LA SEVERINA

The Tra i Sequel to an Abduction.

It was on the eve of the battle of Solferino. The French regiments, which had arrived from Milan cu ing the day, by long and dusty roads, under a broiling sun, exhausted by fatigue, were encamped on an immense plain, shut in by a chain of hills, on which towered the white houses of the town. Lightning, playing among the leaden-colored clouds, illumined at intervals with lurid light the battle field of the morfires were allowed, as a measure of pru- nothing. dence.

All were not asleep, however. Besides the outposts and pickets, many in camp were wide awake. Here and there groups of men, lying on the grass around their tents, conversed in a low tone and discussed the probable issue of the coming battle.

In the middle of a small group of officers, who talked over the chances of the m rrow, was Col. Eugene de Valmont, who commanded a regiment of light dragoons. He had the well earned reputation of b ing one of the most splerdid officers in his own branch of the service. Although a strict disciplinarian, he was beloved in the regment by officers and men alike, and deserved.

ed a half-consumed cigar. Turning suddenly | killed. to his surgeon-major, a veteran with a wellbronzed face, he said:

"Brisac, do you believe in presentiments?"

"It depends, Colonel. One may have them, no doubt; but to admit that they are ever realized is another matter."

"You look upon them as valueless, devoid of any prophetic importance?"

"Quite so."

"Ah! It is true, as is said, that all you doctors are more or less materialists." After a pause, he added: "You are right, perhaps, and so much the better. There are some thoughts which should be banished on the eve of a day like that to-morrow promises to be."

So saying he got up, and addel: "I shall turn in and get some rest and advise you all to do the same. In a few hours we shall need all the strength we can command."

One by ore the group broke off, and presently there were lett only three officers with a well directed fire. In this artillery -the Maj r, a captain and a sub-lieuten-

"What did the Colonel mean by presentiments?" asked the younger of them. "We know he has no fear about to-morrow; yet his manner and his last words, to say the least, are not reassuring."

"Had you been longer in the regiment, young fellow," replied the Major, "you would know that the Colonel periodically | treat. gets the 'blues,' but we take no notice of them. They soon pass, and he becomes himself again.'

depression?"

"The cause?" sail the Captain, "Why, all the regiment know the cause."

months ago."

He can tell the story best." The Surgeon-Major being appealed to,

enant in the Chasseurs d' Afrique, which had just been raised, lancel in Algiers, where I was assistant surgeon attached to the military hospital. Though I was older than he, we soon struck up an acquaintance that ripened into friendship, which time has not impaired. Eugene was young, good looking and a manof fascinating minuers. He came of a distinguished tamily, and his friends kept his purse well filled; in short he could get money as fast as he wi hel to spend it.

"We served three years together, when De Valmont got leave to exchange and return to France. His mother was the cause of this, for she had in view for him a marriage with a nich heiress. Leaving Algiers would have been all plain saiing except for bidding 'farewell' to a certain lady called La Severina, a danseuse at the theatre. In appearance she was decidedly handsome, of an olive-colored complexion, and with raven | the trigger of his pistol, and the Austaian black hair. In her large, expressive eyes | fell, killed by a bullet in the forehead. and in her grimly cut mouth there was a suggested that the young lady would be more desirable as a triend than an enemy. She said she was an Italian, having been born at Rome, but her parents were Bohemians, who travelled through all countries

-rope dancers by profession. "La Severina had conceived for Eugene a passion as violent as it was hopeless. When she heard of his proposed departure she was wild; when sie learned the motive of it she turned a demon. Failing in a determined attempt to bauk his plans by stabbing him with a stilleto, she assured him with her last words that she would be revenged. De Valmont laughed at the threat. I, however, of the young lady. In this resolve, however, I was foiled. She left Algiers about a month after, and I never knew what became of her.

"Nearly four years had passed since Eugene's return. We kept up a constant correspondence, and I 'earned of his marriage and the birth of one son, whom he called Lucien. He continually pressed me to ex-

change and go back to France. "At length I got appointed to a cavalry regiment quartered in Paris, and left Algiers to take on my new duties. Landing at Marseilles, I put up at the hotel Castellane, where the first names I read in the list of arrivals were those of the Count and Countess de Valmont. Eugene introduced me to his wife—a lady as lovely as she was charming - and showed me with pride his son-a fine chubby chi'd, with curly hair, and the splendid blue eyes of its mother. He simply worshipped this boy-poor fellow!-and his life and soul seemed wrapped up in i s being and existence. And now to the sad sequel of my ta'e.

