Straining the Law-No Time for French or Religious Teaching—Imprisonment of French Canadians.

BOSTON, Feb. 6 -Catholics all over the State of Massachussetts are up in arms over the determined efforts of the S:ate school authorities to close up St. Joseph's parochial school at Haverbill. The local school committee, on the 17th of last month, ordered the achool to be closed because it was not up to the standard of the public schools. This was by virtue of an act of the Legislature, putting all schools in the State, regardless of sect of any kind, under the control of local school committees, who were ordered to examine annually and refuse to grant permits to continue if no found up to the prescribed stand. ard of the public schools. As might be expected, this standard in Massachusetts is exa different class of scholars, failed to pass muster. St. Soseph's is a French Catholic institution, its scholars being entirely children of French-Canadian parentage, who wish instilled into their posterity, and these two branches were made very conspicuous. The Examining School Committee ordered these studies reduced to a minimum, and English and practical studies given instead. The church authorities declined, and the committee, by the powers conferred upon them, ordered the school to be closed, and warned parents that they would be arrested and fined if they continued to patronize it. Most of tack of appoplexy. the authorities, and to-day the district at-torney swore out warrants against all resident offenders and the school instructors. This afternoon the police arrested Honore Coteau, Cyrille Cerat, Raphael Strong, Louis Noury, Joseph Paquette and George Dagas. They were bailed in \$5000 each for trial on Saturday, by which time remaining offenders will legal array, with ex-Governor Gaston at the head, to defend the prisoners. The Protestto break out again over this new contro-

THE FRENCH CATHOLICS ACQUITTED. BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 10.-The French

Catholic school at Haverhill, which was ordered to be closed by the local School Board because its standard was not up to the public school standard, and six well-known French Canadian citizens arrested in consequence for sending their children to an illegal school, have come out of the contest with flying colors. The case of George Dagas, Cyrille Clear, Raphaci Stong , Honore Coteau, Louis Nowry and Joseph Parquette, the arrested parents, came before Judge Carter, of the Haverbill Mucicipal Court, yesterday, and, after hearing the evidence, he discharged the priconers on a technicality with the following remarks. The real question was whether the parties consigned were guilty of so neglecting the education of their children as to be liable under the statue. It was also aquestion whether the School Board had a right to meddle with the school. The Legislature had not said that a man would be liable to punishment for sending his children to a school not approved by the School Committee. The moment his attention was called by the counsel of the defence to the weak spot in the phraseology he cases for non-compliance, which are poverty, providing means for their education." school would of necessity have to conform, but as it is, children educated at this school are "other wise" educated. The French people labor under a difficulty in sending their people to the public schools in that they cannot speak English. The Legislature hesitated public school as long as they educate them in

LAURIER ON DEWDNEY.

How the Opposition Leader Scarified, the Minister of the Interior.

In the House of Commons on the 6th inst., Sir John Macdonald rose to make the explanations demanded by Mr. Laurier of changes in the Ministry since last session. He contented himself with reading the list of .changes.

Hop. Mr. Laurier after some rather incouraging remarks on Mr. Foster's promotion and "But when I come to speak of the new tends over those vast fields where and adcome into contact. For more than seven and minors. The propriety, fairness and of the cause of the rebellion in America. justice of their demand was affirmed several times by the Northwest Council, over which the new minister prosided, but they were dishorrors of that time, for the treasure spent, the homes ruined, and the lives lost, the men for their rights, which afterwards they ob-

what do we find? During all the time the hen, gentleman was in office he never sent s word of warning as to the state of affairs on the Saskatchewan. I have before me all the correspondence which has been given the House on the causes and circumstances leading to the rebellion. Yet, I fail to find a line from him on the claims of the Half-breeds and the danger of their agitation. Yet he was aware of both, for we have it in evidence from Mgr. Grandin, that the hon. gentleman visited the Half-breeds in 1884 and was very

discourteously received by them. Mr. Dawdney-No, no. Mr. Laurier quoted from a letter of Mgr. Grandin to the Minleter of Public Works an account of a visit by Mr. Dawdney to the Saskatchewan, showing that though they had treated the Governor roughly they had made known their grievances to him. Yet it did not appear that he ever communicated any report of this visit to the Government. It was his duty to report the danger to the Ministry. It should have been his pride to protect an oppressed people who were within his jurisdiction. His fallure to do either bad ceptionally high, and St. Joseph, catering to the most disastrous consequences, which even reached himself, since he was forced to flee from his Gubernatorial palace. There was a time in the history of England, yes, and in that of Canada, when such conduct as the religious instruction and French thoroughly hon, minister had been guilty of, would have brought him for judgement to the Bar of the House, In these degenerate days it did not seem to interiere with his promotion to a higher and more responsible office. But such conduct thould not be condoned on the floor of Parliament.

