### BALFOUR TWITTED.

THE IRISH SECRETARY PULLED OVER THE COALS.

His Policy Strongty Candemned by Mr. Gladstone-His Beply in Vindication of his Conduct- A Lively Debate.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The House of Commons went into committee to-night on the Irish estimates. An appropriation of £12,707 was asked in order to complete the sum of £40,-707 for the expenses of the Irish secretary's

office.
John E. Ellis (Liberal) moved that the amount asked be reduced by £425, his purpose being to raise a general debate on Mr. Balfour's administration. He charged that the Government was using operation to such an extent that 1,500 persons had been imprisoned since the Crimes act went into operation. Mr. Balfour, he said, was seeking to conceal from the people of England the acts of cruelty perpetrated in Ireland. He had adopted a system of evasion and of inaccuracy of statement within and without Parliament. The inaccuracy might arise from ignorance, for Mr. Balfour, was generally absent from his post in Dublin. In this he was unlike any of his predecessors. Seldom or never had the Uhief Secretary for Ireland left his duties to subordinates. Mr. Ballour's entire administration had been characterized by petty malignity and calcu-

characterized by petry manginey and calculated britality. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Balfour replied that Mr. Ellis had come to a dark conclusion regarding Lis (Er. Balfour's) moral character. (Laughter). He had accused the Irish Secretary of evasion and incourage and of malignity and britality. and inaccuracy and of malignity and brutality

and inaccuracy and an interposed with a correction:

Mr. Ellis interposed with a correction:

the same year, there he took the missions of Paris. Here he took the missions of Paris. Here he took the missions of Paris.

Self the burden of a great undertaking. The church in the town of Paris was unfinished, it is completion having been delayed by serious financial difficulties. He visited Chicago and the oil districts of Penneyl-vania, lectured and collected funds, and in two years, by these efforts and by the aid of his converse, by these efforts and by the aid of his converse. being largely statistics that could not reasonably be impugued. Men like Mr. Ellis go about England talking of 3,000 and other fictitions numbers of eviction notices which had been served upon tenants, thereby turning them out of doors and depriving them of the right of free sale and a just compensation for their improvements. He asserted also that I had suppressed or wantonly prosecuted the newspapers and that I had imprisoned little boys for selling these journals, with other similar nonsense. The Government most earnestly desires to enable the people to know the whole truth about Ireland. If the country once understood the criminal methods by which political objects were advocated in reland, if the character of the alliance binding the Opposition were revealed, the verdlet would not be with Mr. Gladstone. (Chocra.)

Mr. Gladatone, who had come from Hawarden in order to series to the attack upon the lovernment, twitted Mr. Balfour and other Conservatives with having sought a similar alliance on the eve of the last election. The ex-Premier denied that the Liberale had sought a party advantage, in an alliance which arose from a concurrence of opinion with the Nationalists upon the great lines toward Ireland. (Cheers) Mr. Balfour made him an object of comment in a style that was without parallel. He did not personally resent Mr. Balfour's invective, and would endeaver to keep at the romotest dic-iance possible from competing with such lan-guage. He proceeded to charge Mr. Ballour with misrepresenting Earl Sceneer's treatment of prisoners when Earl Spencer was Vicercy of Ireland. He declared that Mr. Balfour when shown his error ought to have

GLADSTONE TAKES A HAND.

candor and of humans faeling the strong conriction that to those who administered the law in Ireland the life of a Nationalist was not of the same value as that of a "Loyalist." (Cheers.) Coming to the murdere at Mitchelstown he assured the Conservatives that nothing but repentance would silence the represely arising from that mistake. It would be heard again and again until the Government would be obliged to condemn what it has was given. (Cheers and counter cheers). The wanton slaughter of innocent men remained unpunished. The murexpected of an administration using as its instruments resident magistrates who were totally incompetent for performing their daties, or sometimes convicting men upon the loosest evidence? How could such an administration claim the character of honorable or pure or just? How could a government defending it call itself the champion of law and order? (Cheers.)