"De Valmont was on leave, and at his wife's desire they were about to visit Italy. Not to fatigue the child their route was mapred cut in short stages. They were resting two days at Marseilles before going to Genoa by La Corniche, so I decided to stay

nd see them off, "In the afternoon of my arrival, as the weather was glorious, little Lucien was sent with his nurse down to the sea, on that magnificent beach where the splendid palace

of Prado stands. Two hours afte: the nurse neturned alone, looking like a mad woman. The eyes were starting out of her head, and sobbing and crying, she threw her eif as the Coustess's feet, and said she had lost the child. She and her charge were playing on the beach, whe e they were attracted by the p rformance of some acrobs s. A small crowd had assembled, and the boy was not out of her sight for half a minute. On looking round he was gone; and she sought him in vain. He scened to have been spirite ! away. She called his name at the top of her voice and ran up and down the beach until | lieutemant. Posted to S. A. T., the Archexhausted. Bystanders who heard her cries Nothing else lit up the camp. No | helped her in the search; but they found-

"Was Lucien drowned?" asked the sub. fried. lieutenant.

cculd only toddle and the sea was too far from the place indicated by the nurse. So this hypothesis was given up. The police considered it a case of kidnapping, and went to work, but failed to find a clue, Trey searched for weeks through all the slums of the city—the low quarters where the dregs of the population congregate, the scum of the Mediterranean-tut with no success. A description of the child was sent to every consul, with orders to make full inquiry. De Valmont himself obtained Col. de Valmentappeared to pay but little | and spent a year in trying to solve the

> "As to the Colonel, at first he had serious intention of joining the Trappists and retiring from the world. But hope sustains bim still. He believes, if his boy was not drowned, that Providence will take pity on | to find. him. Vain delusion! But we humor him in his hope. He has since devoted his whole life and soul to his regiment; but the wound at his heart was never healed, and when it breaks out afresh he becomes sad and sorrowful and talks about presentiment.

"La Severina, I believe has kept her word, and wreaked a terrible revenge!"

Brisac finished his story and wished all good-night.

"We have six hours for sleep, my boys, and then-!"

o'clock, a double line of smoke extended for a distance of two miles on each side of the their guns into action. The Austrian batteries posted on the opposite hills replied duel, which lasted for some hours, the adsuperiority of the Austrian position was more than counterbalanced by the deadly effect of the rifled guns of the French, which | mother's kindness of heart. were first employed in warfare at the memcrable tattle of Solferino. The carnage was frightful and the result disastrous to | give you my word that from my earliest rethe Austrians, who were obliged to re-

At 3 o'clock on that day—23rd June, 1859 -the French were formed up to advance under a withering musketry fire to assault the "But what is the cause of his recurring | Tower of Solferino, the key of the enemy's position. Marshal Benedek then called on his cavalary to make a supreme effort which | from her one harsh judgment, one uncharithad it been successful, would have changed | able word; and its not everyone who could "Except myself. I only joined three the fortunes of the day. The Austrian cavalry were massed behind a fringe of wood "Well, here is Brisac back from his rounds. Which effectually concealed their move- answer; and must it not also be true that meats from the French. Suddenly they were seen to emerge from their shelter and lay down upon the grass, it a cigar, and to prepare for a determined charge, to take in flank those battalions which had already "In 1834 De Vamont, appointed lieut- reached the slopes of the hills. Gen. Niel saw the danger, and immediately hurled against them the Marguerite division of cavalry, in which De Valmont's Light Dragoons charged in the first line.

The shock was terrific! The elements contributed to swell the frightful storm of war. Peals of thunder bellowed forth and vivid lightning played over the ghastly sight beneath.

