The public accounts of the Dominion for the fiscal year 1888 were issued January 1st.
They show that the debt increased during the year from \$273,187,626 to \$284,513,841, m increase of nearly eleven millions and a half. The net debt increased from \$227,314,-775 in 1887 to \$234,513,358 on 30th June

The receipts from customs and excise taxes declined from \$29,587,001 to \$28,177,413, a reduction of about \$510,600. The receipts from other sources show an increase of neary \$700,000, so that the total rev. nue for 1888 is \$153,470 in excess of that of the pre-

ceeding year. The total expenditure increased from \$35, 657,680 to \$36,718,490. There being an augmentation in the cost of nearly every

branch of the public service.

The total receipts from Dominion lands, in 1888, amounted to \$,217083, and the expenditure for surveys, management, etc., reached \$319,595, leaving a deficit of \$102,513, on lands account.

Inds account.

The deficit for the year is \$810,031, exclusive of about six millions of dollars charged to capital on account of public works and subsidies to railway companies. An attempt has been made to make the deficit appear small by charging large payments properly chargeable to ordinary expenditure to income. The ordinary expenditure for the year in creased by \$1,060,814, and while the receipts from customs and excise declined in 1888, the cost in collecting these revenues in

The annual charge on account of the public debt for interest, sinking fund, etc., increased from \$11,663,623 in 1887 to \$12,105,981 in

The expenditure for Civil Government shows an increase of \$47,000 and the aggregate of superanuation allowance has increased from \$202,285 to \$212,478, while receipts on account of superanuation only show an increase of \$367.

The Civil Government contingencies amounted to \$237,124 during last year.

The total earnings of the Intercolonial Railway in 1887-88 amounted to \$1,912,783, and the working expenses reached \$3,276,441, leaving a deficit of \$863,043, compared with a deficit of \$232,105 in the preceding

The Prince Edward Island Railway earned \$158,363, and the cost of operation was \$229.639, leaving a deficit of \$71,276, against a deficit of \$48,934 in 1887.
Mr. Audette, Registrar of the Exchequer

Court, has finished taxing the bill of costs in the Ayer case. The total amount of costs, which the Government has to pay, is \$4,930, of which \$1,300 are for counsel fees.

A POSTMASTER'S OPINION.

"I have great pleasure in certifying to the usefulness of Hagyard's Yellow Oll," writes D. Kavanagh. postmaster, of Umiraville, "having used it for soreness of the threat, burns, colds, etc., I find nothing equal

INDIFFERENCE TOWARDS CATHOLIC PAPERS.

The celebrated Jesuit Father, Rev. T. A. Hughes, like thousands of other earnest and thoughtful Catholics, is impressed with the indifference and neglect manifested by the great mass of Catholics toward their own rewe lost gentlemanly tastes and human discrimination as soon as we come to reading. And Catholic editors and writers must be looked upon as oddities or hobbylats if they offer to make a selection out of the mass of garbage during the week and supply the Catholic population will let every editor notion of supplying a Christian family with wholesome matter! Much better and more enlightened to let the drainage of a big Babylon filter into every pure home, and percolate through every room, and mount y capillary attraction even to the nursery ! Money can buy anything in this nether world, and what it cheaper than fiction, or readier at hand than lies? If the world wants them, they will come at a beck, as a hunter has but to whistle and up troops his pack. But what if the world not only wants them, but is ready to pay for them, and Catholice, too, clamor for them? Why, they swarm like locusts in a plague, or like the yielding and irresistible air, with a pest all about its wings. And who can fight against the air? You breathe it and succumb. And not only the feeble and little ones breathe it and succumb, but whole scores of hearty-honest Catholic men are ready to help in purifying your atmosphere, lo! not a fraction of them, scarcely a score of strudy editors and writers are seen to survive the cold breath of negelot and to reach the coveted stage of maturity.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS .- A requent cause of gout and rheumatism is the inflammatory state of the blood, attended with bad digestion and general debility. A few doses of the Pills taken in time are an effectual preventive against gout and rheumatism. Anyone who has an attack of either should use Holloways Ointment also, the powerful action of which, combined with the peration of the Pille, must infallibly effect These Pills act directly on the blood, which they purify and improve. Having once subdued the severity of these diseases, perseverance with the Cintment, after fomenting the affected joints with warm brine, will peadily relax all stiffness and prevent any ermanent contraction.

