Мавсн 21, 1888.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

2,163

NOTES FROM COLLEGE GREEN

Or, the Coercion Seign in Ireland.

(Special Correspondence of THE POST) DUBLIN Feb. 27 .- Since my last letter was written events have come and gone in a perfeot swirl, Mr. Shaw-Lefevre's meeting a Loughrea being the most important from many points of view. Not merely because of his position in the political world but also on account of the peculiar, the almost unprecadented circumstance in the later history of Ireland, that those gallant fellows designated land, that those gamma renows design the the R. I. C., were conspicuous by their absence. To one in the habit of attending these national gatherings this was novel enough to generate a feeling akin to that experienced by the schoolboy relieved from the stern eye of his master for a brief holiday American readers will doubt-less have had telegraphic reports of the mendacious falsehood perpetrated by sleek Pether the packer, that Mr. Lefevre had gone or sent a messenger to the Castle and promised to he of good behavior. A more foul or villainous calumny cannot be conceived. Had there been one shadow of truth in the assertion Mr. Lefevre would have known that the meeting was to be allowed, yet in point of fact I am in a position to state that until the County Inspector and the Resident Magistrate called at Bishop Duggan's residence, where Mr. Lefevre was a guest, he and all his Eighth friends were in full expectation that the meeting would be proclaimed. Full accounts will have reached you of their superb meeting, and I need only say that of all the gatherings held in Ireland within the past lew years this was the great-est. The day was a fair and the members attending were consequently limited, but one look at that wonderful platform was enough to convince the most sceptical that the long looked for, and almost despaired of, day of Ireland's deliverance of a bondage worse than slavery has all bot arrived. No fiery speeches were made. Cool-headed Scotchmen like Mr. Gladetone's scoretary, Sir James Carmichael, don't usually get excited, millionaires like Mr. Brunner keep their heads level on any Mr. Drunner keep their neads level on ady platform, while the hero of the hour, Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, spoke as if he were address-ing a philosophical society. There may be many great meetings in the world of the future, but few will exceed in importance and gravity that held in the stronghold of the wretched descendant of the great De Burgos.

A feature of the present Coercion Campaign which received but little attention from the National press is the system of petty persocution which has been inaugurated by that arch-coercionist, Bulfour, who is pre-sently ruling us. The whole world hears of the imprisonment and torture inflicted upon our trusted leaders, but we never hear of the refinement of cruelty meted out to the small tradesmen and shopkeepers in our towns and villages who have dared to become prominent members of the League. Take one little instance. Athenry (the city of the kings) with a history dating away back into the misty years when the Firbalgs were building their underground dwellings still to be seen around here, now a small village with some few hundreds of inhabitants, but it is an important railway junction connecting with the South of Ireland, Galway on the west, Mayo northwards and Dublin on the esst. When Mr. Blunt was being conveyed to Galway jail after the ludicrous farce at Portumna the people turned out to give him a cheer-and gave it. Now Athenry boasts a flourishing brauch of the National League and thereby hangs a tale. Some couple of hundred individuals had assembled on the platform cheering as only Irishmen can. The Crown Prosecutor, who was in the train, never dreaming of harm, good humoredly called out, " Three cheers for Blunt," and they were given with heart and good will. Can it be believed that a full month afterwards twenty summonses were issued against ten of those on the platform, each hy the race individual getting t like grouve,-one charging them with having taken part in a riot !!! and the other with unlawful assembly ? Will it be believed that the ten men who were summoned happen, quite accidentally of course, to be shop keepers, and also by a strange coin-cidence it occurs that these men compose the committee of the National League? Handreds were there cheering with glee, but only the committee men of the league took part in a riot. Ian't it atrocious? In due course these men will get their month a piece, and will of course come out of prison with lily white hands, filled with veneration and love for the mejesty and impartiality of the law and with a mighty yearning for more justice. Our leaders bear their part right nobly in the fray, but it is the rank and file, the men with long families and weak wives, to whom the greatest harm is done, because their sufferings are rarely, if ever, heard of beyond the boundaries of their own town-It is convious sign of the times the change which has comparer Irishmen. We see vic-tories such as that a mainbargh and South-wark cause but a moment. Four or five years ago such a vice excitement. of Edinburgh would be received with mouthed incredulity, and bonfires would have blezed on every hilltop. This is all changed. The people of Ireland have so firmly made up their minds that the democracies of Eugland and Scotland will make amends for the wronge of centuries that they take these victories almost as a matter of course, so much so that the Doncaster defeat fairly knocked us aback. 'Twas a mistake at first-'(was local influence next; but whatover might be the cause, there is no denying the fact that the Doncaster defeat was a heavy blow to Irish liberty and he would be eral as that of Quebec for agricultural pur a clever man who could prophecy to what excesses the supid noodles who are presently in cifice may now be tempted. There seemed to be a lull in the epidemic of prosecutions. it is now more than probable they will be resumed with greater gusto than ever. Travelling on the Waterford and Limerick line the other day 1 had as my vis d-vis no less a personage than Frank Joyce, Clanricarde's late agent. I did not know who he was at first and he didn't know who I was, first or last. The result was I had a very pleasant conversation with a remarkably pleasant gentleman whose heart seems to be in the right place. He spoke very freely of his late employer, admitting that some portions of the Clanricards estate were ruinously rackrented, but claiming other parts were let for much less than their fair value. I must cordially say that in the course of my travels among the Clanricarde tenantry I haven't met any of those fortunate farmers who till the cheap land. Joyce is spoken well of, and even when he was agent the Loughrea people recognized in him a rough honesty, and above all a straightforwardness to which he doubtless owes his life ; for in those days men were orazy with the immensity of their wrongs, and it is little short of a miracle that Frank lives to unmask his villainous master. He told a good story of the time when two gal-lant constables shadowed him in all his wanderings .-- He-was-standing on the railway platform, at Athenry, one gusty evening waiting for the Galway train, when the door of the waiting room, immediately behind him.