Mr. Balfour said that Mr. Gladstone, while

protesting against strong language, indulged in criticism, the chief feature of which was strength of epithet. He (Mr. Balfour) admitted that he had fallen into error regarding Earl Spencer's treatment of a member for Dublin harbor, but this mistake arese from defective information supplied him. Regarding the case of Kinsella, how was the Government to blame? The man who was supposed to have shot Kinsella was arrested, but the grand jury falled to indict him. The judge declared that there was no ovidence upon which to hold him. Mr. Gladstone had refrained from repeating the old story about Mr. Mandeville being tortured to death in prison, and he had done so because the facts in the case proved that Mr. Mandeville's imprisonment had nothing to do with his death. Similarly Mr. Gladtone, in his account of the riot at Mitchelstown, omitted to refer to the mob's attack apon the police, thereby distorting the truth about the affair.

In concluding, Mr. Balfour asked whether there could be better proof that the law was well and properly administered in Ireland than the evidence afforded by the fact that the Opposition was compelled to rely upon three or four cases, instanced time after time, as grievances. The assailants of the Government would not travel beyond the nartow limits of a few charges, which had often been rejuted. (Hear, hear.) They still relied upon statements which were rehashed and served anew, but of which the country must be heartily tired.

After short speeches by Mr. Dillon, Sir G. 0. Trevelyan and Mr. Balfour, with reference to the Gladstone government's treatment of political prisoners, the debate, on motion of Mr. O'Brien, was adjourned.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The Ohronicle says President Cleveland uses strong but true language about protection. In regard to the Sackville matter it is satisfactory to find that he refers to LONDON, Dec. 4.—The Chronicle says President Claycland uses strong but true language but wanting in perspeculty and gentleman, with a wise nue nead, cam lace, smoothness though possessing all the other and most benevolent look, beg of a post-matter it is satisfactory to find that he refers to matter it is satisfactory to find that he refers to it is an occurrence to be deeply regretted. This is an occurrence to be deeply regretted. This is in marked contrast to Lord Salisbury's fliptant sarcasm. We hope that Lord Salisbury opens a new world of thought to the mind of the study of each of the above languages of gentleman, with a wise nue nead, cam lace, and most benevolent look, beg of a post-matter of the study of sound dropped into the box. To do so, as everyband knows, is illegal; but, won over by the old gentleman's importunity, the postmaster opens a new world of thought to the mind of man desirous of self-improvement, writing, etc., being given. Then with a a man desirous of self-improvement, Like or to Lord Backville without delay.

TO SELL TON

## HONORS FROM ROME.

BISHOP DOWLING TRANSLATED TO THE SEE OF HAMILTON.

Reverend Bichard A. O'Connor Made Bishop of Peterboro-Sketches of the Careers of the Two Prolates.

A Rome special to the New York Catholic News announces that the Right Rev. Joseph Thomas Dowling, Bishop of Peterboro, Canada, has been translated to the see of Hamilton to nas been translated to the see of Hamilton is succeed the late Dr. Carbery, and that the Rev. Richard A. O'Connor, Dean of Barrie, in the Archdiocess of Tororto, has been nominated for the see made vacant by the translation of Dr. Dowling.

### PROBABLY CORRECT.

The despatch announcing these appointment The despatch announcing these appointment is no doubt correct, as it agrees with the general expectation of the clergy here. When the diocese of Peterboro' became vacant the surrounding bishops of the ecclesiastical Province of Ontario, in accordance with the rules of the Church, made three nominations, from which the Pope usually selects as bishop the first named. The "dignissimus" was Key. Father Dewling, and the second, the "Dignior," was Rev. Father O'Connor. Father Dawling then got the bishopric, and now it falls to Father O'Connor.

DISHOP DOWLING'S CAREEE. Bishop Dowling is a man in the prime of life.

