

DR. AUBREY

Gives an Englishman's Views on the Irish Question.

Lecture in Queen's Hall—A Splendid Exposition of Gladstone's Policy.

As foreshadowed, a large, influential and enthusiastic audience greeted Dr. Aubrey on his appearance in the Queen's Hall on Tuesday evening last. On the stage were seated a number of invited guests, while Mr. H. J. Cloran, president, occupied the chair. Among these noticed were ex Mayor Beaumont, Messrs. Denis Barry, Carroll, Ryan, and others of the different branches of the National League. The hall was crowded, and shortly after eight o'clock the president, Mr. Cloran, introduced the lecturer in eloquent terms.

THE LECTURE.

Dr. Aubrey opened forward to address the audience was received with loud and long continued applause, and succeeded in holding his audience spellbound during the whole period of his lecture, which lasted for upwards of an hour and a half. The high and very wide reputation enjoyed by Dr. Aubrey, as a clear and scholarly orator, was fully sustained last night. No could anybody present at the lecture have gone away disappointed. The language employed by the speaker might serve as a model for all who have occasion to address public assemblies in English, and the lecture itself abounded in useful information and contained very much food for reflection. Dr. Aubrey is in appearance a typical Englishman, about middle age, with a pleasing voice and manner and a most remarkable command of exceptionally pure language. His delivery is measured and slow, his diction remarkably pure, his manner easy and graceful, and his critical narration of facts spiced with a good flavoring of genuine, and in most instances, original humor. He told the audience that after the recent presentation here of the Irish cause by those so qualified to speak of it as Messrs. Davitt, McCarthy and O'Brien, he devoted himself principally to the English view of the question. However, he gave a number of most interesting illustrations of the condition of the Irish people, averring that the decrease of Ireland's population, the poverty of her people, the wretchedness of the hovels inhabited by the poorer classes, and other features of the situation to which he referred at some length, were to him subjects for considerable humiliation. And yet he said the Tory papers and Tory politicians were continually complaining of the distressed condition of the Irish people. It would be most remarkable if they were not dissatisfied. He showed that prior to the Reform Act of 1832, scarcely a fifth of the Irish people enjoyed the franchise, but that Mr. Gladstone had would be no party giving an extended franchise to the English people, which would not be also shared by the people of Ireland. His statistics of the number of houses of all kinds in Ireland was very interesting. Some of them he classed as palaces, others as mud cabins, many of only one room each, and of such a character that he was not afraid to say that Canadians would not use them for housing their cattle or even their pigs. (Cries of "shame.") The population of Ireland had decreased in recent years from 8,000,000 to a little over 5,000,000 and 3,500,000 Irish people had been evicted. This was to him a subject for profound humiliation. The United States contained twice as many Irishmen as Ireland, and there was a goodly few also scattered up and down throughout Canada. In speaking of the English Liberal view of the Home Rule question, he did not wish to imply for a single moment that there was any difference between it and the Irish view of the same subject. (Cheers.) The English Liberals under Mr. Gladstone were in perfect accord on this subject with the Irish Parliamentary party under Mr. Parnell. (Loud applause.) There had been certain things said and done on behalf of Ireland by people who were not her judicious friends, that he could not as an Englishman and as a lover of justice and fair play, justify. There had been many things said in the House of Commons by Irish members, that might have been better unsaid, but then he admitted that the provocation had been great, especially coming as it often did from the young Tory club of the House. (Laughter and applause.) Amongst the major peccates of injustice that the Irish people had had to endure, he placed the adoption of the Act of Union. The Irish people had never agreed to the passage of this Act. It was imposed upon them, and in order to force it, as was now made apparent without any possibility of contradiction, by official papers and records, the English Government had resorted to deceit, fraud, chicanery and bribery. More than that, the money which had been employed to bribe the Irish representatives, in some case five, ten, and even twenty thousand pounds, had been wrung out of the Irish themselves, the capital being added to the Irish national debt. He showed that with the exception of about eleven years, Ireland had never been free from coercion of some kind, since the Union. He ridiculed and condemned the present coercive measures of the Salisbury Government, showing that the thirty thousand soldiers in Ireland and the sixteen thousand armed constables, who were soldiers in all but name, were only nominally employed in keeping the peace, while in reality they incited to violation of the law. He pointed out that under the existing coercion laws, a meeting such as the present one could not be held in Ireland at all. For using language such as he used to-night he would be liable to arrest and imprisonment. Mr. O'Brien—(loud applause)—was now in jail, suffering as a common criminal, thief or burglar, for doing just what he (the lecturer) was doing at that moment. (Mr. Davitt had spent one fifth of his life in jail. English gentlemen, like Mr. Blunt (loud applause), had been imprisoned. He only hoped the Salisbury Government would go on imprisoning Englishmen, and English members of Parliament in particular. It would materially hasten the day for which they were all anxiously waiting. He would like nothing better himself than to visit Ireland and test his right to free speech in defiance of Government coercion. (Applause.) He referred to the ridiculous position in which the Government thrust itself by its war upon women and children in Ireland, and ridiculed, too, the absurd nonsense that was talked about agrarian outrages, showing by statistics that there had been a large decrease in the number of such offences in recent years, and particularly since 1880. He showed that Dublin Castle was largely responsible for the misgovernment of Ireland. The Lord Lieutenant was changed with every change of government. He was seldom the real head of the Irish Executive, and less often was so satisfactory a selection made as that of Earl Spencer. (Applause.) The Chief Secretary of Ireland, if he was a strong man, was the virtual ruler of the country, and if he was not a strong man, it was the

