CURRENT TOPICS.

JUDGE EDWARD G. LORING sees a "drift toward centralization" in two opinions recently delivered in the Supreme Court of the United States. By one the Government may create whatever money it may require to maintain itself in power. By the other, if the Government unlawfully takes the property of a citizen he has no legal means for its recovery.

THE revision of the Old Testament, which, it was hoped, would be out this year, will probably not make its appearance before early in 1885. The eighty-fifth and last session of the English Revision Committee has been held, but months must intervene before the complete work can be given to the public. Nothing is positively known of any changes made in the old version, the revisers on both sides of the Atlantic having kept their pledge of secrecy.

THE agricultural statistics of Ireland continue to show a steady decrease in the number of separate holdings. In 1883 the number was 567,725, being 6,482 less than in the previous year. The number of larger holdings had, on the other hand, increased as follows: Those above 30 and not exceeding 50 acres, by 495; above 50 and not exceeding 100 acres, by 84; above 100 and not exceeding 200 acres, by 12; and above 200 and not exceeding 500 acres by 84.

C. D. W. writes to the London *Times* concerning the expression "a rope round the neck." "The origin of this expression, as well as its meaning, has lately been variously explained. The practice, according to Demosthenes, prevailed in the popular assembly of the Greek State of Locri, in Italy. There, according to the constitution framed, it is said, by Zalencus, any citizen who proposed a new law did so with a rope round his neck, and if the proposal failed to obtain a majority of the votes the proposer was at once strangled. This practice kept the constitution in its original purity for 200 years."

A NEW alloy named "delta metal" has been manufactured in England by a Mr. Alexander Dick, and a steam launch constructed therewith by Yarrow & Co., the famous launch and torpedo builders. This metal is said to be equal in strength, durability and toughness to mild steel. Consequently the plates and angle pieces of this launch were made of the same thickness—namely, three thirty-seconds of an inch. The advantage of this metal over steel or iron is that it does not rust, while steel, in warm climates, and especially in Central Africa, unless continually painted, possesses an extraordinary corrosive tendency. The metal is also used for castings of all kinds.

GUNPOWDER is evidently not disposed to be thrust from its long supremacy without a struggle to fit itself for modern requirements. The improved powder employed at Krupp's factory, with an equal pressure in the bore, gives a greater velocity than ordinary powder. Its smoke is said to be less dense and to clear off more quickly. It is brown, or, rather, chocolate-colored—the same substance spoken of in the recent trial of Lieut. Day as cocoa powder. In sundry tests about one-seventh less of it was needed than of ordinary powder to produce given results. Its merit is that of beginning its combustion moderately and steadily, and then, when the projectile has started through the bore, burning with great rapidity. This is exactly the added virtue which has been wanted in gunpowder, so that the new cocoa powder, if it fulfils expectation, is likely to find abundant use among many nations.

THE Brazilian Government Bill on slavery, after being submitted to the Council of State, has been introduced into the Chamber of Deputies, and, if possible, will be passed through both Chambers this session. The Government will consult the Council of State upon whether to require the late owners of the freed sexagenarians to maintain them or whether to create asylums; whether it is advisable to pass a law to oblige freedmen to work; and as to whether, in view of the abuses in valuations for liberation by the Emancipation Fund, it will not be better to have fixed valuations by class and age; whether to allow the owners of slaves to fix their value, under a legal maximum, checking overvaluation by levying the taxes on the owner's valuation, and whether, after fixing the value, it should not undergo gradual decrease until the slave is emancipated.

M. LEVASSEUR recently read to the French Academy of Sciences a report upon the progress made in primary education throughout France during the last five years. The annual ordinary expenditure has increased during that period by 37 per cent. The number of primary schools has increased during the five years from 71,547 to 75,635, the increase being chiefly in public and lay schools. The number of pupils in the public and free schools has risen from 4,716,935 in 1876-1877 to 5,341,211 in 1881-1882, and of this latter total 4,359,256 were students in the public schools. The progress in public education has been entirely confined to the lay schools, which have gained 584,968 students since 1878, while the public religious schools have lost 208,514. But in the free schools the reverse has happened, the religious ones having increased by 140,337 students, while the lay free schools have lost 44,667. The number of pupils in the infants schools has increased during the same period from 532,077 to 644,334.