He was born in the County of Limerick, Ireland, on February 28, 1840, and came to Canada when he was 11 years of age, dwelt and attended school in Hamilton during his boyhood, and in school in Hamilton during his toyhood, and in 1855 was entered as a student in St. Michael's College, Toronto. He studied in that institution until 1861 and taught classes there for a year. His theological education was completed in the Grand Seminary of Montreal. He was ordained priest on August 7th, 1864, by the Right Rev. Bishop Farrell, in St. Mary's Cathedral, Hamilton. On the 5th of October, of the same year, he was appointed paster of

was paid off The church has since been en-larged and decorated at an expense of about \$20,000. It was dedicated under the name of the "Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus," on February 6th, 1881, and on the same day the zealous priest was appointed Vicar-General of the diocese of Hamilton. In 1885 he was ap-

pointed ADMINISTRATOR OF THAT DIOCESE, holding that office until the appointment of Bishop Carbery, and on the death of Bishop Jamot he was appointed Bishop of Peterbaro', Archbishor Lynch performed the ceremony of consecration in Hamilton, on May 1st, 1887. Among the other incidents of his career, it may be mentioned that in 1877 he purchased the property on which stands the Paris Separate school and residence for the Sisters of St. Joseph, and in 1889 he was instrumental in the building of St. Patrick's church, Galt. He accompanied the Canadian pilgrims to Rome in 1877, assisted at the Golden Jubilee of Pops Pius IX., and presented that dignitary with an offering on behalf of the clergy and laity of the diocese of Hamilton.

BISHOP O'CONNOB'S CAREER. Richard Alphonsus O'Connor was born in Richard Alphonsus O'Connor was born in Listowel, Kerry, Irelard, on the 15th of April, 1838. Coming out to this country, he attended St. Michael's College from 1852 to 1858, re-ceiving there his classical and part of his theo-logical education. His theological studies were completed at the Grand Seminary, Monurcal. completed at the Grand Seminary, Montreal.
The various minor orders were conferred upon him by Bishop Bourget, and the subdeaconship, deaconship and priesthood by Archbishop Lynch. After his ordination as a priest in 1861 he did duty in the Gore of Toronto as curate to Rev. Fabler Mulligan, whom he succeeded in 1862. He afterwards was parish priest of Niagara Falls and of Adjalu, and on October 20 1870 he was appointed to succeed October 20, 1870, he was appointed to succeed Father Northgraves in Barrie. He has been apologized to Earl Spencer.

Referring to the case of Kinsella, Mr. Gladstone quoted from a pamphlet written by a priest named D.llon entitled "The Murder a fine church and convent. He is regarded as fully worthy of his new honor, especially because of his capacity for administration."

Mr. Tardel the editor of La Verite, Quebec, is in Ireland, and has been writing beauty of the green iele, the shocking poverty of its rural population, and the oppressive Miss Balfe is an actress. Her ex husbands police and millsary regime to which they are heretofore praised, or until the time came subjected. In one of these latters, relating when the solemn verdict of the whole country his experience on the way to Killarney, he his experience on the way to Killarney, he says—"I have been through the new settlements in the Canadian forests; I have seen the least advanced and the very poorest of ders were never even enquired into an our settlers; but I have never seen anything they ought to have been. But what could be to compare with the shocking state of things here. And cur settlers miserably poor as they may be, painful as may be their hard. thips which they have to endure, have at least consolation of hope. They know that, after a few years their labor will be crowned with comfort and independence, and they will be their own masters; but these unfortunates have no hope of improving their condition. They havely get the most miserable subsistence from the holdings they cultivate. After paying the ruinous rent imposed on them for improving the land, they are obliged to go or send their children to England to earn a few pounds every year. Such in a few words is the result of the landlord system in this part of the country. On landing I was envious to witness an eviction. I do not want any longer to see one, for I am certain that I should either die On landing I was anxious to witness an or say something that would place me in the grip of the price and prolong my stay in-

