

THE DESIGNS OF FRANCE.

What she has Undertaken.

It must be becoming evident to the French themselves that they have undertaken something more than a promenade, observes the London Times, in a leading editorial, regarding the Tonquin expedition. They were very angry when we warned them that their expedition would prove troublesome, and tried to persuade them from gratuitously involving themselves in a war which can in no case bring honor or substantial advantage. We venture to think that the more sober and cautious among them are already asking themselves whether the game is worth the candle. With a sufficient expenditure of money and money—an expenditure, however, which will probably greatly exceed the original estimates—there is no doubt that France can reduce the Anamese towns one by one. She will find it, however, a good deal more difficult to break down opposition in the swamps and jungles. Marching through rice swamps within twenty degrees of the equator is work which tells very rapidly on Europeans, and which the Anamese can impose to any extent if they understand their own strength. In spite of the diplomatic explanations in Europe, there seems to be every reason to suppose that they are covertly supported and assisted by the Chinese, and the prevailing rumor at Peking is in favor of even more decided action. If the French ignore the Chinese war, they will find their difficulties in Tonquin very seriously increased and prolonged by the material moral countenance given to their enemies. If, on the other hand, they recognize and openly resent Chinese meddling in the affairs of Tonquin, they will find their present enterprise the mere prelude to a more formidable one. In a war with China, France would not doubt be victorious, but the victory itself would be substantially a defeat. For what are our neighbors running these risks? Suppose them to have chastised the Anamese to their hearts' content and made themselves masters of all these breaks and paddy-fields, what are they going to do next? No one even in France seriously supposes that Frenchmen will live in that delectable region. The French do not colonize even when the conditions are much more favorable. They have no aptitude for the work and no pressure at home to force them to undertake it. Tonquin were as much at their disposal as Algiers they would never have more than a nominal possession. They would send out a few officials, who would be followed by efficient tradesmen to supply them with the nearest attainable imitation Parisian goods, but there the thing would end. Is it worth while for such a result to go through what has already been done, let alone the much greater labors that are probably in store? The feverish restlessness which the French government has recently displayed can not be limited and guarded exactly as it might wish. To get up a quarrel with the Anamese is some old treaty may be a trifle, but it leads to difficulties with China, and China has so many commercial ties to Europe that any disturbance of her tranquility reacts upon every European exchange. Nothing is more clear than that. If the present quarrel goes beyond a certain not very distant limit, our own commercial interests will be seriously menaced. When important affairs are at stake the people of this country know how to submit with as good grace as others to resulting inconveniences, but they will scarcely regard with patience the disturbance of the east for a mere caprice. Nor does the mischief terminate even with the substantial secondary inconveniences it occasions. Conduct is not exclusively judged in detail; on the contrary, men look for its general tendency and inspiration, which largely modify the view taken of particular acts. The Tonquin expedition does not stand alone, and in dealing with it the world does not forget that it illustrates the recent French policy. It connects itself with the incessant attacks upon this country for no other offence than protecting its various interests in Egypt, with the Madagascar expedition with French pretensions to the west coast of Africa, and with the various little asperities of the French Foreign Office since the death of Gambetta. The North American Gazette, has just administered a severe and unlooked-for rebuke to the French which has depressed prices upon almost every European bourse. The irritation to which it bears witness can not be explained by the reason assigned, since the French press has upon the whole observed for many years past remarkable moderation in regard to Germany. It is rather the expression of a general impatience of French conduct, which seems to justify itself by alleging an ill-feeling toward Germany, of which there has been no particular manifestation. There is a yet more important lesson to be drawn from that rather remarkable admission. It ought to convince the French people that their little expeditions upon the world do not add in the smallest degree to their consideration and influence in Europe. It is not necessary to adopt any particular theory of the origin of the remarks of the German semi-official journal. It is sufficient that they have been made, and are of a kind which would hardly be addressed, even under the influence of irritation, to a power regarded as formidable. That is the point which it seems to us Frenchmen should consider. They may make such expeditions they please, but so long as the semi-official German press is permitted to address them in such terms they are reminded that they count for very little in Europe. Having reached this point, they may profitably go on to consider whether the best way to regain their position is not to abandon all enterprises that withdraw their strength, and to adopt a policy of reticence and recuilement.

THE CAUSE HOPELESS.

An interesting interview with ex-President Prado—He Advises His Countrymen to Fight to the Last.

