NEW CATHOLIC DIGNITARIES.

Appointment of Papal Representatives to Canada and the States.

A London cablegram says: Pope Leo XIII. has appointed Dom Smulders as Papal representative in Canada and Mgr. Seppiaci as Papal representative in the United States. The latter appointment has been hinted at in despatches from Rome. It is now officially announced. The appointment of Dom Smulders has not heretofore been announced. The two appointments, though similar in nature, are entirely disconnected from each other. The latter is one of the results of the visit of the American bishops to Rome, while the former is the result of a Papal investigation of the peculiar condition of affairs in the Church in Canada. The official title of both of these Papal representatives will probably be that of "Apostolic Commissioner." Their office and their mission are entirely ecclesiastical. The report that a "nuncio" was to be sent to the United States was absurd. The experiment was tried once and failed. Neither Dom Smulders nor Seppiaci has any mission to the Governments of Canada or the United States. To the Catholic Church in those territories they will, doubtless, bear the powers of ablegate. Dom Smulders is a Belgian and is a member of the Cistercian Order. Among other things he will settle the old controversy in Canada in regard to the Laval University, and inquire into the assertion that numbers of French Canadian Catholics are members of the Masonic Society. Mgr. Seppiaci is a prominent member of the Augustinian Order and has held several important offices in the Church. He has considerable acquaintance with the English language, and is fairly well read in American history and literature. He will be accompanied by several secretaries, the chief of whom has already been named, and is Dr. Stanton, O.S.A., of Philadelphia. Mgr. Seppiaci will preside over the Council of the Church in America, which will be held in Baltimore or New York in 1884, and which will settle important questions of discipline. To properly understand the matter it should be remembered that the United States is a missionary country; that the lines of discipline are not so tightly drawn as they are in countries where canon laws and the decrees of the Council of Trent are strictly enforced; that the relations between bishops and priests have been defined, and depend mainly upon the will and disposition of the bishops. The report that the American bishops were considering the Irish question has only the foundation that the Ancient Order of Hibernians and other Irish secret societies are tolerated in some dioceses and condemned in others. This was a matter of consultation.

THE "MANISTEE."

Narrative of the Sufferings of the Survivors—The Captain Remained Behind.

A Duluth despatch says: A letter has been received from a survivor of the lost steamer Manistee. He says they encountered a very heavy gale from the southwest, and about 20 miles out the vessel broke in two. The life boats were taken out, but before they were launched all but one were swept away in the storm, and only nine persons who were on the boat allowed to get in the remaining boat. They had a terrible time after the steamer went down. There was nothing but the wide expanse of water before them. They rolled around on the turbulent waters, cold, wet, and hungry, three days, and one by one dropped off, death having come to their relief. Some froze to death, some died from exhaustion and exposure. They say Captain McKay never left the boat, but remarked, "I am captain of this boat, and if she is a coffin for anybody she will be my coffin." After the men left the boat they saw the Manistee make one plunge under the waves, and that was the last of her. There were ten of the crew and seven passengers on board when she went down, and out of those who started out in the boat only three were saved and reached Houghton. The wreck occurred off Eagle Harbor.

INDIAN ANNUITIES.

Large Sum Claimed from the United States by Canadian Cayugas.

A Buffalo despatch says: Before the Court of Claims yesterday morning Gen. J. C. Strong was present to argue the claim of a portion of the Cayuga Nations of Indians living in Canada for a share of the $2,300 annuity promised the Cayugas by the State in 1810. The amount claimed with interest makes a formidable sum. The Canada Cayugas hold that as the chief of the nation, Ayageghti (fish carrier), lives with them and they are a majority of the nation, a large part of the annuity should have been paid to them and is now due from the State. The matter was held over for a decision.

A Furniture Man's Failure.

A Montreal despatch says: J. A. Craig, the large furniture manufacturer on Bonaventure street, has assigned. Mr. Craig failed two or three years ago, but since that time has been doing a very large business' amounting to about $100,000 a year. A short time ago he became interested in the electric light and claims that his inventions were so successful that he last year put $20,000 derived from them into his business. His liabilities now amount to something like $35,000, and he claims a large surplus locked up in land, machinery, etc.

