

Six years ago he entered into partnership with his brother, the late Thomas B. MacMahon, afterwards Judge of Norfolk county. Settling in London a short time afterwards, Mr. MacMahon built up a large and lucrative practice, one of his efforts to bring him fame being the successful defence of the five prisoners who were arraigned for the murder of the Donnelly family in Biddulph. In 1877 he represented the Dominion Government in the arbitration between the Federal Government and the Province of Ontario in the dispute over the Western and Northwestern boundaries; and in 1884 he was sent to England as one of the counsel for the Dominion when the boundary question was submitted to Her Majesty's Privy Council. He had a bad case then, and his able presentation of the Macdonald side could not save the men who attacked the rights of the Province from discomfiture. On two occasions Mr. MacMahon was a Parliamentary candidate—in 1872 in London against Hon. John Carling and in Kent against Mr. Stephenson in 1878—but he sustained defeat in each case. Since 1883 Mr. MacMahon has practised his profession in Toronto. He is a brother of Dr. MacMahon, M.P. for North Westworth.

MR. MERCIER AND HIS CRITICS.

No spectacle could be more offensive to the general observer of provincial politics than the unvarying stream of venomous vilification of Mr. Mercer, which flows through the column of the French Conservative press without a day's interruption. One should think that the state of the Premier's health would alone induce these defamers to let up once in a while at least, and treat their readers to something more elevating than personal abuse. But it seems that party rancor has reached the proportions of a mental disease which prevents them from seeing how utterly distasteful their distributives have become. Take *La Minerve* for instance. Not a day passes but it pours upon Mr. Mercer enough venom to blacken and ruin any public man, if the people did not know its source and object.

"Never was heard such a terrible curse, But nobody seems one penny the worse."

Our contemporary, whose genius for making mountains out of mole hills is worthy of passing notice, does not appear to observe that it is over-doing the business of fault-finding enormously. The public has eyes to see and ears to hear, and the journal which distorts and misrepresents everything with the design of injuring an opponent, merely destroys its own influence by calling attention to facts which, when examined, shrink to their true proportions and leave it with the unpleasant reputation of a falsifier. Thus it is that the stream of abuse running through the columns of *La Minerve* has the sole effect of warning readers off, as an open sewer warns pedestrians to give the dirty current a wide berth.

Mr. Mercer has been conducting the affairs of the Province for but a short time, and it may be truly said that no public man has ever been submitted to closer or more searching criticism by avowed enemies and pretended friends. His every act has been made to appear wrong, and his whole policy has been condemned in advance. Yet, strange to say, public confidence in him has gone on increasing, and consistency after consistency has declared in his favor by sending representatives to support him in the Legislature. He thrives on vilification, because the people see that he is making honest efforts under most untoward circumstances to bring order and good government out of the chaos created by his predecessors. The public also perceive that the superlative vindictiveness of his opponents is the result not of honest conviction that his policy and methods are wrong, but the result merely of partisan hatred for one who drove them from positions which they had disgraced with their vices, positions which they had abused to their own advantage, positions in which their incapacity was demonstrated, their dishonesty glaringly exhibited, and from which they had at last to be removed like horse-leeches, whose capacity for bloodsucking was only equalled by the vacuity of their conscience.

Let any one compare the conduct of public affairs in this province, since Mr. Mercer assumed the reins of government, with what it was under the successive Grand Lamas that preceded him, and it will be found that practical statesmanship has taken the place of botching and boddling. Steadiness of purpose has replaced a shiftless and thriftless mismanagement. Abuses have been corrected, the finances have been placed upon a sound basis, clogs to honest administration have been removed, boddling has been steadily repressed, expenses have been curtailed, useless offices abolished, public business expedited, the revenue applied to legitimate purposes, and the whole political atmosphere cleared of the clouds of apprehension of disaster which lowered so ominously over it when the people issued their fiat of condemnation against the ministry that preceded Mr. Mercer's.

Considering these undoubted facts, which everybody who is not a purblind partisan freely acknowledges, *La Minerve* and its disgruntled confreres would display more wisdom, and would do their party more service, by just and temperate criticism than by continuing their ferocious and rather grotesque onslaughts. It is an axiom with wise politicians and journalists not to point out the errors of those to whom they are opposed, but to let them go on making mistakes until they become so entangled in their own follies that escape is impossible. We will, however, venture to disregard it for once for the sake of public decency, with the hope that our admonition will not be without the desired effect.