You hardly realize that it is medicine, when taking Carter's Little Liver Pills : they are very small; he bad effect; all troubles frem torpid liver are relieved by their use. . .

EFFECIS OF PETROLEUM ON THE RODA.

A German physician has recently issued eport of his observations on the effect of petroleum on the human body. The facts on which his conclusions are based have been athered during extensive travels in the merican petroleum districts. He found that skin disease was very prevelant among the orkmen who were employed at the wells, id on closer examination he concluded that he disease attacked those who were engaged with the heavier and more inflammable oils. Numerous cases were discovered of large mantities of potroleum having been swallewd, with the result of violent affections of the tomach, kidneys and nervous system. In one case where a glassful of petroleum having peen drunk, the greatest difficulty was exng asleep, an eventually which is depocially atal in such instances. Symptoms of poison-ng could also be traced after a lengthened

abject was in a pad state of health.

THE TWO WORKERS

Two workers in one field Toiled on from day to day; Both had the same hard labor Both had the same small pay : With the same blue sky above, The same green earth below; One heart was full of joy, The other full of woe.

One leaped up with the light, With the soaring of the lark, One felt it ever night, For his soul was ever dark. One heart was hard as stone, One heart was blithe and gay, One worked with many a groan, One whistled all the day.

One had a flower clad cot Beside a merry mill; Wife and children at the spot Made it deater, sweeter still. One a wretched hovel had. Full of discord, dirt and din; No wonder he seemed mad; Wife and children starved within.

Still they worked in the same field, Toiled on from day to day; Both had the same hard labor, Both had the same hard pay. But they worked not with one will; The reason let me tell: Lo! the one drank at the still, But the other at the well.

### SPICY BITS

Progress of Practical Science-Events That Mark the World's Rapid Strides.

CHECKS FOR LARGE SUMS.

The sale of Savernake by the Marquis of Allesbury to Sir Edward Guinness is the biggest transaction in real property in England since the sale of Northumberland House. Savernake has gone for £700,000; the check given by the Board of Works for Northumberland House was for £750,000. Even this was surpassed in 1887, when the Manchester Ship Canal Company purchased the canal and property of the Bridgewater Navigation Company. The sum agreed upon was £1,-710,000, and for this a check was written dated August 3 of that year on Mesers. Glyn, Mills & Co., and signed by Sir Joseph C. Lee and Mr. John R. Bythell, two of the direc-tors, and countersigned by Mr. A. H. Whitworth, the secretary of the Ship Canal Comp-

GREAT BRITAIN'S TOY SUPPLIES. Great Britain gots about £600,000 worth of foreign toys every year. Now, as it is reckoned that there are rather more than fifteen millions of children in the United Kingdom fifteen years old and under, it follows that the outlay for foreign toys is not much mere than ninepence a child. Most of articles come from Germany, which sends to British dealers toys of the value of £320,000 a year. Holland is second with £125,000 worth; France follows with £90,000 worth while Belgium is a fairly good fourth with £70,000 worth. Considering how clever the Americans are, it is singular that the United States supply only £8,000 worth of these joys of the children's heart. Yankee inventors do not care to waste their smartness on the trivial toy.

DESTRUCTION OF BUTTERFLIES. A writer calls attention to a shameful ex ample of wanton destruction of beautifu insects. Large quantities of butterflies are collected in England for the purpose of arligious press and the zealous workers who for principle's sake expend their life and talents in the unappreciated labors of Catholic journalism. He says: "It really seems as if we lost continuously tastes and harmen die for sale, several rooms being lined with them butterfly pictures.

ed among the hoatanical curiosities of New pected. Cathelic family with that which is whole Granada. Its sap, called chanci by the some only. And a quarter of a million of natives, who employ it in its natural state, has all the properties of ordinary ink, but marve rather than foster his preposterous does not corrode steel pens. It also offers great resistance to chemical action. From s reddish tint when first used it speedily turns into a beautiful black. It is contemplated to acclimatize this plant in Europe.

