

General Graham Preparing to Attack Osman Digma—Sheikhs Fleeing With Gordon—Khartoum to be Defended.

Last (Monday) night's London telegrams says: Ambassadors of all the Powers have been instructed to compliment the Government upon General Graham's victory in the House of Lords to-day Earl Granville said the reports of the immediate withdrawal of the British troops from the Sudan were absolutely untrue. (Loud cheers.)

In the House of Commons this afternoon questions were put to the Government regarding the condition of affairs in Egypt, which the Government refused to answer. Great excitement arose. Mr. Lawson (Radical) moved that the House adjourn in order to discuss the Sudan problem. He violently attacked the Government, charging it with cowardice, blood guilts, butchery and jingoism. Lord Hartington said it was not the proper time to indicate the policy of the Government in Egypt. The immediate object was to secure the safety of the remaining Egyptian garrisons, and provide for the evacuation of the Sudan.

Mr. Gladstone replied to the strictures of Sir Wilfrid Lawson, and justified the policy which the Government had been pursuing. He asserted it was necessary to hold Suakin for the present, in order to keep down the slave trade. Sir Stafford Northcote said the lack of coherency in the Government's Egyptian policy caused misfortune in the Sudan. The Marquis of Hartington, Secretary of State for War, said the British would retire from Suakin as soon as it was compatible with the safety of that town. The motion for adjournment was rejected by 105 to 103.

Cairo, March 4.—A previously hostile chief has offered to accompany Col. Stewart up the White Nile to promulgate Gen. Gordon's manifesto.

El Mahdi has forbidden the sheikhs on the White Nile and Blue Nile to advance to Khartoum or to provoke hostilities. Four hitherto hostile sheikhs have submitted to Gen. Gordon. Three soldiers of the old garrison of El Obeid have arrived here and report great misery at El Obeid; that El Mahdi fears the tribesmen and inhabitants, and that a reign of terror exists. El Mahdi has stored up all the rifles, saying they belong to the Egyptian Government, and he will deliver them to the representatives. El Mahdi received Gen. Gordon's letter from the Sultan of Kordofan with ecstasies of delight, and gave the messenger who brought the letter a robe of honor.

SUAKIM, March 4.—Before the British renew the attack upon the rebels Osman Digma will be offered a conference. The 5,000 rebels who had from the British entered on Saturday joined Osman Digma. Only 1,000 of them are Sudanese, being fanatics sent from Jorjofan and Dairouf. El Osman Digma refuses to surrender it is expected the rest of the tribes under his leadership will express a desire to come to terms.

Gen. Graham has arrived at Suakin and is making preparations to advance upon Tamaitik. The troops are embarking at Trinkitat for Suakin. Osman Digma is stationed ten miles from Suakin.

Nubar Pasha, President of the Egyptian Council, has renewed the offer of the Government of Khartoum and Dairouf. Zoubir Pasha declines to accept unless Gordon is deposed.

Capt. Mason, the English agent at Massawa, is organizing an Abyssinian contingent under English officers to operate upon Khartoum via Kassala if El Mahdi continues fighting.

Gordon's reports of the submission of the sheikhs are distrusted at Cairo. It is said he is the dupe of the sheikhs, who take bribes and delude him with false news. It is reported that Sheikh Ibrahim, the White Nile with 9,000 Arabs, and that Sheikh Busher is advancing on Khartoum by the Blue Nile with 8,000 men.

The sheikhs of several tribes have sent envoys to Suakin offering to desert Osman Digma and assist the English if paid for their services. Twenty-seven hundred bodies have been buried at Teb, including those of the Egyptians killed in the fight between Baker Pasha's troops and the rebels.

An Arab arrived at Suakin from Osman Digma's camp reports that the rebel leader is still bitterly hostile to the English. He reports that Osman Digma has 4,000 men at Tamaitik, and more twenty-three miles from Suakin. The slaves have determined to support Osman Digma.

Reports have reached Suakin that the Benians of Faddah are in revolt against Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 5.—Earl Dufferin has asked the Porte for satisfaction for the manner in which officials at Smyrna have been treating foreign consular vessels. They have prevented steamers embarking passengers and removed the Union Jack from English vessels.

DOWN ON THE MORRONS. Denounced as Cranks and Guitunes—A Romance Proposed.