ARBITRATION FOR IRELAND.

During a visit of the English peace arbitration delegates to Camden, N. J., recently, they held a meeting to forward the principle of arbitration in the settlement of international disputes. Mr. Cremer, who represents one of the London districts in the House of Commons, addressed the meeting, explaining the mission which had called him and his fifteen colleagues to America. A gentleman present raised the question of Home Rule for Ireland. Cheers for Gladstone and Parnell were given, and a scene of confusion ensued, showing the last to be filled with sympathizers.

with Ireland. The Chairman finally succeeded in showing that both the representatives of Parliament who were present were Home Rulers. The intelligence had the effect of restoring order, and Mr. Cremer resumed his address. He created a wild scene of enthusiasm by the declaration that both himself and Mr. Stewart, his companion, had voted for Home Rule, and that they were pledged to do it again. He then told of the vast sums of money that England had wasted in foolish wars. The speaker advised, disinterestedly, that the magnificent surplus which the United States has on hand, instead of being squandered on ironclads and sea-coast defences, should be utilized by the Government's control of the telegraph, and then of the railroads, if any surplus should be left. Mr. Stewart, member of Parliament from South Lincolnshire, captured the audience by a spirited discussion of Ireland. "I stand here as a member of the British Parliament, pledged to support Parnell and Gladstone," he said, and then told how the former had sent into his district at his last election ten Home Rulers to help him in his campaign. Loud applause was awakened by Mr. Stewart's ringing declaration that "the people of England are with the people of Ireland in their great struggle."

At the conclusion of the speaking, Thomas P. Curley arose in the audience and, after a brief and ringing speech, offered the following as an additional resolution:

Resolved, That we earnestly urge that the principles of arbitration be adopted by England and the settlement of the difficulties between that country and down-trodden Ireland, believing, as we do, that this method will result in a speedy correction of the shameful abuses that are being heaped upon defenseless Irish tenants under cover of the iniquitous Coercion law.

This resolution was carried unanimously and with the consent of the English peace delegates amid the greatest enthusiasm. While we cannot see how this resolution could be made effective, it is not the less significant as showing that Englishmen cannot look to America for sympathy in their philanthropic efforts, until Ireland is governed by principles of justice and liberty.

Every subscriber to either THE POST or TRUE WITNESS can have one of our excellent Litho. Pictures of "The Leading Home Rulers," by sending us one new subscriber to either paper and paying his own subscription in advance. Induce your friends to subscribe now.

LITERARY REVIEW.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD.

The *Catholic World* for December is predominantly a Papal Jubilee number. It opens with a poem on Leo XIII. by Mr. Maurice F. Egan, followed by an article on the same theme by Father Hecker. A third, on "Leo XIII. and the Philosophy of St. Thomas," is by Rev. John Gmeiner. An amusing sketch, is signed B. Kingale, and called "A Fragment of a Forthcoming Work." Bishop Keane's second article is entitled "The Roman Universities," and treats of their bearing upon the new American University. "Let all the People Sing," is a contribution by Father Alfred Young to the discussion on the advisability of restoring congregational singing in Catholic churches. Father Hewitt points out that the "Radical Fault of the New Orthodoxy" is identical with that which it attempts to supersede—viz., that both spring from an "utterly false and incredible doctrine of original sin, which is it." The original sin of the Lutheran theology, a discriminating study of Emerson's characteristics. The fiction of the number consists of a third instalment of "John Van Alstyne's Factory," by Lewis R. Dorsey, and a story by John Talbot Smith, entitled "A Boy from Garroven."

THE MESSENGER OF THE SACRED HEART.

The December number of this excellent periodical opens with a frontispiece of Our Lady at Guadalupe, with a detailed description of the present shrine in Mexico, and its past history, by the Rev. Charles Croonersborg, S. J. Besides this, the number contains several very interesting articles on subjects that cannot help but interest and edify the general reader. The *Messenger of the Sacred Heart* is published and edited by Rev. R. S. Dewey, S. J., at \$2 a year, at Philadelphia, Pa.

DONABOE'S MAGAZINE.

