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VOL. XXX11.--- NO. 24.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1889.

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THE GREATER HALF OF THE CONTINENT

Brastos Wiman Shows that Canada is Larger and Richer than the U.S.

Our Illimitable Wheat Belt-Ontario a Breeder of Men-Immense Mineral, Agricultural and Forest Wealth-Our Mighty Rivers, Lakes and Inland Ocean-The Whole Argument is that the Yaukees Should Possess this Land-The Suppressed Conclusion, How ver, is that Canadians Should Keep it for Themselves.

(From the North American Review for January.) used article of commerce. Certainly, in this

respect, there is nothing surpassing the article

It is not a little singular that, in this coun-] try, and in this period of the easy acquire ment of general information, so little is known of the greater half of the continent of known of the greater name of the continent of North America, included within the British possessions, It shows, for instance, how little if known even of the broadest generalities, when the statement is received with surprise, if not incredulity, that excluding Alaska, Oanada is a larger country than the United States. Yet such is the case ; for the United States, prior to the purchase of Alaska, was included within 3 036 000 equare miles, while Cauada stretches out to fill 3 470,392 square miles. It would perhaps help to convey some conception of the magnitude of Canada when the statement is made that, in area, it comprises very nearly 40 per cent. of the online British Empire the extent of which is recalled by the boast that the sun shines always on British possessione. A still furthur rather startling statement in relation to Oanada is, that, including the great lakes which encircle it and which penetrate it, and the rivers of enormous size and length which permeate it, is found more than onehalf of the fresh water of the entire globe. Such broad generalities as these may well excite the attention of the people of the United States, who in view of the magnificent propertions of their own country, have been unconsciously led to believe that is all worth having on the continent. NOT A LAND OF FROST AND SNOW.

The impression of magnitude, so far as Canada is concerned, is, however, always ac-companied by a conviction, born of ignorance, that the Dominion is a region of frost and snow; that it is a sterile and inhospitable waste-simply a section of the North Pole. There is a further conviction that it is of little

or no use to this coun ry, so rich in resource,

so varied in climate, and so self contained and

afforded as to the

wheat, which may be said to be the basis of civilized existence. The steady movement toward the north of the wheat producing regions of this continent is remarkable Wheat is a plant so delicate, and so easily affected by frost and adverse conditions that it might be supposed to be cultured safely only in the most temperate zones. Yet the movement of the wheat-producing areas toward the North Pole has been as steady as the movement of the needle in the compass in that direction. Within the memory of many readers of this publication, the Gennesse Valley, in the State of New York, was the great wheat producing region. So much so was this the case that Rochester was named the "Flour Olty," from the number of its flour-ing mills, and the activity of its commerce in this direction. Since then it has changed the manner of spelling the word which designates it, and though it is still called the "Flower City," it is because of the development of the nursery and seed interests, which so adorn and benefit it, and the rest of the country. No longer is Rochester the centre of the wheat-producing areas. Weatward these took their way, first to the valleys of the Ohio, then to the prairies of Illinois and Iowa, until now, in the most northern tier of States and Territories, is found the great sources of netional wealth in the production of this great cereal. The milling activities of Minnesote, the marvelous railroad development in the Northwest, both toward the west and north, and more recently toward the east, for the special accommodation of this flour and wheat trade, tell the story, that so far as climatic advantage is concerned, wheat has found its greatest success in States to the extreme north. Is it to be supposed that there is something magical in the 49th parallel that bounds Minnesota on the north, independent of the outside world. The vast number who thus look upon the northern half that will check the progress of wheat produc tion toward the north? Its steady tread in of the continent, fail to remember that, by the this direction for so many hundreds of miles purchase of Alaska, and its subsequent devemakes it highly probable that, beyond it, wheat should be produced, largely and profitably. Indeed, this is certainly so; for it so happens that, north of the Minnesota line, and within the Canadian territories, are wheat areas possessing all the advantages of the region to the south, but, in richness, fertility and extent infinitely greater. It would be a startilig statement to make, as showing the advantages of the much derided Canadian climate, then even in its extreme northern latitudes the Dominion potseeses a greater wheat producing area than does the entire United States ; that the soil of this wheat area is richer, will last longer. and will produce a higher average of better wheat than can be produced anywhere else on the continent, if not in the world. Wheat is known to have been grown in the violnity of numerous Hudson's Bay Company's stations for twenty consecutive years, without rotation, without fertilization, and annually producing crops averaging thirty bushels to the acre ! WHAT MAKES OUR CLIMATE SO GOOD. If, therefore, the production of this most valuable of cereals is the truest test of climatic advantage ; if the tenderness of the wheat plant in its cultivation is a delicate standard of conditions, as is really is, it is submitted that the prejudice as against the Canadian climate should, in the first place, prevail no longer than it prevails against the olimate in similar latitudes in the United States, where the greatest success has been achieved; and, second, that the advantages which the northernmost portions of Canada possess over even parallels far to the South should be recognized. These advantages are found in the often forgotten circumstance that climate is much more the result of altitude than it is of latitude. According to Humboldt, Europe has a mean elevation of six hundred and seventy-one feet, and North America a mean elevation of seven hundred and forty-eight feet. It is a significant circumstance that the Canadian portion of North America has an altitude of enly three hundred feet. In the extreme north west of Canada, the falling off from the height of land toward the vast body of water known as Hudson's Bay is shown in the fact that from even within the Minnesota line the rivers all begin to run towards the north, the steady movement north of this valuable This low altitude, in its influence upon the product, and that they cannot fail to have a climate is second only to the effect of the marine currents, which are singularly favor-These influences are shown able to Canada. in the startling fact that the mean temperature of Hudson's Bay is three degrees warmer and that it is on the southern and watern has taken place, — the developments that have yielded in lumber, in iron and copper, riches of greater magnitude than produced else-where in the country ; and within parallels of latitude included in this lake, an agricultural development more remarkable than that elsewhere in the world. The modersting in Pacific, are both singularly favorable to fluences of vast bodies of fresh water that Ganada. In the Province of British Columbia