> WEATHER PLANT FORECASTS. The British Consul-General in Vienna has been instructed by the U.S. Foreign Office to requested Professor Novak to furnish him with information about his famous weather plant, The Committee of the Jubilee Exhibition which lately closed has promised Professor Novak a certificate to the effect that the weather forecasts made by his plants were correct in ninety-six cases out of 100.

> THE USE OF EUPHORBIA RUBBER. The gem known as euphorbia rubber, though for some time past occasionally appearing in the market, and which has seemed likely to baffle the skill of manufacturers in making satisfactory use of it, is now being employed advantageously in certain combinations; that is, a method has been discovered which renders the gum available for mixing with various knds of India rubber, say to the ex-tent of about fifty per cent. Thus a peice of vulcanized rubber containing fifty per cent of the suphorbia gum has been tested for some time in an exposed position on a roof, and it was found to have kept it in a better condition than a similarly exposed place of ordinary pure vulcanized rubber, and mixed with gutta perchait prevents the latter from becoming brittle. Washers made with thirty per cent of this substance and vulcanized rubber are found to stand well and to satisfactorily retain their elasticity.

HOW TO PRENENT SORE FEET.

Dr. Alexander Zoroastroff, of Belostok, emphatically recommends to millstary men, aportsmen &c., a grease for boots which is said to completely prevent sore feet, and so protect pedestrians from the whole train of familiar affections caused by that minor accident. The cintment is made of four parts ot lard, four parts of olive oil and one part of caontchono (raw rubber), which are melted together on a slow fire. Having molsened the sole of the boot with water the inventor warms the boot in a stove or before a fire and then smears it over with the compound. The boot is said to become soft, pilable, shining, waterproof and even mere dureable.

# IT IS A FACT.

That some tradesmen only give fifteen ounces to the pound because it is a weigh they have. That marriage must be favorable to longevity, because you seldom find a spinster more than thirty. That very few actors are able to play Shylock, because it is a most difficult thing to "do" a Jew. That, if you don't take care of No. 1 you will seen have 0 to take care of. That those folks who quarrel with their bread and butter may some day be obliged to eat their words. That members of the corps de ballet are sometimes very for getful of their fathers and mothers, but they are always very fond of their grand pas, That it is not every fellow who can laugh in eriod of inhalation of the vapor, but the his sleeve when he is out-at-slbow, That, althe sea always tide-y..

## CUROSITIES OF LANGUAGE.

Some of the prettiest secrets and ourlosities of language come to us from abroad. How does the word flasoo, Italian for flask, happen to failure? Becasue the Italian glass blower, trying to make a plate of glass, fails, and throwing the glowing mass back into the furnace, he Blows a common bottle, or "flasco;" it is a flask—and a failure.

Why is a wicker covered jug called a demijohn? Because it comes from the Persian glass blowing town of Damaghan.

One definition of slang is that it is low seemething vulgar; something to be avoided. But that is not all; it is a working dislect; language is a smock frock; a condensation, the beef jelly of speech. Bret Harte and John Hry have made it poetical. What should we do without the homely "passed in his checks?" It brings the tears to our eyes in Jem Bludsoe. How could we give up "Wiggles," that equisitie symphony played on the jewsharp and the hones?

The merit of good slang is that it touches the pendulum between a smile and a tear. Our mother tongue is a great bond even when we put it to misuse: a familiar misuse. freighted with domestic intimacy, with the everyday epithete and homely laughter.