jumped a couple of feet into the air, and some momenta elapsed before he realized that bullet hadn't found its billet in his precious hide. Among many instances of Clanricade's rapacious heartless cruelty, Mr. Joice mentioned one where a Loughrea tradet, thinking to improve his business, spent a life's savings, amounting to over £500, on improving his busi-ness premises, rebuilding the front and re-fit-ting the entire place. He had no lease, and when one was applied for through Mr. Joyce, the answer was a blank refusal. Joyce wrote time after time until finally he received instructions to have the man put out. The rent was paid to date and the trader was ac tually willing to pay an increased rent on his own improvements, but nothing less than to turn out would satisfy the incarnate devil whose blight is spread over the much affected County of Galway.

was violently slammed by the wind. He

IRELAND AND QUEBEC.

To the Editor of THE Post

SIB,-Ireland, which is so dear to all Catho ic SIR,—Ireland, which is so dear to an Catholic of the universe, and my beloved Province of Quebec, having been grossly assailed by an anonymous writer from Uttawa, who, under the nom de plume of "Connaught," has spat out all his bitterness on French-Canadians, on Irishmen, and on the Catholic Church, I thought it my duty to answer him in his own language and in the same newspaper, the Ottawa Evening Journal.

Cowardly ! He did not dare to take down his mask, and, being unable to refate my arguments, he declared his intention to lay down his arms and abandon the siege. He was taken in my snares and broken by the heap of irresistible evidence. Your readers could judge for them. selves by my letters published in your journal. Surrounded in his last retrenchments, "Connaught" called to his help an unwise friend, whc, far from saving him, has drowned him forever. He signed his article "Reader." He assumed that Ontario farm, being larger than those of Quebec, ought to be less mortgaged comparatively. In reply I published in the Ottawa Evening Journal, on the 10th February last, the following letter, which speaks for itselt. It is painfal to be forces to establish disparag-ing comparisons between the Provinces of our great Dominion; but, when the attack is made by a citizen of Ontario against Quebec, it is but fair that this last province should be defended by one of her sons. Here is the letter in question :--

. THIBAULT'S STATISTICS — REMARKABLE FIGURES QUOTED IN REPLY TO "BEADER." MR.