# LANGUAGES COMPARED.

The following are reckened merits in a language: Richness, that is a large number of words; abundance of forms, that is: the richness of inflexions of the words, power of easily forming enphonious compounds, smoothness and softness, meledy of tone, strength, expressiveness, olearness and per-spiculty; dignity, variety of sound. Some of these qualities are perceptible only to the car. others to the eye and car. The language that would possess them all in the highest degree would be the one approaching neare \$ to perfection. But most possess some at the expense of others. Thus English is rich in words but poor in inflactions, and suphonious both in articulate sounds and in its accent. It is strong and expressive, but not sufficiently emooth and perspicuous, and fairly expressive, but wanting both in strength and dig-nity. Irish is rich in words, infections, has a power of forming compounds not possessed by either English or French, is soft, and yet strong, expressive, perspicaous; has great variety of sound, but is somewhat wanting in dignity. Ancient Greek was a magnificent larguage in all respects, but had not the variety of sound of Irish. German is a fine language but wanting in perspeculty and

## THE LATE MR. P. O'BRIEN.

SAD SUDDEN DEATH OF THE CASHIER OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN INSURANCE CO. Another well known citizen in the person of Mr. Patrick O'Brien, cashler of the Royal Cana-dian fusurance Company, has had the unrelent-

dian insurance Company, has had the unrelenting hand of death suddenly laid upon him. The deceased young gentleman was in the prime of iffe, being but 33 years of age. For the last thirteen years he had been in the employ of the Royal Canadian Insurance Company, and his faithful services and attention to business won for him rapid advancement until at his death he held one of the most responsible positions in the aif of the company. He was in apparent good health all last week, and for the two or three days preceding his death was more than usually. days perceding his death was more than usually pleasant and witty. Last night he went to his home, at 25 Dowd street, in the best of humor, and retired about ten o'clock. Shortly afterand retired about ten o'clock. Shortly after-wards he summoned his mother and asked for a glass of water. When she returned he raised himself slightly in the bed with the intention of taking the glass from her, but before he could do so he fell back dead. The decased gentleman was greatly respected by all who knew him, and the intelligence of his death will be received with surpressed and regret by his many franch. with surprise and regret by his many friends, but by none more so than those who met him yesterday. Heart disease is believed to have been the cause of death.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS. The following have been appointed to the Council of Public Instruction:—Henry R. Gray, of Montreal, instead of the Hon. Thos. Ryan, who has resigned; Dr. A. Cameron, M.P.P., of Huntingdon, to fill the charge to which the Protestants have right since the creation of the diocese of Nicolet, under the authority of Act 39 Victoria, chapter 15, section 13; the Rev. William J. Shaw, LL.D., Montreal, instead of Dr. Mathews, who has resigned, and A. W. Kneeland, Montreal, instead of the Hor. James Ferrier, deceased.

Ferrier, deceased.

The following are appointed to the magistracy:—M. Luc Victor Marchessault, of West Shefford, for the peace for the district of Bedford; MM. Arthur Decov. Zephirin Joubert, Joseph Gascon, Narcisse Paquet and Francois Charbonneau, of the parish of St. Vincent de Paul; Ferdinand Belanger and Honore Bergeron, of the parish of Saint Martin; Joseph Desormean, Cyrille Taillefer, Treflié Leonard, Alphonse Edmond Gagnon and Philias Nadon, of the parish of Saint Rose; Narcisse Brisebois, Felix Cote and Philias Laurin, of the parish of Saint Dorothee, in the county of Laval. of Saint Dorothee, in the county of Laval.

