platform and press against the evil of drink. Still the traffic flourishes, and flourishes most In these countries which claim to be the most Ohristian and civilized, giving emphasis to the old distich-

s where 'er there is a house of prayer The Gavil has a chapel near."

An inexhaustable theme or the eloquence of the patriotic Briton is the civilizing and Christianizing mission of the Anglo-Saxon race, and, if we accept the civilization of England as an ideal worthy of exwe cannot withhold aptensien, proval. But as there are two Englands in politics, there are also two Englands in morals. Not unfrequently the same ship which carries the missionary and his bibles to convert the heathen conveys a cargo of rum to the same destination, and the merchant who subscribes to support the one calculates his prefits on the other. We would not be surprised, indeed, were the discovery made that the distinguished advocates of the temperance cause were helpers of the drink traffic in their other character of dealers in money.

Thus, if we will look beneath the surface of lies burrowing like a canker-worm at the root of all philanthropic endeaver. . Business is business," said the Rev. Mr. Hincks, in his trace the ramifications of this huge hypocrisy? In this crusade against the liquor traffic are cause, appland its orators, pray for the conversion of drunkards, draw their dividends from the banks, and never dream, good souls, that these same dividends may be their share of the tribute vice and misery pays through the traffic in drink, filtered through commerce, for the preservation of their respectability ! There is more in this liquor question, we

can assure our temperance friends, than they have yet discovered. There are things connected with it, too, which the most earnest and honest of them dare not assail. But we would not discourage them. Our desire is to carry the torch in advance that they may see into the dark places of the strange labyrinth they have entered. Perhaps the thought we are striving to express may suggest to workers in the cause of temperance that they, as physicians of the body, have done and are doing every day, are dealing with the symptons not with the sctual disease that sillicts humanity about them. True to-day. as it was some forty years ago, when Carlyle wrote :- "The saddest condition of human affairs, what ancient prophets denounced as the Throne of iniquity, where men 'decree Injustice by Law;" all this, with its thousandfold outer miseries, is still but a symptom; all this points to a far sadder disease which lies invisible within! In new dialectwhatever modified interpretation we may put upon it, the same must be said as in old: "God's judgments are abroad in the world; and it would much behave many of us to know well that the essential fact lies there and not elsewhere."

But the politician tells us "Her Majesty's Government must be carried on," and the Political-Economist assures us of the infallibility of the great "law of supply and de-Practical men these, and putting ment. What more plain to them than that. money being required for government, and the passion for drink being stronger than these of love and hunger, the drinkers should pay the bill. And they have paid the bill with a vengeance. Since Confederation the Government has taken one hundred millions of dollars, round numbers, in revenue from those who drink in Canada. At the same time thousands have made fortunes by manufacturing and retailing liquor. These are the big facts that appal the men who heve to find ways and means to parry on government. How can they surrender this revenue, knowing, too, as they must, that if they attack the traffic to abolish it, the traffic will resist, and, as happened betore, abolish them? Besides the secret of making atrong waters is an open one, and as Byron said :-

" Man being reasonable, must get drunk: The best of life is but intoxication."

But let the good work proceed. If temperance people can make the manufacture of liquor as disreputable as the drankenness which it creates they will secure a powerfually, But, if they would entirely overcome the evil, they must oure the disease of which it is the symptom. So long as there are fortunes to be made out of the manufacture and ale of liquor, the curse it brings will remain o long as hypocrisy reigns and those who make such fortunes are exalted to high places, there will be no reform. Meantime we see a more sober race slowly evolving, but are the sleek, noiseless vices of it less terrible than the boisterous misdoings of the drinkers? Our conclusion is that every man can form a Prohibition party of one, and he is a fool if he does not.

THE CANADIAN INCUBUS.