Mr. Dewdney was in his place all the time Mr. Laurier was speaking, and at the end of of the address seemed threatened with an at-

THE BODY AND ITS HEALTH. THE FRET.

"There are various reasons why people suffer from the different ailments of the feet. We know very well that the shoe of fashion is not the best one for comfort. People are prone to wear shoes that are too tight for them; be secured. Catholics are indignant, and and yet very lose ones are quite unconfort-Archbishop Williams, of Boston, is determine able. A shoe should fit astight as a stocking. ed to test the law and has procured talented But it should be tight around the ankle, across the instep and around the arch of the foot and heel. I should, however, have a ant feeling is also aroused, and the religious loose upper and a large sels. Bunione, corns, war which raged in Besten last fall threatens corregated nails and other troubles of the feet can generally be avoided by a few common sense cautions. Do all that is necessary to keep the feet warm, in the way of good fitting shoer, woolen stockings and exercise. Feet that perspire should be washed every night and the stockings changed daily. Most feet can be kept healthly and soft by soaking them in hot water before retiring, the litany being concluded, the very reverend and using ammonia and soup free'y; then they should be rubbed brickly with a rough sowel, and a little glycerine opread over DIET IN BRIGHT'S DISEASE,

Dr. Hoittrook says: A moderately abstemious diet of brown bread, rice, barley, milk and fruit to probably the best for persons suffering with Bright's Glacase. The quantity of bread consumed should be limited to us little as possible. Rice may be caten free ly. It is very easy of digestion, and does not tax the the kidneys to exercte its products after it has been barned up in the body. Many physicians put patients with this disease on a dist composed exclusively of skim milk; but the addition of boiled rice and bread, or oatmeal and barley grust is an improvement on this. In most cases abstemiousness is necessary, and, no doubt, much of the benefit derived from the ekim milk may fence to the weak spot in the phraseology he saw it. Previous to this he had not carefully the milk itself. While on this subject, we examined the law, and supposed that it would be a very simple question. The law names the pensity, and then gives the extension and then gives the extension appropriate the pensity. there is an abundant deposit in their urine sending children to a private school approved of by the School Committee, or by otherwise ments of patent medicines, are called so, anded at the word "or" then the simply because of this deposit. We have, during the past sesson, repeatedly examined the urine of persons who thought their kidneys were diseased, but finding only deposits of urate of soda, ammonia, or triple phosphates, we were able to ussure them their kidneys were not diseased, but that digestion to oblige parents to send their children to the and assimilation were imperfectly parformed, and that a sultable diet and exercise were all they required. Had these persons bought a some way. The State authorities state that they required. Had these persons bought a the coming Legislature will remedy the defect patent medicine and improved, the cases in the law and they will then go for the school | might have heen reported as remarkable cures. True Bright's disease is a serious one not eally cured, especially after it has reached an advanced stage.

> LABOUCHERE'S HINT TO THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

The Way in Which the Latter Might Intervene on Behalf of Ireland.