A Lady's Sad Downfall.

An inquest was held in Chicago on Monday over the body of Mrs. Mary Hyde, 60 years old, who has lived as a recluse for years and died alone. She claimed to be a niece of the Duke of Argyle and a cousin of the Marquis of Lorne. She married below her station, and for that reason was separated from the clan Campbell. Her husband was killed by the Indians on the overland trip to California thirty-five years ago, after which Mrs. Hyde returned to Chicago, where she amassed considerable property by teaching, but took to drink and dissipation.

The example of the Marquis of Londonderry, who has become a retail coal dealer, is followed by Lord Sudeley, who is going to sell jam.

Eleven tons of turkey and chicken spoiled by warm weather were seized and condemned in the suburbs of Washington Market, New York City, before Thanksgiving

HAIR FACTORY ATROCITIES DUPLICATED.

A Teacher's Cruelty Toward a Little Girl who Wouldn't Sit with the Boys.

A Cleveland, O., telegram says: Tony Laymiller is a teacher in a country school in Stark county, five miles south of Canton. He was arrested yesterday charged with assault and battery. Mrs. M. Oglethorpe is the plaintiff. She alleges that her daughter Mary, 11 years old, was a pupil in the school, and on Wednesday last, for some trifling violation of the rules, Laymiller, as a punishment, ordered her to remove her seat to the boys' side of the room. This she refused to do, when Laymiller threw her upon the floor and tied heavy cord about her wrists. He then dragged the girl to the wall, and putting the cords over two of the hooks used for holding wraps, drew the girl up until her toes barely touched the floor. In this condition she hung from 9 o'clock in the morning until 3.30 o'clock in the afternoon, when her mother, having been told by one of the pupils, hastened to the school and ordered the teacher to cut her down, which he did. The girl when released was unable to walk, and it is feared has sustained serious injury. Laymiller gave bail for his appearance on Saturday next for a hearing.

Latest from Ireland.

The Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland have decided to hold next year's Royal show in Kilkenny.

Lord Devon has addressed a letter to his Limerick tenantry offering them facilities for the purchase of their holdings, allowing any balance of the money not provided by the Land Commission to remain on mortgage at 4 per cent. per annum.

The story about the projected wholesale expatriation of the Irish turns out to be false after all. The Castle authorities took no notice of the rumor, until the Archbishop of Tuam became indignant and denounced the scheme, when he was informed that no such project had been either discussed or contemplated by the Irish Government.

Mrs. Alexander Sullivan, the wife of the President of the American Irish National League, who has travelled over the whole of Ireland as an observer, says that she is convinced that the soil of Ireland is incapable of more than comfortably supporting the tiller, and utterly incapable of supporting both the tiller and the superimposed landlord system; that the nation's needs require abolition of the hereditary land tenure; that every obstacle to a division of the profits of agriculture entirely among the tillers of the soil should be removed; that so long as the tillers of Irish soil have to support a non-producing landlord class they will remain too poor to support manufacturers; that emigration has been a misfortune because it has removed so many thousands of fine, deserving peasants; and that this misfortune is due to the landlord system which, without any return to the country, has for every landlord it has supported crowded out scores of tillers.

Some curious episodes occasionally occur when the Land Commissioners in Ireland take evidence for the purpose of establishing a fair rent. The other day a farmer near Skibbereen, in County Cork, applied for a reduction. It was found that he kept two cows. He pleaded, however, that the land was too poor to feed them, and that they were "hand-kept," on which he was called to produce evidence to that effect. Paddy brought out a grocer's account, which, said he, was for food given to the cow. The first item was a pint of paraffin. 'Did you give that to the cow?" asked a Commissioner. "Shure and I did, sor," was the answer. "I gave it to the poor baste for medicine." The next item was a pound of blasting powder. "Did you give *that* to the cow?" asked the Commissioner again. "Begorra, shure and the grocer has sold me, yer honor," exclaimed the man. It is hardly necessary to add that his claim was struck off. Another man demanded a reduction, when it was pointed out to him that his father had paid the rent before him for 30 years without grumbling. "But me father niver told yer honner," answered the tenant, "that he had to borrow the money to buy himself a coffin and hasent paid it yet."