The following melancholy reflections on Thankegiving Day are taken from the New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, Chronicle :--

A few days ago, while waiting in a car at for the western bound train to pass, a little girl was heard to say, "I call that the lonesome train, because it takes so many people away from home." She was right. It does country, controls the Federal govtake them away; and it is a lonesome answr is frequently given:—"Oh! because the frequently given:—"Oh! because their roving habits." The answer is not their roving habits." The answer at all, People who receive sufficient reward for their labors in their own country do not, as a continue very justly and wisely to keep us thing in our national life—or at least in our provincial life—or at least in ou

blessings received, so many of our brethern rid of the Macdonaldite-Tory incured there the Holy Ghost," published some years ago in should be citizens of another country. Hard would be an immediate change in American London, seem to him inadequate to fully answer to him inadequate to fully answer. ly an individual that stands up to-day, within the wide domain of our provinces, but cherishes a sad r collection in his, or her, heart of the los of a sister or a brother, of a friend or a lover, who has turned away from the old home. The mother in the home on the old farm may prepare the thanksgiving dinner, but she prepares for naughtbecause her beloved are not there to partake of it. The theme is a sad one, the thoughts of the year. When Thanksgiving day is over, a searching examination ought to be held by each one of us into our social and economical system of order and government with the view of solving, if possible, the problem of Why our people do not dwell in their own land.

Thus the old story of the Maritime Provinces bleeding to death is repeated from time to time. We have shown recently how the same drain of population is going on from Quebec and Ontario. If the country is Hence the exodus from the rural districts. It would be the end of her as a great power. "inst as scalping is scalping." But who can problem propounded by the Chronicle. THE will submit to a great deal, even to the loss many good, pious women, who work for the fuller treatment. For the sake of brevity, time. Foolish bravado will not save however, we will sum them ap :-

- 1.—Colonial stagnation.
- 2.-Sir John Macdonald's bad government.
- 3. -Increase of public debt.
- 4 -Excessive taxation.
- 5 .- Better wages and cheaper living in the United States. 6.-Greater opportunities and higher re-

wards for industry in the United States.

n Canada. 8.—Depression in trade through the failure of the National Policy.

9. - Inability of the Government to redeem

its promises to the farmers. 10.-Isolation from American markets by

- an enforced restriction. 11.-Macdonaldism.
- 12 .- John Bullism.
- 13 .- Torylam,

Here we have a baker's dozen of reasons. almost any one of which is sufficient to make district, parich, township, city, town, village, a man of sense and enterprise shake the dust | island lake and river in the eight Provinces of of the Dominion from his feet and leave a the Dominion. A volume will be devoted to country cursed with such an accumulation of each province, with maps corrected to date of miseries and misfortunes.

But is there no cure for the evils; no way by which we can keep our people at home and preserve our country from ruin? The Toronto Mail points out one way. The conditions which produced the annexation movement of 1849 were identical, it believes, in their general features, with those prevailing at present. A cure for the discontent of that time was found by Lord Elgin in the treaty of reciprocity with the United States-3 treaty that would, we may fairly presume, have continued to the present day, had not Canadian Tories excited the anger and distheir heads together they give us govern- | gust of the American people by their espousal of the cause of slavery. Thus, to the conduct of our Tories in the past, and to their bad government, in past and present, is owing all the troubles and misfortunes of our necple. Therefore, we hold that the only way to restore prosperity is to get rid of Tory influences and Tory government.

The Mail quotes from a minute in Council, submitted by Sir John Macdonald to the British government, dated February 19th, 1865, when he sought a renewal of the reciprocity treaty, to prove its contention that reciprocity would now have the effect of overcoming the prevailing discontent. Let us take the quotation as we find it :-

"It would be impossible," save this doou ment, which no doubt expressed the delibe: ate conviction of the Government of the day, " to express in figures, with any approach to accuracy, the extent to which the facilities of commercial intercourse created by the "Reciprocity Treaty have contributed to the wealth and prosperity of this province."
Nor," it was added, "is the subject entirely devoid of political significance;" for " under the beneficient operation of the system of self-government," which Canada had attaincombined with the advantages seemred by the Reciprocity Treaty of an unrestricted commerce with our nearest neighbors in the natural production of the two countries. all agitation for organic changes has caned-all dissatisfaction with the existing political relations of the province has wholly disappeared." Sir John and his colleagues went on to urge the Imperial authorities to do their best to secure the renewal of the treaty, and dwelt upon "the connec-" tion which is usually found to exist between "the material prosperity and the political "contentment of a people" as affording a should, if possible, be prolonged in the interests of Canada.