The December number of this magazine is at hand. It is a good number, containing many articles well worthy of a careful perusal.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

For December completes its 145th volume, in the 73rd year of its publication. The *North American Review* is the oldest monthly in the country. It has the largest circulation to-day of any review in the world, excepting, possibly, the *Revue des Deux Mondes* of Paris, which however is rather a popular magazine than a scholarly review. During the last year the circulation of the *North American* has steadily increased, and extra editions have repeatedly been called for. There were no less than eight editions of the August number, and nine editions of the November number printed and sold. The December number opens with a scholarly article, by the greatest of living Englishmen—the grand old man—Gladstone. It is entitled "Universitas Hominum; or the unity of history." It is a striking illustration of Gladstone's many-sided culture and capacity. Lawrence Barrett, the tragedian, contributes an able and admirably written essay on Shakespeare. Rev. Dr. Field closes the December in the North verity which has recently raged in the North American, by a "last word to Col. Ingersoll." The articles on "possible presidents" this month is devoted to President Cleveland, and is by Dorman B. Eaton. Rev. Dr. Parker, the famous English clergyman, has an article on "Disent in England" in which he shows under how many disabilities the dissenters will suffer. The scientific article is on "The Coming Civilization," by Felix L. Oswald. Lord Sullivan, ex-president of the Irish Land League of America, has an article explaining why the Irish did not join in the Victorian jubilee celebrations; showing that both as woman and ruler the Queen has always been unfriendly to the Irish race. Among other noteworthy articles is "An Election in New York," by Edgar T. Levy, and "Land Stealing in New Mexico," by George W. Julian, as well as the usual

SPRITLY NOTES AND COMMENTS AND BOOK REVIEWS.

LITERARY REVIEW.

THE ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE.

The December (Holiday) number of the *English Illustrated Magazine* promises to be an unusually attractive one. The full-page illustrations, of which there will be no less than fourteen, comprise: Portrait of Rembrandt, by himself; Potato Planting; Study of a Head, from a drawing by Sir Frederick Leighton, P.R.A.; Herons, from a drawing by Maude M. Clarke; St. Seneca Cove, Cornwall; Mrs. Yates as Medea; Peg Woffington as Mrs. Ford; Mrs. Abington, from the picture by Sir Joshua Reynolds; David Garrick as Abel Druggier, from the picture by Zoffany; The Post Boys, from a drawing by Hugh Thomson; The Meeting in Inn, from a drawing by Hugh Thomson; Court-yard of the Church House, Salisbury; Crane Bridge, Salisbury; Old Lady, from a painting by Rembrandt. The illustrated articles include: The Sea of Galilee, by Laurence Oliphant; Ornithology at South Kensington, by R. Bowdler Sharpe; What Players Are They? by J. Fitzgerald Molloy, and Coaching Days and Coaching ways, by W. Outram Tristram. In fiction, the stories by Professor Minto, and the author of "John Herring," will be continued, and there will also be the first chapter of a new one by Mrs. Molesworth, under the title of "That Girl in Black." The number will also be enriched by poems from George Meredith and Sidney A. Alexander, and a continuation of H. D. Traill's clever monthly notes "Et Cetera."

MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY.

The completion of the Eighteenth volume of the *Magazine of American History*, with its December issue, is an event of interest. These elegant volumes, elaborately indexed, are preserved by its subscribers in the choicest of bindings, and they constantly increase in value with age. It is the only magazine extant where back numbers are in as great demand as current ones. The contents of the holiday issue are most agreeably diversified. "Our Country Fifty Years Ago," by the editor, presents a series of quaint pictures from this country, together with incidents in connection with the journeyings of Lafayette in 1824 and 1825, not least among them is a graphic account of his entertainment by the fishermen of the oldest club in America, at the State in Schuylkill. "Stephen A. Douglas and the Free Soilers," by A. W. Claiborn, is an informing and readable contribution; "Aaron Burr: a Study," by Charles H. Peck, is continued from the November number, and concluded; "The Apotheosis of the Platoon," a thoughtful discussion of the latter question, by W. M. Dickson; "A Viceroy's Work of a Captain of Dragons," by General P. St. George Cooke, of Detroit, gives the reader new light concerning the movement of troops in New Mexico, in 1846; "Notes from Harvard College," by Rev. Henry O. Badger, furnishes interesting data touching upon the physical basis and intellectual life of Harvard; "The Treadmill in America," by Professor Oliver P. Hubbard, clears away some serious historical errors; the "Prototype of Leather-Stocking," by Henry H. Hurlbut, of Chicago, treats of one of Cooper's curious characters; and "Christmas," by Gilbert Nash, is an exquisite poem. In the Departments are numerous short contributions from eminent sources. "Baby Grace" is a sad little Christmas story in verse; and "Thanksgiving" is an amusing item of statistics. There is not a dull page between the covers of this superbly printed periodical. It is a specimen of typographic beauty that has no superior on this continent. The December is a strong, instructive, and delightful number. Price, \$5 a year. 743 Broadway, New York City.