### HOW TO SAVE THE EYESIGHT.

Next to sunlight the incandescent light gives the best illumination for reading, and all notions of the injurious effects on the eyes of the electric

The vast majority of people who wear glasses can see well without them. They use them to avoid a constant strain on the eyes. The act of focalization is a muscular one and uses up neryous energy. The oversighted eye, in which the focus comes

The overagined eys, in which the rocus comes behind the vetina, has to perform this muscular act continually. The results are headaches, irritability, and nausea. The only remedy in such cases is to wear glasses.

The near-sighted child should wear spectacles, because they are the best preventive against increase of near-sightedness, and also because he loses a great part of his education in not being able to see more than a few feet away.

able to see more than a few feet away.

For the eyes in a healthy state there is but

one safe wash—pure cold water. When the eyelids are inflamed the best lotion is a weak solution of salt and water. Never apply poultices to the eyes or use "eye waters" without the advice of a physician.

At the first symptoms of nearsightedness spectacles should be worn. There is a great deal of popular prejudice against spectacles, but there are two good reasons why they should be worn and only two. One is that we see better,

and the other that the strain on the eyes may be relieved. be relieved.

In reading the book or paper should be held at a distance of from ten to fifteen inches from the eyes. The reader's position should be such that the light may full on the book and not on the eyes. The light itself should be sufficient. Nothing is so injurious to the eyes as poor light—Medical Classics.

### HOMELY MEN, ATTENTION. "I talked yesterday with Louise Bufe," writes Clara Belle in the Philadelphia Press

and she declares toat marriage with handsome men is a failure. She has tried it AN EDITOR WHO DOES NOT LIKE twice, and has just cleared herself by law WHAT HE SAW IN IRELAND. twice, and has just cleared herself by law from both. 'And I will not give up my freedom again,' she declared, positively, until I am wooed by a man who conceals his good qualities of mind and heart behind have both been in town of late, and I saw them walking down Broadway together. Upon meeting their joint ex-wife, they bowed impressively, lifted their hate, and got no show of response whatever from the angry woman. One of them was George Herbert (Leonard) and the other William Harcourt (King). The parenthetically en-closed portions of their names are dropped for stage use. They are good locking fellows, and each won Miss Balfe while playing the lover to her on the stage. Perhaps infelicitous matrimony serves valuably in advertising theatrical people, but incidentally it causes more unhappiness than the consorious public is inclined to suppose."

# MUSIC OF THE ANCIENIS.

The Egyptian flute was only a cow's hern with three or four holes in it, and their herp or lyre had only three atrings; the Greek lyre had only seven strings and was very small, being held in one hand; the Jawish trumpets that made the walls of Jariche fall down were only rama' horns; their flute was the same as the Egyptian; they had no inatrumental music but by persuevion, of which the greatest boast made was the pealtery, a small triangular harp or lyre with wire strings, and struck with an iron needle or stick; their sackbut was something like a bigpipe; the timbrel was a tambourine, and the dulcimer was a horizontal harp, with wire strings, and struck with a stick like the pealtery. They had no written music; had scarcely a vewel in their language, and yet. according to Josephus, they had 200,000 musicians playing at the dedication of the Temple of Solomon, Mozart would have died in such a concert in the greatest of agony.—Chicago Heraid.

### A DISINFECTANT FOR THE SICK-ROOM.

A new disinfecting compound for purifying the atmosphere of the slot-room has just been presented to the Berlin Medical Scolety. Oils of rosemary, lavinder and thyme, in the proportion of ten, two and two and one half parts respectively, are mixed with nitric acid in the proportion of thirty to one and one-half. The bottle should be shaken before using, and a sponge saturated with the compound left to diffuse by evaporation.

## NEVER WRITE IN ANGER.

An ill-tempered letter, once sent, will em-bitter a lifetime. We once heard of an old gentleman, with a wise fine head, calm face,

for Infants and Children.

"Cantoria is so well adapted to children that cures Colic, Constipation, I recommend it as superior to any prescription Sour Stomach, Diarrhosa, Eructation, known to me." H. A. Archen, M. D. Kills, Worms, gives sleep, and promotes diknown to me." H. A. Abonen, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

gestion,
Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Multay Street, N. Y.