While we agree generally with the views here expressed, we must frankly confess that we have no faith in reciprocity as a nermanent cars for the evils afflicting Canada. Times and circumstances have changed. The right. Dominion has come into existence since 1865. A policy of open rivalry and barely concealed rallway station in a neighboring village enmity has been adopted by the Tory party of Canada towards the United States, which, unfortunately for th ernment. The United States have awaksight. But, why do they go? Why do they not dwell in the land of their birth; the land which the Lord their slating the growth of Torylsm in Canada their fathers? The by allowing it to share in American progress,

sentiment towards us.

The Republican party will shortly come into power and will come to stay for many years. The creation of half a dozen new States will perpetuate its domination in the government. That party is thoroughly, righteonsly imbued with distrust of the party of which cannot help jarring in on what and government now dominant in Canada. It should be the kappiest and most jayous day will make no concessions to Canadian Tory. ism. On the contrary, it will vigorously, determinedly, and with wisdom, set about its annihilation. For Republicans do not forget how Canadian Tories acted during the war of the rebellion, and they are well aware that the animating spirit of our Tories is hatred of the United States, and their most cherished hope the destruction of American liberty, power and prestige.

In the face of these correctly stated conditions we have abandoned all hope of obtainas prosperous as the Ministerial press preing reciprocity of trade with the United article makes twenty closely printed pages.

States. We expect, as we deserve, sovere our people? In a few manufacturing centres retaliation. At the same time we are our people? In a few manufacturing centres retaliation. At the same time we are where production is stimulated and the com- quite convinced that England will not bines have full sway to impose their own risk a rupture with the United States appearances, we may see that commercialism prices on consumers, there is an apparent by upholding the contentions of our Governprosperity, but the backbone of the country, ment. In fact England, as she is situated, the farming classes, are not prosperous. dare not go to war with the Republic. It letter to the Anti-Poverty Society of Toronto, is not very difficult to find an answer to the She has all she can do to watch Russia, and Post gave the answer in comprehensive terms of Canada, rather than plunge into war with the other day, but the subject demands the East and West at the same our sinking state. We must look the situation square in the face. Doing so, we see no alternative but to come to terms with the United States as speedily and the best way we can. If we would secure lasting peace, share in the prosperity of the continent, get rid of the burdens that oppress time to do so. The meeting then stood ad us, and keep our people at home, there is but | journed to Suaday, Dec. 9:h. one line of conduct to pursue, and the first step of it is to get rid of Sir John Macdonald and the Tory government. If we do not, the 7 .- Diminution of public burdens in the same end will be reached eventually, but not in :-United States and increase of public burdens | till after a terrible and disastrous experience.

A GREAT WORK.

Mr. John Lovell, the veteran publisher of this cley, has issued the Prospectus of his "Gazetteer and History" of the Dominion. When completed it will form nine volumes. possibly eleven. The plan of this great work, which Mr. Lovell designs as a monumental completion of his long career as a publisher, will contain a concise history of every county. publication, illustrations, views, etc. A carefully compiled general history of each Province will form the introduction to each volume. The succeeding portion will be encyclopedic in the amount of accurate information it will present regarding every locality mentioned. It will combine the features of the ordinary Gazetteer with those of an historical and a statistical work. Every point of interest for scenery or historic association the population, the prevailing industries, the manufactures, business features, banks, churches. convents. colleges, schools, charinas been swept by fire. Nearly all the business ties, newspapers, etc., will be laid fully and manufactures, business features, banks, accurately before the inquirer.

