

LORD MAYOR'S DAY.

Procession Witnessed by an Immense Crowd of People.

The Annual Banquet at the Guildhall Last Evening.

Speech of the Marquis of Salisbury, in Which He Deals With Foreign Questions.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The Lord Mayor's show today was favored with fine weather and was witnessed by the usual crowds of people. The enthusiasm was divided between the car representing the Soudan with the soldiers of the regiments which took part in the battle of Omdurman and the car representing the English-speaking race. The latter displayed, among other things, Britannia and Columbia seated beneath a canopy, while the American flag was borne by a British sailor and the American flag was carried by an American sailor. There was also an illustration of Admiral Tait's "Blood thicker than water," and of Admiral Kimberley's reputation of the same expression to Captain Lane and the American flag, Apla, Surca. This car was warmly acclaimed.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The annual banquet of the Lord Mayor of London took place at Guildhall this evening. There were about eight hundred and fifty guests present, including members of the diplomatic corps, cabinet ministers and other distinguished people and their wives.

After the formal reception in the library, there was the usual procession to the great hall, which served as the banqueting place.

After the usual loyal toasts, the navy and army were toasted. Admiral Sir William Kennedy and Gen. Lord Wolsey responded for their respective forces, which were described as being in a perfect state of preparedness to meet any power that should dispute Great Britain's just claims.

The brevity of the speeches showed the general anxiety to hear the Marquis of Salisbury, who, on rising to respond to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," was greeted with prolonged cheers.

The premier began by saying that a succession of events abroad had occasioned grave anxiety to the ministry for a year past. He alluded to the murder of the Empress of Austria, for the double purpose of expressing the universal regret experienced on account of the crime and for announcing that Great Britain had accepted an invitation to take part in a conference which would be called to determine upon the measures to blot out anarchy. At the same time, he was bound to say he had no great hope that anything would abate "this horrible, monstrous affliction of humanity."

After referring in a laudatory manner to the British campaigns in India and in the Soudan, the premier turned to the Cretan question and the concert of Europe. He said he was afraid that the proceedings of the concert were not always admired. At the same time, he pointed out, patient application combined with the moral strength of Europe has at last succeeded in fulfilling the promise given to the Cretans of giving them autonomy under the suzerainty of the Sultan.

Continuing, the premier remarked: "The solution of this most difficult problem has witnessed displays of splendid and unexpected qualities and diplomacy upon the part of the admirals, who had successfully accomplished what the cabinets of Europe had been unable to do. I have sometimes thought that if the cabinets were all dismissed and admirals were installed in their places, Europe would get on better."

Turning to the crisis with France, the premier remarked: "We have had quite recently to consider whether the question of a European war was not very near. But with great interest and consideration, the result, as determined out happily, owing to the great judgment and common sense displayed by France under circumstances of unusual difficulty, which, I think, have relieved Europe of a very dangerous and threatening storm."

"While matters were in suspense, the government was necessarily forced to take precautions that it should not be taken unawares. These precautions were most prompt and effective, but the immediate necessity for them has passed off."

"There has been some surprise on both sides of the channel at the fact that those preparations have not suddenly ceased, but it is impossible to stop them at a moment's notice."

After referring to the various rumors of intended action arising out of these preparations, including the seizure of Syria and Crete and the declaration of a protectorate over Egypt, the latter allusion being greeted with immense cheering—Lord Salisbury continued: "I am sorry to say I cannot assent to the height of the aspirations indicated by the cheering of the audience. I do not venture to prophesy, if we are forced by others into a position we do not now occupy, what may occur; but we are well satisfied with the existing state of things, and we do not think any cause has arisen to necessitate effort on our part at present to modify it."

"The position carries occasional friction; but, taking the situation as a whole, and considering the feeling of other people as well as our own, we can reasonably rest for the present with the existing state of affairs. I must not be understood as meaning that Great Britain's position in Egypt is the same now as it was before the fall of Omdurman; but we earnestly hope that circumstances will not make it necessary materially to modify that position, as we are convinced the world would not then get on so peaceably as now."

Referring again to the war preparations and asking his hearers to look at the state of the world, Lord Salisbury observed: "The war has invited a congress to provide for the disarmament of the world, but while we offer our heartiest tribute to his motives and are willing to assist and sympathize in every way until the happy day when his aspirations are crowned with success, we must still provide precautions needful to counteract the dangers surrounding us. In some respects this era, this great epoch in the history of man, is marked by happy omens. It is the first year in which the mighty force of the American republic has been introduced among nations whose dominions are expanding and whose instruments to a certain extent are war."

