

France's Attitude.

Two circumstances having close connection with the Anglo-Russian contention must give the British government no small degree of perplexity, and indeed intense uneasiness. The first is the attitude of the Amir toward the necessary passage of British troops through his territory. The latest accounts seem to indicate that he fears trouble with the more or less independent tribes which constitute the Afghan population if British troops are allowed to occupy the strategic points of the country. Still, if the British army is not allowed full play in this respect it will be useless to attempt to arrest the Russian advance anywhere north of the Bolan pass.

The second circumstance that appears to be just now looming up in this Anglo-Russian imbroglio is the attitude France will assume in case of an Anglo-Russian war. If she proposes to herself an expectant armed neutrality, looking to the future to more clearly determine her course, she will prove a source of great embarrassment to England in case of hostilities. She would neutralize some of the latter's most important military and naval movements, and greatly embarrass any campaign, either in Europe or Asia, that England would feel compelled to enter upon. In fact, a Franco-Russian alliance out and out would be less ominous of danger to England than a French neutrality. Consequently, if it is true, as reported, that France is intriguing with Russia, it bodes no good to Great Britain. On the contrary, it would place her in opposition, in case of war with Russia, almost as unfavorable as any in which she found herself during the darkest period of the Napoleonic wars, when the dying Pitt ordered his map of Europe to be rolled up after the announcement of Bonaparte's triumph on the bloody field of Austerlitz.

Who Invented the Lucifer Match?

According to a German paper, the inventor of lucifer matches was a political prisoner who perfected his idea in 1803, within the walls of a State prison. Kammerer was a native of Ludwigsburg, and when sentenced to six months' imprisonment at Hohenasberg he was fortunate enough to attract the notice and to gain the favor of an old officer in charge of the prison, who, finding he was studying chemistry, allowed him to arrange a small laboratory in his cell. Kammerer had been engaged in researches with a view of improving the defective steeping system, according to which with splinters of wood, with sulphur at the ends, were dipped into a chemical fluid in order to produce a flame. If the fluid was fresh the result was satisfactory, but, as it lost its virtues after a time, there was no general disposition to discontinue the old-fashioned system of using tint and steel. After many failures Kammerer began to experiment with phosphorus, and had almost completed his term of imprisonment when he discovered the right mixture and kindled a match by rubbing it against the walls of his cell. On coming out of prison he commenced the manufacture of matches. Unfortunately the absence of a patent lawyer prevented his rights from being secured, and, on Austrian and other chemists analyzing the composition, imitators speedily made their appearance. In 1835 the German States prohibited the use of these matches, considering them dangerous. When they were made in England and sent to the Continent these regulations were withdrawn, but too late to be of any benefit to the inventor, who died in the madhouse of his native town in 1857.

Dyed in His Rival's Blood.

Another homicide has occurred in Adams Township, Indiana. For three years Luther Brown has been courting Cythiana Aleshire, a neighbor's daughter. A short time ago she jilted him and turned her affections to Eli Cummins, another neighbor's boy. Cummins and Brown were both members of the string band. They met at Aleshire's house one night to furnish music for a dance. Miss Aleshire ordered Brown from the house, saying: "You have talked about me."

Brown and a companion named Little went to the barn and waited until Cummins passed on his way home from the dance. About 11 o'clock, as Cummins passed the barn, Brown threw a stone and hit him, and then attacked him with a knife. The first blow of the knife penetrated the heart. A dozen blows followed in quick succession. Cummins sank to his knees and cried for mercy. Brown left him, went to a brook, washed the blood from his hands and knife and started home. By this time Cummins was dead. Brown made no effort to escape, and in the morning Marshal Coburn arrested him and locked him up in the county jail. Brown is perfectly cool about the matter. Little was arrested also.

Mrs. Garfield.

Garfield once said about this woman: "I have never had in my life, although there would have been plenty of excuse if she had made such a mistake, to apologize for anything that my wife has had to say concerning me. My constituency has its own sensibilities, and a very little thing Mrs. Garfield might say that was ill-timed or hasty would go very far against me. But she was so discreet that I have not a single instance of the kind on record. She is never stamped, said Garfield. She is the coolest when things excite me most. Now said he, she is doing at present what I did for her; I taught her Latin at school, and she is now teaching our children Latin and preparing them to go to Exeter." President Cleveland, I see, has been entertaining at Easter the orphan children of Garfield. This is one of the best testimonials I have seen to Cleveland's right domestic intentions.



MAP OF THE NORTH WEST.