A Washington telegram says: Joaquin Miller, before the House Committee to-day, characterized the Mormons as "Cranks and Guitunes." He opposed repressive measures as only tending to incite them to further lawless acts, instead of subduing them. Polygamy, he thought, was the disease, and he prescribed education as a panacea for the ills from which the people of Utah suffered. The Mormons, as a people, in his opinion, were extremely ignorant persons, led by cranks and those who had their own ends to serve, and all that was necessary was to bring them back to the paths of morality was to show them their true condition.

THE QUEEN'S NEW BOOK.

Her Majesty's Affection for the Late Dr. Norman Macleod.

A VISIT TO MELROSE ABBEY.

John Brown's Despair Over a Carriage Accident to Her Majesty.

Copies of the Queen's new book have just reached this side. A perusal of it shows that the extracts already sent to cable show very fairly its character. It is almost entirely devoted to descriptions of little incidents in the Queen's daily routine of life and to what Brown, in one place, she describes how a careless driver upset her carriage in a drive from Altnaguthach to the Queen's residence.

"It was quite dark when we left, but all the lamps were lit as usual; from the first, however, Smith, who was driving, seemed to be quite confident, and suddenly, about two miles from Altnaguthach, and about twenty minutes after he had started, the carriage began to turn up on one side. We called out, 'What's the matter?' There was a pause, during which Alice said, 'I am upsetting.'

In another moment—during which I had time to reflect whether we should be killed or not, and though there were still things I had not settled and wanted to do—the carriage turned over on its side and we were all precipitated to the ground! I came down very close upon the ground, near the carriage, the horses both on the ground, and Brown falling out in despair. 'The Lord Almighty have mercy on us! Who did ever see the like of this?' I thought you were all killed."

The Queen's face was a good deal bruised and swollen, and her right thumb was excessively painful and much swollen. Smith was sent back for assistance, Brown in the meanwhile being indefatigable in his attention and care. Almost directly after the accident happened, I said to Alice it was terrible not to be able to tell it to my dearest Albert, to which the Princess answered: "But he knows it all, and I am sure he watched over us."

"It was not cold," the Queen says, "and I remembered from the first what my beloved one had always said to me, namely, to make the best of what could not be altered. However, except for Smith, the accident had no serious consequences. 'People were foolishly alarmed when we got upstairs, and made a great fuss. I took only a little soup and fish in my room and had my head banded.'

In August, 1867, the Queen visited Floors and the Scotch border country. Floors is described as being very picturesque. Here she was the guest of the Duke of Buccleuch, whose house is admirably situated.

The view from the windows is beautiful. The distant Cheviot range, with a great deal of wood, Lake Embosomed in rich woods, with the bridge and the Tweed flowing beneath natural grass terraces which go down to it. Very fine. It is a beautiful little view from the Phoenix Park, near Dublin."

On the 12th of September, 1877, the Queen left Balmoral for an expedition to Loch Maree, which proved most delightful. Here are one or two passages, which show how the time was spent: "Beatrice's room is a very pretty one, but very hot, being over the kitchen. Brown's just opposite, also very nice and not hot, but smaller. After dinner the Duchess of Roxburgh read a little out of the newspapers."

"The middle-aged newspapers, and you cannot stand them unless you bring stumps. I, at twenty minutes to 1. I remained sketching the lovely views from the windows in the dining-room, and then sketched the beautiful mountain also. Even here, although the children were close at hand, I was able to get on very well. I had a room for my darling and felt I was indeed alone and a widow overcame me very sadly! It was the first time I had gone in this way on a visit (like in former times), and I thought so much of all dearest Albert would have done and said, and how he would have stared about every where, and admired everything, looked at everything—and now! Oh! must it ever, ever be so?"

