[FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.] THE BIGOTS OF BOSTON. BY JAS. T. NOONAN.

Sound out the clarion, loud blow the horn, Cheer in your glory and laugh in your scorn, Bigots of Easton your purpose unfold, Show to all nations that fearless and hold, Worthy descendants of auc-stors true, And of three generations of bigots are you, II.

Thy home is New England, and that tells a That ought to make Catholics tremble and "Queen Bess" for thy embiem and "Hate" for thy guide,

To pilot thy barges on "Tyranny's Tide"; You have won it, you heroes! the victory is grand!
And P. pary must vanish before your command.

While calumnies bitter, and falsehoods, and alura Must garnish thy record where'er it occurs; And the young and unlettered must plainly be taught,
The morals and logic that springs from Freethought;
That No Nothingism is the rising creed, To curb Catholicity, Protestants lead.

Thy guide-book is Swinton, thy logic Tom Payne,
Oh, who can resist such authority plain! Historian authentic, philosopher wise Unfolds to thy vision full many a prize Which man never heard of nor saint never But now dedicated a treasure to you.

IV.

Then quick to thy bastions, for sore is thy plight, And "Popish Aggressiveness" stalks forth in might,
While Boston in danger most surely is now; Call out all the mothers and daughters I trow; The wives, too, are needed, the franchise must

Extended to all in this land of the free.

Ah, grand was the scene as those females rushed To re-cue their city, resplendent they shone, And future Bostonians will pender with pride O'er Swinton the truthful and Paine the true

VI.

But in spite of this bluster and bigetry odd, The Catholics will train up their caildren for

Brockville, Oat., Feb. 9th, 1889.

HOW TO LIVE A GOOD OLD AGE.

The first lesson to be taught and learned is that all disease is the result of broken law; I ways the same." that much of it might easily be avoided by which is beyond the reach of individuals, might be prevented by the combined efforts communities and the state ; and that those diseases which are entailed upon this generation by the law of heredity might by obedlence to law be gradually stamped out of .istenca, and future ages be freed from their

The next thing to he taught is the laws chemselves-and with the laws, and of even greater importance, the habit of obeying them. We know a great deal more than we put in practise. This is the fault of the common modes of health teaching. Uar newspaper and periodical literature contain a vast deal of popular instruction in these matters They are treated of in an abundance of wellwritten books which are within easy reach of all who care to read them. Our schools are taking hold of the good work, and instruction in hygiene is fast coming to be recognized as an essential part of elementary education. But all these do not reach the evil, or if they do, they only touch it on the surface.

Our schools are full of good grammarians

who do not use respected English in common conversation. So, too, they may be full of lib reciters of the law of health who do not observe a single one of the laws they have tearned. The main point is to secure obedience. The groatest criminals are usually well versed in the laws of the land; but their knowledge does not avail to keep them out of the penitentiary when they have broken these laws. Neither will a knowledge of the laws of health keep a man from being sick, so long as he does not live up to his knowledge.

We are creatures of imitation. Example counts for more than precept. The parent knows the law, and the child knows it too. When the parent keeps it then the children will keep it also. It does little good for a child to learn at school that the food should he properly masticated, when three times every day at home he sees a hungry group growd about the table like pigs around a trough, and belt their food as nearly whole as it can be made to go down. The child whose mother gives it a bite to cat every time it cries for it, will not be in a condition to profit from an understanding of the law that food should not be taken between meals, until it is too late for the knowledge to be of much service. The law of pure air and proper ventilation may be taught ever so plainly in the text books, but to the boy who is brought up to sit and sleep in a close unventilated room, foul with the breath of living beings, and shun fresh air as he would a plague, the knowledge will be of little avail. While his father's cellar is filled with decaying meat, vegetables, and all manner of fitth, and the cesspool smells to heaven from be-neath the kitchen window, all the teachings of the schools will not prevent his having typhoid fever, or diphtheris or some form of filth disease, when the summer sun calls into activity the germs of disease which are latent there. If liquors are kept upon the sideboard and wines are served upon the table in his home, not all the teachings of all the text books in the land can be relied upon to produce in him habits of sobriety and total ab stinence.