"It can not implying the slightest blame. Far from it. I am not refusing sympathy to the American republic in the difficulties through which it has passed, but no one can deny that its appearance among nations Asiatic at all events, and possibly in European diplomacy, is a grave and serious event which may not conduce to the interests of peace, though I think in any event it is likely to conduce to the interests of Great Britain. (Cheers.)

"But what has been impressed upon us is that the subject matter of war is terribly prevalent on all sides. We see nations decaying, whose government is so bad that it can neither maintain the power of self-defense nor retain the affection of its subjects, and when this occurs there are always neighbors impelled by some motive—it may be the highest philanthropy or it may be the natural desire of empire—to contest as to who shall be heir to the falling nation; and that is the cause of war."

Lord Salisbury then alluded to the rapidity and unexpectedness with which war broke out, and said: "If Great Britain should ever permit her sea defences to weaken, her whole empire would fall clattering to the ground. It is therefore impossible in the present state and temper of the world to intermit our naval and military precautions."

He concluded by repudiating "all suggestion that our preparations mean that the country is animated by the lust of conquest or a love of war," declaring that Great Britain was only "resolved to maintain the empire and Britons have received from their forefathers and to support the peace which is the glory and sustenance of our empire."

A great ovation from the entire assembly marked the conclusion of the premier's speech.

HOW TO DISTINGUISH OLD HENS.

Prof. Robertson in his report says: "From a study of the following points: A mild, pleasant taste, a uniform, somewhat like white of egg, a not at the exact temperature desired for cooking, should be cooked or fried close, but not tight after the ring has been put on."

In order to distinguish between the fowls one year and two years old, it is a good plan to put the rings on the left leg only in one year, and the rings on the right legs only next year and so on in the alternate years. The rings are put on the fowls in 1898, then all hens in the flock with rings on the right legs will be ready for killing in 1900. If the rings are put on the left legs in the autumn of 1899, then those hens will be ready for killing in the autumn of 1901.

It is desirable that a written record should be kept of the fowls, as the memory is apt to be faulty.

The advantage to the poultry keeper from marking the fowls is far more than compensation for the trouble which is involved.

CHURNING.

Prof. Robertson in his report says: "The preferable degree of lipeness in cream will be indicated by the following points: A mild, pleasant taste, a uniform, somewhat like white of egg, a not at the exact temperature desired for cooking, should be cooked or fried close, but not tight after the ring has been put on."

A JUDGE OF POKER.

Miller & Leyton, of the Gen. Clear Store, at Greenwood, B. C., who were charged with running a gambling joint, appeared for trial before Judge Spinks lately. J. P. McLeod and A. Leamy appeared for the defence, and G. H. Ford, the prosecuting witness, was in the box. Mr. Black asked him to describe the game, and the judge, "you and I know what draw poker is, we've played together. Judge Spinks answered later, 'he often played poker, and didn't consider himself a gambler. He held that position as a judge of chance. Mr. Black probably threw up the case and the charge was dismissed."

In the election for the Northwest legislature, held on Friday last, Sam McLeod, formerly of Braddan, P. E. Island, defeated Speaker Bell by a majority of 78 in the constituency of Prince Albert West.

The new Jewish synagogue will be formally opened on Friday, Dec. 2, by Rabbi Caplan of Montreal.

Children Cry for

CASTORIA.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THE INTERNATIONAL LESSON.

LESSON VIII.—November 20.

GOLDEN TEXT.

If we confess our sins, He is faithful and just to forgive us our sins, and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness.—1 John 1: 9.

THE SECTION.

includes the reign of Manasseh and his son Amon (2 Chron. 33: 1-25)—a period of religious and political decline.

PLACE IN THE HISTORY.

The first half of the century before the exile. The reaction against religious reforms.

HISTORICAL SETTING.

Time.—Manasseh reigned fifty-five years, from B. C. 697 to 642.

Place.—The kingdom of Judah, especially Jerusalem.

Prophets.—Micah's later prophecies belong to the first part of Manasseh's reign. Nahum in his later years, while Jeremiah and Zephaniah were born during his reign.

Israel was extinct as a kingdom, but the country was being peopled by a forced levy from Assyrian tributaries, mingled with the few old inhabitants, forming the Samaritan race.

MANASSEH'S SIN AND REPENTANCE.—2 Chronicles 33: 9-16.

Read 2 Chronicles 33.