"During this visit the Queen made an expedition to Melrose; 'most picturesque and surrounded by woods and hills.' We went straight up to the abbey. . . . and walked about the ruins, which are, indeed very fine, and some of the architecture and carving in beautiful preservation. Most truly does Walter Scott say:

"If thou wouldst view fair Melrose aught Go visit it by the pale moonlight. It looks very ghostlike, and reminds me a little of Holyrood Chapel. Another twenty minutes or half-hour brought us to Abbotsford, the well-known residence of Sir Walter Scott. It is low and cranks rather gloomy. . . . They showed us the part of the house in which Sir Walter lived and all his rooms—his drawing-room, with the same furniture and carpet; the library, where we saw the 'Ivanhoe' and several others of his novels and poems in a beautiful handwriting, with hardly any erasures, and other relics which Sir Walter had himself collected. Then his study, a small dark room with a little turret, in which is a bust in bronze done from a cast taken after the death of Sir Walter. In his study we saw his journal, in which Mr. Hope Scott asked me to write my name (which I felt it to be a presumption in me to do), as also the others. We went through some passages into two or three rooms, where were collected fine specimens of old armor, etc., and a number of the party felt some hard lumps in the bed, and ripping the tick open with a knife, he pulled out bag after bag of silver, which were thrown into a basket, and when all was extracted there was as much as one could lift. The money was taken to the village and a queer variety of coins was displayed. There were old Mexican and Spanish coins not circulated in Canada for over forty years. When all the money was counted it was found that she was worth about \$15,000. Most of this fortune will go to John McWean, a cousin of the old lady, who came from Scotland about a year ago.

A young lady inquired of a married friend how she should best retain the affections of her lord and master. The reply was, 'Feed him and fatter him.' The Queen's printers, Messrs. Spotswood & Co., have the largest printing press in the world. It scarcely ever stops, and turns out 24,000 sheets per hour.

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there is that beautiful feather, which you do not see elsewhere. I prefer it greatly to Switzerland, magnificent and glorious as the scenery of that country is.

On Wednesday, Sept. 8, she writes: "A very bad night from a violent attack of neuralgia in my eye. I got up after 9 and could hardly walk or stand, but was otherwise not ill. I took a little, but very little, breakfast alone. I remained at home reading, writing and resting on the sofa or in an arm-chair."

The Queen was greatly impressed by the communion service it is celebrated in the Scotch Kirk, and in an entry in the journal for Nov. 18, 1871, says: "It was all so truly earnest, and no description can do justice to the perfect devotion of the whole assemblage. It was most touching, and I longed much to join in it. (Since 1873, says the Queen in a footnote, I have regularly partaken of the communion at Craithie every autumn, it being always given at that time.) To see all these simple, good people in their nice plain dresses (including an old woman in her mitch), so many of whom I know and some of whom had walked far, old as they were, in the deep snow, was very striking. Almost all our own people were there. We came home at twenty minutes before 2 o'clock."

During her visit to Tvorshov she was received by Cameron of Lochiel. "It was, as Gen. Ponsonby observed afterwards, a striking scene. 'There was Lochiel,' as he said, 'whose great-granduncle had been the real moving cause of the rising of the Minister of Marine and Charles would not have made the attempt—showing Your Majesty (whose great-grandfather he had striven to dethrone) the scenes made historical by Prince Charlie's wanderings. It was a scene one could not look on unmoved.' Yes, and I feel a sort of reverence in going over these scenes in this most beautiful country, which I am proud to call my own, where there was such devoted loyalty to the family of my ancestors—for Stuart blood is in my veins, and I am now their representative, and the people are devoted and loyal to me as they were to that unhappy race."

The Queen's attachment for Dr. Macleod is very clearly shown in every reference to him, but nowhere more clearly than by her description of the news of his death was conveyed to her. Balmoral, Sunday, June 16, 1872.—'I had come home at 5 minutes past 8; I had wished Brown good night, and was just going to my dressing-room, when he asked to come in again and say a few words to me. He came in, and said, very kindly, that he had seen Col. Ponsonby, and that there was rather bad news of Dr. Macleod, who was very ill—in fact, that they were afraid he was dead! Oh! what a blow! How dreadful to lose that dear, kind, loving, long-cherished friend! My tears flowed fast, but I checked them as much as I could and thanked good Brown for the very kind words he broke this painful and most unexpected news to me. I sent for and told Leopold, who was quite stunned by it, and all my maids. My own was most deeply grieved, I cried very bitterly, for this is a terrible loss to me."

There is scarcely one of the 400 pages, from that of the dedication to the final tribute, in which the name of Brown does not appear. On one occasion she writes: "I gave my faithful Brown an ornate silver biscuit-box and some ornate studs. He was greatly pleased with the former, and the tears came to his eyes, and he said, 'It is too much.' God knows it is not, for one so devoted and faithful."