It was after the delivery of the charge "home" that Col. de Valmont suddenly saw rise before him about a dozen hussars, in white, of the Archduke Albrecht's regiment, Led by a young lieutenant with fair hair and a budding moustache, they sabered the French dragoons with maniacal fury, making their way through them like a cannon ball. With one bound of his horse the lieutenant was by the Colonel. De Valmont saw his sabre flash as he raised it to cut him down. He had only time to pull

At the end of the engagement Col. de Valsignificant indication of determination which | mont, returning to camp, passed over the scene of the conflict. The body of the lieutenant still lay there on its back. A thin trickle of blood marked the spot of the wound. The tace of the young officer was as calm and placid as a child asleep. De Valmont gazed at him with profound emotion. A few yards off some dismounted men were guarding Austrian prisoners, among whom was an officer of Albrecht's hussars. Pointing to the dead body, the Colonel asked:

"Sir, can you tell me the name of that brave fellow?"

"Karl Gottfried," was the answer. One month after the peace of Villafranca, Eugene De Valmont returned to Paris with determited to keep my eye on the actions | the Army of Italy, where he found the fol, lowing letter awaiting his arrival:

> MILAN, 6th August, 1859. MY DEAR OLD FRIEND: You know I am still at the military Hospital here, where I shall remain until allour wounded are removed. They brought in the other day, several marauders caught by our men rifling the dead, and on some of them who tried to escape, they fired. Among them was an old woman disguised as a man. A bed was found for her, as she was on the point of death. offered my services to dress her wound, and judge of my amazement when I heard her say: 'You don't remember me, De Brisac. I am La Seyerina." Under the withered features of the woman I recognized your former acquaintance in Algiers. .. By what series of misfortunes she cams to be a dispoiler of the dead, I shall not attempt to explain. Enough to know that before dying she allowed the priest to communicate a part of her confession, and, as I have for long thought, she it was who stole Lucien at Marseilles!

> After a host of adventures, which I shall tell you later on, poverty compelled her to abandon the child at Vienna. She left it to the charity of the landlord where she lodged -No. 20 Rosenstrasse-and never heard of the boy after. This address will give you some trace. Apply at once to the Austrian Embassy. Tout a toi.

BRISAC. Mad with joy, the Colonel ran to the embassy and explained the object of his mis. For a fortnight after, which seemed lose it."

to him a lifetime, he lived in a fever of suspense, and was going to bed one night, when his valet brought him an official letter with a large red seal bearing the Austro.

Hungarian arms. He read as follows: MONSIEUR LE COMTE: I am instructed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs to inform you; in answer to your inquiries, that the child abandoned in Vienna, at the address gively on the 20th of September, 1846, was adofted by benevolent a gentleman. He was educated at the Military School of Olmutz, which he left last year with the rank of stbduk Albrecht's regiment of hussars, he was killed at the battle of Solferino. He bore the name of his adopted father, Karl Gott-

One hour afterwards the valet entered the 'This was the question started, but it | Colonel's room, and found him sitting in his seemed well nigh impossible. The child | chairs His face was deadly white. His eyes dilated and immovable, were fixed up

on the fatal letter. The servant touched him lightly on the shoulder, and his master dropped motionless on the floor.

Oscar Wilde's Mother.

He was dead.

Clever man as Oscar Wilde certainly is, he has had the art to get himself laughed at to an extent that would startle, if not special leave of absence from the war office | subdue, a man less bold. It has not greatly troubled him, and he tells his innocent little attention to what was said. He seemed in a | mystery. He returned more dead than | tales about himself, and puts himself at the | plored coast line to the maps of Greenprofound reverie, as he bit rather than smok- alive to bury his wife, whom grief had mercy of contemporary wits, with as placid land. and self-approving a smile as ever.

But there is one side of him which the public does not know, and that is the kindly. brother than Oscar Wilde it would be hard

strong mind and a warm heart; but she is of the operations. far more eccentric than Oscar himself. She is full of enthusism, and her mind is so fresh, she forgets that her life's spring is over, and wears at sixty the colors and the fashions of as if one of Madame Tussaud's wax-works, suddenly endowed with a voice and a smile and a touch of Irish blarney, had gone forth to make a visit.