ASSISTED EMIGRATION.

Number of Destitute People From Ireland Sent to This Country.

The following table shows the number of persons from Ireland assisted out to Ontario during the present year from the workhouses and by Tuke's Committee:

Sent by Tuke's Fund toward which the Imperial Government contributed largely, Duke of Bedford, President		1,323
Sent out from Union Workhouses		2,460
Assisted emigration of servant girls		550
		4,333
Out of this number have been sent		
To Toronto—		
From Union Workhouses	1,990	
From Tuke Fund	656	
		2,646
To Ottawa—		
From Union Workhouses	96	
From Tuke Fund	81	
		177
To Kingston—		
From Union Workhouses	82	
From Tuke Fund	46	
		128
To Hamilton—		
From Union Workhouses	57	
From Tuke Fund	65	
		122
To London—		
From Union Workhouses	...	
From Tuke Fund	19	
		19

The principal contributors are the Unions of Tralee, 248; Kenmare, 152; Killarney, 133.

Ought to Get Out of the World.

An ungrateful son, and a disgrace to society, recently attempted to drown his mother in a wash-tub, in Brooklyn, for refusing to give him money to buy liquor. When a young man has to depend upon his mother for money, especially when she earns it at the wash-tub; when he is too lazy to work and spends that money for liquor, when his manhood is so far gone that he will assault that mother, then it is his days of usefulness are over and the sooner he dies the better it will be for his poor mother, the world and himself. A man that will go back on his mother, his only best friend, is no man at all.

How much more we might make of our family life and our friendships if every secret thought of love blossomed into a deed

JOY TURNED TO GRIEF.

Very Remarkable Breach of Promise Suit Won by a Widow.

SHE GETS NEARLY $12,000.

Romance and Experiences in the Plaintiff's Chequered Career.

The action for breach of promise of marriage, which, says the London *Standard*, has formed the chief attraction to the unoccupied at the royal courts of justice during the past four days, has terminated as such actions usually do. One might wonder, indeed, that they are ever defended, except for the same reasons that sometimes cause the most timid of creatures to show fight when driven into a corner. The plaintiff in actions for breach of promise is, in nine cases out of ten, a witness eminently calculated to make a favorable impression upon the British juryman. The same attractive exterior which enabled her to ensnare the affections of the defendant in the first instance again does her excellent service when allowed a wider range of operation in a court of justice. Without hurting anybody's feelings, we may say that the plaintiff in "Miller vs. Joy" was endowed, notwithstanding her age, with a fall share of these elements of success. On the other hand, the defendant in actions for breach of promise is generally something either of a knave or a fool, or, at any rate, is placed in such a position that he appears to be one or both. As a rule, a man is not made defendant in a breach of promise case unless he has been in some degree in fault—a notable example in fiction notwithstanding. Of the defendant in "Miller vs. Joy" there can be no harm in saying what his own counsel said—that he had, at any rate, been exceedingly foolish. If the verdict of the jury is to be taken as logically implying that the jury disbelieved him whenever his evidence was at variance with that of the plaintiff, he was something more; though it is by no means necessary to assume as much as this. Nevertheless, even allowing for a prepossessing plaintiff and a culpable defendant, £2,350 is a very considerable amount to award as damages, and those persons who like to regard juries as infallible will be anxious to understand the motives which induced so very decided a verdict.

The case took a long time to try, but the main facts were simple enough. The plaintiff was a woman with a history. Ten or eleven years ago she brought another action for breach of promise against a very rich American gentleman, who had seduced her while she was a shopwoman at Truefitt's and with whom she had lived for four or five years. The defendant in that action had married two or three years before she sued him, and she admitted that she had received his visits, and that he had continued an allowance to her for some time after his marriage. The action resulted in her receiving a sum of £1,500, which was certainly not exorbitant, inasmuch as that defendant had unquestionably betrayed her, and was the father of her child. All these facts she admitted; but in order to appreciate the motives of the jury in awarding her now a much larger sum out of the pocket of Mr. Joy, her subsequent history must, of course, be considered, and it is right to say at once that no impropriety of conduct subsequent to her final separation from the American gentleman was alleged against her. In 1875 she went to Bournemouth and started business as a milliner under the name of Mme. Revillion. The business did not succeed, and she left the place for a time, returning some six years afterward.