"The situation is fatal," was Gen. Mariano Ignacio Prado's brief summing up of the condition of affairs in Peru, a country of which he was twice elected president, and from which for the last three years he has been an exile and a wanderer. He is passing a few days in New York on his way to Europe. He has just arrived here from visits to several of the South American states. He was seen at the Starvont House by a New York Herald reporter. The general's stock of English is extremely limited, though the few words that escaped him were spoken with excellent accent. The conversation which follows was had in Spanish.

Gen. Prado is a man of medium height, of courteous yet stately presence. He does not look his 57 years. His voice and address are very pleasing, his face is intellectual, his eyes are dark with a settled sadness in them, yet they can gleam and light up with humor. His hair is black, as is his beard, save for a fringe of the frost of time. His manner of speaking is very deliberate, and without that excess of gesture that often characterizes the men of the Latin races. When Chili declared war against Peru Gen. Prado was the Peruvian president. What he thought of the war, what he thinks of Chili, and what of the present situation and prospects of peace will be found in the interview published below. His views are in many respects opposed to those that would pass current here from the news received from time to time. He is, however, for some weeks without mail or private advice, and confessed that he could only pronounce upon the situation from previous knowledge.

"The situation is fatal," was his response to the first question. "Then there is no hope for Peru?" "Apparently not." "No hope of peace?" "Chili is too exacting. She asks more of Peru than Germany asked of France after the Franco-German war. It is impossible to make peace on such terms." "What can Peru do?" "Go on as she has been going—keeping up a desultory warfare." "Did you hear of the Iglesias treaty?" "Yes; and he may sign the treaty; but Iglesias is not Peru. He represents nothing but the Chilean interests. He is the creature of Chili, and has no following among the Peruvians. He may construct his cabinets and all the rest of it, but that means nothing. The Peruvians would never accept the terms of such a treaty. Besides indemnity in money, Chili wants Tarapaca, Arica, Tacna, and Moquegua. These provinces represent the wealth and commerce of Peru. Take them away and Peru dies of hunger." "Has Peru no resources outside of those provinces?"

"None to speak of. To take them is to take all, and Peru can not consent to give them up. It would be equivalent to signing away her life." "Do you think Chili will be content with no less?" "It seems not." "You were present when war was declared?" "Yes." "Did you not anticipate war?" "Never. We were at peace. We were friends, friends—Chili and Peru. The war was a complete surprise to the Peruvians. We had no armies and no armaments. But Chili was prepared for war and had been preparing for years." "Had been preparing for years, and yet you suspected nothing?" "Nothing." "What was Chili's purpose?" "Just what she accomplished—to crush Peru and seize upon its wealthiest provinces." "Who was the Chilean Bismarck to conceive this policy?" "No one man. It was a traditional policy handed down from president to president." "How and why did you leave Peru, general?"

"After our first disasters I left, with the consent of congress, to come here and go to London, in order to raise resources with which to carry on the war. I was deputed by congress to do this. Behind me I left an established government, with Gen. La Puerta, the vice president in charge. In my absence Pierola created a revolution against me, seized the dictatorship, and the result you see." "Where is Pierola now?" "In Paris. But I have no relations of any kind with him." "Is not Chili anxious to make peace to relieve her armies and evacuate the soil?" "Yes she is anxious to evacuate, but with Peru in her pocket, by taking off the richest provinces." "Has Peru any chief at all?" "She has two—Iglesias, who represents the Chilean interest, and through whom the Chileans treat, and Calderon, who represents the feelings of the people of Peru." "Calderon is a prisoner in Chili, is he not?" "Yes, but Monter, the vice president, is left. His headquarters are at Arequipa, whither the Chileans have not yet reached. Monter represents the popular interests." "And Caceres?"

"Caceres is a good general, but he is without proper equipments and resources. Yes, he was beaten at Huamachuco, but not so hopelessly as has been represented. He retreated, and has gathered his forces around him again." "A Herald dispatch repeats a story current in Lima that Admiral Lynch has offered a safe conduct to Caceres." "Ah, indeed. Well, Lynch may have done so; but one thing is very certain, Caceres will not accept his safe conduct." "What of Bolivia?" "Bolivia sides with Peru, but not actively. It does nothing." "Does Peru look anywhere for aid?" "Nowhere. There was a time when she looked for and expected aid from the United States, and when she was given to understand that such aid would be forthcoming, at least to procure more favorable conditions of peace." "You allude to the Blair-Harbit policy?" "Yes. That hope failed at a time when better conditions of peace could have been obtained. But now Peru can obtain no con-

ditions at all. She is absolutely at the mercy of Chili."