It is the practice of the principles of hygiene in our homes, and this alone, which will lessen the rate of disease and death today, and develop a stronger race to morrow. The obild who has loarned the laws of health from his father and mother, by seeing them continually and persistently applied, will come to fellow them in his own case, as he not do without it. will conduct himself preperly in good society, if good society has been his hirth-right, and gentlemanly conduct has become habitual .-Good Housekeeping.

HAPPY MARRIAGES.

.Why is it that the world hears so much about unhappy marriages and so little about bappy ones? Is it not merely from the fact that the untoward things of life are gener ally brought into disagreeable prominence Whenever troubles arise and sorrows and perplexities invade, men count the passing moments as Rabineon Orusce counted the lagging days of exile by notches on his stick. Of such the daily press has no list; all the newspapers in the land could not contain even their luitlals. But whenever occur losses, accidents and crimes forthwith they are

trumpeted all over the land. And so it is with unhappy marriages. Divorces, separ-ation and desertion are noised abroad through a morbid and greedy curiosity, while the tens of happy marital relations go unberalded. And the superficial observer, noting the first and not the last, is apt to spend his breath in declaiming against the prevalence of domestic infelicity.

Do these croakers and cynics demand a perfect tie between two imperfect beinge? A little reflection, while it shows the absurdity of such expectation also shows that there is more sunshine than storm, more light than darkness and more good than evil. The marriage tie takes care of itself, spite of those iconoclasts who forget there is no place in the universe where duty and attraction do not sometimes clash.

CARE OF THE HAIR.

Frequent brushing of the hair is recommendel for its improvement. The scalp should be made to glow with the vigorous of use a stiff bristled brush, and a thorough brushing beof it. Sage tea was an-old fashioned remedy wetting the scalp and preventing the hair

scalp may be cleansed with the yolk or an egg, beaten in a very little water, and rub well into the scalp, where it should be allowed to dry, and afterwards rinsed off with luke warm water containing a little ammonis. After the hair has been wet it should be thoroughly dried before going to bed and before going out in the open air. The scratching and irritating of the scale with a sharp-toothed como should be avoided, and the same danger is to to be looked out for in the use of a metallic brush .- Good House-Keeping.

THE CHURCH WILL NEVER CHANGE.

The great Dominican, Lacordaire, speaking of the varied assaults on the immutability of

the Church, said: The doctrine has appeared at the door of the Vatican, under the frail and wasted form of some old man of three score years and ten. It has said :

"Wnat do you desire of me?" " Change,"

"I never change."

"Bat everything is changed in this world. Astronomy has changed, physiology has changed, chemistry has changed, the empire has changed. Why are you always the same ?"

"Because I came from God, and God is al

"But now that we are the masters, we the observance of the laws of health on the have a million of men under arms, we shall part of the individual; that much more, draw the sword. The sword which breaks down empires is well able to cut off the head of an old man and tear up the leaves of a

"Do so; blood is the aroma in which I recover my youthful vigor."
"Well, then, here is half my sceptor; make

a sacrifice to peace and let us share it together." "K ep thy purple, O Casar! Tomorrow

they will bury thee in it, and we will chant over thee the Alleluia and the De Profundis, which never change.

AMERICA'S OLDEST PRIEST.

Rev. James Curley, the venerable Jesuit, at present residing at Georgetown College, D. C. who celebrated the golden jubilee of his ordenation in 1883, is said to be the oldest priest in America. Father Curley has sever 1 \$14,589 030 \$10,562,119 \$22,151,149 \$3,605,330 67 relatives in San Francisco, among whom we may mention his nisce, Mrs. Peter Dafficy; his grand nisce, Mrs. M. McFaddin; his great-grand nisce, Mrs. M. Belt, and hir reat-great-grand niece, Miss Lottie McFad-

Father Carley was born October 25th, 1796. and is, therefore, 96 years of age. In 1817 he went to Georgetown to enter the Society of Jeur, and subsequently became a great astronomer and a deeply learned physicist.