9. So Manasseh made Judah and the inhabitants of Jerusalem to err, (a) and to do worse than the heathen, whom the Lord had destroyed before the children of Israel.

10. And the Lord spake to Manasseh, and to his people, but they (b) would not hearken.

11. Wherefore the Lord brought upon them the captains of the host of the king of Syria, which took Manasseh (c) among the thorns, and bound him with fetters, and carried him to Babylon.

12. And when he was not in affliction, he besought the Lord his God, and humbled himself greatly before the Lord his God.

13. And (d) he prayed unto Him; and he was entreated of him, and heard his supplication, and brought him again to Jerusalem into his kingdom. Then Manasseh knew that the Lord He was God.

14. Now after this he built (e) a wall without the city of David, on the west side of Gihon, in the valley, and to the orienting in at the fish gate, and compassed about Ophel, and raised it up to a very great height, and put (f) captains of war in all the fenced cities of Judah.

15. And he took away the strange gods of the Lord, and all the altars that he had built in the mount of the house of the Lord, and in Jerusalem, and cast them out of the city.

16. And he (g) repaired the altar of the Lord, and sacrificed thereon peace offerings and (h) thank offerings, and commanded Judah to serve the Lord (i) God of Israel.

REVISION CHANGES.

Ver. 9. (a) So that they did evil more than did the nations.

Ver. 10. (b) Gave no heed.

Ver. 11. (c) In chains.

Ver. 12. (d) And he prayed.

Ver. 14. (e) In outer wall to (f) Vallant captains.

Ver. 16. (g) Built up. (h) Of thanksgiving. (i) The God.

LIGHT ON THE TEXT.

Manasseh, the fourteenth ruler of Judah, was the son of the good Hezekiah and Hezekiah's wife, "My delight is in her." (Isa. 62: 4). "Traditionally the son of Hezekiah." He began to reign at twelve years of age, and hence most of his early training was in the home, so that he was not prepared to resist the influence of the idolatrous companions and leaders around him. He was one of the worst of kings in the first part of his reign.

11. The Lord brought upon them... Assyria—Doubtless through some natural result of his impiety; perhaps some foolish revolt. The king of Assyria was Esar-haddon or his son, Assur-banipal. Took Manasseh among the thorns, the word thorn probably means "books or rings." The same as were put through the jaws of a fish when placed back in the water, that by means of a cord attached they might bring him up again. A similar instrument was used by the ancients for taming the prisoners, as appears from Amos 4: 2.

12. In affliction.—The lot of a conquered vassal in Assyria was horrible. And humbled himself greatly.—His after conduct shows that he was truly penitent in his inner heart.

13. He was entreated of him.—God loves to hear and answer prayer. He does it always in the best way for the creature who prays; sometimes by making the sorrow complete its good work, sometimes by delivering from the enemy. And brought him again to Jerusalem.—We do not know that he influenced the king to restore him. "Such pardon from a king of Assyria was rare, but not unexampled."

14. And compassed about Ophel.—Ophel, the southern part of the temple hill. Fenced cities.—Defending the surrounding country.

15. He took away the strange gods... and cast them out of the city.—He destroyed the means of idolatry, which he had introduced in former years.

16. He repaired the altar of the Lord, etc.—He restored the services of his religion. He enforced the reforms by command as well as example.

GUIDING QUESTIONS.

Subject: Repentance; the Need and the Effects.

1. Manasseh and His Crimes Against God and Country (vs. 9, 10).—Who was Hezekiah's successor? What kind of a man was he? How long did he reign? What was the character of the first part of his reign? Into what sins

did he lead his people? (2 Chron. 33: 3-8; 2 Kings 21: 3-16; Zeph. 1: 5; Jer. 18: 13.) Why did idolatry lead to crime? Has idolatry the same effect now? Why? What warnings did God give Manasseh? What warnings did the people show? (Compare Prov. 1: 33-31.)

II. Sowing the Wind and Reaping the Whirlwind (v. 11).—What was the punishment of these crimes? How could it be said that the Lord brought the Thessalonians? Do idolatry and sin lead to foolish actions which bring their punishment with them? Can you think of any instances? What were the sufferings of Manasseh and the country? (See Amos 4: 2; 2 Kings 21: 12-16; Jer. 17: 2; Lam. 1: 10-14.) Must sin always bring punishment? Why?