Playing the Piano at 92.

A Fonda, N. Y., despatch says: The 92nd birthday of Mrs. Anna McIntyre was celebrated at the house of Martin McIntyre a day or two ago. There were present 6 sons, 28 grandchildren and 17 great-grandchildren. Mrs. McIntyre retains her faculties to a remarkable degree, and in the afternoon favored her descendants with "Auld Lang Syne" on the piano.

Florida appears to be the "Land of Flowers" to some purpose. The *National Druggist* says that the manufacture of perfumes from Florida flowers is becoming an important industry, and that a process has been recently devised for extracting the sweet flavor of the cassava plant.

THE CHOLERA.

Precautions Taken Against the Plague by the Ontario Board of Health.

REGULATIONS TO BE ENFORCED.

At a meeting of the Ontario Board of Health yesterday, regulations to be adopted in view of the danger arising from the possible introduction of cholera were considered and adopted. The following are the regulations in substance suggested for adoption and to be put in force in the event of cholera making its appearance on this continent. The secretary shall at once prepare a complete list of the various cities, towns and villages in this Province, specifying therein the places which have local boards of health, medical health officers and sanitary inspectors, and the amount of money which has been voted for health purposes by the Councils. Where no health officers have been appointed, a list of medical men in the localities who might be eligible for these positions shall then be prepared. As soon as the danger has become imminent, the Board shall ask for an immediate grant, to be set apart by the Government for effective organization, this grant to be based on the amount necessary to secure an active medical health and quarantine officer in every incorporated municipality, namely, to 10 cities, 54 towns and 138 villages, making in all 202. Where found possible or desirable, such officer shall be the Medical Health Officer of the Local Board. The sum suggested for each municipality is $200. The Medical Health Officers, when appointed by this Board, and in receipt of Government salaries, are to be the executive officers of the Board, and will be required, immediately upon appointment, to carry out its instructions. Such officers shall immediately prepare a detailed statement of the sanitary condition of his municipality, and in addition to having a house-to-house inspection made by the Local Board of Health, at once see that the municipality set apart or erect a structure which shall possess all the sanitary requirements of an isolation hospital, and that it be supplied with all structural conveniences, as beds, bedding, bath, disinfectants, etc. When this has been done, a full and detailed statement shall be forwarded to the Board. In default of any municipality not taking immediate and effective action in carrying out the regulations of the Board, the matter shall be at once reported, and the Board will take such steps as will tend to place the municipality in a position to effectually combat the disease. On the approach or presence of the first or any case of cholera in a municipality, the executive officer shall have the patient removed to the isolation hospital, and take every measure for disinfecting and, if necessary, destroy all clothing, and every conveyance, either on railway, steamboat, sailing vessel, carriage or other vehicle which has been exposed to the contagion. Importation of articles of food from any infected district is to be prevented, and all such as are decayed or tainted shall be destroyed. All persons who have been exposed to the contagion shall be placed in a quarantine station to be provided by the local Board of Health, and shall supply them with all necessaries until such time as the period of incubation of the disease shall have elapsed. If any municipality be a port of entry for vessels coming from infected districts, a strict inspection of said vessel shall be made before passengers, luggage or freight are landed. All personal effects or other exposed luggage or freight shall be thoroughly disinfected before being landed. When cholera exists in any Province or State adjoining or contiguous to Ontario the executive or health officers at points where railways enter this Province from these infected districts shall be given the full powers of quarantine officers, as far as can be exercised under Provincial or municipal laws, and shall inspect every train bearing passengers or supposed to contain any article of food for commerce likely to contain contagion, and shall remove such passengers' baggage and personal effects, and deal with them as provided above. In case it appears that any person, luggage or freight may have escaped detention or disinfection, the medical health officer shall immediately telegraph to the executive officers along the supposed line of travel, who, on the arrival of the train, shall exercise all the powers of quarantine officers. Power is given the Secretary to proceed at all times, under the direction of the Board to any point in the Province to investigate the sanitary condition thereof. These regulations will only go into force if the cholera makes its appearance in Canada or the United States, and after being adopted by the Lieut.-Governor in Council.