He was ordained in June, 1883, and spent
the greater portion of his long and useful life as professor of mathematics, physics and chemistry in that renowned educational inselfution where he is now resting in the vening of his life, calmly awaiting the call of the Master he has served both wisely and

SIR WALTER RALEIGH AND THE POTATO.

Is it possible that a hundred years ago peo ple did not est potatoes? Yes, not only is this true, but it was a very difficult thing to get them to eat them.

Sir Walter Ruleigh first brought the potato plant to England, and tried to induce the people to plant it. He told them that when the corn harvest failed, which it often used to do, people need not starve if they had plenty of polatoes But no one would plant them, or eat t em, so Queen Elizabeth had them served up at her own table, and the grand people who dined with her Majesty were obliged to eat them. But they went away and spread a report that the potato was poisonous. In spite of all that Queen Elizab-th could do no one would est potatoes, and they were left for the pigs.

for many years after this the poor potato was despised and forgotten. But in the reign of Louis XVI., King of France, there lived a man who was very clever in growing plants for food. Bis name was Parmentier. He felt sure he could make the potato a great blessing, and he set about trying. At first people laughed at him, and would not take any notice of what he said; but he went on growing the notato till he had brought it to perfection. Even then no one would have eaten it it the king had not taken its part. He had large pieces of ground planted with potatoes, and he went about with the flower of the potate in his button-hole. No one dare laugh at the king; and when he said potatoes were to beeaten, people began to find out how good and wholesome they were, and by degrees the potato was more and more liked. In these days there is no vegetable that is so highly thought of, and we could

ARABIAN PROVERBS.

You must not be ashamed to ask what you do not know.

A book is the best companion with which to spend your time.

He who arks from a friend more than he can do deserves a refusal.

Temperance is a tree that has contentment for its runt and peace for its fruit. Invariantly speak the truth, even when you

are aware of its being disagreeable. A wise man's day is worth a fool's life.

If in prosperity you do no good, in misfertune you must suffer. To avoid sin is better than repentance.

MR. WALLACE'S BILL.

WHAT IT PROPOSES TO SECURE AND THE PUNISHMENT FOR INTRACTION.

We have asked for information regarding Mr. Clarke Wallace's bill for the prevention and suppression of combinations formed in restraint of trade. The bill provides that every parson who combines, agrees or arranges with any other person, or with any railway, steamship or steamboat or transportation company for granting to any person who is a party to such combination, agreement or arrangement any facility for the purchase, sale, transportation or supply of any article or commodity which is an object of trade, which facility is, by such combination, agreement or arrangement, not to be granted to any person who is not a party thereto; for to any person who is not a party thereto; for denying to any person who is not a party to such combination, agreement or arrangement any facility for any such purpose, sale, transportation or supply which, by the provisions thereof, is to be granted to any person who is a party thereto; for unreasonably enhancing the market price of an article or commodity which is an object of trade; for unduly fore going to bed at night is considered to be of the utmost importance. This gives gloss and softness, and long hair is in special need commodity; for limiting, lessening or preventing the production, manufacture, sale or transportation of any such article or commofrom falling out, and it is still regarded as dity; for preventing or restricting competi-excellent. Ammonia and borax are both tion in the production, manufacture, sale or used as invigorators of the hair, but they transportation of any such article or commoshould be used only in small quantities, or dity; is guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable, they will do more harm than good, for too on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding one much ammonia will inflame the scalp, and too thousand dollars and not less than two hunmuch borax will make the hair dry and britder dred dollars, or to imprisonment for any term Nor is soap good for the hair. The not exceeding twelve months and not less p may be cleansed with the yolk or an egg, than three months, or both. The second clause provides that every incorporated company which enters into any such combination, agreement or arrangement, as in the next preceding section mentioned, and has been convicted of a misdemeanor under the provisions thereof, shall forfeit its corporate rights and franchise, so far as the same have been conferred by or exist in virtue of any law in Canada.