"Are not the Europeans the chief holders of Peruvian bonds?" "Yes; the English, the French, the Belgians, and a few in Germany and Spain. But the powers do not care to interfere and mix themselves up with matters on this continent. The policy of the United States stands in the way of such interference."

"Chili collects the revenue, does she not?" "Everything is in her hands. The commerce, business, and whole life of the country have suffered terribly. And yet the people continue to work and to live when and where they can."

"Would it not be better for them to make peace at any price?" "They can not make it at the price Chili sets. That means death."

"Suppose peace were made even on the worst conditions, has Peru any statesmen who could help to build her up again?" "She has men of capacity, but there would be nothing left for them to build up. The people could not live."

"Then what advice do you give your countrymen under the circumstances, general?" "This," was the reply, with an emphasis approaching solemnity, "if die they must, let them die fighting to the last. It is better to die fighting than to starve. Chili presents no other alternative."

"Are they all good republicans in South America, general?" "Republicans, yes." "Then why can't they live at peace together as we do up here? Why are they always fighting?" "The general laughed and shrugged his shoulders. "Ah! that is their misfortune," he said, "What causes the constant revolutions?" "Who can say?" "Do you think they may possibly have too many generals?"

Gen. Prado threw a keen glance at the reporter, smiled again, nodded his head, and said: "Perhaps so; too many generals."

GARNERED WITTICISMS.

Early English—baby talk. Brothers-in-law : Lawyers. The mosquito must quit, oh! The mosquitoes generally leave summer resorts at the same time the guests do. The skeeter is the bird that can keep up with hot procession every time. An awning over the doorway of a Brooklyn saloon has the word "Fresh" painted on it. At any time during the day may be seen a dude standing under it. A little girl at Newport, seeing the willow phantoms for the first time, exclaimed: "Why, mamma, everybody rides out in their clothes-baskets here!" "Yes," said the druggist, "I'm very sorry I gave Mr. Snagg the wrong dose by mistake and he died. He's the second good customer I've robbed myself of in that way this year."

In front of a colored woman's cottage in Hackensack stands a pear tree on which is nailed a shingle bearing the following legend written in pencil: "Fife dollus fine, who-eur shalks dis tree." "Don't you forget," exclaimed a man arising during a discussion, "that I lay over hee!" "Do you mean that you can whip me?" replied a long-haired Arkansas man, also arising. "No, sir," said the first speaker. "Then what do you mean when you say you lay over the deck?" "I mean that I am a steamboatman, and sleep in the pilot-house."

Chorus of excited boys: "Then the lightning struck you!" Skipper (indifferently): "Oh, yes, I was leamin' again the mainmast when it struck it." Excited boys: "Didn't it kill you?" Skipper (more indifferently): "Wal, no; it all ran down my back." Excited boys: "And what did you do then?" Skipper (most indifferently): "I had to haul off my boots and pour the lightning out on the deck."

"I brought my aunt inter the city to-day to show'er round," said a rustic to a Boston police officer, "and she's got kinder tired walkin', so I wanter find some place where she kin sit down an' rest a bit and have a bite of suthing to eat. Kin yer direct me to any place?" "Certainly," responded the representative of Boston's aesthetic and literary police force. "What you want is a rest your aunt. Go right into that eating-saloon." The pair went in.

When the stranger remarked that he was from Arkansas, one of the passengers suddenly turned and asked: "You are, eh? maybe you are from Crittenden county?" "I am that." "Perhaps from James' Landing?" That's it, exactly. "Then maybe you know my brother, William Henry Jones, from Penn Yang, this State?" "Stranger, put it thar!" exclaimed the Arkansas traveller, as he extended his hand and smiled all over. "Bust my buttons if I didn't help hang your brother for cattle-stealing just before I left home."

Anecdote of Napoleon Bonaparte.