# \$9.50 FREE. LADIES FOR TAILOR.

BY THE USE OF WORTH'S FRENCH TAILOR SYSTEM OF DRESS CUTTING
Any person can cut and fit any article of dress porfectly without trying the garment on. It is pronounced to be the
best tailor system in the world, its simplicity overcomes the complicated points of other systems; in fact it is assimple that a child 14 years old can cut and fit as correctly as the most experienced dressmaker. As there are no matthe
matical calculations to be made in using this system, every measure is figured on the scales as you require to use
them. By following the book of instructions and diagrams you know exactly the amount of goods you need. How to
fit stout or is an people, how to fit round or hollow shoulders, in fact you have got the secrets of dressmaking by the
French tailor system. There is an extra sleeve pattern goes with above system that is none worth \$5 to any lady.
Worth's system sells the world over at \$10, but wo have made such arrangements with the owner that we can send
it to you with the instruction book and the extra sleeve pattern with one year's subscription to The Ladies' Home
Maguzine. A beautifully illustrated ladies' journal, filled with charming stories, fashion notes, art needle work
and all home subjects, for \$1. To induce the state of the state of

heaming face, the old gentleman tore the let MASS, N FRANCE. WHEN COURTS ter into fragments, and scattering them to the wind, exclaimed, "Ah! I have pre-served my friend." The fact is, he had written a letter in a state of irritation, which was probably unjust and burtful, but which he had wisely recalled. Writton words remain," is not only a proverb, but a very grave caution; and hence the advice, never write in anger, or, as any rate, to keep your letter until you are cool, or have considered

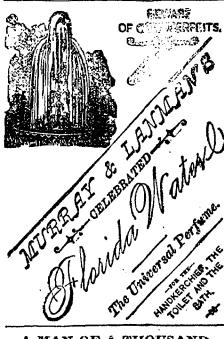


### Cures (htoric Constitutions

Costi eness, and all Complairta arising from a di occore i erat of the Liver, teremael, and Desponda un Entlonifor. Milos: Affections, Mondache. Hearthurn, Aridly of the St. such, Rhoumalism, Los of Appetite, Gravel, Kerve s Bol of a Namen, en Vomiting, Ar. Children Like 1. 1 Moting a rowert! Book of the constitute to the costs, does not discress Naises, and without gripling, licertain in the cf. (8, and the fective in small does a In liquid form. Large bottles, 25 cents each.

BAN Note.—This favorate mediaine is put up fin eval bottles holding three ounces each, with the name blown in the glass, and the name of the inventor, S. R. Campbell, in red ink across the face of the label, Beware of imitations, efuse all substitutes, and you will not be disappointed





## A MAN OF A THOUSAND.

When death was hourly expected, all other remedies having feiled, and DR. H. JAMES was experimenting with the many berbs of Calcutta, he accidentally made a preparation which cured his only child of Consumption. His child is now in this country, and enjoying the best of health. He has proved to the world that Consump-The doctor now gives this recipe free, together with certificates of cures from physicians, ministers, and other eminent persons, only asking that each remit two 2-cent stamps to pay expenses. This herb also cures night sweats, nausea at the stomach, and will break up a fresh cold in twenty-four hours. Address, CRADDOCK & CO., 1033 Race Street, Philadelphia

It had always been a custom with the legal world of France to against at the Mass of the Holy Ghost, celebrated at the opening of the judicial courts; and this year it is gratifying to see that the good old custom has been adhered to in a large number of places. Even Paris has had its "Messe Rouge," celebrated at the Sante-Chapelle, in presence of the Archbishop.

ing-out affair, you know, and I shall take no refusal—none at asl.

Dr. Byght.-Well, you ree, my dear Poundem, I am a very hary man. By time is nct my own—— Mrs. Veneering Sty to mere. Include the visit in your left. The Albert I shall expect you. Good-by.—Priscar, Belletic.