BOOKLETS ARE TAKING THE PLACE OF CHRISTMAS CARDS.

Frank E. Housh & Co., publishers of the dainty ragged edge booklets—the Song Series, report an immense sale. They seem to take all hearts; "Childhood Songs" for the children, "Love Songs" for the youths and maidens, "Mother Songs," and Songs for the Night, for anybody, but particularly adapted for those alone in years. They are very pretty, and only 25 cents each. Direct to the publisher at Brattleboro, Vt., and they will be sent postpaid.

THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

For December is in all its features a Christmas number. The leading article, "Christ-Ideals in American Art," by Wm. H. Ingersoll, gives occasion for the frontispiece, "The Boy Christ Disputing with the Doctors," engraved from a picture by Frank Moss; and a sculptured "Head of Christ," by Launt Thompson, is reproduced in line engraving on the cover. The article is replete with descriptions and illustrations showing how our leading painters and sculptors have represented the ideal Christ. A very interesting account is also given of the origin and history of this ideal, which according to early tradition, may be traced to a portrait taken in the lifetime of Jesus. Drawing upon his ample fund of personal recollections, Charles Gayarré tells, with a wealth of anecdote, how various means of amusement were provided for rich and poor fifty years ago, in a quarter of New Orleans that seems to have been devoted—at least in the holiday season—to the Genius of Pleasure. "Christmas in the Grand Army" is the story told by one of the surviving members of a society founded among our soldiers during the war. Its meetings took place on successive Christmas days, the last being held before the close of the conflict. In the December number, Mr. Fawcett's story, Olivia begins to find out what sort of a husband she has acquired, and he in turn meets equal surprise in attempting to control her. Salmon fishing in the Caspasia river is described in an illustrated article. Lords Dufferin, Lorne and Lansdowne, as well as the Princess Louise, angled in this stream; but visitors from the United States, among whom was the late President Arthur, caught the biggest fish. In another illustrated article, Z. L. Whitcomb, a pleasant sketch of the discoverer of natural gas at Findlay, O., to whom the people of that place should certainly erect a monument. An interview with Wm. Whitman and an ancient version of the story of Miles Standish will interest literary readers; there are some finished stories, a discussion of new books by Julian Elwell Thompson, a paper on Home Decorations by Jenny Jones; Health Justifications for December by Dr. Hutchinson, and poems by Edith M. Thomas, Charles Henry Luders, George Edgar Montgomery, Charles Lotin Hildreth, Hamlin Garland, and Andrew Huxley Allen. The Portfolio has three illustrated articles by well-known authors.

CHORAL MUSIC.

Fr. Pueter & Co. of New York and Cincinnati, printers to the Holy See and Sacred Congregation of Rites, have issued a very serviceable choir work, which contains short instructions in the art of singing plain chant, with an appendix containing all Vesper psalms and the Magnificat, the responses for Vespers, the Antiphons of the B. V. Mary, and various hymns for Benediction. It is designed for the use of Catholic schools and choirs and compiled by J. Singenberger, editor and publisher of "Cecilia." This is the third edition, revised and enlarged. We have much pleasure in recommending it.

An old bachelor was courting a widow, and both sought the aid of art to give their fading hair a darker shade. "That's going to be an affectionate couple," said a wag. "How so?" asked a friend. "Why, don't you see they are dyeing for each other already," was the reply.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

It is Unusually Brief—He Deals with the Surplus Question—And Discusses Tariff Matters—A Further Communication Promised.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Promises were made that the annual message of the President to Congress would be a lengthy communication, but the document submitted to the National Legislature to-day is unusually brief. It deals only with the question of the dangers arising from an increasing annual surplus of revenue and discussion of tariff matters. The President, however, concludes his Message with the significant statement that a brief history of the transactions of the Department of State since last year may furnish the occasion for a future communication. The President in opening his communication to Congress says: "You are confronted at the threshold of your legislative duties with a condition of the national finances which imperatively demands immediate and careful consideration. The amount of money annually exacted through the operation of pre-war laws from the industries and necessities of the people largely exceeds the sum necessary to meet the expenses of the Government."

THE CONDITION OF OUR TREASURY.