In order to give our readers the best idea possible in regard to the present North West Rebellion we have procured an excellent map of the whole Territory, which is published herewith. The map will be well worth preserving for future reference during the present unfortunate disruption, as all the principal places of interest are clearly marked out and can be traced at once. The Province of Manitoba is not disturbed by this rebellion, but it is laid down on the map, so as to give a better idea of the whole. It will be seen that Winnipeg is located in the south east corner, and from here the Canadian Pacific Railway stretches clear across the country to the rocky Mountains, and along it the men and supplies are easily transported to the nearest possible points. Qu'Appelle (pronounced Kapelle) Station lies

a few miles east of Regina, and from here the trail extends across the vast prairies for many hundreds of miles. There is no railway north of this, and it is from this station that the volunteers took their long, dreary march towards Clarke's Crossing and on to Batouche. About midway between Clarke's Crossing and Batouche, is Fish Creek, where the first fierce bloody engagement with the rebels took place. The distance to traverse in this march was nearly 250 miles.

Beyond this lies Frog Lake, made memorable by the bloody work there at the very outset. North-west from this lies Battleford, at one time the capital of the north-west, and a point of much interest a few weeks ago because of the besieged condition of the white settlers there until the longed-for relief came. Fort Pitt, also now memorable because of the massacre there, lies

still farther west on the Saskatchewan River, and Fort Saskatchewan and Edmonton are at the extreme north-western extremity. As these points all lie in the territory peopled by the disaffected Indians and Halfbreeds, there is a dread possibility that much stirring news may yet come from them.

At Medicine Hat, on the main line of the C. P. Railway the South Saskatchewan river crosses the road, and from here ammunition and supplies are being transported by river steamers to Clark's Crossing, and other points in the far interior. It was on this river that the steamer Northcoate was stuck with the cargo of first supplies to Gen. Middleton, causing such a long delay in the expected attack on Rie's entrenchments at Batouche. The river is very crooked, and filled with many sand-bars, very annoying and dangerous to navigation. When the ice first leaves, the river

is at its lowest, but rises a good deal during May and June.

The following tables of distances may help to give some idea of the extent of country now being traversed: From Winnipeg to Regina by railway 356 miles; Regina to Batouche, about 250 miles. The Saskatchewan River, including its two branches, starting from Lake Winnipeg, is navigable for a distance of 2,800 miles. From Edmonton to the nearest point on the railway south is about 200 miles. From Swift Current station to the South Saskatchewan river, where the supplies are being now shipped, is 28 miles.

The line of telegraph laid down on the map from Winnipeg to Humboldt does not now exist. Such a line was built and in operation some years ago, but it is down now. The present line in operation is via Qu'Appelle and thence along the line of railway.

Where Will England Hit First?

The idea of some continental European journals that England can be estopped from offensive operations in Europe, in case of war with Russia, and thus that the contest will be localized in central Asia, is simply illusory. This could be effected only by the neutralization of the Black and Baltic seas. The mere mention of such a procedure is a move in the interest of Russia. As to the Baltic, no state has a legal right to close its channels. Consequently, this could not be done except by a declaration of war on the part of a power strong enough to effect the purpose. As regards that sea, then, it may be taken for granted that the subject will not even be discussed by the great powers.

With respect to the Black sea, the Sultan has the right to refuse to permit warships to enter or leave it. This right he has repeatedly exercised. Of herself, however, Turkey does not naturally desire to exercise this right against England. Every blow directed against Russia is a blow in Turkey's favor. Consequently, the most that Russia can expect of Turkey is passive neutrality. This would imply a formal protest against the entry of a British fleet into the Euxine, sufficient to guard the rights of Turkey; for certainly Russia cannot expect that Turkey's neutrality would include the obligation of protecting Russia from attack. Nor can all Europe expect to do so, unless all Europe is prepared to side with Russia.

The first offensive blows, if war is to be, England will consequently seek to inflict on Russia in the Baltic and Black seas. Indeed, if such were not the intention, for what earthly purpose is England preparing enormous fleets with all the modern and most approved engines of war? In fact, at this moment divisions of these fleets are said to be waiting in British ports ready to steam to their destinations upon the outbreak of hostilities.

"Johnny, do you know the tenth commandment?" "Yes'm." "Say it." "Can't." "But you just said you knew it, Johnny." "Yes'm, I know it when I see it."

No Baby in the House.

BY CLARA G. DOLLIVER.

No baby in the house, I know,
It's far too nice and clean;
No toys by careless fingers strewn
Upon the floor are seen.
No finger marks are on the panes
No scratches on the chairs;
No wooden men set up in rows,
Or marbled off in pairs;
No little stockings to be darned,
All ragged at the toes,
No pile of mending to be done,
Made up of baby clothes;
No little troubles to be soothed
No little hands to fold;
No growing fingers to be washed
No stories to be told;
No tender kisses to be given
No nicknames "Davy," "Mouse!"
No merry frolics after tea—
No baby in the house!

Map of the North-West.