A work of such magnitude will of course involve an enormous amount of labor and expensa, but Mr. Lovell has been encouraged to undertake it by the general favor the project has met with from leading citizens in all parts of the Dominion. Along with the Prospec uwe have received a copy of the man of the Dominion, issued as a sample of the style of the maps to be contained in the volumes. It is complete and accurate in all latest known details. We trust Mr. Lovell will receive the lic in carrying to completion what may truly be called a national work, and that the pecuniary reward may be commensurate with the magnitude of the undertaking.

THE Toronto Globe has the following ob. servations regarding a subject recently discussed in these columns :-

The Montreal Post raises a rather interesting question of ethics when it says that a journalist who was willing to use his pen for or against a cause would be called mercenary, while a lawyer practically does the same thing every day and is honored. The honor-able lawyer, of course, is limited by some bounds. He must not advocate any cause which is manifestly tounded on fraud; he must not misstate the facts or the law. He may. however, without incurring discredit, plead the cause of a man who is relying on a law which is grossly unjust and oppressive. In the majority of cases he is willing to take the side of the party who consults him first; so that the conduct of A may in a certain case win his approbation or his honest wrath, according to whether A or B happens to engage him. Now supposing a journalist to be bound by the same rules as the lawyer; special and particular reason why reciprocity that he must not advocate a cause which is positively diegraceful; that he must not mirtake facts or the arguments of an antagonist; it would seem as if, within those limits, he is just as well justified in taking up either side of a case for hire as the lawyer is, and may shift his advocacy from one party to the other without dishonor. This, of course, assumes the lawyer's code to be founded on

LITERARY REVIEW.

SPECIAL DEVOTION TO THE HOLY GHOST .- A manuel for the use of seminaries, priests, religious and the Christian people, by the Very Rev. Dr. Obto Zurdetti, V.G., with a letter of introduction by Right Rev. John Keane, D.D., Bishop of Richmond. Milwankee: Hoffman Bros., printers to the Holy Apostolic See, 1888.

In this beautiful little volume we have, as it were, a monument of exalted piety. The author says in his modest preface that the book "aims

the urgent demand of a substantial, practical, comprehensive manuel of this devotion. His int ntion, therefore, in composing this volume was this: To gather into one volume as far as possible, all that could and should possible, all that could and should be said of this devotion and to give into the hands of the devout "servants of the Holy Ghost," inside and outside of the seminaries a little counsellor imparting a devotional and making L'avotion instructive. the author has succeed. I in his design is proved by the imprimateur of Ar. bhishop Heiss of Milwankee and the introduction from the gifted Waters and the introduction from the green Bishop Keane, the principal of the American Catholic University. A recommendation from usia therefore superfluous, but we have great pleasure in drawing the attention of our Catho-

10 readers to so meritorious a work. DONAHOE'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE for December is a very interesting number as a whole. Peter McCorry leads off with an article on the Swedes and the "pure teachings of Luther."
Then there is a Strange Dresm. The next article is Protestant Upinion on the School Question But the great article of the number is Cirdinal Manning on "The Church its Uwn Witness," which is almitted to be one of the on the Pooc's day in New England. Shakespeare in Purvatory, by the editor of London
Punch, will well repay perusal. In all, there are
thirty articles besides twenty pages of events of
the month. The eleventh year commences in
January. A good time to subscribe. \$2 a year.

January. A good time to subscribe. \$2 a year.

January. A good time to subscribe. \$2 a year.

John's notions of bow his personal organ should
Samule copies free. Address. Donalogis Magadeal with the arguments of his wicked opposite the subscribe. Sample copies free. Address, Donalice's Maga

PARNELL DEFENCE FUND.