III. Repentance (vs. 12, 13).—What was the purpose of this affliction? Is this one end of all the troubles that come upon us? (See Ps. 107: 5-6; Deut. 8: 2; 1 Cor. 11: 32; 1 Pet. 5: 10; Heb. 12: 6-11.) Why does trouble lead to repentance? How did Manasseh show that he had repented?

IV. The Effects of Repentance (vs. 14-16).—What did God do for Manasseh when he repented? In what ways did Manasseh show his repentance? What effect did his experience have upon his character? (Vs. 12, 13.) How will true repentance always be shown? What lessons does Manasseh's experience teach us?

THE WOODSTOCK PRESS GO. The Woodstock Press gives an interesting account of the growth of the meat packing business of the Woodstock Press. The members of which are A. W. Hay of Lower Woodstock and D. McQueen. With their present facilities they can slaughter and pack fifteen to twenty cattle and swine per day. The Press says:

"Their products are mess and clear pork, and bean pork; mess plate and boneless beef, dried beef, glassed, just added boneless beef rosettes, something very fine for family use. Extra pure and lean lard is put in all sized packages from a 25 lb. barrel to a 5 lb. pail. They have leaf lard in 1 and 2 quart glass tins. They have clear bacon in sides of various sizes; hams smoked and sugar cured of all ordinary sizes, and shoulders the same. Then they cure boneless hams, spiced roll bacon, English breakfast bacon, dried beef, glassed beef, hams spiced and beef tongue, pork sausages, bolognas, savoy and sausage meat. They put up minced meat in pails, 5 lbs. and 20 lbs., and pig's feet, spare ribs and stew ribs."

"The growth of the packing business necessitated a better factory, and a year ago that department was added. In connection with the barrel factory a broom handle lathe was put in, and recently they have put in a spoke lathe, and turn out carriage spokes of all sizes. Their spokes are made of red beech, which has proven to be superior to oak, both in strength and durability."

ERNEST W. MCCREADY MARRIED. (Elmira, N. Y., Star, Nov. 13rd.) Today at two o'clock noon at Cameron, N. Y., were married Miss Francis May Annabel, formerly of Elmira, and Ernest W. McCready of the editorial staff of the New York Herald. Miss Annabel is well known in Elmira, and the wedding was well remembered college for young ladies in Elmira. Mr. McCready has had exciting experiences, especially during the war with Spain and events preceding it. He was on the filibuster staff of General Sherman, and was chased by a Spanish gunboat, and when Cervera's fleet was destroyed Mr. McCready happened to have left the Herald dispatch boat and was at the time on the battleship Texas, having been ordered to interview the captain. The well remembered first exclusive account of the battle appeared in the Herald and was called by the young gentleman who was married at 12 o'clock today, Mr. and Mrs. McCready will live at 1101 street and Central Park after a short wedding trip.

(Mr. McCready is the son of J. E. B. McCready, the well known journalist, and was formerly on the staff of the St. John Telegraph.)

The fondest anticipation in a woman's life is when she is looking forward to the coming of a new year. It is a little bundle of humanity that will come to her, and she will be glad to see it. It is a pity that this joyful expectancy is so often clouded with solicitude and dread of the physical condition which it involves. It is no need, therefore, to be anxious about it. The special organs and nerve-centres pertaining to maternity are directly fortified and reinforced by this wonderful "Prescription." It gives the mother genuine, permanent strength, capacity and cheerfulness. It renders the ordeal of motherhood absolutely safe and comparatively easy, insures against subsequent relapse and prostration, promotes simple and healthful nourishment for the child, and endows it with natural constitutional vigor.

For nearly thirty years Dr. Pierce has been chief consulting physician to the "Lancet" and "British Medical Journal," and has been consulted by him either personally or by letter for a large number of cases. He has received sound, practical advice from the highest professional authority, by enclosing a card to him, and he will receive a "Prescription." The "People's Common Sense Medical Advice," or a handsome color-bound copy for fifty stamps.

Mrs. Fred Hunt, of Burnt Hills, Saratoga Co., N. Y., says: "I read about Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription in the New York Herald, and I got two bottles last September. I had a twelve-month baby girl. When I was confined I was in such a state of mind that I never had an after-pain or any other pain. This is the eighth child and the largest of them all."

NAPOLEON'S DRUMMER.

Joseph Herbert, a Canadian, Dies at Chicago Aged 100 Years.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—Joseph Herbert, a drummer boy under Napoleon, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. E. Chénier, 620 West Congress street, on Tuesday. He was the eldest of nineteen children, and was born at Three Rivers, Que., Canada, on December 30, 1777.