It is not altogether new, and it has more than once of late been submitted to the peoples representatives in Congress, who alone can apply a remedy, and yet the situation still continues with aggravated incidents more than ever pressing financial convulsion and widespread disaster. It will not do to neglect this situation, because its dangers are not so palpably imminent and apparent. They exist none the less certainly and await the unforeseen and unexpected occasion when suddenly they will be precipitated upon us. The President refers to the annual growth of the surplus and the large sums taken from private circulation causing financial stringency and making necessary the purchase of bonds to relieve the necessities of business interests. He fears a recurrence of the late trouble, which is measurably beyond the aid of Treasury intervention, as there are not means restocking the payment of which the Treasury has the right to insist upon; and the Government can only intervene by bidding in the open market for its bonds and paying the holders a premium to release them. The President deprecates various expedients for placing the surplus revenues in circulation, especially of making

EXTRAVAGANT APPROPRIATIONS.

as stimulating a habit of reckless improvidence, inconsistent with the mission of the people and the high and beneficial purposes of the Government. The President then goes on to say: "If easier results from the continued inaction of Congress, the responsibility must rest where it belongs. Though the situation thus far considered is fraught with danger which should be fully realized, and though it presents features of wrong to the people as well as peril to the country, it is but a result growing out of a perfectly palpable and apparent cause, constantly reproducing the same alarming circumstances—a congested National Treasury and a depleted monetary condition in the business of the country. It need hardly be stated that the present situation demands a remedy we can only save from a like predicament in the future by the removal of its cause. Our scheme of taxation, by means of which this needless surplus is taken from the people and put into the public treasury, consists of a tariff or duty levied upon importations from abroad and internal revenue taxes levied upon the consumption of tobacco and spirits, and the sale of liquor. It may be conceded that none of the things subjected to internal revenue taxation are, strictly speaking, necessities; there appears to be

NO JUST COMPLAINT.

of this taxation by the consumers of these articles, and there seems to be nothing so well able to bear the burden without hardship upon any portion of the people. But our present tariff law, the vicious, inequitable and illogical source of unnecessary taxation, ought to be at once revised and amended. These laws, as their primary and plain effect, raise the price to consumers of all articles imported and subject to duty, by precisely the sum paid for such articles. Thus the amount of the duty measures the tax paid by these consumers. Many of these imports, however, are raised or manufactured in our own country and the duties now levied upon foreign goods and products are called protection to these home manufactures because they render it possible for those of our people who are manufacturers to make these taxed articles and sell them for a price equal to that demanded for the imported goods that have paid customs duty. So it happens that while comparatively a few use the imported articles,

MILLIONS OF OUR PEOPLE.

who never use and never saw any of the foreign products, nevertheless use things of the same kind made in this country, and pay the same duty nearly or quite the same enhanced price which the duty adds to the imported articles. Those who buy imports pay the duty charged thereon into the public treasury, but the great majority of our citizens, who buy domestic articles of the same class, pay a sum at least approximately equal to this duty to the home manufacturer. The President, continuing the discussion of tariff readjustment, says: "Relief from the hardships and dangers of our present tariff laws should be devised with special precautions against imperiling the existence of our manufacturing interest; but this existence should not mean a condition which, without regard to the public welfare or a national exigency, must always ensure the realization of immense profits instead of moderately profitable business. It is also said," writes the President, "that the increase in the price of domestic manufactures resulting from the present tariff is necessary, in order that

HIGHER WAGES MAY BE PAID.

to our workmen employed in manufacturing than are paid for what is called the pauper labor of Europe. According to the latest census, 3,337,112 persons are employed in manufacturing and mining, and of these 2,023,089 are engaged in manufacturing industries, as are claimed to be benefited by a high tariff. To these the appeal is made to save their employment and maintain their wages by resisting a change, and yet with slight reflection they will not overlook the fact that they are consumers with the rest; that they, too, have their own wants and those of their families to supply from their earnings, and that the price of the necessities of life as well as the amount of their wages will regulate the measure of their welfare and comfort, but

THE REDUCTION OF TAXATION.

demanded should be so measured as not to necessitate or to justify either the loss of employment by the workman or the lessening of his wages, and the profits still remaining to the manufacturer after a necessary readjustment should furnish no excuse for the sacrifice of the interests of his employee, either in their opportunity to work or in the diminution of their compensation, nor can the worker in manufacturing feel that he understands that while a high tariff is claimed to be necessary to allow the payment of remunerative wages, it certainly results in a very large increase in the price of nearly all sorts of manufactures, which in almost countless forms he needs for the use of himself and family. He receives at the desk of his employer his wages, and perhaps before he reaches his home is obliged in a purchase which embraces his own labor to return in the payment of the increase of price which the tariff permits the hard earned compensation of