SIR-" Reader " has called my attention to

the fact that the respective number of acres of and mortgaged, both in Ontario and Quebec, had not been given and that I was probably wrong in stating that the farms in Queeee were six times less mortgaged than those of Ontario. Since my return to Ottawa, I looked more closely into the question and saw by my own memorandum that instead of six times I should have said that the "Quebec farms are sixteen times Iss mortgaged than those of Oatario, the word six having been printed instead of sixteen. I thank Mr. "R ader" for having called my attention to that fact. In the last census we find :

The number of acres of land owned-

5	The humber of actes of facts of the
	Ontario
5	Quebec 18,600,378
1	Number of Owners-
	Ontario
- 1	Q:10DuC 175,731
5	Value of real estate under
2	mortgage, (see last return
	of Trust and Loan com-
	panies)-
5	Ontario
1	Quebec 1,949,638.00 Amount overdue and in de-
3	
•	fault on mortgages—
9	Principal. Interest.
1	Ontario\$2,685,010.79 \$ \$95,162.18
1	Quebec 94,503 20 8,237.56
•	Amount invested and se-
• 1	cured by martgage deeds-
,	Ontario\$ 78,706,585.07
ı I	Quebec
1	Number of Mortgages upon
ī	which compulsory proceed-
	ings have been taken dur-
	ing 1885 (last report)—

1,923,228, of which 320,839 are Catholics; Quebe 1,359,027, of which 188,207 are Protestants. There are about 140,000 French Canadians in Ontario.

If we deduct these 140,000 from Ontario popu-

lation and add them to the population of Que-bec, the result would be:-Population of On-tario 1,783,222, population of Quebes 1,499,627. Thus there would not be much difference beween the two.

As crimes are very seldom committed by French Canadians in Ontario, criminal offences in that province must be attributed to Protes-

Well, "Connaught," let us compare the morality of both provinces, to see if it is true that the 'Catholic church has filled Quebec with poverty, superstition and degradation

The official statistics of 1886, published under authority of the Department of Agriculture, at Ottaws, (ahatract) p. 381, show the following indictable offences for the year 1885 (by provinces): 0.....

	V10C08):		
		Ontario.	Juebec.
	Murder, attempts at, and manslaughter	17	3
	Rape and other offences against the person Robbery with violence, burg-	91	34
E	lary, house and shop break-		78
	Horse, cattle and sheepsteal- ing Other offences against prop-	33	15
-	erty Other felonies and misde-	1,252	709
	meanors	69	41
,	Other minor offences	169	82
, , (Totals	2,090	1,218
3	SUMMARY CONVICTIONS-32-33 33, 34.	VIC., CHAP.	31, 32,
	Aassault on females Various offences against the		
	person	2,752	780
	property. Breach of municipal by-laws	551	137
1	and other minor offences	\$ \$28	9 925

,	Drubkenness !!! Totals	oh ! oh ! 5,868
1		taning and so that
l	Totals	
e l		

proportion to population in each province, convictions for drunkenness were as follows, in the order in which the Provinces stood with reference to the prevailing vice :-

Manitoba (mostly settled by Ontaricans).

New Brunswick. Ontario ! Outario !! Ontario !!! Oh !

oh ! ! oh ! ! ! 4. P. E. Island.

- Nova Scotia.
- 7. Quebec.

British Columbia (milder climate, they drink less).

Another important remark : Of all the crimi-nal people in 1885 (last year of the official report yet published) there were only 2,599 chargeable to people born in the Dominion, others were committed by people born in foreign countries. But as Ontario has three times more oriminals than Quebec, and as statistics show that Protestants have committed more crimes in the Dominion than the Catholics, the natural con-sequence is that the French Canadians have but

a very few crimes to their account. And "Connaught" will again say that the Catholic Church has caused the degradation of French Canadiaus! What a low scoundrel he is. The same scribe has written in his letters "Lower Canadians are poor; a great poverty prevails amongst them." Well; Canada statistics, abstracts and records for 1886, p. 188, will show if "Concaught" is more true in this than