LONDON, Feb. 5.-When King Bomba of Naples imprisoned those who demanded that his rule should be in accordance with justice and treated as felone men whom the Italians the advent of Mesers. Tupper and Haggart regarded as honorable statesmen. Mr. Gladas members of the cabinet, went on to say :- | stone denounced him and the British Government withdrew their diplomatic representa-Minister of the Interior, it is my sad and tive from Naples. I would suggest that the sorry duty to say that his appointment is one United States Senate follow our example and which cannot be met with any other terms decline to confirm the appointment of any than those of grave censure. As a man I Minister to this country so long as the Irishre-have nothing against him; but I cannot overlook the fact that in the light of the history of this country, his promotion can only this country would approve of their action. be viewed with alarm. His office is one of Lord Salisbury and the classes have always highest importance, since his jurisdiction ex shown themselves to be bitter enemies of America. During the Sackville incident vancing civilization and a receding savage life | Lord Salisbury went out of his way to explain that President Cleveland lost his elecyears the Hon. gentleman was Lieut-Governor tion because he had packed off Lord Sackof these territories, an officer of the department of which he is now head. Was his promotion gained by services rendered? For having subsequently explained to a reporter efficiency and zeal in discharge of his duty? that the American Secretary of State was not What were his services ! How did he fulfill to be believed. He has deferred the appointhis duty? When he took office, the half- ment of a new Minister to Washington as a breeds of Saskatchewan were petitioning for a redress of grievances, for the same treatment as that dealt out to the half-breeds of new thing. He was one of the Vice Presi-Manitebs, whose title had been extinguished dents of the Southern Independence Associaby a free grant of land to heads of families tion, the object of which was the promotion

QUEEN VICTORIA MUCH DISGUSTED, The approaching visit of the Shah of Engregarded, not even listened to by the Gov- land is causing much embarrassment to the ernment. An agitation growing over Court officials. He comes to all the Euro-stronger, more turbulent, violent and pean courts as a guest and expects to be reviolent and pean courts as a guest and expects to be redangerous resulted. It was left to burst ceived with at least the same honors which into rebellion and civil war. For the were accorded to him in 1873. The Czar is preparing to give Nasir-ed-Ulu a magnificent recording both at Moscow and at St. Peteraresponsible were not the poor wretches whose burg, and it is already arranged that the wrongs goaded them into a despairing fight greatest review of troops which has ever been held in Russia snould take place during his tained. Theirs was not the responsibility, stay. What is to be done with His Majesty but it was that of the men who sit on the in England has not yet been settled, but the treasury benches, who refused to listen to the Queen has decided not to give him quarters demands of the poor half-breeds and to the at Buckingham Palace again, having decided warnings which were showered upon them of there is to be no repetition of the Oriental the danger of their course. And of all the orgies which took place there in 1873, when men who all on those benches, the man most every room which had been occupied by the responsible is the Hon. Minister of the In. Persians had to be entirely repainted, reducterior. He had a duty to perform. It was crated, reparquetted and refurnished in conhis duty to present the case of those wretched assumence of their eccentricities. It is propeople to the Government to represent to present to engage a residence for the Given, the Government how dangerous was the agi- whose visit it is earnestly hoped will not extation being carried on among them. But ceed a week,

ST. THOMAS AQUINAS.

Dedication of the New Church at Billings' Bridge-An Interesting Ceremony.

(Ottawa Citizen.)

It will be remembered that amongst the devastations caused by the cyclone of the 6th of June last was the blowing down and leaving in a heap of ruins the then recently erected Catholic Church of St. Thomas, Billings' Bridge. The energetic young parish priest and his people, encouraged by the kind sym-pathy of His Grace the Archbishop and of other friends, resolutive et to work to rebuild their place of worship and have brought their undertaking to a successful issue. The new edifice is about the same dimensions as the old, 65 ft. long by 40 ft. wide, and in addition to begin vastly improved in architectual appearance is more sdvantagonely situated, being at a greater distance from the public road and more to the south, the groud acquired by the parish since the erection of the first edifice allowing of this desirable change of position. It is a frame building encased in brick, and a vestibule which has been embodied in the plan, also forms another very desirable improvement. A beliry surmounts the apex, but the bell is still wanting. The interior of the edifice is plainly plastered. The sanctuary is of fair size, and on either side is a small space partitioned off, which serve temporarily until circumstances permit the erection of a sacristy, as vestrys. The alter is neat and chaste in design, and is surmounted by a crocketted finial terminating in a nicely designed cross. They are also still wanting a holy water font and the "Way of the Cross" -but these, as well as the bell, it is hoped the efforts of the parishoners, aided by the contributions of outside friends, will shortly