MANY DAYS OF TOIL.

the farmer and the agriculturist who manufactures food, but who pay the increased price which the tariff imposes upon every agricultural implement upon all he wears and upon all he uses and owns, except the increase of his flocks and herds and such things as his husbandry produces from the soil, is invited to aid in main-

taining the present situation and he is told that a high tariff on imported wool is necessary for the benefit of those who have sheep to shear in order that the price of their wool may be increased. They of course are not reminded that the farmer who has no sheep is by this scheme obliged in his purchases of clothing and woollen goods to pay a tribute to his fellow-farmer as well as to the manufacturer and merchant; nor is any mention made of the fact that the sheep owners themselves and their households must wear clothing and use other articles manufactured from the wool they sell at tariff prices, and thus as consumers must return their share of

THIS INCREASED PRICE.

to the tradesmen. When the number of farmers engaged in wool raising is compared with all the farmers in the country and the small proportion they bear to our population is considered; when it is made apparent that in the case of a large part of those who own sheep the benefit of the present tariff on wool is illusory; and above all when it is made manifestly conceded that the increase of the cost of living caused by such tariff becomes a burden upon those with moderate means, and the poor, the unemployed and the sick and the old, and the young and old, and that it constitutes a tax which with relentless grasp is fastened upon the clothing of every man, woman and child in the land—reasons are suggested why the removal or reduction of this duty should be included in a revision of our tariff laws. Our progress toward

A WISE CONCLUSION.

will not be improved by dwelling upon the cries of protection and free trade. This saves too much of bandying epithets; it is a condition which confronts us, not a theory. Relief from this condition may involve a slight reduction of the advantages which we award our home productions, but the entire withdrawal of such advantages should not be contemplated. The question of free trade is absolutely irrelevant; and the efforts to claim and retain certain quarters, that all efforts to relieve the people from unjust and unnecessary taxation are schemes of so-called free traders, is mischievous and far removed from any consideration for the public good.

THE SIMPLE AND PLAIN DUTY.

which we owe the people is to reduce taxation to the necessary expenses of an economical operation of the Government, and to return to the business of the country the money which we hold in the treasury through the perversion of Governmental power. These things can and should be done with safety to all our industries, without danger to the opportunity of remunerative labor which our workmen need, and with benefit to them and all our people by cheapening their means of subsistence and increasing the measure of their comforts.

TARIFF CHANGES.

SOME IMPORTANT DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE MINISTER OF CUSTOMS.

OTTAWA, Dec. 4.—The following tariff decisions have been given by the Minister of Customs during the month of November just closed:—

- Automatic bell-ringers, 20 per cent.
- Artificial olivine composition, 20 per cent.
- Belt dressing, prepared grease, 20 per cent.
- Blank notes, unsigned, 6 cents per pound and 20 per cent. ad valorem.
- Boots and shoe dressing, as blacking, 30 per cent.
- Balsam twigs or leaves in a natural state, 20 per cent.
- Bay rum, to be rated under items Nos. 428 and 429.
- Cotton and jute tapestry, 26 per cent.
- Cashmere do. mans, jackets and mufflers, hemmed, 10 cents per pound and 25 per cent.; and cashmere mufflers, unhemmed, 7 1/2 cents per pound and 20 per cent. ad valorem.
- Embossed paper, extra heavy, for cracked and damaged walls, 35 per cent.
- Embossed iron hollow ware, 30 per cent.
- Felt boots, wholly of felt, or clothing, 10c per pound and 25 per cent. ad valorem.
- Fly paper, 35 per cent.
- Finger bars and reaper and mower bars, 15 per cent.
- Fire clay, gas retorts, 20 per cent.
- German spirits and nitrous ether, sweet nitre, 32 per pound and 10 per cent. ad valorem.
- Galvanized sheet iron, No. 20 gauge, 30 per cent.