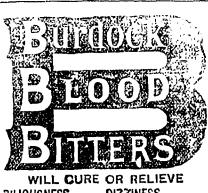


# destroyer of worms in Children or Adults. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, No. 862.

Purgative. Is a safe, sure and effectual

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, Dame Ezilda Rivet, of the City and District of Montreal, has instituted an action in separa ion as to property, against her hus band, Zephirin Poirier, merchant of the same place.

Montreal, 26th October, 1888. GIROUARD, DE LORIMIER & DE LORIMIER, Attorneys for Plaintiff.



BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION DIZZINESS, PROPSY, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, DRYNESS JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN,

HEADACHE. OF THE SKIN, And every special of disease arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD. T. MILBURN & C. Proprietora mo.

# HEALTH FOR ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Thio Great Household Medicine Rank Amongst the Leading Medessa-ries of Life,

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD and act most powerfully. vet soothingly, on the LIVER STOMAG KIDNEYS&BOWELS

Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confi-dently recommended as a never failing remedy in cases where the constitution, from what ever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages, aud, as a General Family Medicine, are unsurpassed.

## HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Its Scarching and Healing Proporties are Enown Throughout the World,

## FOR THE CURE OF

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds Sores and Ulcers!

To is an infallible remedy. If effectually rub bed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Cures Sove Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and even Asthma. For Glandular Swelling. Abscesses, P 164, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatisn and every kind of Skin Disease, it has neve

been kown to fail
Both Pills and Ointment are sold at Professo Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford atreet London, in boxes and pots, at 1s, 1½d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 88s. each, and by al medicine vendor throughout the civilized world.

and in the living of I and in or by lever i wal

# Allan Line.



Under contract with the Governments of Canada and Newfoundland for the Conveyance of the CANADIAN and UNITED STATES MAILS.

### 1888—Winter Arrangements—1889

This Company's Lines are composed of th following Doubled-engined, Olyde-built 1RON STEAMSHIPS. They are built in water-righ compartments, are unsurpassed for strength, speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practiced experience can suggest, and have made the fastest time on

record:—			
Tons.			
Acadian 931	Capt. F. McGrath.		
Assyrian3970	Capt. John Bentles.		
Austrian 2458	1		
Buenos Ayrean 4006	Cant. J. Scott.		
Canadian 2906	Cant. John Ker		
Carthaginian4214	Cant. A. Muchical		
Casmian	Cant Alex MaDaussil		
LL // PP/0.00 1	Lieut D Rames D M D		
Corean	(Cant. () I Mongios		
Crecian	Caul O E L. Cause		
1110ernian	Cant John Reason		
Lucerne 1925	Cant. Nunan		
Manitoban2975	Capt. Dunlon.		
l Monte Viden 3500	Canh W S Ma:		
Nestorian2689	Cana John Brance		
Newfoundland 919	Canh. C. Melina		
i Norwedian . 3593	Camb D Cammak.		
Nova Scotian	Caut R H Hugher		
i l'arigiad	Lient W H Smith DMD		
l Peruvian3038	Mant J C Stonban		
l Phoenician 2425	Cant. I) J. Januar		
L'Olynesish3983	Cant. Hugh Walie		
Pomeranian 4364	Capt. W. Dalzini		
l Prussian	Caut. J. Amburg		
Rosarian	Capt. 1), McKillon.		
Sardiniau4376	Capt. Joseph Ritchia.		
Sarmsbian3617	Gant. Wm. Richardson		
l acandinavian 3068	Cant. John Pasts		
Siberian	Capt. R. P. Moore		
Waldensian2250	Capt. Whyte,		

The Steamers of the LIVERPOOL MAIL PAID FOR HER PLEASURE.