supply.
Yesterday, the fourth Sunday of the Epiphany and the Solemnity of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin, took place the dedication of the new edifice, under the invocation of the great Doctor of the Church, St. Thomas had assembled within having withdrawn to the outside, the Very Reverend Vicar General Routhler, robed in his vestments, intoned the anthem, "Sprinkle me with hyssop, O, Lord, &o.," and attended by the R.v. Fathers Fayard, O.M.I., President of St. Joseph's College, Allard, Dontonville, O.M.I., and Barry, the pastor, and a number of Ecclesias-tical student from the Seminary, all vested in surplices, and followed by the congregation, walked around the exterior of the building chanting the psalm "Have mercy on me, O Lord, a cording, &c.," and returning to the main entrance, he intened the "Liteny of the Saints" and all entered. The chanting of gentleman and his attendance, and all persear, entered and walked around the interior of the edifice, sprinkling the walls, the alter, and other objects with hely water, as he had already done to the exertion, the whole being ancompanied by apprepriate prayers. The alter was then decked with the usual ornaments and other appurtenances, and the con-dies being lighted, Rev. Fathor Ruthier commenced the celebration of the Mass.

After the first Gospel had been chanted, the Rov. Father Domonville advanced to the succtuary railing, and taking for his text the words of the pasim : "I rejoiced at the things that were said to me; we will go into the house of the Lord," preached an elequent

germon. The rev. gentleman was followed in French. by the Vicar Gazaral, who also exhorting to a frequent visit to the temple, spoke in a more especial manner of the frightful sin of it did enter it, to discountenance it and put it down with a'l their strength. A more than usually fine and impressive musical service, Gregoria chant, was rendered by the young gentlemen from the Seminery, one of whom presided at the harmonium.

After the Consecration the lamp in sanctuary was lighted, and it will remain so lighted while the church stands, and while the priest is there to consecrate, to denote the Real and Prepetual Presence.

During the chanting of the Credo a collection was taken up by Mr. C. F. Street, one of the trustees. Friends who may wish to augment may do so by sending their contributions either to that gentlemen, in the Finance Department; to Mr. F. Walsh, Inland Revenue Department, or to he parish priest, Rev. Father Barry, Billings' Bridge post office.

The ladies of the society of the "Children of Mare" of the convent of la Congregation de Notre Dame, Gloucester street, have recently presented the church with two complete sets of vestments, together with a number of other appurtenances and ornaments for the altar, and the ladies of the Rideau Street Convent have presented a handsome sanctuary lamp ; for all which the parishioners are duly thank-

HOLLOWAY'S CINTMENT AND PILLS.-This Ointment affords the shortest, safest, and easiest path to soundness in all kinds of skin diseases, scrofulous affections, scorbutic maladies, ulcerations, eruptions, and inflammations. There is nothing deleterious in the composition of Holloway's Ointment, but on the contrary, its ingredients possess the most soothing, purifying, and strengthening qualities, so that it can be used with perfect safety by porsons of all ages. The delicate skin of infents is not irritated by its application, and it is equally adapted for subduing the tedious ulcerations attacking the aged. In all constitutional, chronic, and complex affections, Halloway's Pills should be taken whilst his Ointment is being used, in order that all baneful matter may be expelled from the

PICTURESQUE SAMOANS.

From the Washington Star: The natives are a frank, simple race of people, prossessed of undoubs courage and "grit." They go to war in their long cancer, always with a song, the melody of which is not unlike some of our old plantation songs, and it serves to time their paddles, all of which seek the water with methodical precision. In complexion they are mostly of a light copper color, through some are challed darker and a few nearly white. Their features are expressive, and are illuminated by cark lustrous eyes, that lengh and wis in a language of their own. Their dies in absent purely vegetarian, and fruits torio the principal part. The woman are usually handsome and well developed, and are possessed of a natural grace that would out he envy of the girls of our land. They are, as a class, virtuous and retiring. As the clause prohibits the use of superfinus distring, the Samoan belle is not usually oluthed as extensively as she might be, but nevertheless the "lava-lava," or colored scarf, which most women wear is hastily drawn around the form when foreign eyes are near. They are generous and affectionate in dispasision, and, it is said, make good wives and mothers. Many of them are married to white settlers, and are regular attendants at the presty Catholic church on Sanday.