officials of the Castle who controlled the Lord Lieutenant. He spoke of the whole Irish question as a terrible Sphinx-like enigma, but was firmly of the belief that the modern Edipus who was to solve the riddle was Gladstone. (Loud applause.) That wonderful statesman had never lost his wonted vigor, and never gave up the hope of finally attaining his cherished desire of giving Home Rule to Ireland. The lecturer traced at some length the various efforts of the Grand Old Man in that direction, dwelling particularly upon his Land and Home Rule bills of 1886. The Home Rule proposal of Mr. Gladstone was so vast, so startling to many of the English people that they were sorely prepared for it. Then the Tories so systematically misrepresented Mr. Gladstone and his policy on the land question, that they frightened the British laborer. They had the audacity to say that Mr. Gladstone's scheme involved £750,000,000 of extra taxation for the buying out of Irish landlords. As a matter of fact, the printed copies of the Land Bill showed that £250,000,000 only was proposed for this object, and that, not to be collected from the taxpayer, but to be a government three per cent stock, that anybody who desired could purchase or subscribe to, selling out again whenever they wished it. Then they had opposed to them the recency of Mr. Bright, Mr. Chamberlain and other former Liberals. Probably no man had more roundly abused the Tories in his day than John Bright, and nobody in return had received more of their abuse. Now he was unconsciously doing their dirty work, and they in return palavered him. A speech made by Mr. Bright in Birmingham, just before the elections, had cost him (Dr. Aubrey), over 500 Liberal votes in his election in the Hackney division of London. Firm, life long, liberal friends of his own, who had hitherto expressed the belief that he could be of service in Parliament, alleged that they could not vote for a follower of Mr. Gladstone; when even Mr. Bright could not support him. However, though defeated, he felt that he was not dishonored. It had been clearly evidenced by the result of the by elections which had occurred this year, that the people were not with the Government, and that Lord Salisbury had not the confidence of desiring to settle the Irish question, but in spite of themselves the truth had been let out on several occasions, and it was now known that their policy was one of coercion. He hated Toryism. (Immense enthusiasm.) He hated Toryism, but he pitied the Tories. He knew there were Tories in Canada also. He had suffered in his liberty on account of Toryism, and so had his father and his grandfather before him. Because of Toryism, as he could not subscribe to all the doctrines of the book of common prayer, he had been debarred from the right which every Englishman should enjoy of obtaining a national education at the national universities. He had consequently been compelled to go to Scotland for his education. Some of the Tories now called themselves Conservatives. Well a Conservative was nothing after all but an elongated Tory. (Laughter.) In fact he preferred the word Tory. In the first place it was a saying of two syllables, which was something new-days, and in the next place it was a clearer and more truthful term. Then we had to-day what were called progressive Conservatives. They were about as progressive as crabs, whose progressiveness consists in walking backwards. He said that the Tories continued to make the same old objections to Home Rule that had been answered by the Liberals over and over again, and still they kept grinding the same old tunes. There was first of all the bugbear of the disintegration of the Empire. Then there was the question of the rights of the Protestant minority. In eloquent terms he showed that there was no fear of the rights of that minority being interfered with. Parnell himself was a Protestant, and so was Butt. In the Catholic parts of Ireland there was no question of a man's religion in selecting parliamentary or municipal representatives. In Belfast, on the contrary, a Roman Catholic was never by any chance elected to office, and nobody but Protestants were employed. Where conflicts occurred between people of different religious beliefs in Ireland they were more generally fought by Roman Catholics. (Hear, hear.) The Orangemen were, as a rule, only too glad of a pretext for provoking a conflict, where they were in the majority, with their Roman Catholic neighbors. They were strenuously opposed to Home Rule. He was confident that the ditch was not yet dug in which these canary colored gentry would lay down their lives to prevent the adoption of the Home Rule scheme. For himself he believed that in the proper place and at the proper time he could give a good account of the protestantism that was in him. But he hoped that his religion would never overshadow his Christianity. (Loud applause.) He ridiculed severely the Tory outcry against the employment of American gold in Irish agitation. So long as the money sent from America was employed in paying rents, and thus found its way into the landlord's pockets, there was no objection raised, but so soon as it began to be used for purposes of legitimate agitation, it was condemned as traitorous. (Laughter.) He said the landlords had now missed their opportunity. They had aided in the defeat of Mr. Gladstone's land purchase measure, and the English Liberals would take good care that they should never have the same chance again. The lecturer also spoke of the immense reductions in rents already made by the land court, showing conclusively that the tenants must have been paying every year an immense amount more than was proper and right. He spoke hopefully of the future, saying there was no longer any doubt as to Home Rule for Ireland, the only question being when and how soon it would become an established fact. He referred to the patience of the Irish people, and the confidence they reposed in the determination of the English to do them justice. At the conclusion of the brilliant lecture a vote of thanks was given the lecturer on motion of ex-Mayor Beaumont, seconded by Denis Barry, and carried by the whole audience rising and cheering with great enthusiasm. Dr. Aubrey immediately afterwards started by train for Boston, where he lectures to-night.