1010			Value	
		Exporta-	₽ head.	
	Importation.	tion.	Say:	
	(1882.341,690,760		\$20 75	
	1883. 44,666.445	42,890,019	16 46	
Ontario	1884. 41,967,215	26,891,517	13 2 4	
	1885., 39,828,083	28,434,731	13 78	
	1886. 39,069,475	27,038,868	12 92	
	(1882.,853,105,257	\$38,972,121	28 21	
	1883. 55,907,871	32,642,986	30 17	
Quebec -			29 67	
1200000	1885. 46,733,038		27 64	
	1886. 45,001,694	38,171,339	26 33	
Our trade is double per head of that of On-				
tario,				
T 1000 Outonia annoated of				

In 1886 Ontario exported of her home produce and Irish sources the sum of £13,293,681 (pounds | makes a good imitation of a howl. Dad has to sterling) and still Ergland is not yet satisfied ! In 1849 50,000 families were ejected from their houses by the landlords, 270,000 houses were de-

molished to prevent those who were put out of them from returning ; and in the face of all this, ignorant prejudice siys that the Irish are not industrious, a blasphemy which will very scon bringthe direst punishment and anathemas on the head of the guilty.

CHAS. THIBAULT. Ottawa, March 7, 1889.



Bright Fancies That Will Make

How to Manage Servants-The Pangs of Domestic Theatricals - Rigid Court Etiquette -- Pieasures of Anticipation-Too Old to be Good-The Lonely Man.

(Copyrighted, 1888.)

HOW TO MANAGE SERVANTS. It doesn't lie in some people to get along with servants. They have no tact, no knack of

managing. There is a great deal in managing a servant in such a way that the minion isn't aware of it. But some people don't know how to do this, and consequently a servant that is jewel in a well-regulated household is utterly useless in my neighbor's service. Now, not long ago 1 had occasion to part with a colored man. I didn't want to cast him out upon the cold world, because I feared that if the world got too cold he would come back to me. So I unloaded him upon a neighbor. I never had a ripple of trouble with him. I had employed 2,925 bin ostensibly to groom a horse occasionally and mow the lawn once or twice a year. I soon learned that he was running an African dormitory and a poker lay-out in my stable, and the general appearance of my premises finally brought me letters from the American Mission-ary Union, asking permission to establish one brought me letters from the American Mission-ary Union, asking permission to establish one of their Congo out stations between my born and the kitchen. This, as much as anything else induced me to part with Albert. He ship-ped with me under the nom de plame of Albert Wilson, bu'l noticed that some of the natives called him "Lame Jake," and he requested me, in writing his letter of recommendation, to call him Thompson Easley. By and by my neigh-bor said to me: "That man, Sam Nortou, you sent me-did you ever have any touble with him?" I said, "No, never." "Well," said my neighbor, "I can't get along with him. He won't do one thing I tell him, not a thing." "Ob, well," I saio, "he tried that on me, too, when he first came, but I settled that in short order." "How did you manage?" asked my neighbor. "Well," I quit telling him to do anything," And do you know, my neighbor was real angry with me, and abused me, and said I was a fool and had deceived him. You see, he had no tact. That very night Albert landed on my coast product and the set and the set and so and the set and the set and the set and her and abused me, and said I was a fool That very night Albert landed on my coast again. He c nfided to me that his real name was James Sinclair, and he brought with him

his brother, whom he introduced as Walter Taylor. They took up their old quarters in the barn, and boarded with me for a week before I was able to secure them places in the county jail. They both left me with severe regret, and Albert said, in parting, that any time I wanted him to come back, a letter addressed to Charles Martin would reach him. Albert was a saddlecolored pagan, but he was the richest man in names I ever worked for.

THE PANGS OF AUTHORSHIP.

Nobody but us literary people knows how closely grows theattachment between the author and his characters. It is related of Mrs. Harniet Beecher Stowe that when from the pages of her manuscript she read the death of little Evs, the entire family sat bathed in tears, nor could one of them speak a word, but all mournfully sepa-rated, going to their rooms as though they had just attended the funeral of a dear friend. Some friends met Thackeray on the street one day, and his countenance by the set of intense grief "What is the matter?" they asked. "I have just killed Colonel Newcome," be

take all the wood out to excavate Bill, after which another scene of terror occurs, but it isn't dad that is scared.

BIGID COURT ETIQUETTE.