Jonny, in the kitchen, waxes angry with the chambershald, and frigully remarks, "If there is anything I hate it is somebody I don't THE CHRISTIAN BROTHER'S BILL.

Mr. David presented a petition signed by large number of citizens of Montreal, asking for an annual grant to be given to the Christian Brothers, of that city, to aid them in carrying out a large enterprise which they are undertaking. They are building a large institution on Sherbrooke street, for the purpose of teaching industrial, commercial and agricultural branches. He spoke of what the brothers had done for the people these last 50 years. He made mention of their devotion, their experience in education, their methods, and the success they obtain in the exhibitions of their competitions. Mr. David concluded his discourse by making a warm appeal to the Government to come to the aid of these good men that sacrifice all their time for the education of youth for a very small remuneration.

Mr. Leblanc said he understood all about the education given by the brothers, and that they merited the esteem and the confidence of all who felt interested in the good of the

country. Mr. Faucher de St. Maurice said he felt proud of being one of the scholars educated by the Christian Brothers. He spoke of Brother Phillippe, Superior General of the order, and also of the proclamation.

Hon. Mr. Blanchet, said that in his country there was only one Christain Brothers School, but he would like to see one in cach of the thirteen parishes. He believed there was a great want in the ordinary school system of school teaching which the Brothers have improved on. Take for instance the Commercial Academy of Quebec, where our young mon receive a first class education befitting them for any commercial office.

Mr. Desjardins spoke at some length in favor of the Christian Brothers and said that 325 of them were teaching in this province and that their support from the income was small so that they had to aconomise on a very meagre salary. He thought the Government should take this into consideration.

Mr. Hall concurred in all that was said by Aquinas. Precisely at ten o'clock, all who I the former speakers on this important subject. He was acquainted with the Brothers' schools of Montreal and knew that they were all filled with scholars. St. Anne's conducted by Brother Arnold, is one of the most prosperous. Over 5.000 children frequent these schools in Montreal. He hoped the Government would go to their aid as they were well deserving of

Mr. Dochen said that he was much pleased to have been one of the scholars educated at the Brothers school, L'Islet, and ha firmly believed they were competent to teach all

kinds of industry and commerce. Mr. Tossier, spoke with enthusiasm of these men who ascrificed their time for the people. Hon. Mr. Taillen did not wish to throw cold on the spirit that prevailed among the members taking such an active part in the matter, because such a religious body as the Brothers has all his esteem and sympathy for the services rendered by these men are well known, and he believed the House was well disposed towards the Brothers and trusted that the Government would aid the movemen by all possible means.

Hon Mr. Mercier said he felt happy to hear

his honorable colleague of the other side of the House speak in so favorable manner towards the bill, because the question of eduestion which is occupying the House at present is of the greatest importance. We well know what the Christian Brothers' schools has done for the good of the country; we have here before us a petition signed by over a thousand of the most influential citizens of Montreal, outes at the head of it, praying in their favor, because the Brothers are the real true friends blasphemy, beseeching of those present not of the country. They have built in Montreal to let it enter their parish, or if, unfortunatly on the Delislo property, just what is required on the Delislo property, just what is required -that is an institution of science, industrial, agricultural and commercial, where the different branches will be taught. Any one passing along Sherbrooks street can see this beautiful building of stone. Cartainly it is one of the finest educational buildings in the Province of Quebec. This institution is well patronized. There are at present a large number of scholars and I have learned from several of the parents of the children attending, that they are well satisfied with the reports; consequently the petition of the citizons is well founded. The Brothers have been very successful in all their educational apartments, for instances in Europe, the United States and in Canada. All you require is to visit the Mother house, on Coté street, in Montreal, and there you see for yourselves how a number of men who have renounced the attractions of the world and sacrificed their time for educational purposes for a meagre salary. I feel certain that the Government will do all in its power to aid these true educators of the people. The Hon. Mr. Tallion has expressed that the Government should do all that was possible to encourage the object, but at present we are not in a position to grant a sufficient amount equal to what these good Brothers so well deserve, but he would say this, that the house was in unity with the country in recognizing their long and eminent services. The honorable gentleman sat down after delivering an elequent discourse on the subject, and by bringing to mind all that the clergy has done for the cause of edu-

WHIFFS.