A well attended meeting of the members and collectors of the above Fund was held Cunday afternoon in St. Patrick's Hall. Mr. H. J. Cloran in the chair. After subscriptions to the amount of \$27 had been handed in, a discussion arose as to the advisabillity of adjourning for a fortnight to enable the collectors and societies to augment their lists. The secretary stated that there were one or two societies in the city who so far had done nothing to increase the Fund, and by adjourning for a fortnight would give them

John McDonough, \$1 00, in the St. Gabriel's Branch list of subscriptions published, should read, James McDonough, \$1.00. The following subscriptions were hended

Hugh Callaghan	\$1.00	
H.R. Lemienx	1 00	ι.
Juo. Larigan (previously acknowl-		1
edged)	5 00	!
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J. D. Parcell	5 00	1
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COLLECTED BY MRS, P. O'NEIL.		1
Mrs, P. O'N dl	5 00	1
Mrs. These Mearns	1 00	1
Mrs. J. T. Davie	1 00	1
Mre. Jas. Gallagher	1 00	1
Mrs, F. Drumm	1 00	
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E. Gibbone	1 00	
P. Farrell	1 00	
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Jas, Carroli, jun 0 50
Thomas Lovell 0 50
RESIDENTS OF ST. GABRIEL AND POINT ST
CHARLES,
Praviously acknowledged 300 00
Father T. Fahy (Dandse) 5 00

COLLECTED BY T. ROWLEY, ST. LYNE OF DUNDEE.

D. E. Denneen..... \$2 00

T. Rowley..... 1 00

SWEPT BY FLAMES.

James Weich.....

CITY REDUCED TO ASHES FOR WANT OF PROPER FIRE APPARATUS - NAMES OF THE LOSERS.

The fire was discovered at 4 u m. in D. O. J. I Khartoum Emin was sent to act as chief medical Fruitt's drug store. This building was in the heart of the town, and from the first it was a hopoless case. The bucket and ladder briga to did all in their power, but their efforts proved fruitless. The town was not provided with fire apporatus, and a message was sent to Saiis-

bury for its department.

A strong wind sent the flumes from one building to another. From the drug store the fire spread to a carriage factory, to the post-effice, and then to the following stores, all being des'roye!: Townsend & Stevens' store, a general merchandire store, a confectionery store; the large brick block occupied by A. H. Morrill, boots and shoes; Lloyd, Dryden & Blain's drug store; E. G. Polk & Co., clothing; the millinery hearty co-operation and patronage of the pub. store of Miss Mathews; Smuller & Parides, merchandise store; Stevens & Mathews, dry goods; Veasey & Bevins, general merchandise. Ou the north side of the street the fire struck Blaine & King's, general merchandise; Capt. Hosted's spore and a dwelling of Mrs. Dekay. Next the bardware store of W. H. & A. B. Davis, and a large millinery store of Mrs. Payre, the brick block of W. M. Dickenson &

Son, E. Fontaine's drug store and another hard-The hotels, the Clark house and the Parker house were then burned. The store of Mrs. Schoolfeld, M. Stevenson's residence, Alfred Townsend's residence, J. Clark's residence and a number of other houses; King's livery stables, a carriage factory, the printing offices of The Times, The Record, The Gazette and The Pen-insular Ledger were burned. This leaves the

own without a newspaper. At midnight the fire was under control. The entire business portion of the town is gone; only two stores remain. On the outskirts of the town the sight is one of great confusion. Loads of gind are lying around in disorder. The New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk railroad people sent a train with fifty men to fight the

Pocomoke City is in the southern part of Worcester county on the Pocomoke river, on the eastern shore of Chesapeake Lay.

THE OLD FLAG ARGUMENT. (Toronto Globe.)

Mr. Mackenzie Bowell was in Toronto on Friday, ostensibly to inspect the Custom house, but really, it is said, to instruct The Empire in Sir John's art of political controversy. organ has, as the report goes, occasionally herrified the Premier by solemnly endeavoring to set forth arguments for the doctrine that ruin comes of buying cheap and selling dear. "There must be no such argument,"
Mr. Bowell is runored to have said
to The Empire stalf. "That dectrine
ought to be treated as a sacred article of faith. It will never, never do to assume for a moment that Restrictionism needs any foundation in reason. We can't explain, therefore we shouldn't try to explain, why the people would be worse off if they sold what they produce at high rates and bought their necessaries at low prices. "Tis a mystery. Discuss it not. The faithful will take its verity for granted. To encourage them in the orthodox Restrictionist belief is the true function of the Empire. And that encouragement may be given in the simplest of ways. When the wicked Grits represent that the farmers would be better off for the abolition of the United States duty on