"Her Majesty," writes a London correspon-dent, "eats at state dinners without gloves." The reason for that is at once apparent. It en-ables Her Majesty to get a better grip on the wing of a chicken. In wrestling with the com-mon hen of commerce at the dinner table, she must be handled without gloves, or the battle is lost._ Gloves would be very much in the way when Her Majesty desired to clutch an ear of (orn by each end, the tip and the lob2, so to speak, while she gnawed at it amidships. You see, there are a hundred emergencies that might arise during the progress of a state dinner wherein gloves would be in the way. PLEASURES OF ANTICIPATION.

 PLASSURES OF ANTICIPATION.
Very often, my son, it is the dread of punishment itself; that very often, my son, it is the dread of punishment itself; that restrains us from evil doing. Many timbes boy would gladly run away, and go fishing op Sunday, if he could only get his father to thrash him in the morning before he sets out; then he could enjoy the whole long day without a pang. But when he has to wait until evening for it, the dread of that unknown ill that awaits him clouds all his skies and nitches all his some him clouds all his skies and pitches all his songs in minor keys. DON'T CATCH WHAT YOU DON'T WANT.

Yes, my son, it is true that molasses catches res, my son, it is true that moinsses catches more flies than doth vinegar. But it is also true that, as a rule, you don't want to catch flies; you want to drive them away. Argil : don't smear yourself with molasses when you are liable to be exposed to flies. There is only one kind of flies you want to catch, and molasses in't sweat encough new tight entry that isn't sweet enough nor sticky enough for that. Time flies my son, time flies.

A VERY LIGHT DISCOUNT.

A newspaper has the startling head-line, "A New York drummer clopes with a married woman and her three children !" Oh, well, don't get excited about that! That's only five off; that isn't much for a New York drummer.

TOO OLD TO BE GOOD.

No, Edward, it hasn't. You are correct ; the flag of our beloved country has no scare of centuries. It is a flag without a history. It is no fluttering diary. It is a flag that makes history, and it makes good history, too. You keep right along with your studies, and don't grieve because the flag isn't as old as the grave. The clder a flag is, the more stains there are on it; the more wrong it has protected, the more evil and shame and iniquity, tyranny and foul abuse it has proudly floated over. A flag five hundred years old is very apt to be ashamed of every thread in its fabric. Would you compare the vicious old sinner of eighty years with the hundred by the state of the sta laughing babe in the cradle ?

THE LONELY MAN.

There are 1,400,000,000 people living on the planet which we inhabit. And yet there is now and then a man who wonders what the rest of us will do when he dies. There are people in "society" who honestly think that all the world closes its eyes when we lie down to sleep, There are men who fear to act according to their own convictions, because, perhaps, ten persons in a crowd of 1,400,000,000 will laugh at them. Why, if a man could only realize every moment what a bustling, busy, fussy, important little atom he is in all this great ant hill of important, fussy little atoms, every day he would regard himself less, and think still less of the other molecules in the corral.





"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrange-ments for all the Monthly and Quarterly Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in por-sonmanage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with housesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and uc authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fao-similss of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."



bombiosinhers.

7

We the undersigned Banks and Balan mili pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Locierus which may e presented at our counters.

B. M. JWALMSLEY, Pres. Louisic on Nat'l Bk. PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Banks A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orlingues Nat'l Bunks CARL KOHN, Pres. Union Sational Bank.

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Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Lects aturo for Educational and Charitable purposes with a capi-tal of \$1,000 000-to which a restor that of over

5560,000 has since been added. By an overwhelming popular rote its from the was made a part of the present State Construction ado; ted December 2d, A.D. 1879.

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Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place Monthly, and the Grand Quarterly brawings regularly every here mouths (March, June, September and December). A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTURE. FOURTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS B, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, April 10, 1888-215th Monthly Drawing.

Capital Prize, \$150,000.