She wears the spotted white muslin of the On the morrow, at the early hour of six | debutante, with pink feathers or roses, and a white lace veil, and she amuses with her aspect as much as she entertains with her plain. The French had brought almost all | tongue. And beside her, on these occasions, you will see Oscar, unconscious, apparently, that there is anything about her other than her wit to provoke a smile, and devoting himself to her with the most respectful and vantage remained with the French. The assiduous tenderness. An American friend who had just formed Lady Wilde's acquaintance, made some comment to Oscar on his

"You may well say that," was the answer. "No one knows her so well as I do, and I collection I have never heard her say an unkind thing of any human creature. She is incapable of harshness or injustice. No one is ever condemned in her presence but she finds something to offer in his defence no one assailed without her coming to the | were in good condition. rescue. In all my life, I have never heard say that of a witty and clever mother."

"Happy the son who can," was the the son of such a mother has something in him that will survive his follies, and outlive | a few crossbeam; beeween decks, but addihis absurdities?

Teach the Boys to Use Tools.

Last year a friend of mine, who has three boys, selected a Chest of Tools as a premium for collecting clubs for an agricultural paper, and surprised and delighted the lads with it. They went to work and fitted themselves up a workshop in the loft over the waggor-shed, and there they contrive to spend many an hour pleasantly and profitably. My friend said to me, "I am surprised to see how proficient the boys are becoming in the use of their tools. Why, they have made us many little articles for use about the house and barn, to more than pay for the cost of the tools, if I had bought them for cash, and if they keep on thus, a carpenter will be unneccessary here." This experience can be repeated in any family where there are boys, to the satisfaction and benefit of all concerned. Give the boys a chance to show what they can do. A set of tools will keep them busy on rainy days and odd spells, and out of mischief. Every success will encourage them in larger undertakings, and quite unconsciously they will develop a knowledge of mechanics which will be practical and useful to themselves and others all their lives, and almost every day, the year round, on the farm, about the house, anyway, and everywhere. The cost of a set of too's good enough for them to experiment with, is small, and cannot be invested to better account. If you can not spare the money, encourage them to get up a club for a paper giving premium chests of tools. If they do not quite succeed, help by contributing a little cash for the difference. The investment will come back before you know it. Most farmers having more expensive tools, do not like to have boys use them for fear of possible damage, and they grow up almost entirely ignorant of saw, and plane, and chisel. Let them have tools of their own, and show them how to take proper care of them. Teach them all you know about them, and set them at little easy jobs. When they do these well, let them know their work is appreciated and they will become ambitious to do still better work, and take pride in it; so will you, when you come to see that they are able to do what you have herotofore depended on outside labor for. One of the most convenient things about the house or farm, is a man who can use tools.

Not Left Out.

There were three of 'em on the corner. One said that his wife was cleaning house and had every room upset.

The second observed that he had just left six painters at work on his house. The third said he was tearing out parti-

tions and building on a wing. The fourth smiled sadly and aided that he was going to have four ceilings whitewashed, three rooms repapered, a chimney torn out and his hall widened.

"Gentleman," said the fifth man as he drew a long breath, "I don't want to be looked upon as one who is trying to crowd seventy-five tons. out of his fair share of the world's misery, and I therefore take this opportunity of informing you that, in order to buy new carpets and a parlor suite, I have been obliged to mortgage my house and shall probably

BOUND FOR ARCTIC LANDS.

The Staunch Ships that will Steam North to Succor Greely.

"I've been mate of a merchant ship, a big ship too, and I never had better quarters at sea than these men will have, while as for grub ---"

No combination of letters will represent the smack of his lips which ended the words of the old sailor on the Thetis, recently at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, who was talking of the Greely relief party.

In July, 1881, the steam whaler, Proteus was[chartered by the Government to take Lieut, Greely, his assistants, Lieuts Klingsburg and Lockwood, five officers of the S gnal Corps, and fifteen enlisted men to Lady Franklin Bay. These twenty-three men went north to man one of the eleven polar stations which the leading Governments of the world had agreed to maintain within the Arctic zone to make simultaneous scientific observations.