When this daring and ambitious soldier was about to invade Russia, a person who had endeavored to dissuade him from his purpose, finding he could not prevail, quoted to him the proverb, "Man proposes, but God disposes," to which he indignantly replied, "I dispose as well as propose." A Christian woman, on hearing the impious boast, remarked, "I set that down as the turning point of Bonaparte's fortunes. God will not suffer a creature with impunity thus to usurp his prerogative." It happened to Bonaparte just as it was predicted. His invasion of Russia was the commencement of his downfall.

A Good Friend to the Chinese.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Consul A. F. Bee, of the Chinese Consulate Office, expresses himself in saying that he, as well as his family have suffered severely from rheumatism and neuralgia, and that medicines were used in vain. At last St. Jacobs Oil was tried, which effected immediate cures in every case. The Consul regards the Oil as the greatest pain curing remedy in existence.

An English gentleman named Preston has marked his gratitude for rescue from wreck in his yacht by giving a lifeboat to a Cornish town.

"Golden Medical Discovery" is not only a sovereign remedy for consumption, but also for consumptive night-sweats, bronchitis, coughs, influenza, spitting of blood, weak lungs, shortness of breath, and kindred affections of the throat and chest. By druggists.

A high-toned affair: The dinner bell at a mountain hotel.

BEAUTIFUL WOMEN are made pallid and unattractive by functional irregularities, which Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" will infallibly cure. Thousands of testimonials. By druggists.

Young Fastboy says the first girl he ever waited with was all the whirled to him.

Dr. Pierce's "Pellets"—little liver pills (sugar-coated)—purify the blood, speedily correct all disorders of the liver, stomach, and bowels. By druggists.

One reason why more people don't go to the Yellowstone is because it takes too many yellow stones to get there.

The Triangle Package Dyes have won their way to public favor, solely on their own merits, and are now to be found in every section of the country. 33 colors. All perfect. 10 cents.

New York clubs are famous all over the world.—New York Exchange. More especially those in the hands of the police.

From Mr. EDWARD MITCHELL, Mayor of the Bank of Commerce, Hamilton, Ont., January 18th, 1883.

J. N. SUTHERLAND, St. Catharines. My Dear Sir,—I am in receipt of your favor of yesterday's date, asking my experience with regard to RHEUMATISM. I have no hesitation whatever in pronouncing it a success in my case, and in heartily recommending the remedy to those suffering from Rheumatism. I suffered for months with that trouble in my right arm and shoulder, and often was unable to use my hand, and at night the pain was frequently so great as to render sleep an impossibility. I must confess that I entertained a repugnance to "patent" medicines, but some of my friends persuaded me to try "Rheumatism," and although it may be true that I might have got well without it, one thing I do know, that after taking four bottles the pain took its departure, and I have now the full use of my arm. I heartily wish you unbounded success, as I fully believe your remedy is all that you advertise it to be. I am, my dear sir, yours most truly, E. MITCHELL.

A Philadelphia girl dropped her shoe out of a window and killed a mule.

When you visit or leave New York City, save Baggage Express and Carriage Hire, and stop at GRAND UNION HOTEL, opposite Grand Central Depot, 450 elegant rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, reduced to \$1 and upwards per day. European plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best, Horse cars, stages and elevated railroads at all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city.

Fashionable ladies like to get a "new wrinkle," but they don't want to show it on the forehead.

True merit brings its own reward, in the case of Burdock Blood Bitters it is rapidly bringing its reward in its increasing sales; as a prominent druggist recently said, "it now sells on its merits." It is the grand specific for diseases of Blood, Liver and Kidneys. 25,000 bottles have been sold, during the last three months. (34)

Boston girls never giggle. They merely express their delight by a dreamy, far away, north-pole smile.

There is no remedy known to medical science that is more positive in its effect, to cure Cholera Morbus, Colic, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera Infantum, and all Bowel Complaints than Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. (35)

The Vassar girls talk of getting up a rowing club. Vassarists eight would prove an attractive feature of a college boat-race.

Catarth—A New Treatment whereby Permanent Cure is effected in from one to three applications. Particulars and treatise free on receipt of stamp. A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 King-st. West, Toronto, Canada.

Nitro-glycerine is now frequently used as a medicine, under the name of glonoin.

C. S. Judson, Wallaceburg, says Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, for Summer Complaints is a splendid preparation, and I do not know of a single case in which it has not given satisfaction, but on the contrary have had many testimonials to its efficacy. (32)

Matrimony is said to be a lottery, but to the hour of going to press no law has been enacted prohibiting the use of the males.

