considerably before pilfering your pockets in a crowded thoroughfare. That would be too too. The same discrimination is not indicated by the so-called respectable druggist when that wonderful corn cure, Putnam's Corn Extractor, is asked for. He will pilfer your pockets in the most genteel manner by substituting cheap and dangerous substitutes for the genuine Putnam's Corn Extractor. Watch for these gentlemen, and take none other than Putnam's Corn Extractor. Sold by druggists everywhere. N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, props.

Ladies inclined to go fishing for compliments will find them commonly in shallow water.—*Bayard Taylor.*

Sure Pop.

Polson's Nerviline, the great pain cure, is sure pop every time. No need to spend a large sum to get prompt relief from every kind of pain, for 10 cents will purchase a trial bottle. Go to any drug store for it. Large bottles only 25 cents, at all druggists. Nerviline, the pain king, cures cramps, headache, neuralgia. An aching tooth, filled with batting saturated with Nerviline, will ease aching within five minutes. Try Nerviline for all kinds of pain. Ten and 25 cents a bottle.

The price of Circassian girls has lately dropped to about $600, or the lowest figure ever known.

Women will sometimes confess their sins, but I never knew one to confess her faults.—*Haliburton.*

—Druggists in malarial districts say that Lydia E Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is as much the standard remedy for female weaknesses as quinine is for the prevailing chills and fever.

It is only necessary to grow old to become more indulgent. I see no fault committed that I have not committed myself.—*Goethe.*

Contracts by Telephone.

An important decision was given by Chief Justice Hagarty at the Civil Assizes, Toronto, this week, in a case involving the point whether an agreement made by telephone was good in law. The Chief Justice held that so long as the witness could recognize the voice of the party speaking to him, the distance between them was immaterial.

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It will dissolve and expel Tumors from the Uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to Cancerous Humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes Faintness, Flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves Weakness of the Stomach. It cures Bloating, Headache, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of Bearing Down, causing Pain, Weight and Backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

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D. C. N. L. 17. '84.

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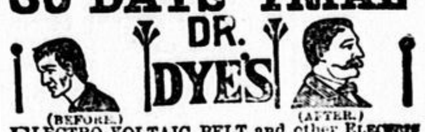

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