Mr. Joy, the defendant, is a builder at Bournemouth, owning a considerable amount of property there, but he swore in the witness box that it was all mortgaged, and that his net income did not exceed $500 a year. He is 62 years of age, with a large grown up family, and his first wife, who was alive when Mrs. Miller first visited Bournemouth, died in January, 1882. In the spring of that year his real acquaintance with the plaintiff first commenced. According to his statement, he never walked with her or called upon her till June; and two letters from her of that date, inviting him to call upon her, and signed, "Yours, very truly," were put in evidence. According to her, the intimacy commenced much earlier, and he had asked her to be his wife at the end of April. It was, however, admitted on all sides that in the middle of June she had gone up to London, and that he had joined her there on receipt of a telegraphic message. It is equally certain that she took him down to Wimbledon, to the house of a gentleman bearing the same name as herself, though not connected with her, and that Mr. Miller, of Wimbledon, had then communicated to him a portion, at any rate, of her past history, at the plaintiff's request. It can hardly be doubted that the fact of the plaintiff having voluntarily given this information to the Bournemouth builder, before marrying him, was the element in the case which weighed most heavily in her favor. On the part of the defendant it was said that, after all, this was but making a virtue of necessity; that a woman with so notorious a history, recorded in the newspapers of the day, could not possibly hope to conceal her past, and that to tell her intended husband something of it was the only course open to her. The fact remained that she did tell him, and the jury probably thought that she might have married him without doing so had she chosen. At Wimbledon Mr. Joy was introduced, and was treated as her betrothed husband; and it is clear that what he learned of her previous history did not then deter him from accepting the position. The defendant himself insisted strongly that he had always qualified his position with an "if," in the virtues of which saving clause he appeared to have placed unbounded confidence. "If" all was satisfactory to his mind, he intended to marry her, but it was indisputable, on the evidence given, that he had allowed the "if" to exist in the form of a mental reservation only. He was introduced, and he behaved as Mrs. Miller's intended husband, and that he should pay some penalty was, perhaps, the inevitable consequence. On his return to Bournemouth strong pressure was put on him by his family to break off the match. Reports about the lady, who had undoubtedly been involved in a good deal of litigation in the place, were current in the town, and the upshot of Mr Joy's calmer consideration, when he had escaped from the fascinations of the plaintiff's presence and the attractions of the metropolis, was that he determined to break loose from the toils. Had he shown more promptness in acting upon his resolve he might have been less severely punished; but even then he dallied with temptation, and a very imprudent visit to Mrs. Miller on a subsequent Sunday, when he sat talking to her in her bedroom, undoubtedly set the current of the opinion of the jury strongly against him.

It may at first sight seem singular that a man should be condemned to pay so large a sum for refusing to fulfil his engagement with a lady whom none of the jurymen, probably, would have regarded as a suitable wife for themselves. It is a somewhat strange reflection that the plaintiff could scarcely have been awarded a larger sum, even if her past history had been absolutely free from stain. It was certain that she was an experienced woman of the world, and that the defendant had been, as the counsel for the defence urged, like wax in her hands. The verdict of the jury must probably be regarded as intimating their opinion that Mr. Joy had not been influenced by the knowledge of her previous fall from virtue, and that the fresh publicity given to by this trial ought to increase the amount of compensation which his breach of promise entitled her. There were many incidents in the case to which it is impossible for us to refer to, and that the defendant exhibited a good deal of stolid stupidity, to say the least of it, in giving his evidence, is undoubted. It has often been suggested in jest that breach of promise cases should be tried by a jury of matrons. While we are not in any way disputing the justice of the verdict actually given, there can be little doubt that a jury of matrons in this case would not have awarded the plaintiff nearly as much as she has received. Inasmuch as a stay of execution was asked for by the defendant's counsel, and granted by the judge, we may assume that an application will be made to the divisional court to review the decision. No doubt the main ground will be that the damages must be regarded as excessive, since we fancy that every one who watched the case had arrived at the conclusion that the defendant would inevitably have to pay something for his folly. Whether his folly was properly appraised at the sum of £2,350 is, of course, another question, on which it is highly probable that the last word has not yet been said.