- Hickory spokes, ring turned, not tenanted, mitered threaded, face sized, cut to lengths, round tenanted or polished, free.
- Linen coats, 35 per cent.
- Muffs and satchels combined with clasps etc., 10 cents each, and 30 per cent.
- Monocles, according to value under tariff items Nos. 511, 512 and 513.
- Photographs, mounted or not, 6 cents per pound and 20 per cent. ad valorem.
- Paper seed bags, illustrated, 6 cents per pound and 20 per cent. ad valorem.
- Patty palette, glaziers' hacking knives and table and butcher's steel, 30 per cent.
- Picture nails, 30 per cent.
- Surgeons' cotton and hemp, 35 per cent.
- Stove polish, not to include stove varnish, 25 per cent.
- Tin tags for plug tobacco, 25 per cent.
- Tinned open spuns, 30 per cent.
- Tracing cloth, 5 cents per square yard and 15 per cent.
- Tin tobacco boxes, 25 per cent.
- Vegetable fibre, twisted for convenience in transportation, free.
- Wool Italian skirts, 10 cents per pound and 25 per cent.
- Wood rapha, wood alcohol, \$1.90 per imperial gallon.
- Worsted ficure and window blind cord, 30 per cent.
- Waxed or oil paper, 25 per cent.

A NEW LINE.

SHERBROOKE, Que., Dec. 3.—On Friday afternoon last the newly completed line of the Dominion Line and Railway Company was inspected by Mr. Thomas Ridout, C.B., Dominion Government Inspector of Railways. Amongst those present on the special train which took the party over the line of the Quebec Central Railway to the junction were: Mr. W. B. Ives, M.P., R. N. Hall, M.P., J. R. Woodard, Wm. Angus, P. E. Beck, D. E. McEwen, T. J. Buck and others. The new line of road, which, as far as completed, is five miles in length, runs from Bishop's crossing, on the Quebec Central railway, to the works of the Dominion Lime Company, thence to the works of the Dunsford Lime and Marble Company. From this point it is intended to continue the line through to Arthabaska and there connect with the Grand Trunk system. When entirely completed it will prove a most valuable addition to the railway facilities of this section of country. The road, which is well ballasted throughout and laid with 56 lb. steel rails, was built during the last summer by Messrs. Gordon & Loomis, contractors, under the supervision of Mr. J. T. Morkill, C. E.

PUT TO AN END.

THE CASE OF PROSECUTING THE RED RIVER RAILWAY FALLS THROUGH.

WINNIPEG, Dec. 3.—The joint committee of the city council, board of trade, and citizens who undertook to raise \$300,000 for the prosecution of the Red River Valley Railway met last night and after a long discussion passed the following resolution, which emphatically puts an end to any further operations for the present:—

Resolved, That the amended contract with slight modifications would have been accepted by this committee, but that owing to recent and unexplained developments in connection with the Government's transactions with Mr. Holt and the Hudson's Bay Railway, having so materially shaken confidence in their good faith, and also in view of the lateness of the season and the reported early calling together of the provincial legislature, the committee does not feel that at the present time they can recommend the furnishing of the funds required. (Signed) R. T. Riley, J. H. Brock, L. M. Jones, J. H. Ashdown, Frank S. Nu-

gent, Wm. Haspeler, G. F. Carruthers, W. W. Watson, D. MacArthur, A. McDonald. The result was not unexpected and caused no great surprise.

"SECTIONALISM IN OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS."

To the Editor of THE POST:

SIR,—Your article in yesterday's Post, under the above heading, will be gratefully read by very many parents and pupils. It is to be hoped that the temperate language in which it is dressed, and the sound philosophical advice it conveys to both the principals and teachers of our Catholic public schools, will be gracefully acknowledged, seriously considered, and put into immediate execution. If not, the results may be as serious as your predictions. Many intelligent and well-meaning people take upon themselves to say that there is only one effective and radical cure for the abnormal disease you have so pitifully described, viz., a separate and distinct Catholic English Board. I for one do not advocate such a radical change, as it would partake too much of the very prejudice for which we are combating in our public servants—for what are these men—principals and teachers—but public servants? Still something must be done to abate, if not entirely eradicate the evil complained of, and the sooner the better. I have heard of a teacher in one of our schools—I beg pardon, I should say professor, who makes it a point to play the wit, or rather, I conceive, the buffoon, with the children of our Jewish neighbors, if one of those unfortunate has the honor of becoming a pupil of his: He will not be long a member of this exquisite gentleman's class, till he receives a homily, ending with the significant peroration: "The Jews crucified our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ." I have also heard of another exquisite, among these exquisite, this time a principal, who has as great a horror for a bit of green in a boy's buttonhole as a gobbler has for a red handkerchief, or a bovine for a red cloak; in fact, so abhorrent does the shamrock or bit of green ribbon become to this gentleman's taste, about St. Patrick's eve, that he has been known to tear it from the breast of his pupils and irreverently trample it under foot in the class room with true orthodox Patriphobia. The rage he evinces on such occasions would warm the hearts of those canny colored gentlemen (as Dr. Aubrey calls the Orangemen), were they spectators. These are only solitary instances I have heard, from my own and other children attending the Catholic public schools, of the rude prejudices displayed in the class room by both principals and teachers. Many English-speaking ladies do not attend the distribution of prizes and other public scenes, owing to the discourteous conduct of leaving them in the background, while others of a different nationality are most carefully seated and assiduously attended to. Enough for the present, I have said I would not advocate a division of the Board into distinct French and English boards; but I would advocate such a change therein as would give us representative, qualified and willing to cope with, and still, all race prejudices in the composition of our public servants. Unfortunately, we never had such men, are we likely to, until the people have the selection of their own representatives on the Board. The Government and Corporation are not the bodies to entrust with such an important function as the naming and appointing of our Catholic School Commissioners. It remains in the electors' hands to change this abnormal state of things, and the sooner they see to it the better for the status of our educational system.