value of all the cattle of Canada, answer only The meteo: flag of Eugland shall yet terrific burn. If your apponents ask why sugar should be taxed for the benefit of Mr. Drummond and other magnates of our glorious party, reply that the flag is 'an old thing that bears the marks of the battle and the breeze.' If any audacious Grit wants to pull down the tax on British woollen, call him a traitor, and remark that 'he dare not touch the oli flag with a heatile hand,' fer if he does he shall be 'shot down in his tracks.' When any Liberal wonders what the prop's have obtained for the \$15,000,000 guaranteed, say nothing except the nobody must suppose 'the spirit of the heroes who have shed their blood for it in every quarquarter of the world has died out.' In this way you can dispose of any argument against our policy and defend any jub of Mr. Pops. Keep a few dozen 'old tlag' phrases standing in cype constantly. Stick 'em into every article. Apropos of mything or nothing, say the selling out of the old flag is comething that cannot be done, neither will any traitor hand be permitted to haul it down.' Protest that the Liberals are 'huckstering spirits who, in their sordid eag ruess to make money, would take the old flag to the pawnbroker's shop or to the old ragman, and observe that 'they would be scal-tered like leaves of the autumn' in trying on anything of the kind. When the exactions of our doar, good Combinesters are deplored, redeal with the arguments of his wicked opponents. Give em Old Flag, Old Flag, Old Flag, and still again Old Flag. In that way you commit us to nothing, you edify the faithful. and in time you may cause the people to forget our former cry of If Protectionism is incon-sistent with British connection, so much the

worse for British connection. "
Whether Mr. Bowell actually did come up to instruct The Empire in that way we cannot say, but it is certain that the organ's leading article of Saturday was written on those lines. It was a "singler and astronry" production.

EMIN PASHA.

NOT AN EGYPTIAN OR AN ARAB, BUT A YOUNG GERMAN SURGEON

From the Quiver.

To many it will be a surprise to hear that Emin Pasha is not, after all, a native Egyptian, or Copt, or an Arab, or a negro princelet, out a young German surgeon of very delicate plant sique, with thy, sentince manner and a court and peculiarly made to be ring. Educard Schmitzer (to adopted the mane of Emin, "the was born at a pacty little town of Openh, in the Presstan province of Slesia, on March 25, 1840. He was the rou of Indwig Schnitz rand Paulina, his wife.

The family were all Protestants, and scenn's a good position among the merchant classes of the district, which is two merchant classes of activity. In 1812 (to Scion), as removed from Oppeln to Neisse, who to Enne's triends will re-side. After a course of study at the gymnasium (or public schoo') of Neisse, young Schuitzer was sent to attend the lectures of the medical professors of the famous university of Breslau. He com-pleted his medical education in the hospitals and surgical classes at Berlin and graduated in 1264. As a boy he had developed a decided taste for the study of natural history and books of travel; and his friends were not at all surprised to find that he had made up his mind on taking his degree, to proceed to Turkey, with a view to obtaining employment under the Government of the Sultan. He was appointed on his arrival in Syria to the post of surgeon on the staff of Ismail Hakke Pasha and served for some time in Antivari and at Scutari; but on the death of the Pasha, in 1872, Schnitz r went to Constantinople and resigned his com-mission, and returned home to Neisse, where he occupied his leisure for some months in the further pursuit of his favorable study of natural history. In 1876 he reached what proved to be the turn-

ing point in his career. Wearied by the inactivity of his life at Neisse, he made his way to Cairo and offered his services to the Egyptian Government. Taking the cognomen of Emin, and with the rank of effendi, he became up officer of the Khedive, and was ordered to join the staff of the Governor General of the Sondan, who had his headquarters as Khartoum. From officer of the equato, ial province, the southernmost limit of Egyptian conquest on the Nile, of which region Gen. Gordon was then Govern a. The bero of Kharloum was able as ency to see the value of the young German doctor, and to appreciate those pocular aifts of character and int-liect which distinguished him and rendered him worthy of his confidence and esteem.