NIL DISPERANDUM.

"Never despair," is a good motto for all. Afflicted with any lingering disease, remember "while there is life there is hope." Never despair of relief until you have tried Burdock Blood Bitters. It cures diseases of the stomach, liver and blood when all other medicines fail.

"I'm looking for a flaw in your friend." "Looking for a flaw in him! I hope you don't take him for a flat."

IN A DREADFUL CONDITION.

Hattie E. Manthorn, of Mill Village, Ont., says: "My cough was dreadful; I could not sleep at nights on account of it; but when I used Haggard's Pectoral Balsam I had rest and was quickly cured. All druggists sell this invaluable cough remedy."

THE UNIONIST MEETING.

The Course of Irish Politics.

Mr. Dillon Speaks at Plymouth—O'Brien Heard From—Imprisoned for Selling "United Ireland."

DUBLIN, Nov. 30.—Mr. Goschen spoke after Lord Hartington at the Unionist demonstration last night, and was received with prolonged cheering. He arraigned the Liberals and Nationalists, whom, he said, were deceiving the Irish people, and said that those who denounced the League for spreading the doctrine of repudiation of contract are the true friends of Ireland. The Irish Times (Conservative) claims that the Unionist meeting last night was an assemblage of intellect, courage and popular feeling to protest, not as a minority, but substantially as an equal portion of the Irish people against the policy of the Home Rule party. The Freeman's Journal says the surroundings proved that Lord Hartington and Mr. Goschen were avowed enemies of Ireland. Detectives guarded the two Englishmen as if they were a couple of Caesar. The meeting was attended by only those who had tickets, and no claim could be made that it was the free expression of public opinion. The Dublin Express (Conservative) says there never was such a meeting before in Dublin. It asserts that its supporters included peers, ecclesiastics, civil dignitaries and representatives of the railway, shipping, banking and professional interest. The Unionist banquet in Leinster hall this evening was a brilliant affair. The leading merchants and professional men and a number of Catholic Unionists were present. Lord Hartington and Mr. Goschen were given an ovation. The toast to the Queen was received with enthusiasm, everybody rising and joining in the singing of the national anthem, and "God Bless the Prince of Wales." Mr. Kenny, an eminent Catholic barrister, in proposing an amendment to the Unionist association, announced Home Rule as an insidious, misnomer, meaning the disestablishment of the Empire and the ruin of Ireland. Agitation, he said, had already destroyed Irish trade and ruined Irish credit, but there were more hopeful symptoms that the people were beginning to work out the real tendencies of the agitators' finds. Mr. Goschen, who responded, said that the time for anybody being neutral toward the Separatists had passed. No truce should be allowed with the party of secession. These demonstrations, showing that the most important part of Ireland was against Home Rule, would help to convince England and the world that the agitators' claim of representing Irish sentiment was largely delusive. Mr. Goschen thanked the landlords for having rejected a bribe as gross as was ever offered to a great interest by a statesman, who ought to have known better. They had acted nobly, he said, under a strong temptation. The Government appreciated their patriotism. Then they were "the only section of the loyalist party in Ireland." It was on the part of the learned professors who advised the Gladstonian party to throw discredit upon the views, intelligence, learning and literature of this city. It was on the part of the educated and wealthy classes of England to say when their brethren in Ireland expressed the opinion that their wealth and