It was one of the best equipped parties that ever went north. The outfit included a comfortable house. Dr. Rae of London, an authority on Arctic matters, wrote that its equipment of dogs and sledges was superior to that of any previous party. The hope was expressed that, in addition to its scientific duties, the party would be able to take up the work of Sir George Nares, where he left it, and add many miles of ex-

The food supplies were ample to last over two years, but the hunters were expected to supplement these supplies. While the dutiful, domestic side; for a better son and Proteus remained with the party twenty the intelligence upon the health of the lends; but all that seem musk oxen were brought in. A large part Princess. That afternoon, when Leopold legram from Suakim infor of the meat was packed in snow for winter His mother, Lady Wilde, is a woman of use. This was considered only a beginning

Relief expeditions were to be sent anually from the United States, but so far none has succeeded in reaching Lieut. Greely. The expedition of last yeat under Lieut. sixteen. She looks, sometimes, very much | Garlington resulted in the loss of the Proteus and a demonstration of the incapacity of Gen. Hazen to direct such matters.

The expedition of this year will consist of three steamers—the Tnetis, the Bear, and the Alert, The Thetis is the flagship. She was a whaler, and was bought in Dundee, Scotland. She is now at the Brooklyn Navy Yard with as many men at work on her as can stand on the different decks without jostling each other.

The Bear was a St. Johns sealer. |She has been at the Navy Yard some time, and work has so far progressed that a visit to her gives some idea of what is needed for an Arctic.cruise

When the Bear arrived she was a greasy and foul-smelling ship, with unscraped spars and rusty metal work. A gang of men went to work at her the same day. The upper spars were sent down and the ings rigging was stripped off. The hold was cleaned out and the cabin bulkheads were knocked out. Whon the dismantling was finished there remained a hull and three lower masts, and a boiler and engine which

Then, when she was in the dry dock, heavy cant pieces, or sticks of timber having a triangular cross section were bolted on each side of the keel and up through the garboard streaks to protect the keel from ice. Heavy straps of iron were placed around the forefoot. The hulk formerly had tional ones were put in and a three-inch deck laid on them. New stanchions were put in from the keel to the berth deck and from the berth deck to the spar deck. From the centre of the berth deck beams diagonal | Duckworth. His health hal not improved braces run to the bilge strokes on either side, to strengthen the frame in case of a nip in the ice. At the same time two

water-tight bulk-heads were put in. A new jibboom was put in and part of a new suit of rigging. The running gear is all new. The floor of the cabin is on a level with the berth deck. It was first ceiled with inch pine, at a distance of four inches from the walls of the ship and the bulkhead. Two layers of fearnaught, a gray woolen telt nearly a quarter of an inch thick were tacked to the ceiling, and another pine ceiling was nailed over that. The four-inch air space was to secure the cabin from damp-

The quarters for the men are built on deck. Beginning at the break of the topgallant forecastle, a house 26 feet wide and 40 feet long was built on the main deck. The bulwarks were extended up, forming two-foot gangways on each side of the house. These were decked over and doors put in at each end, thus forming air spaces. The walls of the house were made with fonr-inch air spaces and traps were put in along the decks so that the snow which forms in the spaces from condensed moisture can be cleared out.

The house is lined like the officers' cabin. Inside there are twenty-six large berths, with lockers beneath. A skylight with a scuttle for ventilation, is put in the upper deck. A small stove will keep the air dry. The house is put on deck to secure dryness, and in this respect the men are probably better cared for than the officers.

the Bear was \$29,850. This does not include the riggin, or engines. Five whale boats, two dories, and a thirty-foot steam whale boat will complete the outfit of

The men will receive, in addition to a comfortable lot of thick ordinary flannel clothing, a suit of deerskin lined with lamb's wool and a deerskin bag, which will wholly envelope the body and cover the head, except the face. These will be found very comfortable when on lockout or tay. elling on sleds.

No house has been built over the wheel as is commonly done on California clippers that round the Horn. A canvas screen will partially serve instead during bad weather.

The bill of fare which excited the approbation of the old sailor is very long. It begins with 32,750 pounds of bread, and ends with assorted flavoring extracts. It includes an almost unlimited quantity of cured, cooked, and canned domestic meats. These are supplemented by generous amounts of roast chicken, roast turkey, fried oysters, turtle and ox tail soup, and other delicacies. Fruits and vegetables are abundant. The list contains 111 different articles which when on board will weigh about

The sledges, which are nearly constructed, are made after designs furnished by Chief Engineer Melville, and consist of two stoutly-made frames shaped like a shuttle and joined together by straps of hide. The Thesis, which is to be the flagship

and the leading exploring vessel Dundes whater, built especially for the regions. Sie will probably start north few days in advance of the Bear, and will provided with an outfit of boats and sela and Ar tic clothing like the other vessel

Tae Alert, which has sailed from Louis was presented by the English Government to the United States. Sie is one of s most substantial wooden vessels of British navy and when fitted out for Navi Arctic expedition of 1875 6 an entrum amount of money was expended apon he Her hull was planked with tak arapa tection against the ice. She is r. parted sound condition, and her masts, yards, at. chors, and boars, which have been tored; Sheerness since October, 1882 have been restored to her.