Slang may be primitive, but not necessary vulgar. It may arise from a mistake, but it conveys an idea, if it as humor-especially American humor—it is not bad. As, for instance, we get from the negroes a phrase for success, "He takes the cake," or "He is on the roof," applied to a conceited success, which is admirable. Our language is rich in

MODERN INSTANCES. American slang has a strong local flavor, as Do you catch on ?"—from a habit Americans have of running after railroad trains and "He gets there," also from the railroad. They also talk of the "star border," and the "star love match," evidently from the flag- "You'll get left," is a railroad smile; and a real estate "boom," and Harrison is "booming" come from the noise of a blizzard or of a cannonball booming through the air. "He won hauds down" is at once from the police reverso also from the fact that a prize fighter drops his hands when beaten. "Painting the town red" is from "Coriolanus." It is also found in England in old Melton days. Puck had some lines last spring as follows:

I'm a gray hawk that's crested. I am. I'm a blizzard that's tested I am And when I swoop down, I'm the boss of the town, I'm a daisy, a dellar I am.

There is slang in every word almost. Boss" is from the old Dutch bass—a master.

A drunken man is said to be "loaded for bear," a very heavy charge, and if a man has murderous intent he is "jumping on your As in the old sample of American humor, of a man who was so tall he had to go up a ladder to shave himself, all American humor is full of exaggeration. English slang is brutal, as "it is all rot."

Like other dialects, slang increases its store of words by formation at home and adoption from abroad. Looking at it philologically, we must admit that English, already a most copious language, is in a freely grow-ing state and capable of adding to itself by almost any process found in any language of the whole world, old or new.

The abbreviation or contraction of words (a most affective agent in the development of words) is seen at its best in slang. "Cab," trom cabriolet, "bus," from omnibus, and "mob," from mobile, the fiery, crowd, a mob, were originally slang foundations.

Slang is delicious in the mouth of a very

story of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, who was asked by a lady to say something beautiful about her piazza. "Well," said the ready INK SUPPLIED BY NATTRE.

A natural ink plant has just been discoverthe full element of wit in it that was unexmisery—that each recorded moment of it

ETCETERAS. Other phrases might be mentioned which have a real meaning. Thus, "the devil to pay and no pitch hot," comes from a cortain seam in a vessel which the sailors call the "devil," and which they have to. From its awkardness to calk occurs the phrase.

"Boxing the compass," comes from the Spanish boxear, to turn round. "A cook and bull story," a term now applied to any rambling tale, illustrates the contempt felt by the learned for the ancient beast fables, which were the delight of mankind in the lower grades of civilization through the Middle Ages. Many words of this class, had not their origin been noted down would have remained in the language a undecipherable mysteries. But we cannot find the etymology of everything—[M. E. W. Sherwood, in Boston Traveller.

# How is ir

That when I tell a person I am exceedingly obliged to him, he should immediately exclaim, "No, no, net at all?" How is it-that my aristocratic consin invariably sees some thing so attractive in an oppositie direction, when we meet in places of public fashionable resort? How is it—That all the tall splendid fellows you ever knew were sure to get what Byron hated—dumpy women? How is it— Tnat all the chatty, cheerful, pretty girls you ever knew were sure to marry the ugliest fellows or the greatest muffs of their acquaintance? How is it-That I can never cough or blow my nose, or yawn in the church without half a dozen following my example? How is it—That mountain lands should be considered cold, seeing that in general they are clad with furze? How is it-That some ladies in the drawing-room can never find anything more refined to talk about than their servants in the kitchen? How is it-That because I happen to be hale and hearty-looking, I should be congratulated by all my friends on being in the enjoyment of rade health? How is it—That people who "would scorn to rob you of a farthing," think nothing of depriving you of an umbrella or a book? How is it—That certain authors, who never used an impious expression in their lives, should yet invariably be recognized under the title of profane writers ! How is it -That any person can possibly be so stupid as not to see the point of each of these jokes?

MICROBES DESTROYED BY SMOKE It has been demonstrated by experiments conducted by Dr. Vincenzo Tessarini, of the University of Pisa, that the fumes of tobacco moke are a capital disinfectant. He found that micro-organisms in various stages of cul-ture were by it entirely destroyed or retarded in growth. Among the micrebes exposed to the test were those which are supposed to propagate Asiatic cholers and typhoid fever. Thus it seems that something can be said in favor of the tobacco habit after all. The experiments also showed that elgarette smoke stunted the growth of the microbes and less-ened their virulence, but failed to kill them as did the fumes from a cigar or pipe. This ne doubt accounts for the continual existance of the dude.