A few words I must add in conclusion to this volume. The faithful attendant who is so often mentioned throughout these leaves is no longer with her whom he served so truly, devotedly, untriflingly. In the fulness of health and strength he was snatched away from his career of usefulness after an illness of only three days, on the 27th of March of this year, respected and beloved by all who recognized his rare worth and kindness of heart, and truly regretted by all who knew him. His loss to me (ill and helpless as I was at the time from an accident) is irreparable, for he deservedly possessed my entire confidence, and to say that he is daily, nay, hourly missed by me, whose lifelong gratitude he won by his constant care, attention and devotion, is but a feeble expression of the truth.

A truer, nobler, truer heart than his I never saw, never beat within a human breast.

Isabella McWean, an elderly woman, who had been living in the village of Essex Centre, Ont., for the last thirty years, died last week. It was rumored that the old lady was possessor of a large amount of money, and that she hoarded every cent that she obtained. She was always very reticent and never associated with any of her neighbors. After her death it was decided to search her dwelling. Nothing unusual was found until the searchers entered her apartment, where, on pulling out the drawers of a bureau, they found a number of purses filled with bills. Bills were found in her trunk pinned to the linings of her dresses, and also gold amounting to \$608 in English sovereigns. Together with the bills, the amount found was \$2,868. The searchers were about to leave the apartment when Mr. Powrie, one of the party, felt some hard lumps in the bed, and, ripping the tick open with a knife, he pulled out bag after bag of silver, which were thrown into a basket, and when all was extracted there was as much as one could lift. The money was taken to the village and a queer variety of coins was displayed. There were old Mexican and Spanish coins not circulated in Canada for over forty years. When all the money was counted it was found that she was worth about \$15,000. Most of this fortune will go to John McWean, a cousin of the old lady, who came from Scotland about a year ago.

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DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

FIFTH PARLIAMENT—SECOND SESSION.

The following Bills were introduced and read a first time: To amend and consolidate, as amended, the several Acts relating to adulteration of food and drugs.—Mr. Costigan. To amend the Acts respecting gas and gas meters.—Mr. Costigan.

Sir Charles Tupper, in reply to Mr. O'Brien, said the Government intended to read a Bill respecting the union of the Methodist Churches was passed through Committee of the Whole without amendment, and on the motion of Mr. Williams was read a third time and passed.

The following Bills passed through Committee and were read a third time: To incorporate the River St. Clair Tunnel Company. To incorporate the Live Stock Insurance Company. To incorporate the Traders' Bank of Canada.

To empower the Sovereign Fire Insurance Company to relinquish their charter and to provide for the winding up of their affairs. The second reading of the Orange Bill was the next item on the list, but it was passed over not having been printed in French.

Mr. Jamieson moved the second reading of the Bill granting a divorce to John Graham. A division was taken and the motion was carried on a vote of 85 to 65.

Mr. Gibson (Hamilton) presented the ninth report of the Standing Committee on Private Bills. The following Bills were read a third time: Respecting the job of the county of Middlesex, and to incorporate the Sarnia & Lambton Southern Railway Company; and to incorporate the Midland Junction Railway Company.

The following Bills were read a second time: To amend the charter of incorporation of the Ontario Methodist Camp Ground Company; to incorporate the Toronto Tenement Building Association; to consolidate the debt of the town of Palmerston; to revive and amend the Act incorporating the Port Stanley, Strathroy & Port Franks Railway Company; to authorize the corporation of the town of Strathroy to purchase certain lands therein for a public cemetery; to enable the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of the Diocese of Toronto to sell certain lands; respecting the Yorkville Loop Line Railway Company; and to incorporate the Silver Creek Tramway Company.

Mr. Lees asked whether it was the intention of the Government "to take into consideration the claims of the Volunteers of 1837, with a view to acknowledging such claims for the value of their services." Mr. Mowat said it was not the intention of the Government at present to take the matter into consideration.

Mr. Preston asked whether it was the intention of the Government to introduce legislation to compel owners of public buildings, such as hotels, halls, schools, boarding houses and other buildings in use by the public, to keep fire escapes attached to said buildings.

Mr. Fraser explained that the matter was engaging the attention of the Government, though it was not probable that any scheme would be formulated this session so that legislation could be passed, except one or two provisions in that direction.