education could not count, that the only qualifications for real authority were to hear nothing and to know nothing. (Cheers and laughter.) "Our opponents," said Mr. Goschen, "consider minds that are blank better receptacles for their doctrines. That is not our view. We prefer men acquainted with history and its lessons, and we are glad to deal with audiences who care more for argument than for declamation, who care more to be informed on questions of the day. We are satisfied to disappoint those who expect that we come here to inflame party or faction. Referring to the challenge of the Freeman's Journal, he invited the reporters of that paper, who were present, to note and report carefully his words. Never had he said that O'Brien deserved five years' penal servitude. The story was an invention of the Freeman's Journal reporters. (Laughter and hisses.) He continued: "We have other matters to occupy our minds than paying attention to sensational paragraphs in the national press, which are devised to preoccupy us, or to the incidents of their ridiculous campaign against the exponents of the law. Such provocation will not turn us aside from the duty of promoting the prosperity of that Ireland, whose fortunes and fate are as clear to us as those of any other part of the Kingdom. Referring to the charge that the Government had broken its pledges concerning the granting of local government to Ireland, he said: "You who live here and who know what passes at national and municipal gatherings will be able to furnish an answer. I consider that a pledge given to a sane man will not hold when the man has become a lunatic. I should be too glad to see established in Ireland a real rival to the political influence of the central league in Dublin, but it is impossible while municipal privileges are utilized for purposes of revolution and partisan honor rule. Bias is one at the bottom of the municipal local government in Ireland. So long as that continues, the Imperial party cannot assist in creating a vantage ground for operations against the loyalists, but when coercion is no longer maintained upon local opinion we shall be ready to return our pledges." In conclusion he entreated the audience to remember that though they had to bear the blunt, the forces behind them were stronger than those in front, and that if they stood firm they would be certain to come out victorious. Lord Hartington, rising after midnight to reply to a toast to the president of the union, said that the Freeman's Journal, in criticizing him, said he showed no emotion upon his reception. He did not know what the Freeman's Journal expected. He could only say that he possessed the gratitude of the great majority of Irish orators it would not suffice to express the warmth of the gratitude he felt for the welcome accorded him. In his treatment of the local government question he used much the same arguments as had Mr. Goschen. He said that great as was the temptation to rely upon force and exceptional law solely for the maintenance of the union, the sooner the Unionists found themselves in a position to deal on terms of perfect equality with the people of Ireland, as compared with those of England, the easier would their task become, and the more firmly would they secure the maintenance of the union. But to do this they were powerless without the co-operation of the loyal party in Ireland. We look to you to show England that there is a party in Ireland which is as deeply attached to our institutions and laws as Englishmen themselves. We further look to you to prove that you are equally willing to trust your fellow countrymen, and extend to them equal liberties and laws. With your steady assistance our task will be greatly lightened. In conclusion I would ask the generous assistance of the loyalist press. It is a matter of the