UNRESTRICTED RECIPROCITY.

The restrictive organs are constantly howling that our trade is with the mother country, and that it is our bounden duty to cultivate that trade. That there is abundant ovidence that the trade aforesaid leaves plenty of room for cultivation goes without saying. We call a few facts fresh from the trade and navigation returns just to hand, that will perchance open the eyes of our "trooly loil" citizens. We take the exports of the Province of Oatsrlo for an example, as follows :--

G.B. Mine.....\$ 325 Fisheries.....\$ 2,192 \$ 477,282 400,315 Fisheries 2,192
Forests 60,889
Animals and their pro-7,560,814 4,922,953 8,290,951 ducts 2,741,538
Agricultural products 720,329
Manufactures 473,527
Miscellaneous 1550 944,373 Miscellaneous..... 478,045 Total \$4,045,091 \$23,580,350

Comment would under the circumstances be crue!. The Americans bought from us \$19,000,000 in round numbers, more of our products than Great Br. tain. Will our restrictionists please put this in their pipe and smoke it.

But you must remember say these old fogies that our patriotism would not allow us to buy the goods of our American friends to the exclusion of the goods of our friends who live under the "old flag." Let us examine those blue books a little further. We bought from Great Britain and the United States as follows:--

Free. Total. Duty. Dutiable. G. B:

U.S.:

There you have it. We bought nearly double the quantity of goods from the United S ates that we did from England, and yet the Yankees only paid a beggarly half million more duties than our mother country was forced by the N.P. to contribute to help to grease the governmental machinery.
Our aggregate trade with the United States

was \$48,731,499 and with Great Britain \$17,-827,171. That means that our trade relations with the Americans, notwithstanding the Chinese wall that separates the two countries. was within a trifle of three times the value of our trade with the "old flag."

LEO XIII. AND FRANCE.

The address sent by the French Catholics, assembled at their congress last year, to the Sovereign Pontiff. has received from His Holiness the following reply. To our dear Sons. Count A. de Coulaincourt

and the other Catholics of the Pas de Calais and the North, gathered at Lille in General Assembly.

LEO XIII. POPE.

DEAR SONS, HEALTH AND APOSTOLIC BEN EDICTION.-We recognize in the letter you addressed to us at the beginning of December from yourgeneral assembly at Lille, a brilliant sign of your faith and your devotion. whole contents of that letter were, in fact, such as to luspire us with the highest esteem for your zeal in the cause of religion, and for your piety. In the first place, the congrat-ulations by which you take part in the joy we received during the year ot our sacordotal jubilee, from the testimonies of honor and of love coming to us from all parts of the world; next, your profession of obedience and of docility to our teachings in the encyclical on human liberty; and, lastly, your unanimous assertion of the necessity to our liberty of a solid bulwark, without which this Apostolio See must necessarily come under subjection to other powers.

Your declarations on these points at once secure to you more and more closely our fatherly affection, and increase the hope, we cherish of seeing your constancy, your charity and your zeal turn greatly to the profit of religion and of your own most noble country. And in order that the fruit of your labors may prove the more useful for the public good, we pray for the largest measure of heavenly grace for you all and for each one among you. And we grant you very affectionately in the Lord the Apoetolic Benediction as an earnest of perdurable hampiness. Given in Rome, by St. Peter's, on the

filteenth day of December, in the year 1888, the eleventh of our pontificate LEO XIII, Pope.