A WIDOWED BRIDE.

Joined in Wedlock to his Betrothed While Lying on His Deathbed.

Frederick A. Cowdin, of Cambridge, Mass., over a year ago met and fell violently in love with Miss Gertrude Morey, at that time living in the same city. His love was returned and engagement of marriage was made, but owing to Mr. Cowdin's ill health the marriage was from time to time postponed. In the meantime Miss Morey removed to this village. By the advice of his physician Mr. Cowdin came here a month ago, thinking he would be benefited by the change. Until Wednesday he had strong hopes of recovery, and the cough which was slowly wearing him out had improved. On that morning, however, he was very low, and unable to rise. Death was seen to be near. In compliance with his earnest request, Miss Morey agreed to marry him, and they were joined in wedlock by the Rev. Thomas Bobb. The responses of the dying man were scarcely audible. He at once began to sink, lost consciousness and in three hours was dead. The bride has since been completely prostrated. Cowdin was 35 years old and possessed some property.

To Keep Lemons Fresh.

There are many rules given to keep lemons fresh, says one who knows. They keep very nicely in cold water, changing the water two or three times a week. We lately saw it stated that if kept in buttermilk they will remain for months perfectly fresh, as if just plucked from the tree. We cannot vouch for this, but if one has free use of buttermilk it is well worth trying.

THE BUFFALO BERRY.

Description of a Native Manitoban Fruit.

This is pre-eminently a northwestern fruit, although the bush is sometimes found in the eastern Provinces on islands in lakes, points of land, or other exposed places near water. The fruit is seldom tasted by the inhabitants of the country; the little there is of it is usually devoured by birds as soon as it begins to ripen. In the Northwest the quantity of these berries produced is amazing. The buffalo berry was formerly extensively used in the manufacture of the best quality of pemican, being first dried and then mixed with the meat, which received a peculiar and delicious flavor from the fruit. In the Tiger Hill country there are many places where these berries are this season produced in the greatest profusion. The other day the writer joined a party who were about to visit Nature's garden in search of good things. For some distance the way led through what had once been a forest of small oaks. The fire had at one time destroyed many of the young trees, and now only a few remained, giving the place the appearance of a park. The ground was covered with a dense growth of herbage which seemed almost one mass of bloom; tiger lilies, roses and morning-glories united with the bright purple flowers of the wild peas and the vetch until there was a perfect wilderness of blossoms of every shade of color, all bright, beautiful and fragrant, while many singing birds scattered music in the fresh air of the fine morning. Passing through this natural flower garden we soon entered the valley of a stream where there were some fine trees and immense numbers of currant bushes and plum trees bearing a large quantity of green fruit. These bushes are found at intervals all along the Cypress as the stream passes through the hills. On approaching a fringe of bushes which occupied the upper portion of the valley we found the buffalo berries in abundance. Many of the smaller trees were bent down with the load of fruit which they carried; much of it was still unripe, but further on where the ground was more elevated the bushes were shorter, more scattered and a little less shaded. Here the berries were quite ripe, of a dark purple color and of delicious sweetness and fine flavor.

There is an attraction about gathering anything found in a wild state which is difficult to account for, and the peculiar excitement is felt not only by the berry-picker, but by the angler, the hunter and the gold seeker; even a beautiful wild flower unexpectedly discovered in a solitary place will stir the mind with an excitement which no garden product will produce. To procure wild fruit from the store-house of Nature is to experience a new pleasure which possesses a charm because the riches cost nothing, possession comes unexpectedly, there is an uncertainty about the quality which excites the prospector and swells his imagination. Our party had been indulging in agreeable conversation—the ladies slightly alarmed lest there should be snakes in the way—but the sight of acres of land covered by bushes bending to the ground with the weight of rich purple clusters of beautiful and delicious berries, made talking uninteresting and unprofitable and snakes harmless and of no consequence. The baskets were soon filled to overflowing, and so pleased were the adventurers with their success that a second, a third and even a fourth visit was made to the berry bushes, each time new and important discoveries were made, and notwithstanding all the berries which have been removed there are still thousands of gallons left for the birds. The buffalo berry being new to most of the persons of the company the fruit was tried in different ways, and found good in all its varieties. It is excellent preserved, excellent in pies, excellent as it comes off the bushes, but in a pudding it proved, like Shakspeare's quart of ale, "a dish fit for a king," and was pronounced by all who tasted as the best food they had ever eaten. Without doubt the buffalo berry bush would repay cultivation. It is one of the hardiest shrubs known, it is highly ornamental when in flower, and more so when laden with its purple fruit; it is a beautiful bush at any time, and would grow luxuriantly even on the open prairie if a number of trees were planted together.—*Pilot Mound Signal.*