His father, Ralph Herbert, was an old settler in Canada, and had large land-holdings there, which were granted him by the king of France. When Joseph was fourteen years old he was full of adventure, and quite captivated with the daring of a soldier's life. At this time Napoleon was engaged in his various wars, and, as other French were leaving Canada, to enlist under his banner, young Herbert prevailed on his father to allow him to accompany him. His sturdy figure pleased the little corporal, who made the young French-Canadian a drummer boy.

After the final struggle of his beloved leader, he returned to Canada, and, taking part of his father's estate, began life as a farmer, and it was to this rugged work that he credited his long life and excellent health. He had never been sick a day, and did not know the cause of medicine. The immediate cause of his death was a cold contracted last week.

Mr. Herbert has two brothers and two sisters living in Canada, near his old home at Three Rivers. He was the father of ten children, four of whom are still living. His son, David, is in the Klondike; James is in California, and his daughters, Mrs. Taylor and Mrs. Chénier, live in Chicago. Eighteen years ago Mr. Herbert came to Chicago to live with his daughter.

REV. DR. MACDOUGALL'S SON DEAD. (Summerside Journal.) Chas. F. MacDougall, second son of Rev. Dr. MacDougall, formerly of P. E. Island, and for a time pastor of the Calvin church, and later of the Unitarian church, St. John, but now stationed in New Hampshire, died some time ago at Chickamauga Park, La. He enlisted as a soldier in the 1st Maine Regiment, and was stationed at Chickamauga Park, La., for some time, but was stricken down with yellow fever and died. He was a very popular young man, of an athletic build, and was much given to travel. Last year he visited Summerside and other parts of Prince Edward Island, and spent several weeks at Moncton. The many friends of Rev. Dr. MacDougall, on Prince Edward Island will extend to him and his esteemed wife their heartfelt sympathy in the loss of their son. The very day young MacDougall was taken sick with fever he was promised a furlough of thirty days to visit his parents, but died before he had an opportunity of so doing. He was buried in the army and navy cemetery, one of the most beautiful spots in the State of Georgia. He died in early Thomas, and his funeral was attended with a full turnout of several military bands.

JACK TAR AT A CHRISTENING. A sailor went up to the font to have his baby baptized. Sailors as a class claim little stock in babies, and, naturally enough, this one presented the infant first foremost.

"The other way," said the minister, and, accordingly, Jack turned the infant upside down.

"Excuse me," said the clergyman, "I mean the other way." So back came the embryo foreman to the first position, to the discouragement of everybody.

"Wind it, Jack," said the nautical assistant, and with an "Aye, aye, sir," Jack promptly turned the baby end for end, and it was duly christened head first—"On a Man-of-War."

CANADIAN TURKEYS FOR BRITAIN. OTTAWA, Nov. 3.—The minister of agriculture intimates that advice have been received here from the agent in Great Britain of the Dominion Department of agriculture, saying there is a good demand for Great Britain for well-fattened turkeys of good size. He advises the making of shipments early in November. The turkeys are killed by the breaking of their neck, and they are also killed from the mouth, by cutting or mutilation is apparent on the outside. They are fatted forty-eight hours before being killed. About eight ornamental feathers are left on each wing. In nearly all cases the tail feathers are plucked off. Turkeys of nearly the same weight should be sorted into boxes together. Only choice birds are wanted, and they must be good prices. Shipments sent in November, and those sent as late as February are likely to do better than those sent immediately before Christmas, when there will probably be a glut in the market. Birds of extra large size do particularly well before Christmas time.

WOODSTOCK EXPOSES TO THE U. S. Through the kindness of F. C. Denison, U. S. consul, the Dispatch is able to give the following statement showing the value of exported goods from the consular district of Woodstock, N. B., to the United States during the quarter ended Sept. 30th, 1898:

Cattle	3,600 00
Swine	1,825 00
Sheep	1,241 75
Horses	50 00
11,528 lambs	23,675 00
Returned American goods	10,704 00
121 sheep	500 00
Favorite Prescription	2,245 53
2894 M singles	50 00
Telegraph poles	49,882 10

Product of Maine forests, section 2608, revised laws of the United States.

Lath	350 00
Shingles	1,240 00
Hammer	4,500 00
	57,529 41
	55,891 51

About 50,000 feet of logs have been rafted in Bangor boom this year, compared with 72,000 feet in 1897.