It is a fact that Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry has more well-earned testimonials of praise for its virtues in curing Cholera, Colic, Cholera Infantum, Dysentery, etc., than all other remedies of that class combined. It will stand investigation. (36)

An excited crew of the cremationists declares that the Undertakers' union has been running the thing into the ground long enough.

Age should always command respect, in the case of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry it certainly does, for 25 years that has been the standard remedy with the people, for Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic and all Bowel Complaints. (33)

A fashion item says that "\$300 worth of lace can be put on a flimsy dress without looking loaded." It is to be presumed they go off easily.

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 cure, FOWLER'S CORN EXTRACT, is asked for. Watch for these gentlemen, and take none other than Putnam's Corn Extract. Sold by druggist everywhere. N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, proprietors.

J. E. Kennedy, dispensing chemist, Cobourg, says that no blood purifier that he has ever handled has had such a large sale as Burdock Blood Bitters, and adds, "in no case have I heard a customer say ought but words of highest praise for its remedial qualities. (31)

A Maine girl didn't want a lover to name a boat after her, because she didn't desire to read in the papers that "Matilda Slocum is up for repairs." "Matilda Slocum is on the dock to be scraped," etc.



FOR THE Kidneys, Liver, and Urinary Organs. THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER.

There is only one way by which any disease can be cured, and that is by removing the cause—wherever it may be. The great medical authorities of the day declare that nearly every disease is caused by deranged kidneys or liver. To restore these, therefore, is the only way by which health can be secured. Here is where WARNER'S SAFE CURE has achieved its great reputation. It acts directly upon the kidneys and liver, and by placing them in a healthy condition drives disease and pain from the system. For all Kidney, Liver, and Urinary troubles; for the distressing disorders of women; for Malaria, and physical troubles generally, this great remedy has no equal. Beware of impostors, imitations and concoctions said to be just as good.

For Diabetes ask for WARNER'S SAFE DIABETES CURE. For sale by all dealers.

H. H. WARNER & CO., Toronto, Ont., Rochester, N. Y., London, Eng. A GENEROUS PUBLISHER

A LADY'S FINE HUNTING-CASE SILVER WATCH FREE.

The publisher of TRUTH, the well-known weekly magazine, offers among his other premiums, a Lady's valuable Silver Hunting Case Watch FREE to any one telling him which is the longest verse in the Bible by the 7th of November next. Should more than one correct answer be given, the second in order received will get a handsome solid gold gem ring. Should more than two be given, a neat English neck chain will be presented to the sender of the third correct answer in order received. To the fourth will be given a silver-plated butter knife. Not more than four prizes are offered. So if you want to secure one of them be as prompt as possible in sending in your answer. The conditions attached are that every competitor must send FIFTY CENTS and this advertisement with their answer, for which they will receive every week for three months Truth, a 28-page WEEKLY Magazine, containing in each issue 2 full size pages of new music, either vocal or instrumental; two or three very fascinating serial stories; a short story; short, pointed, pithy editorial paragraphs on all the leading events of the week; beautiful illustrations of the latest English and American fashion with full letter press descriptions; a Young Folks' Department; Health Department; Ladies' Department; Temperance Department; Sport Department; besides a lot of Miscellaneous reading, and altogether just the paper to interest every member of the family. To say nothing about the probability of your getting the watch, the gem ring, the neck chain, or the silver-plated butter knife, you will find you have secured a prize in getting Truth for three months. So don't delay sending your answer and half dollar with this advertisement, and secure one of the prizes offered. Address S. FRANK WILSON, publisher Truth, Toronto, Ont.

Sample copies of Truth sent for five cents. In the last issue of Truth for November will be published the names and address of the successful prize winners.

WANTED A FIRST-CLASS BREAD AND Cake Baker with the view of selling or renting to him. A steady young man can do a good business and the rent moderate to the right man. Apply to WILLIAM WALKER Box 171, Lucknow.

DO NOT ALLOW YOUR CHILDREN TO grow up deformed or crippled, but call and examine our appliances for the treatment of Club Feet, and Diseases of the Spine, Hip, Knee and Ankle. Remember the world is progressing, and more can be done to-day than at any former period. We also manufacture Artificial Limbs, Trusses, and appliances for the relief and cure of all kinds of deformities. Will show at Toronto, Guelph and London Exhibitions. AUTHORS & COX, 91 Church St., Toronto.

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