SCANDAL IN HIGH PLACES.

Mrs. Vanderbilt Allen's Charges Against Her Husband.

A New York despatch says: Mrs. Vanderbilt Allen, plaintiff in the celebrated divorce case, gave evidence yesterday before the referee. She stated her husband left her February 25th, 1883. He left a note stating he had gone away because he was offended at some language she had used towards him. Mrs. Allen said her husband was very intemperate. He threatened once to kick her out of bed. She had an income of $1,400 of her own, and thought $200 a month would be necessary to enable her to keep up the style of living she had always been accustomed to. Witness said she resided at Cape May in 1882, but never had enough to eat there. She discovered her husband's infidelity by a letter she found in his pocket addressed to Edith De Belleville. She also found a letter from Walker to Col. Allen congratulating him on his "success with the ladies of Philadelphia." She made up her mind she would never again live with Allen under any circumstances when he failed to prove his innocence. In March, 1883, she saw on the blotter of the Tremont house the entry "J. Andrews and wife" written in her husband's handwriting.

The Apple Crop.

The apple crop of 1884 throughout the United States and Canada promises to be one of the largest gathered for many years. In eleven Western counties of New York, which make up one immense apple orchard, it is estimated that the yield will be over 4,000,000 barrels. The above will not apply to New England, as less than the average crop will be short this year on account of the heavy frosts, etc.

—No lady need be without Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound because she is far distant from drug stores. The proprietors send it postage paid by mail from Lynn, Mass., in the form of lozenges or of pills; price, $1. per box, or six for $5. Send for the "Guide to Health" which gives full particulars.

A FAMILY BEWITCHED.

Cutting Nicks in Pigs' Ears to Let the Devil Out.

A Mt. Morris (Mich.) despatch says: In a little farm house four and one-half miles west of here lives a family of sixteen persons, all being huddled together in apartments not large enough for four. Some time ago a child died in the family, and since then several members of the household have been impressed with the belief that everything around the premises was bewitched—people, stock, and the very air and water all being controlled by evil spirits. A Mrs. Sumner, who is, and has for some time been, quite ill, was afflicted with this hallucination to a marked degree, and, while not pretending to prescribe for her mental trouble, Dr. Luman L. Fuller, of Clio, has been trying to minister to her physical ailments.

Yesterday he called at the house and when he attempted to get into her room he was met by a Mrs. Livingstone, another member of the strange family, who had a razor in one hand and a knife in the other. In her frenzied efforts to induce him not to interfere with a case already in the hands of the witches, she attacked and cut him savagely in the breast, inflicting a bad wound. She has been arrested, and a young man named Whitney, a brother of Mrs. Livingston, is also in custody. Other members of the family may be arrested. The neighborhood is full of stories of the strange hallucinations of the occupants. Some things they have done are worthy of the old witchcraft days of Massachusetts. The pigs and cows have had little nicks cut in their ears to let the devil out.

THE GREELY SURVIVORS.

Arrival of the Relief Squadron at Portsmouth Harbor—Official Reception.

A Portsmouth, N.H., telegram says: The Thetis, Bear and Alert, comprising the Greely relief squadron, dropped anchor in the harbor at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Their arrival not being expected till to-morrow, the reception, though hearty, was of a rather impromptu character. A salute was fired in honor of the Arctic heroes, bells were rung, whistles were blown and the band played "Home Again." All the naval vessels were handsomely decorated. Greely's wife arrived at noon with General Hazen and party, and his mother is also here. The meeting between them was quite affecting.