deepest regret to many of us that we believe that a vast portion of the people of this country never have an opportunity of seeing any papers except those advocating disloyalty and separation." The proceedings ended with three cheers for the Queen.

DILLON AT PLYMOUTH.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Mr. Dillon, speaking at Plymouth to-night, sharply criticized the Unionist meeting in Dublin. He said that that "highly moral statesman," Mr. Goschen, who wanted to teach the people honesty, had promised the impoverished poor law unions in the West of Ireland further assistance from the Exchequer, if they would maintain the union. But they would not consent to sell their birthright for a mess of pottage. They would rather starve. The Government sought to crush four millions in order to support the 800,000 who called themselves the English garrison in Ireland.

WHAT A SMOUGLED LETTER CONTAINED.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—Mr. O'Brien, in a letter smuggled from Tullamore jail to a friend in Dublin, says: "The substance of Mr. Balfour's statement that I pleaded weak action of the heart and delicate condition of the lungs as an excuse for not being forced to wear convict clothes is a cruel falsehood. I am not aware of such weakness and certainly never declared it. The medical examiner never referred to this, my only weakness being in my left lung, which does not trouble me at present. If Mr. Balfour is acting on the belief that the state of my health renders the application of brute force dangerous, the course he has pursued could not be recommended on the score of humanity. For six days after committal I was subjected to constant threats of force and put on bread and water diet. When this proved fruitless, I was led to believe that the point would not be insisted on. Thereupon my clothes were stolen. Since securing new clothes I have been unable to change them night or day for fear of their being stolen. No official intimation has yet been given to relieve me of this continued strain. This letter is the only means of vindicating myself against Mr. Balfour's foul and dishonouring imputations. Henceforth I shall not speak concerning my health. I do not take any nourishing food. In the face of intolerable calumnies I leave it to honorable men to judge the chivalry of Balfour's false and heartless insinuations."

IMPRISONED.

A news vendor at Killarney has been sentenced to a month's imprisonment for selling copies of United Ireland containing reports of meetings of suppressed branches of the National League.

HAPPINESS.

The foundation of all happiness is health. A man with an imperfect digestion may be a millionaire, may be the husband of an angel and the father of half a dozen cherubs, and yet be miserable if he be troubled with dyspepsia, or any of the disorders arising from imperfect digestion or a sluggish liver. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets are the safest and surest remedy for these morbid conditions. Being purely vegetable, they are perfectly harmless.