THE ADVERTISEMENT.

Some Remarks Telling What to Do and What Not to Do.

If you have goods to sell, advertise.

Hire a man with a lampblack kettle and a brush to paint your name and number on all the railroad fences. The cars go whizzing by so fast that no one can read them, to be sure, but perhaps the conductor would stop the train to accommodate an inquisitive passenger.

Remember the fences by the roadside as well. Nothing is so attractive to the passer by as a well painted sign: "Millington's Medical Mixture for Mumps."

Have your card in the hotel register by all means. Strangers stopping at hotels for a night generally buy a cigar or two before they leave town, and they need some inspiring literary food besides.

If an advertising agent wants your business advertised in a fancy frame at the depot, pay him about 200 per cent. more than it is worth, and let him put it there. When a man has three-quarters of a second in which to catch a train, he invariably stops to read depot advertisements, and your card might take his eye.

Of course the street thermometer dodge is excellent. When a man's fingers and ears are "phewing" at the heat is the time above all others when he reads an advertisement.

Print in the blackest ink a great sprawling card on all your wrapping paper. Ladies returning from a shopping tour like to be walking bulletins, and if the ink rubs off and spoils some of their finery, no matter. They never will stop at your store again.

Don't fail to advertise in every circus programme. It will help the circus to pay its bills, and visitors can relieve the tedium of the clown's jokes by looking over your interesting remarks about "20 per cent. below cost," etc.

A boy with a big placard on a pole is an interesting object on the street, and lends a dignified air to your establishment. Hire about two.

Advertise on a calendar. People never look at a calendar to see what day of the month it is. They merely glance hurriedly at it so as to be sure that your name is spelled without a p—that's all.

When the breezes blow, wafted by a paper fan in the hands of lovely women, 'tis well to have the air redolent with the perfume of the carmine ink in which your business address is printed. This will make the market for decent fans very good.

Patronize every agent that shows you an advertising tablet, card, directory, dictionary or even an advertising Bible, if one is offered at a reasonable price. The man must make a living.

But don't think of advertising in a well-established, legitimate newspaper. Not for a moment. Your advertisement would be nicely printed and would find its way into all the thrifty households of the region, where the farmer, the mechanic, the tradesman and others live, and into the families of the wealthy and refined, all who have articles to buy and money with which to buy them, and after the news of the day has been digested, it would be read and pondered, and next day people would come down to your store and patronize you, and keep coming in increasing numbers, and you might have to hire an extra clerk or two, move into a larger block and more favorable location and do a bigger business, but of course it would be more expensive—and bring greater profits.—*New Haven Register.*

In the days of the war a New York junk dealer amassed a fortune by buying fine linen clippings from shirt makers and selling them to the Government for the manufacture of treasury note paper. He bought at 6 cents a pound and sold at 75 cents. Now his family turn up their noses at statesmen and college presidents who do not put livery on their servants.

Lord and Lady Rosebery have abandoned their intention of returning from Australia by way of America. They will sail on January 17th for England by way of the Suez Canal.

BALDNESS.

What Occasions it and How it Can be Avoided.