NOTICES OF MOTION. Mr. Fraser—On Wednesday next—Bill to further amend chapter 95 of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada. Mr. Gray—On Wednesday next—Order of the House for the following: Let the names of all prisoners in the Central Prison who, during the year 1883, were punished for infraction of the prison rules, be published for the information of the House; and 2nd. A copy of the surgeon's certificate or report in reference to prisoners who were punished during the year 1883 in the Central Prison; 3rd. The names of all prisoners who were sent from the Central Prison to the Asylum for the Insane during the year 1883.

Legislative Committees. The Private Bills Committee met yesterday. Mr. J. M. Gibson, of Hamilton, presented a Bill respecting the incorporation of the Free Methodist Church of Ontario in Canada. The Bill was reported with some amendments. The Bill introduced by Mr. Gibson (Hamilton) to amend the Act to transfer the securities of the Anglo-Canadian Mortgage Company to the Dominion Securities Company, together with another Bill to authorize Mr. Delos R. Davis to practice as a solicitor, were reported.

Mr. Gibson (Hamilton) presented the tenth report of the Standing Committee on Private Bills. The following were read a first time: Mr. Widdifield—Bill respecting pharmacy. Mr. Mowat—Bill to procure for wives and children the benefit of life insurance. Mr. Mowat—Bill to amend the General Road Companies Act.

Mr. Mowat—Bill respecting co-operative associations, joint stock companies, benevolent societies and other corporations. Mr. Farlee presented the eighth report of the Standing Committee on Railways. Mr. Gibson presented the eleventh report of the Standing Committee on Private Bills.

In reply to Mr. Kerns, the Minister of Education said it was not the intention of the Government to introduce any legislation amending the Public School Act, by providing for the election of trustees by ballot. Mr. Monk inquired whether Geo. Paget was now employed by the Government, and whether he was one of the petitioners in the Muskoka election case.

Mr. Farlee explained that Mr. Paget was employed as an assistant woodworker at \$5 per day. He believed he was a petitioner in the Muskoka election case. The House went into Committee on Private Bills. The following were adopted: Bill respecting the trusts of the will of the late Sarah B. Smith, deceased; Bill to legalize and confirm certain municipal by-laws granting aid to the Canada Southern Railway Company. Bill to amend the charter of incorporation of the Ontario Methodist Camp Ground Company.

The following Bills were read a second time: Bill relating to the municipality of Neebing. Bill to incorporate the town of Port Arthur. Bill to incorporate the Niagara Falls Waterworks Company. Mr. Waters moved the second reading of his Bill to enable widows and unmarried women to vote at municipal elections. He took the ground that women who paid taxes had a right to vote. They should not be debarred in saying who should manage the affairs of

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

county Essex, but had placed a few logs on each side of the river. Sir John Macdonald said he had arranged with Mr. Hound to postpone his resolution for the repeal of the Liquor License Act of 1883 until Thursday, March 13th.

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PHYSIC FORTY YEARS AGO.

How They Educated Doctors when Prof. Huxley Regan the Study of Medicine.

It is now, I am sorry to say, something over forty years since I began my medical studies, and at that time the state of affairs was extremely singular. I should think it hardly possible that it could have obtained anywhere but in such a country as England, which cherishes a fine old cruised abuse as much as it does its port wine. At that time there were twenty-one licensing bodies—that is to say, bodies whose certificate was received by the State as evidence that the persons who possessed that certificate were medical experts. How these bodies came to possess their power is a very curious chapter in history, on which it would be out of place to enlarge. They were partly universities, partly medical guilds and corporations, partly the Archbishop of Canterbury. There was no central authority; there was nothing to prevent any of these licensing authorities from granting a license to any one upon any conditions it thought fit. The examination might be a sham, the curriculum might be a sham, the certificate might be bought and sold at any price in a shop; or, on the other hand, the examination might be fairly good and the diploma correspondingly valuable; but there was not the smallest guarantee, except the personal character of the people who composed the administrative of these licensing bodies, that as to what might be done was reserved for a young man to come to London and to spend two years and six months of the time of his compulsory three years "walking the hospitals" in idleness or worse; he could then, by putting himself in the hands of a judicious and grinder for the remaining six months, pass triumphantly through the ordeal of one hour's viva voce examination, which was all that was absolutely necessary to enable him to be turned loose upon the public like a wild animal, "conquering and to conquer," with the full sanction of the law, as a "qualified practitioner." It is difficult to imagine at present such a state of things, still more difficult to depict the consequences of it, because they would appear like a gross and malignant caricature; but it may be said that there was a system, or want of system, which was better calculated to ruin the students who came under it, or to degrade the profession as a whole. My memory goes back to a time when models from whom the student of the law of the Pickwick Papers might be seen were anything but rare. . . . I remember a story was current in my young days of a great court physician who was travelling with a friend, like himself, bound on a visit to a country house. The friend fell down stairs, and the story ran that the physician refused to bleed him because it was contrary to professional etiquette for a physician to perform that operation. Whether the friend died or whether he got better because he was not bled I do not remember, but the moral of the story is the same. On the other hand, when famous surgeon, irritated by the pretensions of the physicians, was asked whether he meant to bring up his son to his own calling, "No," he said, "he is such a fool I mean to make a physician of him."