It always bothers a Frenchman who is learning English to read one day that a murder has been committed and the next day that the murderer has been committed.

TREASURE IN HEAVEN.

Every coin of earthly treasure We have lavished upon earth For our simple worldly pleasure, May be reckoned something worth, For the spending was not losing,
Though the purchase was but small;
It has perished with the using,
We have had it—that is all!

All the gold we leave behind us When we turn to dust again-Though our avarioe may blind us— We have gathered quite in vain; Since we neither can direct it,
By the winds of fortune tossed, Nor in other worlds expect it— What we hoarded we have lost.

But each merciful oblation-Seeds of pity wisely sown— What we gave in self-negation We may safely call our own, For the treasure freely given Is the treasure that we heard Since the angels keep in heaven What was lent unto our Lord?

## THE NEW YEAR.

BY EMMA HOWARD WIGHT. Hoary old Time, with his wrinkled handes has gathered in another year to swell the record of the past. Another year with its sorrows and pleasures, its joys and wees, its good and its evil, gone forever. Happy or miserable, well-spent or ill-spent, thrown into the scales of our good angel, or seized with ern Pennsylvania there have been several diabolical delight by our bad, it is registered "shakes."

a rollicking swagger of strange words, and of perhaps sometimes effective bad grammar. which have gone to make up our earthly existence. To the young, it goes by almost annoticed and unlamented, but the old watch its dying throes with sad hearts because so few are left them. And yet before the sun goes down on the last day of this New Year, many of the young and happy who so joyously welcomed its coming, may see its end only in eternity. For each year, as it runs its allotted course, enaps the thrade of many a life, not only the wern-out thread of old age, but the strong, vigorous one of youth. Nor does it pause to choose the good who are ripe heaven. or the ead and weary who are ready and willing to lay down their! lifes' burden, but more frequently cuts off the wicked in their sins and the happy to whom life is so dear. Its winter and summer suns will rise and set over new-made graves, its winter snow will cover some, its spring flowers bloom over others. Some lives it will claim when the earth is cold, and black, and dreary; others when it is warm, and bright and "None can tell what a year may bring

forth." No; for it guards its secrets carefully. We know how it finds us when it is born of its dark mother, midnight, but we do not know how it will leave us at the dark bour of its death. It may find us happy, it may leave us broken-hearted; we may see beginning, we may never see its end. Ah what poor, helpless creatures we are when we dare not claim one short, fleeting year. Nay, a month, a week even a day of that year, when we cannot tell what its days and weeks and months may do for us. Friends wish us a "Happy New Year," but those wishes are not always fulfilled; for the new born year brings a store of sorrows, as well as joys, and a large share may be for us; and loth as we are to except it, rebellious as we may be at its infliction, we are, nevertheless, powerless to avoid it. But we have one free, untrammeled choice-that is to spend the new year worthily or unworthly. It rests with us alone whether we can congradulate our selves or its close, that has not been wasted, but turned to good account; that when it is laid bare, at the last day, before the eyes of the world, we refined person, and they tell a very good will not blush for it, or tremble for it before the eyes of our Judge, or to look back over its misspent weeks and months in vain for one redeeming action, to know it has left And it is gone forever; we could not purchase with our lives one wasted or sinful moment It was ours once to use for good or evil, but it is ours no longer. Time, the greedy, the relentless, has anatched it from us ; its story is told and done, but its record stands forever on high. \* We may forget the years, as they are num.