THE LATE PRINCE LEOPOLD

An Unreported Disaster and its Cons. quences-Life of the Prince.

A most extraordinary presentiment onthe part of Prince Leopold is now related on the highest authority. On his way to C.no. the Prince was conveyed aboard the fine in vate yacht owned by his favorite companion Capt. Perceval. It is not generally known that this yacht was wrecked with the royal party aboard in the Guif of Napoule and when but a short distance off Cannes. The wreck of the craft was complete, but no lives were lost, as help was near at hand, But the young prince was much prostrated by ealarm, and upon his recovery issued the strictest orders to keep secret the story of the accident, because he feared the result co had safely reached his private apartment eother day that "some of in the Villa Nevala, he lay down to sleen ling mounted." Thus a away his nervousness. When he awoke he longer a myth, but a stea sent for Capt. Perceval, and talked with the by one vanish the most him about the wreck. Leopold was usus. Is of our early days. ally melancholy. He sat at a window over. looking the beautiful bay, and casting a sorrowful look towards the place where nvict prison, one of whom the accident occurred, said plaintive. was in possession of an of ly:—

have the most gloomy forebodings. I have clined to entertain any pr such ill-luck. I would not mind it if it at. Frence to his financial positi fected me only. But my evil fate seems de to deliberate in the m termined to make my friends share my mis- eration. fortunes. I believe I am doomed to bring sorrow and disaster to all those I desire to be with me as my friends. This feeling op. pressed me inexpressibly to day, and I have andering in the streets been unable to rid myself of the thought en cruelly abandoned by that I would rather die here than anywhere ho come from the provin else I have ever been." Capt. Perceval tried to argue the Prince

out of his melancholy, but failed to effect his ake a living by selling ma purpose. Leopold died in Perceval's arms in the very room and before the very window where he confided to him his forebod. Recent events in the Sou

George Duncan Albert, Duke of Albany, was the fourth and youngest son and eighth ssion of the probability child of Her Majesty the Queen. He was born at Buckingham Palace on the 7th day loels, and to protesting the of April, 1853. He was named for the Queen's uncle, the late King of the Belgians. Fainst India—which count Queen's uncle, the late King of the Belgians, In early childhood the rare qualities of his in, has no interest in the ca mind attracted attention, and his early ed. A few nights ago at Vien ucation was specially cared for by the Prince man named Cumberland sho Consort. His health, always delicate, was party in the crown prince's a greatly impaired by an attack of measles in the spiritualist tricks, ex 1861. when he was sent under the care of and how they were done. Sir Elwa d Bowater, and later of Col. Car tertainers' thoughts, and vendish, to Cannes, where he resided for pects they were thinking over a year. From 1862 to 1876 he was un. www prince and princess, der the tutorship of Doctor Buff assisted by iner and his wife, and se various Eton masters and then under Mr. pre led through the palac much, though under the special care of The press of Switzerland i physicians like Dr. Legg and Dr. Vivian voice in protest against Poore. When the Queen was attacked in which certain notorious and 1872 by O Connor in the grounds of the right of asylum in the H park, Prince Leopold was with her, and during the trial was called as a witness and gave his evidence, we are told. "in a loud, clear voice." In November 1872 the Prince went to Oxford, where his studies included physical sciences, geology physiology, history under five lecturers, and political economy. Modern languages as well as classics were also studied, and special lectures like those on Poetry by Ruskin, and Music by Max Muller he attended. The science of words were the weapons sanitation. a very practical course under Dr. Ackland, he also studied. In 1874 he was attacked by typhoid tever from which his benbat, was obliged to co recovery for a time appeared doubtful, but, under Sir Wm. Jenner's care, he came through, though the effect upon his delicate constitution was great and he has rever been strong since. Oa his attaining his majority in the same year, he was granted the usual annuity of parliament without a division. From 1874 to 1879 he travelled a great deal in Europe spending much of his time in the South on the shores of the Mediterranean. In 1880 he visited America, and, as the Princess Louise was then in Canada, he visited all the principal cities and fished and hunted in our streams and rivers. Unfortunately he met with an accident by which he became quite lame. In this year he met Princess Heien of Waldeck, at the watering place of Baden and in 1880 his engagement to her was announced and on the 27th of The estimated cost of the alterations in | April, 1882, he was married. The palace of Claremont was given him for a residence. During the last few years, the Duke of Albany has. by lectures and addresses, done much in England for the cause of education. In a few days he would have attained his thirty-first year. His sudden death will cause much sorrow, not only for the sake of his mother, our beloved Queen, but also for his own, as he had won the highest esteem and regard by his thoughtful and kind interest in the welfare of the people of the Empire. He leaves one daughter, born Jauuary 16th, 1883, at Windsor Castle. Slander.