Don't shake a horse's nest to see if any of the family are at home. Don't try to get a dog out of way from an express train at a railroad crossing. Don't talk back to a woman who handles the fire shovel with grace and dexterity. Don't go near a draft. If a draft comes toward you, run away. A slight draft is the most dangerous of all drafts. Don't blow in the gun your grandfather carried in the war of 1812. It is more dangerous now than it was then. Don't hold a wisp by the other end while you throw it out in front of the stove to see if it is alive. It is generally alive. Don't try to get a bull dog to give you a yard of which it is in possession. Possession to a bull dog is ten points of the law.

Don't eat things after you have had enough because you fear they will go to waste; such a course will bring you too much to waist yourself. Don't go to bed with your boots on. This is one of the most unhealthy practices that a man, especially a married man, can be addicted to. Don't call a very large, sinewy man a prevaricator. If such a man is a varicator, hire another man to break the news to him. Don't put an old bombshell in the stove to amuse the audience. You may not linger here below to enjoy the applause, even if you should.

Don't, when gunning, put the pipe you have been smoking into the pocket where you are carrying your powder, unless you have a very strong constitution and another suit of clothes. Don't allow the baby to drink the concentrated wine. Concentrated is dangerous, even in very small doses, except to a man who is accustomed to drinking Baltimore corn whiskey.

When anything worth saying is spoken in that terse and pointed way that bears the imprint of genius, we like to have people know the nature of the communication. Of such a nature is the following from Mr. W. F. Haist, Camden P. O., Lincoln county, Ontario. Mr. Haist says: "With great joy over my restored health, I would write a few lines concerning that wonderful remedy, St. Jacobs Oil. For the last six years I have been using various medicines internally and externally, but nothing would help me. Finally I procured a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, which cured me after a few applications. My mother-in-law, who has also been a great sufferer from rheumatism, was also relieved by the use of the Great German Remedy. St. Jacobs Oil is a great blessing to suffering humanity, and I shall do everything in my power to make known its merits."

A Berlin despatch says: The German Ministerial organs associate the alliance of Russia, Germany and Austria with the coming league of Continental Powers against the maritime and commercial preponderance of England. A notable article appears in Kreuz Zeitung which predicts the formation of a league, including France, to break the insular supremacy of England, which, it says, by the annexation of Egypt, has completed the links of a gigantic chain extending from Gibraltar to China, and coiled around the body of Europe, monopolizing the commerce of the world, and making the Mediterranean Sea and the Indian Ocean English lakes.

The Berlin Post urges France to join the alliance, promising her more substantial benefits than those arising from her agreement with England. Dr. Busch, our Foreign Secretary, in an article in Grenzboten, remarks that Russia's progress toward India is a matter of indifference to Germany. England, he says, "is no longer our ally, but regards us with evident mistrust." It is supposed these articles are indications of a diplomatic campaign against England.

John Burt and Frank Fuller, of Riley township, St. Clair County, men not over 35 years of age, became engaged all their own wives, and the four being of different ages, they took legal advice, and finding no one could interfere, Mrs. Fuller became mistress of Burt's household, and Mrs. Burt of Fuller's. Such is the story of the Port Huron Times.

A large fortune has been left by a Leicester man to Rev. Mr. Spurgeon, the celebrated nonconformist preacher of London.

GREENWICH, Feb. 11, 1880. Hop Bitters Co.—Sirs.—I was given up by the doctors to die of soroliva consumption. Two bottles of your Bitters cured me.

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