RECOGNITION. A WATCH OR RIFLE. We want Agents all over Canada to introduce our Whitehead Watch, the only watch that is perfectly waterproof, and that shows a strong white light. These watches have been on the market less than two years, but have already drawn out the old watches introduced. To each agent selling two dozen watches at ten cents each, we give a handsome American Watch, with Chain and Charm, or for selling thirty watches, an All Day Air Rifle. We have each of these in two sizes, with and without a chain. Simply send your name and address and we will forward the watch, chain and rifle, and we will send you the watch, chain and rifle. When writing mention this paper.

THE WHITEHEAD WATCH CO., TORONTO, ONT.



Thrifty people look for low cost and high value when buying soap. Surprise Soap is good hard, solid pure soap: that makes its value. The price is low, 5 cents a cake. SURPRISE is the name of the soap.

DRAKE'S DRUM.

Sir Francis Drake, who led the little English fleet which destroyed the great Armada of Spain in the English Channel three hundred years ago, died at sea in a later voyage, and was buried in Nombre Bay. He was a Devonshire man, from Plymouth originally, and tradition says that when dying he bade his sailors sing a hymn in remembrance of the Spaniards again attacked England.

Drake, he's in his hammock an' a thousand mile away. (Captain, art the sleepin' there below?) Sings atween the round shot in Nombre Bay. An' dreamin' arl the time o' Plymouth time.

Yarder limes the island, yarder limes the ships. With sailor lads a-dancin' heel-an'-toe. An' the shore-lights flashin', an' the night-time dashin' in the foam o' the sea. He woe arl so plainly as he saw et long ago.

Drake he's a Devon man, an' ruled the Devon seas. (Captain, art the sleepin' there below?) Rovin' the' his death fell, he went w' heart at ease. An' dreamin' arl the time o' Plymouth time.

"Take my drum to England, hang et by the shore. Strike it when your powder's running low; If the Devon sight Devon, I'll cut the port o' heaven. And drum them up the channel, as we drummed them long ago."

Drake he's in his hammock till the great Armada comes. (Captain, art the sleepin' there below?) Sings atween the long shot, listenin' for the drum. An' dreamin' arl the time o' Plymouth time.

Call him when ye sail to meet the foe; Where the old trade's plying an' the old flag flies. They shall and him were an' wak'n', as they found him long ago. —Henry Newbolt.

A NOTED WRITER GONE.

Death of Mrs. Curzon, the Distinguished Historian and Authoress.—She Died Much for Canada. (Toronto Star, 7th.)

Mrs. Sarah Ann Curzon, the well known author and poetess, died at the residence of her son, 23 Ulster street, yesterday, aged 65 years.

Mrs. Curzon was born in 1833, near Birmingham, England. She received her earlier education in England, and then came to Canada in 1861.

In early years she wrote little stories and hymns for the home circle, and sent various competitive pieces to the popular family periodicals of the day. She contributed to Prof. Goldwin Smith's magazine, the Canadian Monthly, and in 1875 became an advocate of woman's rights to the full privileges of the universities and colleges, and fought a steady battle through the columns of the press. She was also an advocate of woman suffrage and contributed papers on the subject to Canadian, English and United States papers and magazines, and edited a woman's page along this line in the Canadian Citizen. For some time she filled the position of sub-editor of that journal. The sub-editorship, however, occupied too much of Mrs. Curzon's time, and she retired to private life, still contributing prose and verse to such journals as the Dominion, Illustrated, Grip, the Evangelical Churchman, and the Canadian Magazine.

In 1887 Mrs. Curzon brought out a drama called "Laura Secord, the Heroine of 1812." Illustrating a striking episode in Canadian history, this book fired enthusiasm in Canadian historical research, and several societies and organizations, having this object in view, were organized.

Since 1887 Mrs. Curzon's papers have been principally on historical subjects, and they have been read before many prominent British and Canadian historical societies. Mrs. Curzon was an honorary member of the Lundy's Lane Historical society, the York Pioneer association, the Women's Association of Canada, and in 1885 was elected president of the Women's Canadian Historical society.

SERVICE FOR THE DEAD. The bodies of Bishop Macdonald, Father Broderick, Father McDonald and the other clergymen interred under the old cathedral at Charlottetown, which were taken to the cemetery, will be brought back on the 17th inst. and placed in the vault under the new cathedral. A Pontifical High Mass will be celebrated on the occasion, and an appropriate sermon will be delivered by Rev. Father Quinn of Antigonish. It is expected that there will be a good many of the clergy from abroad present on the occasion.—Examiner.