Gordon found him invaluable as a diplomist, and sent him from time to time on tours of inejection through the more remote and ansettled districts of the province. He also employed him on several impersant missions to neighbor-ing tribes and kingless and selected him as his becond in command when he himself visited Uganda, the White Nile, and the populous shores of the Albert Nyanza. In 1877 Emin carried ont a successful mission to Kabrego, the trouble King of Unyoro; and in 1879 he went again to Uganda to arrange the terms of a new treaty of amity and friendship with Mtess, the great semi-Arab potentate of Ugrnda. It is said that Emin was the only white man whom Missa was ever really afraid of offending.

SAD DROWNING ACCIDENT.

ORILLIA, Nov. 26 .- A very sad drowning accident happened here yesterday whereby Miss Kate Rook lost her life. Miss Rook lives about six miles out of here un the lake shore and wished to come in to church yesterday. Wm. McPhee was also coming to town and pro he undertook to draw her on a hand sleigh When about a mile and a half from town they struck a thin sheet of ice which broke and they went through. They were unable to get out and Miss Rook soon rank, and Mr. McPhee was just about gone when he was discovered by Messre J. Blair and E. Lloyd, who pulled him out and took him to Mr. Lehman's house about a quarter of a mile distant. It took them over an hour to bring him around and he then told there was a young lady with him. Search was made and her body was found during the night. This is the second death by drowning which has happened in the neighborhood within a month.

A HORRIBLE ORIME.

LONDON, Nov. 25.- 4 murder has occurred at Gravoron, South Russis, which is one of a series resembling in many respects the Whitechapal butcheries, except that in connection therewith there is a vein of superstition not yet revealed in the motives actuating the London fiend. The corpse of young peasant girl was found in the woods, several parts of the body having been removed and apparently destroyed. A day or two after the discovery two peasants were arrested for burglary. The dead girl's handkerchief was found in their room. The cul-prits confessed to having murdered the girl, and stated in extenuation of their crime that appointed to enquire into the circumstances of they had slain her in order to procure fat with the incident. which to make a candle, believing that the burn-ing of a candle made from the fat of a human body would secure them immunity from detection. This is a common superstition among the inhabitants of Southern Russia, who believe that the possession of a human hand or finger, or a candle made from human fat, is a perfect safeguard from detection of crime.

PARNELL'S MESSAGE

All of his Sympathizers Requested Redouble their Efforts.

The Necessity for a Subteription of Mo Money Daily Illustrated-The Tlanes People Determined to Imporcrish the Parnellite Party if They Can.

[Special by Cable to THE POST

LONDON, Nev. 27.-The financ ya Parnell fight is what is giving him the mo trouble, and it is quite serious. So serious indeed, that a proposition has been made by some members to have cheaper counsel atten to the ordinary portions of the case, letting Sir Charles Russell come in at important crises. The Commission stretches along seemingly interminably, and one resson for this is that intends to exhaust the means of the Parnel party, which are known to be limited. Ind ed. it is surmised that the Times relied upon the inability of the Parnellites to raise funds to meet the case when it started the movement and the fact than they were able to start, aleast, was a great emprise and disappointmen to the Times people. They knew Pacnell was dependent upon popular approval and suppor for funds, while its own resources were immease Still the Times is beginning to feel the pressure itself, as its expenditures are calculated to have reached already \$100,003. Tidings from Americ are not as assuring as would be wished. Som money is being raised, but not as much as wa expected in view of provious contributions. The message of Parnell and his houtenands is that all sympathizers redouble their efforts to raise that ands to the required amount.

ITS CHEEK IS COLOSSAL.

THE TOWES NAMES PARLIAMENT TO PAY ITS TRIA KNPENDES - HOME RULERS MAD WITH RAME

Lowings, New 26 -The report which obtain educe in you continued y and was generally pre-valency on by that the Covernment serivalency of log that the Covernment seriously contemplated asking parliament for a special grant to indomnify the Times for deep near to which it has been submed through the inquiry before the Press to contribute, and the entiley yet a pointed by reason of these processings, has raised a tremindous how to organize the.