JESUIT LITERATURE IN JAPAN. The institution of the Romajikai-i e : Roman

Letter Society—in Japan is a fresh illustration of the truth of the saying of the wise man. "The thing that hath been is that which shall ba." Nearly 300 years before Mr. Basil Cham-berlain and his friends sat down to elaborate the rules for writing Japanese in Roman letters which this society has been formed to advocate, the Jesuit Missionaries had worked out for t ems-lves a system for accomplishing the same purpose. Toward the end of the sixteenth century the Society of Jesus, with all the vicor of a new confederation, despatched its emissaries to all parts of the world with instructions remonstrance or hesitation, to countries where their lives were more insecure than those of wolves, where it was a crime to harbor them, and where the heads and quarters of their brethren, fixed in public places, showed them what they had to expect. Such a country was Japan. At first the missionaries were tolerated. They came without force or violence, and they afforded the people a spectacle of something novel, which is dear to the minds of the Japanese. But before long the authorities began to realize that the strangers they had admitted were armed with a weapon which might be made more politically formidable than if they had marched at the head of an invading army. In the districts in which they settled the inhabitants of whole villages declared themselves conremonstrance or hesitation, to countries where ants of whole villages declared themselves con-verts to the new religion, and were ready to answer with their lives for the faith that was in them. Alarmed at the prospect of these wholesale conversions, the authorities poured out the

CURE FOR DRUNKENNESS.

without ceasing, and they introduced a font of European type into Japan in 1590, by means of

which they produced a succession of books in Japanese, printed in Roman letters,—The Saturday

I was one of those unfortunates given to strong drink. It reduced me to degradation, I vowed and strove long and hard, but I seldom held victory over liquor long. I hated drunk-enness but still I drank. When I left it off I felt a horrid want of something I must have or go distracted. I entered a reformatory and prayed for strength; still I must drink. I lived so for over 20 years; in that time I never abstained for over three months at a time. At length I was sent to the house of correction as a vagrant. If my family had been provided for I would have preferred to remain there out of the way of liquor and temptation. Explaining my affliction to a fellow prisoner—a man of much education and experience—he advised me to make a vinegar of ground quassia, a half ounce steeped in vinegar, and put about a small teaspoonfull in water and drunk it down every time the liquor thirst came upon me violently. I found it satisfied the cravings and suffused a feeling of stimulation and strength. When I was discharged I continued this cure, and persevered till the thirst was conquered. years I have not tasted liquor, and have no de-sire for it. Lately to try my strength I have handled and smelt whiskey, but I have no temptation to take it. I give this for the consideration of the unfortunate, several of whom I know recovered by the same means which I no longer require to use .- Connectiuct Home.

WHAT YOU MAY EAT WITH YOUR FINGERS.

At an official dinner a few nights ago a distinguished society belle from New York, one of McAllister's 400, was observed to handle the wing of a chicken with her fingers, and afterward nibtled daintily a drumstick the same way without the use of knife or fork. Some of the Cabinet and Administration ladies, only one of whom belongs to the 400, marvelled at this and thought it showed "lack of breeding." The one authority, Mrs. Whitney, remarked that the action of the young lady was in perfect good form. The list of things that can be esten from the fingers is on the increase. It includes all bread, toast, tarts, and small cakes, celery and asparagus when served whole, as it should be, either hot or cold; lettuce, which must be crumpled in the fingers and dipped in salt or sauce; clives to which a fork should never be put any more than a knife should be used on a raw oyster; strawberries, when used with stems on, as they should be, are touched to pulver zed angar; cheese in all forms, except Brie or Roquefort or Cumbeforte, and fruit of all kinds, except preserves or melons. The latter should be eaten with a spoon or fork. In the use of the fingers greater indulgence is being shown, and you cannot, if you are well-tree, make any very bad mistake in this direction, especially G. B: \$11.947,562 \$1,824,518 \$13,782,080 \$3,321,180 90 kin is handy — Washington Post.