127 Notice. - Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Malves, \$5; Fifths, \$2; Tenths, \$1.

LIST OF PRIZES.					
	CAPITAL PRIZ		\$150.000	\$150,000	
	GRAND PRIZE		50,000	60,000	
	GRAND PRIZE		20,000	20,000	
	LARGE PRIZES		10,000	20,000	
	LARGE PRIZES	OF	5,00C	20,000	
20	PRIZES OF		1,000	20,000	
60	do -		500	25,000	
100	do		300	30,000	
200	do		200	40.000	
500	do		100	60.000	
ł	APPROXIMATION PRIZES				
100	Approximation		\$300	830.000	
100		44	200	20,000	
· 10C			100	13,000	
1,000	Terminal	••	50	50,000	

2,179 Prizes, amounting to \$33,000 Application for rates to clubs should be made only o It collices of the Company in New Ofleans, For further information write clearly, giving full address. **POSTAL NOTES**, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currence by Express (at our expense) addressed

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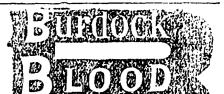
Washington, B.C.

Sa things

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REMEHBER That the presence of Generals in charge of the drawings, is a guarantee of absolute rairness and integrity, that the chances are all equal, and that no one can possibly divine what number will draw a prize. draw a Prize.

INEW STILL, **INEW EMBER** that the payment of all Prizos is **GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS** of New Drigans, and the Tickets are signed by the President of an Institution whose chartered rights are recognized in the highest Courts; therefore, beware of any imitations or anonymous schemes



6,005

Ontario Quebec..... Argregate amount of mortgages upon which compulsory proceedings have been taken (in 1885)-Ontario..... \$ 1,373,036 88

Quebec..... Rate of Interest-Ontario, from 5 to 10 per cent. Quebec, from 4 to 7 per cent. 19,231.47

Those official figures prove, in the cleares manner, that the Quebec farms are, at least sizteen times less mortgaged than those of On tario. Yours,

CHARLES THIBAULT."

664 19

I could have said ninety seven times less. Naturally, this letter remained without an nswer. "Reader" had to surrender to the answer. logic of facts. Nevertheless, strange as it may seem, it was

n the presence of these convincing figures that 'Connaught" had the hardihood to pretend that the Province of Quebec was poor, miserable and drowned in superstition, etc. All that he states is due to the Catholic religion ! his rage and hatred have blinded him and make him a fit subject for a straight jacket.

Now, sir, it is a fact that the Province of Quebec is the richest in the Confederation. Our farmers not only keep their own farms and chinains out of debt, but further establish their We have

by the North, ounded Ontario on every side by the North, when peod South. We are everywhere, and the peod South. We are obliged to cede their lands to us, a Ontario are keep them, owing to their great indebie gannot

In thirty years the French-Canadians will be masters and owners of the greatest part of Ontario, and the reason is evident. A large number of the Oatarij farmers do not even belong to them-elves; they are the prey of their credi-tors. The soil of Oatario is not as good in general as that of Quebec for agricultural pur-poses; that is why they leave the plough for the machine in the factory. Manu-facturers have created great commercial centres which contributed largely to the luxury and ex-cessive expenditure of those farmers who got under the baneful influence of city life.

Another and a very prolific reason is that Ontario has seventy six trust and loan companies. Those monetary institutions employ all their energies to make their Jewish capital product-tive. They have been Ontario's greatest enemy, tive. the Upas-tree of the Province.

In Quebec we have fortunately but 16 of those lean companies. There are too many still; but the majority of them are English capitalists, and the French Canadians do not trust them very far; this is what has saved them.

Another palpable difference is that the French Canadian is accustomed to industry and domestic economy; he is attached to his coun-try, a son of the soil, and keeps his farm free debt. The contrary is the case with the

from debt. The contrary is the case with the English farmer. Accustomed to high living and careless con duct from his European experience he made no efforts to uncerstand the necessities of farm life in this country. Luxury absorbed all the profits of his agricultural venture here, and he

manufacture In 1886 Quebec exported of her home produce and

Here again Quebec has the double of Ontario per head. It is that way the Catholic Church has ruined us! Pittable "Connaught." If in the country of idiots, imbeciles govern, how happy you must be in your kingdom ! In following the teachings of the Catholic Church we never a protection of the Catholic

vews—the rrotestant Church not interfering even! Grand bien vous fasse! Now, a few words about Ireland. "Con-naught pretends that Ireland is poor because the people are not industrious. I established the contrary, supported by irrefutable proofs, Still not a word from him on the subject ?