bered with the past; forget the joys and evil we'did in them; but there is One who never forgets. who holds the record of every year of every human life; and, perhaps, when the new year is born looks over many a record of the old with that same grief which wrang His heart upon the cross for He sees the ful fillment of that sad truth which He read upon the scroll of all the ages, when in His last agony, that His sufferings and His death would be in vain for many of those He died to save. "New year!" Will it, indeed, be a new year for those who have wasted so many entered upon with new resolutions, the beginning of a new life? For who can say it. may not be be his last on earth ?- the last to atone for many sinful and profitiess, though he may have won wealth, fame, and honor, "for what doth if profit a man if he gain the

whole world and lose his own soul?" One year spent in simple virtue, in the performance of duty, will profit a man more for eternity than a dozen years spent in the honer and applause of the world. A long eulogy on a tombstone does not prove that the soul of him who lies beneath is in heaven; so a man may have years of honor, of osten-tatious good works to look back upon but not one of them may have found favor in the sight of heaven. Few, indeed, can say when the new year is born, that they have no regrets for the way the old was spent, that with light hearts and clear concience they can welcome the "New Year."-Catholic

THE LITTLE GIRL'S APOLGY. A little girl who had a foolish habit of plainspeaking was taken to the sewing circle with her mother. On entering the room, after exchanging greetings with several matrons of her acquaintance, Miss Truthful walked up to another lady, and in the confident tone of one who gives utterance to a self-evident fact, she said, loudly enough for everyone to hear: "Why, Mrs. Handley, how homely you

While the victim was hiding her confusion as best she might, and the rest were trying hard to conceal their amusement, the young lady herself was hastlly taken from the room. Once in the hall, she was dealt with somewhat severely and made to feel the enormity of her unintentional rudeness. Then she wa taken back to apologize.

Walking straight up to Mrs. Handley, while all the ladies held their breath to listen, she said, with trembling tones and with the tears still upon her cheeks. "Mrs. Handley, I'm sorry you're so home

ly."-Youth's Companion,

Colonel Kentuck: Dr. Highfee says I've water on the lungs, Mrs. Col. Kentuck: Why, Colonel, he must be mistaken, I've never seen you drink water in all my life.

What is the difference between two sleepy young ladies and one wideswake one, scated polynomial ladies and one wideswake one, scated near one another in church? The two close & Co., Proprietors, 1032 Race St., Philadelphia. Address Dr. Nicholson. 30. St. John Street, their aves and the one area that clother area. their aven and the one aven their clothes,

WAR AND LITERATURE.

GÉRAT GENERALS WRO ATTRIBUTE THEIR FAME TO DAILY STUDY.

Napoleon laid it down as a special rule that professional study in some form is the first condition of practical success. Wellington, at the close of his last great campaign, confessed to a unior staff officer his personal obligation to daily study. It was Frederick the Great who said that

war is a science in superior men, an art for ordinary men and a trade for ignorant men.
Marshal Turenne, the greatest of those soldiers of the age of Louis XIV., thought that the art of war was learned more from books than upon battlefields, and his great talents were the truit of the despest study.

The Archduke Charles, who first showed the generals of Europe that Napoleon could be beaten, formed his reputation as a strate. war, having previously served in three campaigns.—Philadelphia Call.

## NATURE'S OIL SUPPLY.

A Pittsburg natural gas expert has made the calculation that each day 600,000,000 cubic feet of natural gas are drawn from the earth for use in that city. This amount weighs over 12,000,000 pounds, of which 8,000,000 pounds are carbon. He is of the opinion that, with the withdrawl of so much material, something will give way. Already since the development of natural gas in West-

## A SEVERE ATTACK.

"I never felt better in my life than I have since taking Burdock Blood Bitters. I had a severe blilous attack; I could not eat for several days, and was unable to work. One bottle cured me." John M. Richards, sr., Tara, Ont. For all bilious troubles use B.B.B.

#### AN EMPRESS WIDOWS DRESS.

The mourning worn by the Empress Frederich, widow of the late German Emperor, is thus described :- The gown is a long, plain one, covered entirley by crape, and only re-lieved by two long bands of white lawn from the neck of the gown in front to the feet. The widow's cap is black and worn in a stiff point which comes low down on the forehead, to which is fastened a long black veil, falling almost to the feet behind. The three princes. ses wear the same deep veil and cap without the white bands, which are a distinctive widow's dress. Since the arrival of Empress Friedrich on a visit to her mother, Queen Victoria, the mourning worn by the royal family and household is in accordance with German customs. Where white crape caps have been worn hitherto by some ladies, black caps are now the fashion, the only person adhering to the English white cap being the