Mrs. Vencering—Really, my dear doctor, you must come to my last. It's back come to my last. It's back come and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched FROM HALIFAX:

olynesian	Saturday, Dec.
armatian	Saturday, Dec. 15
ari iau	
ardinian	Saturday, Jan. 12
At TWO o'clock I	M., or on the arrival of the
ntercoloniai Railwa	y Train from the West.
	D TO LIVERPOOL VIA
H./	LIFAX:
O. James and a m	(Planet, 37 or

IAAH	EO LIVERPOU FAY:	Di VIA
olynesian		Nov. 29
armatia <b>n</b>	Thursday,	Dec. 13
arigian	Thursday,	Dec. 27
ardinian	Thursday,	Jan. 10
At ONE o'clock P.M. rand Trunk Railway T	, or on the arriv Train from the	val of the Wost,
and the second s		

Rates of Passage from Montreal via Halifax Cabin, \$58.75, \$73.75 and \$88.75 (according to accommodation.) Intermediate, \$35.50. Steerige, \$25,50. Rates of Passage from Montreal via Portland

Cabin, \$57.50, \$72.50 and \$82.50 (according to accommodation.) Intermediate, \$35.50. Steer age, \$25 EO. NEWFOUNDLAND LINE.-The steam-

age, \$6.00. GLASGOW LINE.-During the season of Winter Navigation schooners will be despatched regularly frem Glasgow for Boston, and regulary from Boston to Glasgow direct, as follow rom Ecston :

The steamers of the Glusgow, Londonderry and Philadelphia Service are intended to be despatched from Philadelphia to Glargow

From Philadelphia : Grecian .... About Nov. 30 Manitoban ..... About Dec. 14

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING granted to Liver-pool and Glasgew, and at all Continental Ports, to all points in the United States and Canada pool and Glasgew, and at all Continental Ports, to all points in the United States and Canada and from all stations in Canada and the Unite States to Liverpool and Glasgow, via. Boston Portland or Halifax.—Connections by the Intercolonial and Grand Trunk Railways, via Haliax and by the Central Vermont and Grand Trunk Railways (National Despatch), and by the Boston and Albany, New York Central and Gress Western Railways (Morchants' Despatch), vi. Boston, and by Grand Trunk Railway Company. Through Rates and Through Eils of Lading for East bound Traffic can be obtained from any of the Agents of the above-named railways. For Freight, Passage or other information, apply to John M. Currie, 21 Quald Coleans, Havre; Alexander Hunter, 4 Rue Gluck, Paris; Aug. Schmite & Co. or Richard Berns. Antwerp; Ruys & Co., Rotterdam; C. Hugo, Hamburg; James Moss & Co., Bordeaux; Fischer & Behmer, Schusselkorf No. 8, Bromen; Charley & Malcolm, Belfast; James Scott & Co., Queenstown; Allan Bro., & Co., 103 Leadenhall street, E.C., London, James & Alex. Allan, 70 Great Clyde street, Glasgow; Allan Brothere. James street, Liverpool; Allane, Rae & Co., Quebec; Allan & Co., 112 La Salle street, Chicago; H. Bourlier, Toronto C. W. Robinson, 136, Sp. James street, 74 St. C. W. Robinson, 136; St. James street opposite St. Lawrence Hali; D. Battersby, 174 St. James street; W. D. O'Brien, 143 St. James street, or A. B. B. Chaffee, 266 St. James

H. & A. ALLAN, 8 State street, Boston, and 25 Common street, Montreal



GRATEFUL-COMFORTING,

BREAKFAST

BREAKFAST

"By a thorough knowledge o the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by a carotal application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocca, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills: It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up strong enough to resiss every tendency to discass. Hundreds of subtio maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a tatal chaif by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourlahed frame."— Civi Service Guzetta."

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold

ine vendor throughout the civilized world.

N.B.—Advice gratis, at the above address JAMES RPPS & CO., Homopoputhic Chemists, ally, between the nours of I and 4. or hy lemost