BALFOUR COMPELLED TO BACK

London, Feb.9.—Mr. Balfour Las undoubtedly capitulated to Mr. O'Brien. Put what gloss one may upon the occurance, there is no misunderstanding its real character. The surrend-er was made at a time whem a great outery was being raised throughout a large section of the country respecting Mr. O'Brien's treatment, so that it must inevitably appear that the govern-ment gave way in alarm and that it dreaded public opinion, which it felt was condemning its

proceedings.
These inferences must be drawn, and they cannot be drawn without injuring the Ministry. Mr. Balfour is credited with infinite courage because he will not back down, but here he is backing down in a most signal manner, for to yow before all the world that a man shall wear prison clothes, and to strip him nearly naked and to knock him senseless on the floor, and then to put him on his feet again, to restore his own clothes and to conduct him to a nicely warmed chamber without even a doctor's certi ficate to give a plausible excuse for his change of

treatment, tells its own tale.

Deprive Mr. Balfour of his reputation for heroism and firmness and I really do not know what would be left of him. It is quite obvious, however, that if he had not given way in this case, and if Mr. O'Brien had fallen seriously ill, the existence of the Ministry itself would have been imperilled, for, although Mr. O'Brien and his clothes are only regarded as subjects for derision in London, the people of England generally take a much more serious view of the matter, and do not approve of a man being treated like a murderer for making a indiscreet

speech.
Undoubtedly many Conservatives who are dead against Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule scheme are equally against a policy of inflicting barsh personal indigrities upon men who have been sentenced, mark you, under an exception-al law, whose offences are not offences at all under the ordinary law of the land. From these Conservatives we will, no doubt, hear in course of time. As for the Liberal Unionists, they are much

more Tory than the Tories themselves, and therefore they will doubtless go in for a clothesstripping, hair-outling policy, pure and simple,
The evidence given by Major Le Caron, or
Dr. Beach, in reference to Fenian organization
in the United States, is destined to lead to permanent results. He is a man who entered the organization with the settled resolved from the first to betray all its secrets, and who from day to day and from hour to hour did so betray them to the British Government, and yet who to the the last managed to retain the confidence of the men whose lives or liberties be had sold. Wher-ever there is a secret society there is an informer, as we all know, but that Irish leaders can ever again have any traffic with such societies. at least until they give up the constitutional

plan altogether, is utterly inconceivable
Observe what is happening now. At the
very moment a reaction in public feeling was
setting in on the Irish question through popular as mpathies being aroused with Mr. C'Brien and other prisoners, evidence is given to the effect that the chief Home Rulers were holding communications with Fenian organizations, well knowing what their plans were, namely up revolution, to destroy property in England by dynamite and otherwise, and to overthrow the Empire. Le Caron may, of course, have in vented all this, but he cannot so easily have in-vented the documents which he transmitted from time to time to the British Government.

His details of conversation with Mr. Paraell in the corridor of the House of Commons a e remarkably circumstantial and it is very clear that if any rising had been attempted in Ireland the Government here would have had ample notice of it aforehand.

Has it not always been so? Will it not al-

that constitutional methods were the surest and \$873,246,96 over the whole expanditure estimates, and that he himself was only in danger ated for this year, with all the extra votes yet when he departed from them.

BUSINESS.

Pay as you go. Never fool in business matters. Do not kick every one in your path. Learn to think and act for yourself. Keep ahead of rather than behind the times. Use your own brains rather than those of

Have order, system, regularity, and also promptness A man of honour respects his word as he does his bond.

Do not meddle with business you know nothing about Help others when you can, but never give what you cannot afford because it is fashion-

Learn to say No. No necessity for enapping it out dog fashion, but say it firmly and respect-

If you have a place of business, he found there when wanted. No man can get rich by sitting around stoves and saloons.-Indianapolis News.

THE PROGRESS OF RITUALISTIC PRACTICES.

> AN INTERESTING SCALE. (Catholic Times.)

The Leek Times gives a scale showing the progress and gradual adoption of Ritualistic practices in the Established Church in Leek and neighborhood during the last forty years. As what has taken place there is in almost all respects similar to what has happened throughout the country our contemporary's scale is worthy of examination. If the Ritualists find that it is right to follow Catholic practices, should they not also imitate Catholics in sub-

mission to the Head of the Church? Holy table called the "altar." Surplice first worn in the pulpit. Bowing at the name of Jesus.