The policy of England was to ruin Ireland To starve and extinguish that heroic nation. The two first she has effectually carried out, but

the last is out of her power. Under Charles II. Ireland possessed immense flocks, but laws were passed (1660-63) prohibit-ing exportation of cattle and the construction

of ships ! In 1698, in answer to a petition stating that the woollen manufacturers of Irelaud were pre-judicial to those of England, Georga III. pron-ised "to do all he could to destroy Irish com-merce and to encourage that of England."

It was infameus, but unfortunately true. All Irish products were with loaded excessive taxes. Froude was obliged to admit "that England "governed Ireland for her own particular interests, as if the notion of wrong and right had heen effaced from the cod+ of nations."

in the destruction of Irish commerce expatriated to the April of 50 years more than 200,000 souls to the Ange of 50 years not a har 200,000 of the se excles who contra-ted the most in wresting these colonies from England in the war of in-dependence. The chitteens come home to roost.

In his speech on Irish emigration and land tenure, Loid Dufferin said: "From Queen Rlizabeth's reign until within "a few years of the Union, the various com-"mercial confraternities of the Britain never "for a moment relaxed their reletion with on the bar and a of Iseland One her one with on the trades of Ireland. One by one each of 'our nascest industries was either strangled in 'its birth c bound to the jealous custody of the rival interest in England; until at last every fountain of wealth was hermetically sealed, and even the traditions of commercial enterprise have perished through desuetudes. What has been the consequence of such a "system.pursued with relentless pertinacity for "over 20 years? This, that debarred from "every other trade and industry, the entire "nation fung itself back on 'the land,' with as faial an impulse as where a river whose current is suddenly impeded rolls back and

drowrs the valley it once fertilized."

"drowrs the valley it once fertilized." This sad state of things had for result the forcing of all the population into agricultural puratts; and we know the condition of the Irislfarmer; forced to pay exhorbitant rents for the land that was stolen from him, he lives on the only article left him by his repactous mas-even-that is the potato: all the other predest -that is the potato; all the other products c cattle and grain goes to pay the rent. Hence, hat a fearful result !

profits of his agricultural venture here, and he profits of his agricultural venture here, and he inds himself to day on the eve of backruptcy. And in the face of all this, "Connaught" and two millions of the population by famine, the daciously says that we are poor in the Province of Quebec 1 So poor even at the time of the Union that we paid the debt of Ontario. Anent crime and mortality 1 Official statists" support the following facts, that the Frent-Qanadians are the most moral people of its Confederation. Do they not owe is to be teaching and influence of the Catholic Ontario. Last census of 1888.—Population; Oario three years the British Exchequer received from. The years of famine, 1847-'48-'49, killed near

sobbed, bursting into tesrs, as he hurried away. Charles Dickens had the same experience. So did I. Mine was even more harrowing. When I wrote my first funny story about Mr. Bilder back going up on the roof to shovel off the snow, and making an avalanche of himse f and sliding down into a water barrel, I was almost beart-broken. I didn't kill Mr. Bilderback my-self. Ah, indeed, I hadn't the heart to do that. The man-ging editor, that dear considerate soul, saw how I felt about it, and he killed him happy you must us the sections of the Catholic In following the teachings of the Catholic Church we never exact more than 6 per 100 interest—this has saved Lower Canadian far-ing, geatle characters in the sketch. And as I mers—in Octario they are ruined by sharks and interfering if I ever came back with any more such stuff. out of the office scraping dust, and lint, and pine slivers, and gouts of paste off my back saw at once, by my grief stricken face, that some thing had happened. But I could not tell them what. My poor, bursting heart was too full.

JUST CAUGHT ON THE FLY.

It is true, my son, there is always room at the top, but nobody wants it when he goes to a hetel. Remember when in college that the best scul

ler or the curviest pitcher often stands at the foot of his class. The woman whose head is turned by flattery would feel much flatter if she heard what is said when her back is turned.

Women her Dack is turned. Women do not swear, but the profanest man in America would give five dollars if he could imitate the expression of a good woman when she bits her thumb with the hammer, and says, 'Mercy on me !"