Intellectual tastes, as they are called, are curiously wayward. It is rarely that a son follows in his father's track; still rarer is it to find two brothers pursuing the same studies and seeking distinction in the same way. Happy the youth who in early life acquires a love of books, for next to the love of nature, there is no taste so satisfying and so lasting as a taste for reading. The passion for books, by the way, is sometimes associated with curious eccentricities, and there are men who gain so strong a taste for the acquisition of books that they fail to read them. But, indeed, a long essay might be written on eccentricities of taste. Every one, perhaps, has his hobby; and what to one man is a folly is to another a delight. The taste in which our neighbor glories is, probably, in your eyes distasteful.

A HINT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

Mrs. Robert Williamson, of Glenella, Parry Sound, Ont., says: "I could not keep house without Haggard's Yellow Oil at hand. I have used it in my family for croup, sore throat, and a cut foot, and can highly recommend it to everybody."

THE OWNER CAME TO THE DOOR.

[From the Omaha World.]
New Spirit—Who are you?
Trumpet-toned Angel—I am Fortune.
"Fortune, eh? Oh aether I heard that Fortune knocked once at every man's door. I never saw you, and I died as poor as a churchmouse."

"I knocked once at your door, but you were not at home."
"Where was it?"
"At the saloon around the corner."
"Well, why didn't you go there and knock?"
"I went there."
"I did not see you."
"No, but the saloon keeper did."

WILL POSITIVELY CURE SICK

HEADACHE. Little Liver Pills. This is not talk, but truth. One pill a dose. See advertisement. Small pill. Small dose. Small price.

THE COPTIC CHURCH.

Some Protestants are very fond of appealing to primitive Christianity, thinking that they can draw from that armory weapons against the Catholic Church. We are sometimes inclined to wonder whether they have heard of the Coptic Church, or know anything about it. Let them consider what the fact of the existence of that church means, and what an argument it is for the antiquity of Catholic doctrine and practices. In that establishment we have a church founded by St. Mark, which, notwithstanding that it has erred in certain essential points of doctrine, still retains most of the forms and beliefs of the primitive Christians. The Coptic Church, therefore, points out some instances of this, which it may be well to reproduce here. The Coptic Church has always held to Seven Sacraments; it demands confession as an indispensable prerequisite to receiving Holy Communion; the laity receive Communion only in one kind; the Coptic word for altar means "place of sacrifice." Here, says the Correspondence, we have living witnesses, if separated brethren pay no heed to departed ones.

A LUCKY COAL MINER IN PUEBLO, COLO.

Mr. Albert Evans, of Rockvale, was at the Victoria. He purchased one-tenth of ticket No. 61,503 in the September drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery for one dollar. He was found to have drawn one-tenth of the fifty thousand dollar prize for a dollar invested. He is a young man who has followed coal mining for a living, but he intends to invest this money in a farm and establish himself for life.—Pueblo (Col.) Chief, Sept. 22.

Father—Tommy does your teacher use a switch? Tommy—What're you giving up, pa? He's a man.

Thousands of cures follow the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. 50 cents.

Venus can be seen with the naked eye at present but it won't do to tell Anthony Comstock about it.

EDUCATION.

Thoughts Addressed to Parents and Teachers on the Education of Youth—Consequences which have resulted from Ignorance to the Connection Between the Mind and Body—The Best Minds Not Produced by Early Mental Culture.

By W. McK.

To the Editor of THE POST AND TRUE WITNESS:

SIR,—Teachers of youth in general appear to think that in exercising their mind they are exercising something totally independent of the body—some mysterious entity, whose operations do not require any corporeal assistance. They endeavor to accelerate, to the utmost, the movements of this extremely delicate machine, while, most unfortunately, they are totally ignorant or regardless of its dependency on the body. They know that its action and power may both be increased for a while by the application of a certain force; and when the action becomes deranged, and the power destroyed, they know not what is the difficulty nor how it can be remedied. Fortunately they do not attempt to remedy it themselves, but call in the physician, who, if he affords any relief at all, does it by operating on a material organ. If medical men entertained the same views as many teachers, they would, in attempting to restore a deranged mind, entirely overlook the agency of the body, and instead of using means calculated to effect a change of action in the brain, would rely solely upon arguments and appeals to the understanding. For if the mind may be cultivated independently of the body, why may not its disorders be removed without reference to the body?