#### WUMEN'S SOCIETIES.

The forty-eight national societies of women in America have a direct membership of 500,000. The largest is the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, with a membership of 210,000. Then follows the missionary. the peace, the sufferage organizations and philanthropic and educational societies. Twelve of these national organizations have joined with the national council, which was formed to unite all the women societies of the nation into one great and and powerful league. Some of its practical work will be the securing of women appointees on school boards, upon the different boards intrusted with the care of public justitutions for the defective. dellaquent and dependent classes. Also, the admission to local, county, State and national organizations.

VIOLETS, Violets are the prevailing flower in the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg rond at fashionable world now. White violets are Massens Springs, and will give the Grand succeeding lilies of the valley for bridal boquets | Trunk access to the immense trade of New and bridesmaids carry dark blue Parma York state generally and the important cities leta. At a race used about the house for the wedding decorations were violets. The cost of the display was fabulous. Great bunches of maiden-hair ferns are also used for bridesmaids. Fashionable women are using violet perfume and no other, and with reason for the odor is de-

Such a man is slain, another is drowned, a real for the large quantities of butter, caeese high place; this man died eating, and that man playing! One perished by fire, another by the award another of the award another of the award another of the second extension o by the sword, another of the plague, another Junction railway—has not the same strategiwas slain by thieves. Thus death is at the cal value as that by way of Fort Covington, end of all, and man's life suddenly passeth away like a shadow. Be thou, therefore, in realiness, and so lead the life that death may never take thee unprepared.—Thomas L. Kempie.

In 1853 the late Pious IX, re-established the Catholic Hierarchy in Holland. Since that time 415 new churches have been erected and 134 others have been enlarged or renovated; 134 charitable institutions have been founded, which relieve 14,000 poor persons. The number of Catholics in Holland is now about 1,600,000, being about one third, or perhaps slightly over a third of the whole population. In the Catholic schools there are about 165,000 children.

## A LUCKY ESCAPE.

"For six years I suffered with my throat and enlarged tonsils. I was very weak; I doctored four years and had advice from three doctors; they said I would have to undergo an operation. I tried B.B.B. instead. One bottle cured me." M. A. Squelch, Ruglan, Ont.

# GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS FOR FOREIGN FIRMS.

English steel manufacturers are complain ing of the action of the English Government in giving the contracts for the emply of war materials to foreign corporations. During the the last three years the only contracto executed by the home firms have been for 3,000 tons of forgings. The industry is, therefore, unprofitable, and as \$2,500,000 worth of machinery has been laid down to meet the anticipated requirements of the Government in Sheffield alone, a great deal of disappoint ment and loss has been experienced. promised, however, that \$300,000 worth of contracts will be put out next year.

### Fifteen Pounds Gained in Three Weeks, and Cured of Consumption.

Mesers. Oraddock & Co., Gentlemen : Please send me twelve bottles of Dr. H. JAMES' CANNABIS INDICA, one each of Fills and Ointment, for a friend of mine who is not expected to live; and as your medicines cured me of CONSUMPTION, some three years ago, I want him to try them. I gained fifteen pounds while taking the first three bottles, and I know it is in that the thing for him. Respectfully

it is just the thing for him. Respectfully, J. V. HULL, Lawrenceburg, Anderson Co., Ky. \$2.50 per bottle or three bottles for \$6.50.

大道: "我们是我们的人们的,我看到我们就要就是<sup>你</sup>

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

review of the work of the past SEASON.

Double-Tracking on this Great Commercial Artery—Amounts so lar Constructed— Important Connections Made and New Territory Opened Up-Passenger and Freight Facilities and Receipts.