God has fixed a great responsibility upon language. One of the greatest sins of th lips is detraction—the blasting of a good name. Men have toiled and died, and they must still toil and die to leave a good name. What must be the depravity, the unspeak. able smallness and meanness of that miser. able poltroon who robs a fellow being of his reputation! When at the last day that unpardonable and hell born poltroon shall be called to answer for his words, Jehovah's eyes shall transfix his wretched soul, and Jehovah shall say, "Lit his coronation be the summit of torment."-Dr. Newman.

"He stood six feet two in his stockings and every inch a man," rays an exchange. Hem That is 74 inches; "every inch a man," would make 74 men. This must be the same identical customer who was a "host in himself."

FOREIGN ITE oval Drawing-Rooms-L

-Volunteer Corps of 6 ain-The Mines of &c., &c. An impostor has been pas a clergyman at Mancheste. ssed to solemnize marriage Sung couples find themsel ard predicament. The po

e trick, and the delinquent

was followed up and cap

outh. The punishment w Ladies who attend royal e gravely dissatisfied beca deputed the Princess o ive the guests, and merely estrice to gather the gossi ony and tell her what event he how much of the con ady A., the professional bea the naked eye.

A newspaper observer in ares that every effort yet n e slave trade has only rdships of the victims, and awal of interference, even by other measures, would He finds reason to h at recent events may give ow to the trade. It was formerly supposed

es were at least as mythica

Some of the claimant's frie him the other day at t lowing that Arthur Orton "Perceval, I don't know why it is, but I matic asylum since 1871. Prince Chigi, one of the cl Rome, has called the a

blice to the fact that r heir children to take care ome is infested by these li swell the ranks of the viar to have excited much His Royal Highness the late Leopold he native journalists of Ind. he themselves, as a genera ent of an Indian continge

> A number of socialist we left their country—mos their country's good, hav arich; and several of tr pers call upon the Zurich rere measures against thes The A'rican explorer, Ma s fought a duel with Visc Portugal. The meeting mpo Grande, in the sub jor inflicted five wounds who, according to the c ysicians in attendance de the adversaries could not c

The Dshebel Naibo, an is Algeria, eight hundred fe sinking into the earth. deep hollow round its foot Bona has once before wit pof of the instability of the Lake Fezzara did not e the Romans, but on the c s occupied by a town w n found at the bottom of The annual return of the Great Britain for 1883 she number enrolled in that s the highest in the histo number of efficients w ainst 199,374, in 1882, (the largest number pr and the percentage of led was 96.69, against 9 the two previous years; e of men present at inspec was also higher than eve The grand general staff y having now complete Franco-German war, it l

writers in the execution patriotic task. A bill has been introduced Commons which is design evance of which visitors ve frequently complained prevent visitors, who iday recreation to the ns of Scotland, being in lies and game-keepers wi and being shown. The lis doubtful, but an in ent it is anticipated.

do the same thing, on

mprehensive as scale as

npaigns of Frederick the

the nation for a sight or l

anpublished documents,

bearing on the subject

Moltke has therefore i

The Italian ministry of mmerce reports that the oduced 42,000,000 lire, 0,000 and the zinc and that rk now, with a total or The year 1881 h fortunate regarding m ong 45,420 workmen em