Turning to the East during the recitation of the Creed. Evening Communion abolished. Surpliced choirs introduced. Harvest festivals held.

Eastward position adopted. Closer observance of Saints' Days. Intoning the services commenced. Early and frequent celebrations of the Holy Communion.

Colored altar cloths used. Fasting Communion taught "Hymns, Accient and Modern," first used. Lord's Prayer, Creed, and Ten Command ments taken down from the chancel and abo-

lished. Apostolic succession taught from the pul-

More "definite church teaching." Extreme views of baptismal regeneration, Carved images set up behind the altar. Procession with banners introduced as a part of divine worship.

The "three hours" service on Good Friday first commenced. Brass cross on the "altar."

Bowing to the "alter," and acts of devotion taught. Branch of the English Church Union form-

Dissent taught to be sinful. Introduction of Catholic Guilds. Parochia! connoils elected. Vigil of Saints' Days observed. Controversial Church Defence sermons reached.

"Agous Del" sung at choral celebrations Children in day and Sunday schoole taught to how and cross themselves.

Non-communicating attendance encourage Occasional use of wafer bread at early cele-

brations. Blessings of banners introduced. Mixing water with the wine at Holy Com

munion. Standing up of the congregation to do honor to the clergy and choir. Choirs vested in cossocks and Romish cot-

tas instead of long surplices. Autocracy of the clergy more openly dis plaved. Hearing confessions in private.

Introduction of lighted candles on the 'altar.'

Prayers for the dead advocated. Processional cross carried in front of choir. Stone used to form an altar, first time in Leek since the Reformation.

Such literature as "Acts of Devotion," "Vay of the Cross," "Absolution and how to obtain it," circulated amongst young people of Sunday schools and guilds.

Prayers for the "Re-union of Christendom," used at English Church Union meetings.
Observance of the "Festival of Corpus

Christi." High Mass offered in presence of members of the E. C. U., a neighbouring village church.

Laymen not allowed to take part in Sonday school teaching, or other church work, unless they belong to a Church workers Guild, or have the direct manction of the

"ENFANT DE MARIE."

Child of Mary." Name of honor, P.ouder far than kingly crown— God Himself to win that title
From h.s heavenly throne came down.
He, the first born Coild from Mary Calls us to His Mother's side, Shares with us His dearest treasure:

O Immaculate, unfallen, Tarnished by no breath of sin! Yet I dare to call thee "Mother !-Open, Motler, let me in ! Thou of Mercy's relf art Mother,
And thy heart is meek and mild;
Open wide thy arms and take me
As a mother takes her child.

"Mother, 'twas for those I died."

God forgive those erring mortals Who would spurp the tender pame Which with joy, at Christ's own bidding, Mary's loving children claim. Lo, your Mother?' eaid He, dying;

Yes some coldly turn away.

Ah! forgive them, sweetest Mother! For they know not what they say. "Child of Mary." May my feelings, Thought, words, deeds and heart's desires, Al. befit a lowly greature,

Who to such high name sepires Ne'r shall sin (for sin could only)
From my sinless Mother sever—
Mary's child, tirl death shall call me, Child of Mary THEN forever.