#### (Toronto Empire.) While the more recently constructed rail-

ways in the Canadian Dominion have been with commendable energy, extending their milesge, perfecting their several systems, and making necessary connections with the other great continental and local roads, gist upon emerging from his study; where he it is exceedingly satisfactory for Canadians had spent many months pursuing the theory of to realize that the men at the head of the Grand Trunk company have succeeded during the past twelve months in not only keeping that great corporation up to the position which it long since attained as one of the most extensive and important railroads in America, but have made such considerable additions to their tracks that will still enable the Grand Trunk railway of Canada to keep abreast of the keenest competition with which it has to contend. The prosperity of the road under review has at all times been a very fair indication of the prosperity attending the great extent of territory through which the line runs, and consequently anything that is here presented relative to the progress of the Grand Trunk company cannot be other than a reflection of the improved condition of the country in which we live.

> DOUBLE TRACKING. Since the extension of the system into Ohicago the most important feature to be noted in connection with this road is the doubling of the main line between Montreal and the West. Those who have passed from east to west over the Grand Trunk at any time during the past two years could not but have remarked the constantly increasing volume of freight and passenger traffic between the commercial centres of Quebec and Ontario, and consequently the people of both provinces have been loud and outspoken in their appreclation of the policy of increased facilities which was decided upon by the company's

directors some time ago. The work of double-tracking the main line between Montreal and Toronto has been vigorously proceeded with, and the following portions have been completed, viz:

Ste. Anne's to Dorval, 10 miles. Coteau to Cornwall, 291 miles. Mallerytown to Lansdowne, 191 miles. Belleville to Sidney, 5½ miles-Making a total of 644 miles constructed

tions of which are now actually in operation viz: Between Lansdowne and Gananoque Junction.

during the season, the undermentioned por-

Between Brockville and Lyn. Between Belleville and Sidney Between Brownsville and east end of Cotraquetation.

Between Montreal and Point Claire. IMPORTANT CONNECTIONS.

There have also been completed during the year two very important connections, viz: The United States & Canadian railway, and the Beauharnois Junction railway. They are practically extensions of the Montreal & Champlain railway, and their importance cannot be adequately appreciated except by those who carefully study the Grand Trunk, and not only per se, but in its relation with other American companies. The United States & Canadian railway is twenty-three miles long and forms a connecting link be-tween Fort Covington (the furthest point reached by the Champlain road) and the Ogdensburg, etc., besides securing an alternative route to New York and Boston by the Rome & Watertown and the Ontario & Westorn and its West shore connection,

St. Lawrence county, through which the road rung, is about the most fertile and productive of any in the state, and the owners of land, the farmers and the last lents coner by How often dost thou hear these reports: have leng desired to have an outles to desired

> runs from St. Martine-a point on the Champlain Junction railway-through Beauting nois and St. Timothee to Valleyfield, a

tance of twenty miles.

Beauharnols, which has hit been without any railway communication an old and important town on the sout. ... de of the St. Lawrence, which, in addition to a considerable amount of manufacturing and trading business done there, is by its attractive situation on that river also a favorite summer resort.

St. Timothee is a thriving village about half way between Beauharnois and Valleyfield. The latter is an important town containing a number of cotton mills, paper mills and other industries, which create a considerable flow of business in and out of the place.

PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

The different reports from all the line go to show that a gradual improvement has taken place in the rolling stock, which seems to be greatly appreciated by the public. During the first half year ending June, 1888, there was an increase of 26,762, or 1,02 per cent., in the number of passengers carried, compared with the June half year of 1887, and an increase of receipts from passengers of £2,777, or 52 per cont. The gross receipts from passongers trains were increased during the same length of time by £43,699. The failure in last year's crops in parts of Ontario and the west naturally produced a depressing effect upon the freight traffic returns of the June half year, compared with the first term of 1887.

EARNINGS OF THE ROAD.

The following are the total earnings for the present half-year, including week ending December 8, 1888:-Week's average. Passenger trains-

\$ 3 298,033 1888..... 3,265,214 1587...... 3,282,328 3,440,548 142,515 17,114 Week's Freight trains Gross average. receipts: Tons. Tons. \$ 1888..... 3 489 542 5,831,334 9,129,367 1887..... 3,493,140 5,986,608 9,427,156 Dec.... 3,598 155,274 297,789

DEAFNESS CURED Montreal.