Instructors of youth, and authors of books for children would do well to acquaint themselves with human anatomy and physiology before they undertake to cultivate and discipline the mind. The neglect of these sciences on their part is the most lamentable evil. If they had been understood, I am confident that innumerable books for children, which have been highly recommended and esteemed very useful, would never have been published; books which, instead of being blessings to the community, have, I fear, done incalculable harm. Few things, I think, will be more surprising to future generations than the fact that those who, in business life, in this enlightened age, to cultivate the human mind, were ignorant of the organ by which the mind acts, and of course were inattentive to the condition of that organ. It will appear strange hereafter that many, through the medium of books, ventured to dictate the manner in which the mind should be directed and tutored, and when it became disordered, acknowledged its dependence on the organization of which they are ignorant, and expected to have it restored by those who, in all attempts to remedy it, act upon the bodily organization. Should teachers of youth venture thus, like Pharoah, to guide the chariot of the sun, while ignorant of the power they endeavor to superintend, and of the means of controlling its irregular action?

As references has just been made to books for children, it seems a fitting opportunity to enlarge a little upon this subject. There are, I am excessively abundant. Some are announced as purposely prepared "for children from three to four years old." Many are for the week-day infant school; some for the nursery; some to teach children history and geography; and others to instruct them in geometry, theology and metaphysics. "The Child's," "The Girl's," and "The Boy's" books have been multiplied on almost all subjects, and all they have accomplished is to multiply the confusion of the young mind. Where is the proof that they have benefited a single child? Do they, of the age of fifteen, who have used such books most of their lives, who committed to memory innumerable truths, and were taught to reason at the age of three or four, possess more active and independent minds than their parents possessed at the same age? Do their mental power now show the effect of their early education? Do not the numerous slender, delicate, and pale-faced youths who are seen in our schools and colleges, and in boarding schools for girls, exhibit the bad effects of this system? I ask, again, where is any evidence that books put into the hands of children before the age of seven or eight, or even on a later period, do any good to the body or the mind? Till a child reaches this age his education should be chiefly, if not entirely, physical and moral. Let him ramble about, and thus strengthen his frame, and let him be taught to abhor lying, stealing, tale-bearing, oppression, cruelty, gluttony and every kind of vice. When the weather admits of it, children should be very much in the open air. Let them laugh and sing and innocent mirth, should never be checked. Let them be encouraged. They are the grand sources of values for the superabundant experiences of the young spirit; yet some parents have the incalculable folly to close these outlets of joy, and interdict as much as possible every expression of vivacity in their children. The young creatures are prohibited from laughing and talking in their presence, obliged to sit stock-still like so many waxen images, and are compelled to smother the glorious and alacrious impulses of childhood in the stagnation of silence. I have shown that such books may do an immense injury.

But apart from the injury which such books produce, by too early exciting the minds and feelings of children, many of them are very objectionable on account of the nonsense and falsehoods which they contain. So that I have seen, designed for children from three to four years of age, contain such trash as the following:—"Englishmen love roast beef and plum pudding. The Dutchman loves cheese and red herring. The German loves ham and pompernickel, &c., &c. Surely children of any age are better without such knowledge than with it. Other "Books," "Lessons," "Manuals," and "Tales for Infants," and for "Infant Schools," contain much that is objectionable as to its truth, much that infants had better not know, and much that is far above their comprehension. See Lesson for Children, three or four years old. Some contain garbled accounts from Scripture of the creation of man, and his apostasy, and other religious truths which no child of tender years can understand or profit by. Other books for infants contain "lessons in geometry, botany, astronomy."