A man dreamed that his mother-in law was dead, and laughed aloud in his eleep. The nex morning she came to his house with three trunks vapor bath, a foot muff, and two pugs. Not be does not dare to go to sleep, and when he fails into a doze from exhaustion he shricks with fright and awakes. He is afraid he will have another dream.

A COWARDLY INSINUATION.

"Does your oow cringe and curl," asks the New England Farmer, "and appear nervous and tidgety, when you sit down to milk her?" Well, not much, she doesn't. She ien't that kind of a cow. She isn't one of your shy, timic bashful cows. She just fixes her eyes on vacancy bashful cows. She just fixes her eyes on vacancy with a glare that will raise a blister on an oak as a glare that will raise a blister on an oak as a ground, and then feels around with the other for the milk-pail, milk-shol, milk-maid; finds them; fires them up somewices into the blue empyrean, and remarking, "Ha, ha!" amid the shouting, jumps over a six rail-fence, band tramples down an acre of young conder. tramples down an acre of young garden. Don't talk about cringing and curling to a cow that has to be miled with a pipe, line, and a pumping station.

Talk about corporations having no souls ! Here only a few days ago an employé who had been twenty years in the office of a superinten-dent of a certain express company found upon his return from his wedding tour an envelope addressed to him containing a five-dollar bill, and " the best wishes of the company." Wasn't that grand ? Wasn't that Christian and soulfil in the company? Wasn't it, now. Tell you it was. P.S.—I thought, the other day, when I had to pay that company five dollars for carry-ing a package worth sixty cents down into the next county that it was going to make some wedding present to somebody. DOMESTIC THEATEIOALS.

The ireatment of many thousands of cases of those chronic weaknesses and distressing nilments peculiar to females, at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffelo, N. Y., has afforded a vast experience in nicely adapt-ing and thoroughly testing remedies for the cure of woman's peculiar maladies. **Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription** is the outgrowth, or result, of this great and valuable experience. Thousands of testimo-nials, received from patients and from physi-cians who have tested it in the more aggra-vated and obstinate cases which had baffled their skil, prove it to be the most wonderful remedy ever devised for the relief and cure of suffering women. It is not recommended as "cure-all," but as a most perfect Specific for woman's peculiar allments.

"cure-al," but as a most perfect Specific for woman's peculiar aliments. As a powerful, invigorating tonic, it imparts strength to the whole system, and to the womb and its appendages in particular. For overworked, "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated teachers, milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, "shop-girls," house-keepers, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon, being uncqualed as an appetizing cordial and reatorative tonic. As a soothing and strengthening nervine, "Favorite Prescription" is une-qualed and is invaluable in allaying and sub-duing nervous scritability, irritability, ex-haustion, prostration, hysteria, spasms and other distressing, nervous symptoms com-monly attendant upon functional and organio disease of the womb. It induces refreshing aleep and relieves mental anxiety and de-spondency.

aleea of the wome. It induces terteading sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency.
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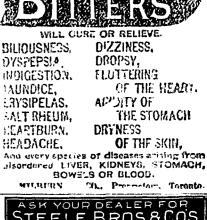
prolapsus, or falling of the womb, weak back, "female weakness," anteversion, retroversion, bearing-down sensations, chronic congestion, infiammation and ulceration of the womb, in-flammation, pain and tenderness in ovaries, accompanied with "internal heat." As a regulator and promoter of func-tional action, at that critical period of change from girlhood to womanhood, "Favorite Pro-scription" is a perfectly safe remedial agent, and can produce only good results. It is equally efficacious and valuable in its effects when taken for those disorders and derange-ments incident to that later and most critical period, known as "The Change of Life." "Favorite Prescription," when taken in connection with the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and small larative doese of Dr. Pierce's Purgative Fellets (Little Liver Fulls), cures Liver, Kidney and Bladder diseases. Their combined use also removes blood taints, and abolishes cancerous and scrofulous humors from the system. "Favorite Prescription " is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee, from the manu-facturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guaran-tee has been printed out for many years. Large bottles (100 doses) \$1.00, or six

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