The Thracians inbibed smoke by employing the aromatic seeds of certain plants for the titiliation of their nostrils.

Herodotus says that the Babylonians used to cast bundles of herbs into the fire, and then stand around the flames and inhale their James Nicot, from whom the essential oil

of tobacco was named, introduced the herb to Catherine de Medicis, while Sir Walter Raleigh presented it to Queen Elizabeth. That smoking is injurious to health in

adults is often urged. It probably yery often is, and so is tea and coffee drinking, carried to excess. However, most of the centenarians are smokers. Cigars are now made all over the civilized

world. They are produced very extensively in Bremen and Hamburg, and at Seville in Spain. But at Manilla, in the Philippine Island, the largest factories are to be found. It is said that of all the various cook books published between 1800 and 1815, and books which treat of the pleasures and adjuncts of

taste before the last named date, not one refers to the after dinner cigar, or to cigars at Tobacco should be credited as a part of the discovery of Christopher Columbus. When he first met the Indians they " were imbibing

the fumes of tobacco in the shape of a cigar." This cigar was not wholly of tobacco, though. It was stalk of straw tube filled with this weed, But the Indians smoked pipes chiefly.

The use of olgars by civilized people, and of olgars as we now know them, is much more recent than most people suppose. The real eigar, which is a pure roll of tobacco alone, probably originated in Cuba, where the very best olgars are still made. Their origin with us, as in Europe, did not begin

It is continue how much forton and constitute goes when you are running for it than it does when you are riding on it,

until early in the present century.

FRATURES OF MALE ATTIRE. MANY ODDITIES OFFERED TO ADEPTS OF THE LATEST PASHIONS.

The use of the diamond solitaire as a full dress stud is confined to the 'lower stratum.'

The average man would be happier if he bad fewer pockets to assist him in losing things.

Black buttons in simi-globe shape are worn on white pique vests by men in half-mourn-

What may be called a new fad is to have

one's autograph embroidered on one's sus-Mustache combs of solid silver, daintily flowered, are a recent caprice of the metal workers' art.

There is for the moment more or less pre udice against striped underwear. Whites and grays are favorites. All the colors of the rainbow are seen in

the silk stripss that run through negligee shirts intended for next summer. Many of the new smoking jackets are alto-

gether too elegant to be worn for the purposes for which they are intended. "Dark Rose" is a new ground color in neckwear. It will make its appearance among

the early offerings of next spring. 👡 ... 🕾 New color effects in cricketting worsteds are soft shades of gold and brown, gay stripings and pronounced broad checks.

All reports to the contrary notwithstand ing, the black silk skull-cap continues to be the popular head protector for railway travelling.

The same materials and patterns that will

be seen next summer in ladies' blouses will also appear in men's tennis and lounging In many quarters Roman stripes in sashes,

muffiers, &c., have been well received and found useful for household decorative pur-DOESF. Black and steel gray are effectively com-

bined in silk mufflers. The result produced is a happy medium between the "fcul" and The attempt to revive scarfe rings is a fallare. Pull scarie of extreme size in white ribbed silk are a decided "go" for afternoon

wedding wear. An observer of fashion's whims predicts an early revival of the old-time rullid shirt besom. As a prophet he is, we are bound to ay, a failure.

Here is a suggestion for a ladies' gift um-brella. Let the donor have his photograph, postage stamp size, set in the handle and cvered with glass.

A cutsway coat in fine wals cloth, with the vest of some fancy figured material, is considered a dressy combination for business west.—The Men's Outfitter.

Ties of plain white pique which go twice around the collar and are folded into a bow by the wearer are accepted by high dressers as correct for full dress. New prjamas ordered out by New York

importors are in z phyr (a cobweb sort of wollen goods), apun silk, and a new flaunch which is almost as delicate as silk. Woollen gloves in dark, solid colors and

fancy mixtures have almost entirely supersoded white Ringwoods. They are cheaper, keep cleaner and are just as warm. It is likely that tan-colored gloves will con-

ti-ue to be accepted for some time. Tans run into so many shades that they afford a good variety from which to make a selection. One and two strands of silk-stiching are

een on the lavender gloves shown by high class furnishers whose customers favor less width than is seen in the embroidery commonly used. Beautiful effects are obtained by reproduc-

ing the bright postage stamps of the various countries, and combining them for decorative on ash trays. ORBES. &C. A shirt seen at a recent fancy dress bal

had a dead black bosom, and the collar and cuffs and tie were also black. It was worn in conjunction with trousers, vest and coat in plain white silk.