A Sensible Clergyman

How much better it would have been for a great number of young couples—very young couples—living in Hamilton at the present time if they had been treated the same as is told of in the following from the Guelph *Mercury*: "A young man in this city who is noted for his freaks of eccentricity has recently conceived the idea of joining the army of benedicts. The night before last he saw a damsel on the street who struck his fancy as all that could be desired to make a loving and charming helpmate for life. Hat in hand he approached his Venus. She seemed in no way loath to receive his advances and a matrimonial contract was shortly after settled on. To-day was to have been the happiest epoch in their lives, when the two trusting hearts were to be united, but fate decreed otherwise. The parson refused to perform the ceremony without the consent of the young swain's parents. This consent has not as yet been given, and the young couple revel in single blessedness to the chagrin of one of them at least, not to mention the waste of the marriage dinner, which is said to have been prepared for the joyous occasion."

Earthquake-Resisting Houses.

In Japan, where earthquakes are very common, a house has been invented which shall not be affected by the movement of the earth. The building is of wood with plaster walls and ceilings, supported upon iron bales resting in hollow, saucer-like plates, which method of support, it is claimed, prevents momentum in a horizontal position from being communicated from the ground to the house, and there is just sufficient friction at the points of support to destroy the slight motion that might otherwise take place. It might naturally be supposed that people who are always being shaken would get used to earthquakes, but Prof. Morse, who has lived so long in Japan, says that far from this being the case, upon first going there one thinks lightly of such a visitation, but that terror grows with every recurrence, until life becomes miserable from being in a constant state of dread.

Worth Ten Dollars a Bottle.

Any person who has used Polson's NERVILINE, the great pain cure, would not be without it if it cost ten dollars a bottle. A good thing is worth its weight in gold, and Nerviline is the best remedy in the world for all kinds of pain. It cures neuralgia in five minutes; toothache in one minute; lame back at one application; headache in a few moments; and all pains just as rapidly. Small test bottles only cost 10 cents. Why not try it to-day? Large bottles 25 cents, sold by all druggists and country dealers. Use Polson's nerve pain cure—Nerviline.

—Germany's retail beer trade amounts to 1,500,000,000 marks.

Every Man and Woman

Will disagree upon some points. It is almost impossible to quite reconcile one's convictions with those of another, though, of course, exceptions occur, and one of the most notable which we can mention is that on the corn question. For once our people are united; they acknowledge that never in the history of the world was there as certain, as sure, as harmless, as prompt a remedy as Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor, and for once a united and free people have reached a sensible conclusion. Beware of substitutes.

Southey records in his "Commonplace Book" that a physician who has seen more than 40,000 cases of small-pox said he had never met with the disease in a person with red or light flaxen hair.

Brown—Ah, Fogg! Quite a stranger How do you like your new residence? Fine landscape, I suppose? Fogg—No, there's no landscape to speak of; but there's two fire 'scapes.

Remedies for Insomnia.

Dr. Legare has communicated to the South Carolina Medical Association his few simple and successful rules in the treatment of insomnia, as follows: First, retire early to bed, two hours sound sleep before midnight being of more benefit to the body than double that number of hours in the day; second, eat little, and always some hours before going to bed, and cold food only to be taken for supper; third, the cares and burdens of the mind must be put aside—none to be carried to bed—and no reading or studying there; fourth, the bed chamber should contain pure, sound air, be roomy and high if possible, and the windows be always kept open, except in the night time; fifth, when in bed endeavor to lie horizontally, with the head slightly raised, avoding any forced or constrained posture that makes the form an angle, as by this means the circulation in the stomach is checked.

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THAT FEELING OF BEARING DOWN, CAUSING PAIN, WEIGHT AND BACKACHE, IS ALWAYS PERMANENTLY CURED BY ITS USE.

IT WILL AT ALL TIMES AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES ACT IN HARMONY WITH THE LAWS THAT GOVERN THE FEMALE SYSTEM.

ITS PURPOSE IS SOLELY FOR THE LEGITIMATE HEALING OF DISEASE AND THE RELIEF OF PAIN, AND THAT IT DOES ALL IT CLAIMS TO DO, THOUSANDS OF LADIES CAN GLADLY TESTIFY.

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