Not long ago the Times itself, as well as the Standard and other Times.

Standard and other Tory payers, invelighed against the collection of a fund in America and Great Britain for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the Parnellites in connection with the inquiry, but it is not apparent that there is any disposition on the part of those papers to discourage a draft upon the Imperial exchanger for the benefit of themselves or the policical party they uphold.

Perhaps the report is not based upon any serious intention to ask for the grant mentioned, but the best information obtainable is to the effect that the rumer is well founded, and that at the proper time a man sufficiently lost to all sense of decency and fairness to make the proposal in the House will be found. In view of the remarkable exhibitions of partisan bias to which the justices composing the commission. have treated the public, the Government effron-tery in asking the country to pay the expenses of private individuals in defeading themselves against charges of calumniating persons with whom they disagreed politically would neither be surprising nor out of keeping with every

stage of the proceedings thus far.

It is hardly necessary to say, however, that
the discussion of a motion of the character indicated in the House of Commons would precipitate a delate whose ramifications would embrace matters decidedly unpleasant for many members of the Government to have raked up, and the resolution of Mr. Gladatone to absent himself from the House during the remainder of the session would unquestionably be rescinded.

The Parnellites are on the qui vive for the motion, and would welcome the opportunity which is introduction would afford to manufacture party capital and pay off old sores.

CARRYING IT TOO FAR. AN EXTRAORDINARY BREACH OF PRIVILEGE CAUSES AN ENGURY IN THE DESTINE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, Nov. 26.-This evening the House of Commons went into committee, and the de bate on the Land Purchase bill was resumed. Mr. Parnell proposed an amendment to the effect that no money be advanced for the pr chase of more than one holding if such holds were rated at not less than \$20 yearly. I urged that the adoption of his motion was a ceasary in order to provide for a useful distri tion of the parliamentary grant. There ought to be husbanded and used as facpossible to establish a genuine peasant.

Mr. Balfour replied to Mr. Parnell. This w his first appearance in the house since his sick ness, and when he rose to reask he was loudly cheered. He contended that Mr. Parnell's amendment, if adopted, would interfere with the smooth working of the plan of sale. The men who had various holdings were, as a rule, the flower of the tenantry. They were shrifty, energetic farmers who saved money for the purpose of land investment. It would be unwise to exclude these men from the benefit of the act. Besides, it was a great convenience to both the landlords and the tenants when an estate was

sold as a whole.

Mr. Caston contended that unless the amendment was accepted a new class of small land-lords would be created, giving trouble in the

At this point David Sheeby, member for South Galway, a Nationalist, stopped the de-bate, appealing to the chairmain on a question of privilege. He stated that he was leaving the house when an attendant handed him what appeared to be an ordinary visitor's card. Upor going into the lobby a constable from Irelane served him with a summons under the Coerciot act. He moved to report progress in order to give the house an opportunity to discuss this audacious breach of privilege.

Mr. Balfour deplored the incident and did no

knr. Danour deplored the incluent and did no know under what authority it had happened. He entirely disapproved of such measures occurring within the precincts of the House. (Hear, hear.)

Sir William Vernon Harcourt held the Gal.

vernment responsible for the instructions which had been given the constable serving the summone. The dignity of the House was affected by it, and an enquiry was, there fore, necessary.

Mr. Balfour disclaimed responsibility for the act and stated that he would give an emphatic pledge that so far as the Irish executive was concerned the incident would not occur again. John Morley proposed that a committee be

Mr. Smith consented and a committee was Mr. Smith consensed and a conflicted was appointed, including Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Morley, Sir Charles Russel, Mr. Parnell, Mr. Timothy Healy, Home Secretary Matthew Mr. Goschen, Mr. Madden, Sir Edward Clark and Sir Matthew Ridley. A vote was the taken on Mr. Parnell's amendment and it was

Dr. HARVEY

For Coughs and Colds, is the most Reliable Medicine in use.