Double breasted vests with extra large lapels, and buttoned medium high, have been taken up by the patron of a well known Fifth avenue tailor as a welcome change from the single breasted affairs so long in vogue.

OLD SAYINGS AND THEIR AUTHORS.

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever" is from Kests. Dean Swift thought that " Bread was the

staff of life." Franklin said "God helps those who help

"All cry and no wool" is found in Butler's

'Hudlbras." Thomas Southern reminds us that " Pity's

akin to love." Washington Irving gives us "The almighty

dollar." "Man proposes, but God disposes."-

Thomas A. Kempis. Edward Coke was of the opinion that "A

man's house is his castle." "Variety's the spice of life" and "Not

much the worse for wear."-Cowper. "When Greek joins Greek then was the tug of war."-Nathaniel Lee, 1602.

Charles Pinckney gives "Millions for defence, but not one cent for tribute." Edward Young tells us "Death loves a shining mark" and "A fool at 40 is a fool in-

deed.' We are indebted to Colley Oibber for 'the agreeable intelligence that "Richard is him-

"Of two evils I have chosen the least" and The end must justify the means" are from

Matthew Prior. Campbell found that "Coming events cast their shadows before" and "Tis distance lends enchantment to the view."

To Milton we owe "The paradise of fools," "A wilderness of sweets," and "Moping meiancholy and moonstruck madness.

Dryden says "None but the brave deserve the fair," "Men are but children of a larger growth," and "Through thick and thin." Christopher Marlowe gave forth the invi-tation so often repeated by his brothers in a less public way, "Love me little, love me

Johnson tells us of "A good hater," and MacIntosh, in 1701, the phrase often attrib-uted to John Randolph, "N ise and masterly inactivity.'

Thomas Tasser, a writer of the sixteenth century, gives us "It's an ill wind turns no good," "Better later than never," "Look ere good," "Better later than never," "Look ere thou leap," and "The stone that is rolling can gather no moss."

"First in war, first in peace, and first in the

THOSE WHO HAVE REIGNED LONG. EST.

Among the living sovereigns mentioned in the new, "Almanach de Gotha" those who have reigned longest are the Emperor of Brezil, who ascended the throne in 1831, at the age of six; Queen Victoria, in 1837, and Duke Ernet, of Saxe-Cobourg-Gotha, crowned ir 1844 The oldest sovereign is Pope Leo XIII, who is 78 years old; the youngest is the King of Spain, not yet 3. - Chicago Time

The Vienna School Board, in their efforts to prevent the sale of strong drinks to childern have appealed to the Government urging the immediate passage of a bill probibining such sale to boys and girls fifteen years of age. Sad as it may seem, inebriety among Austrian school childrenis not uncommon.

It requires push to succeed in business, whether it be running a newspaper, keeping a country store, or wheeling a baby carriage. What is the difference between a dog's tail and a rich man? One keeps a wagging and

the other keeps a carriage. An old toper being requested to define hard drinking, said, "It is sitting on a rock and sipping salt water.

What is the diffierence between a belle and burglar? The belle carries false locks and the burgiar carries falso keys.

Don't you beat your expets. Try kindness and firmnes, and if that does'nt keep them down send for a policeman and have them taken up.

If a church be on fire why has the organ the amallest chance of escape? Because the engine o mnot play on it.

NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY. Under the Patronage of the REV. FATHER LABELLE.

Established in 1884, under the Act of Quebec, 30 Vic. Chap. 36, for the benefit of the Diocesan Societies of Colonization of the Province of Quebec. The 18th Monthly Drawing will take place

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20th, 1889. AT TWO O'CLOCK P.M.

TICKETS, \$1.00.
Offers are made to all winners to pay their prizes cash, less a commission of 10 p.c.
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