ANTI-PREJUDICE.

Montreal, Dec. 1st, 1887.

THE CANADIAN AMATEURS OF CORNWALL HOLD A CONCERT IN AID OF THEIR CHURCH.

(Special Correspondence.)

The Cercle St. Jean Baptiste of the parish of the Nativity of Cornwall, which was founded some two years ago by the Rev. J. J. Kelly, has already made admirable progress in dramatic and literary pursuits. In truth, to say nothing has been neglected on the part of the young men in procuring for their promising society everything necessary for its vitality. The modest circle was principally given birth to that the young men, together with their respective halls to cultivate their talents by reading of interesting books and useful journals, with which they are being provided, as well as by declamations and public recitations of select compositions. The society also affords various other amusements which are in full keeping with the tastes of young men. But the special object of the society is to hold dramatic, tragical and comic entertainments, the returns of which their director, Rev. J. J. Kelly, will utilize in furnishing the vestry with the necessary ornaments required for Divine worship, and at the same time help to swell the funds of the new French church now under course of erection in East Cornwall.

Friday evening, December 2, at an early hour the citizens of the lovely town of Cornwall could be seen in hurried haste, early wearing their way to the spacious Music Hall to assist at the first French concert to be given by the young amateurs. The subject to be discussed was a beautiful drama in three acts entitled, "Vildar," which was ably rendered by the comedians, who names are as follows:—Count Vildar, H. Rowlier; Vildar, the Countess, Uric Cote; Adolphus, son of Vildar, E. Dumais; "Bicardo," P. Beaudry; "William, the Count's old valet," S. L. Gway; "Zozo, peasant," H. Rowlier; "Brule-Moustache, Sergeant," H. Boileau; "Dandinet," E. Charbonneau. Honor and praise are due to the young actors for the ability each one displayed in the rendition of the parts assigned. Between the acts, Mr. S. J. O'Callaghan, the highly appreciated citizen of Cornwall, made a most interesting and few of his choice Irish songs. Mr. O'Callaghan had received a special invitation from the Rev. director for the happy occasion. The powerful orchestra of St. Columban's, under the able leadership of S. O. Flack, discoursed a number of selections which were listened to with wrapt attention by the audience. The pleasant evening was brought to a close by a laughable farce, "Le Descevoir de Jorice" or the Polles of a Day."

The comicality of this part elicited continual outbursts of laughter from the joyous spectators. The numerous audience dispersed to their homes, hoping the Amateurs would soon again call them to spend another pleasant time.

AMATEUR.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—As winter advances and the weather becomes more and more inclement, and trying the earliest evidences of ill health must be immediately checked, and removed, or a slight illness may result in a serious malady. Relaxed and sore throat, quinsy, influenza, chronic cough, bronchitis, and most other pulmonary affections will be relieved by rubbing this cooling Ointment into the skin as nearly as practicable to the seat of mischief. This treatment, simple yet effective, is admirably adapted for the removal of these diseases during infancy and youth. Old asthmatic invalids will derive marvellous relief from the use of Holloway's remedies, which have wonderfully relieved many such sufferers, and re-established health after every other means had signally failed.

A reporter, in describing the murder of a man named Jorkin, said:—"The murderer was evidently in quest of money, but luckily Mr. Jorkin had deposited all his funds in the bank the day before, so that he lost nothing but his life."