OUR DEBT AND TAXATION. The estimates for 1889-90 brought down in the

Dominion House of Commons call for a taxabion. for Government purposes, of \$35.410,280, 08 for the year—pretty close figuring assuredly when even the cents are ho ked on the main amount. Though this is an apparent reduction from the current year's texation, which was \$36,738,257, but little attention is paid to the estimate, as is is known that many large grants and over different functions in paid and over the content of texting and t and expanditures of various kinds are purposely held back, and they will swell the total, in all probability, to an even higher amount than that for the present fiscal year. Besides, these figures only cover the expected current revenue. If the money spent on capital account—in more than one instance on works that will bring little financial return to the Government-ware into don't these devoted men, they went, without Mr. Parnell was right in declaring long ago up to the enormous total of \$44,635,887,10, or

The situation is worth pondering over. Along

about 1877, the Tory orators were wont to tra-duce the Liberal Government of that day for their extravagance because they could not run their extravagance because they could not run
the Dominion with an expenditure of \$22,000,
600 a year. The population has not increased
very much since that time; no class in the community, except a few highly protected manufacturers—members of rings formed with the
aid of the Macdonald policy—are better off at
the present time than they were then, yet the
Tory Administration have increased the expenditure to one half more than they asserted
was sufficient for the needs of the Dominion in pendature to one half more than they asserted was sufficient for the needs of the Dominion in 1877 and 1878. In the interval also, they have added to the debt of Cauada by many million dollars, the net debt new being \$236,670,564,26—an increase of debt by \$2,683,834 94 since last year. The gross debt of Canada is \$268,829,232 72. There seems to be a determination on the part of the Macdonald Government to force it up to the round \$300,000,000 before another it up to the round \$300,000,000 before another general election comes round. The net debt in 1877 was \$133,225,309, and the gross debt was then \$174 675,834. Surely it is time to call a halt.—Hamilton Times.

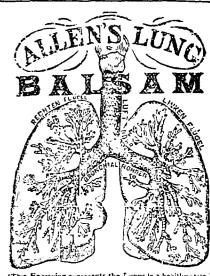
PEOPLE WE KNOW.

Pope Leo XIII, will be 79 years of age on March 2.

Paulus, the comic singer who has made B ulanger, receives an income of about 100. 000 france a year.

The ruler of China, the dowager empress, has ordered for the benefit of "the son of heaven," that Shakospeare shall be translated into Chinese.

A new shoe named for Mrs. Laugtry has appeared in London. The "Jersey Lily" has a high flap on the instep ornumented with a small bow of ribbon. The " Antoinette," which has an immense bow of wide ribbon on the instep, is better, if the foot be too broad, and the "Court" shoe, which has a little bow on the toe-piece, is better if the foot be too long. The slippers with openwork toes are now called Vandyke.



This Engraving represents the Lungs in a healthy state THE REMEDY FOR CURING

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS,

ASTHMA, CROUP, ALL DISEASES OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND PULMONARY ORGANS.

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When other Remedies and Physicians have failed to effect a cure. Recommended by PHYSICIANS, MINISTERS, AND NURBES. In fact by everybody who has given it a good trial. It never fails to bring relief.

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For the cure of Scrofule, Salt Rheum, Cancer, all Skin Diseases, Tumors, Enlargement of the Laver and Spleen, Rheumatic Affections, diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs, oppressions of the Chest or Lungs, Leucorrhea, Catarrh, and all diseases resulting from a deprayed and impure condition of the blood.

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25 CENTS PER BOTTLE. Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MON REAL No 2603. SUPERIOR COURT.

THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON OF T

DAME MARIE PANTAINE, its common as to properly of NOEL BONIN, hotel-keeper, of the city and district of Moarcal, daily authorized to est ren justice. Plaintiff, vs. the sad OEL BONIN, betenant.

The Plaintiff has institute 1 an action for separation as to property, scaling the Defendant in this case.

Moatcost, 1st February, 1888.

AUGE & LAKO TUNE, Attorneys for Plaintiff. 295

INFORMATION WANTED of one Ellen Elligett, daughter of John Elligett, deceased, who lived in the Parish of Kilkon-nelly, County of Kerry, I eland, Blacksmith. The party who desires this information is James Elligatt, a brother of Eilen. The last known of Ellen Elligett was that she left Ireland for

Canada about twonty-six years ago. Parties having any knowledge of the whereabours of Ellen Elligett are requested to address JAMES ELLIGETT, Fremont, Ohio.