O. Lassar has continued his observations on the nature of premature baldness, and has further convinced himself of the communicability of at least the form associated with dandruff. When the hairs which fall off in such cases are collected, rubbed up with vaseline, and the ointment so made is rubbed among the fur of rabbits or white mice, baldness rapidly makes itself visible on the parts so treated. That this is not due to the vaseline was shown by anointing other animals with the vaseline alone, which produced no effect whatever. He considers that the disease is spread by hairdressers, who employ combs and brushes to their customers, one after another, without any regular cleansing to these articles after each time they are used. During frequent visits to the hairdressers it can scarcely fail that brushes are used which have been shortly before dressing the hair of one affected with so common a complaint as scaly baldness. Females, he thinks, are less often affected with this form of baldness, because the hairdresser more frequently attends to them at their own homes, and there uses their combs and brushes. In order to prevent, as far as possible, the commencement of alopecia prematura, the hair should be cut and dressed at home and with one's own implements, and these thoroughly clean. When it has begun, the following mode of treatment is suggested: The scalp is to be daily well soaped with tar or fluid glycerine potash soap, which is to be rubbed in for fifteen minutes firmly. The head is then to be drenched with, first, warm water, and then gradually colder water. A 2 per cent. corrosive sublimate lotion is next to be pretty freely applied. The head is then to be dried, and the roots of the hair are to have a ½ per cent. solution of napthol in spirit rubbed into them. Finally a pomade of 1½ to 2 per cent. of carbolic or salicylic oil is to be used to the head. This treatment has now in many cases brought the disease not only to a stand, but the hair has been to a considerable extent restored.—*Boston Medical Journal.*

Advice to Brides.

Love is blind, but love is not deaf. So don't snore.

Do not threaten to go home to your mother oftener than five times a week. As you don't go he may eventually begin to doubt your sincerity.

Do not get angry when your husband first asks you to darn his stockings. Smile sweetly and suggest that it would be cheaper to buy new ones.

Your husband's wardrobe will frequently require repairs in the way of buttons. Always leave the needle, thread and button-bag where he can get them.

If your husband complains that you cannot cook as his mother does, comfort him with the reflection that you probably will by the time you are as old as she is.

If you need a pair of new shoes say nothing about them, but get the money for something else, and then while he is away slip out and select the shoes yourself. Even a pair of sevens look small to a man so long as he does not know the number.

Remember that getting married is no reason why you should shut yourself up in the house. Accept all invitations just the same as before, and have a good time. When he comes home and finds both you and the fire out he will realize how cheerless life would be without you.

In the course of a month your husband will probably ask why you never go near the piano any more. All men do. An effective reply is to hunt up an old book of exercises and practice three hours every week while he is at home. He will attend to his own affairs after that.

The Opium Eater's Disposition.

The opium eater is, with respect to disposition, a creature of the most variable mood, his manner being moulded by the action of the drug. In the morning he is petulant and ill-tempered, sometimes to brutality, while the afternoon of the same day will find him graciously considerate. Those who have had experience with them know that the most truthful people become the most daring liars after long indulgence in the use of opium. The realities of life are so blended with the distorted opium imaginings that the victim cannot distinguish between facts and fancy. So much is this the case that those who hear them talk, ignorant of their habit, are positively shocked at the glaring falsity of their statements. They jealously guard their infirmity, and it would be next to useless to question them concerning their habit. Hugging his chains, the rack would hardly draw from the victim a true statement with respect to the quantity of opium used by him if he suspected an intention to interfere with his allowance. Always with them, too, is the dread that by some unhappy combination of circumstances, lack of money, involuntary confinement, close surveillance, any or all of these obstacles, they may find themselves so situated as not to be able to procure the drug, experience having taught them the horrors of abstinence.

No Home but Her Mother-in-Law's.

A curious question has just been decided in the Portsmouth County Court between a husband and wife. The husband was an engineer on one of Her Majesty's ships, and, finding it best when on shore to live apart from his wife he sent her to his mother's. Rather than live with her mother-in-law, the wife supported herself by her own work. Falling ill, however, she was obliged to sue her husband for the means of subsistence; and the simple reply to her demand was that there was a home for her at her mother-in-law's. This she declined to accept. But, after hearing the case, the judge decided that a husband separated from his wife had a right to compel her to live with her mother-in-law. The converse of this punishment would, in the case of many a man, be considered a very severe one.—*St. James' Gazette.*

If a nation's civilization is gauged, as the wise declare, by its treatment of women, then America stands head, shoulders, and heart above all the rest of the world.—*Kate Field.*

The worthiest people are the most injured by slander, as we usually find that to be the best fruit which the birds have been pecking at.