See Lessons for Infant Schools, 1881. Infant School Manual, 1880, and a vast number of other books for infants with which our bookstores abound. The method for teaching little children varies in different schools; but what is everywhere considered the best which forces the infant mind the fastest. In some schools the memory is chiefly cultivated, and children are taught innumerable facts. Here we see those who are scarcely able to talk exhibited as wonderful children. They are declared to be deserving of the highest praise, and prophesied about as giving promise of great distinction in future, because they are able to tell us who was the oldest man, and many other equally useful and important facts. They are able to tell us many truths in astronomy, geometry, chemistry, &c., &c., of which the innocent beings know about as much as do parrots of the jargon they deliver. In other schools teachers are opposed to such practices, and say that a child should learn nothing but what he understands; that the memory should not be cultivated; therefore they teach children that Methuselah was not the oldest man, and that he lived sixty-nine years of age, but that he was the son of Enoch and the grandfather of Noah, and that a year means 365 days, and that 24 hours, and all this they teach in order that they may be able to tell us that it is very wrong to compel a child to learn—very wrong indeed; and that he should learn no more than he will cheerfully, but though they do not gain their purpose by exciting fear, they awaken other passions of the strongest kind, in the child, by a system of rewards and of praise. Now of all these methods, if there is any pre-

ference, it should be given to the first; for that is the least objectionable which has the least tendency to develop the mind, and awaken the passions prematurely. They must all, however, be wrong; if they call into action an organ which is but partially formed, and they do not conform to the requirements of the laws of nature, and wait for organs to be developed before they are tasked.

Montreal, Nov. 24, 1887.

(To be continued.)

FATE.

By BRIT HART.

The sky is clouded, the rocks are bare!
The spray of the tempest is white in air;
The winds are out with the waves at play,
And I shall not tempt the sea to-day.

The trail is narrow, the wood is dim,
The pathster clings to the arching limb;
And the lion's whelps are abroad at play,
And I shall not join in the chase to-day.

But the ship sailed safely over the sea,
And the hunters came from the chases in glee;
And the town that was built upon a rock
Was swallowed up in the earthquake shock.

An Elegant Christmas Present.

SILK AND SATIN RIBBONS FREE LADIES, THIS IS FOR YOU!

A new gift for the ladies. Save much money by buying our beautiful ribbons. Every lady knows and appreciates the privilege of having the very best of America's ribbons, and we have secured the best of the season for the purpose of giving such goods as are most useful and attractive. To purchase what is wanted at the small prices such goods are sold for, is a large bill of expense. Our ribbons are of the finest quality, and are sold at a great many from including their taxes in this direction. We have thousands of ribbons among 100,000 yards of ribbons, and we are able to dispose of in bulk, for a small fraction of their cost, and are capable of purchasing and selling in large quantities, resulting in our obtaining the entire stock of the largest of these houses, who imported the finest goods. These goods may be depended upon as superior to anything to be found elsewhere. We have given away free nothing like ever known. A grand benefit for the ladies: beautiful, elegant, choice goods, at the lowest prices. We have expended thousands of dollars in this direction, and can offer as immensely varied, and most complete assortment of ribbons, in every conceivable shade and width, and all of every style, very large and small, narrow, broad, striped, bow, ruffled, bows, ruffles, dress trims, ribbons, silk, cotton, woolen, etc., etc., etc. of these ribbons, and we have a large stock of ribbons, and we are able to dispose of in bulk, for a small fraction of their cost, and are capable of purchasing and selling in large quantities, resulting in our obtaining the entire stock of the largest of these houses, who imported the finest goods. These goods may be depended upon as superior to anything to be found elsewhere. We have given away free nothing like ever known. A grand benefit for the ladies: beautiful, elegant, choice goods, at the lowest prices. 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