the chief city of New Brunswick, is in the The effect upon the climate of this vast aggregation is most beneficial, so that in altitude, and in other influences that mitigate the exclude Belginm, Halland and the German Em-pire, where populations are most dense, intreme porthren location of the land, there are found considerations of the greatest weight. These influences are shown in the warmer climate of the great territory of Alberts, which deed, for more than helf of the summer the maritime provinces are most delightful resorts, lies directly north of Wyoming, from the latter of which and into the former, stock is as shown in the steady stream of summer tourists that are setting in even north of Mount Desert in Maine. In Ontario the being regularly driven at the beginning of each winter, becaute of the presence within climatic conditions created by the practical the Canadian border the year round of an encirclement of the great lakes are especially abundance of grass, The experience of last Mavorable, and such stretches as are included winter showed conclusively that while in the Niagara Peninsula, and these bordering throughout Manitoba and the Cavadian upon Lake Erie, force themselves upon the Nerth West Terrtories the winter of 1888 was attention of the student of North America as not excessively severe, as far south as Iowa among the most favored spots on the whole and Nebraska the severest cold was felt, and continent. So far as climate, then, is concerned, there is no one thing in all the cata-logue of advantages which Canada possesses as far east as even New York in the famous bl zzard, which never found its equal even in Winnip-g, the most northern of Canadian cities. It is true that in the northwestern that is of greator value ; for, in its variety, it favors the production of numerons cereals and crops, and, in its forcefulaess and vigor, it portions of Canada the winters are long ; that the frost is severe and continuous ; but it is | atimulates the best efforts of its population. (Continued on seventh page.) equally true that the climate is dry and in invigorating.

CLIMATIC COMPENSATIONS.

But aside from this continued severity of the climate in the winter, there are compen sations and advantages in the summer months In this extreme northern region of Canada which must not be ignored. For instance, what would be thought of a device that should provide, underneath the whole surface of a vast and fertile wheat-producing area, of a well-spring of moisture, that should continuously exude and feed the delicate tendrils of roots that the wheat plant seeds down into the earth for sustenance ? Yet this is pre-cisely what nature has provided in the thousands of square miles of wheat areas of the Canadian Northwest. Ages of long winters, continuous and often severe cold, have pro duced a frost line in the earth far down below the surface, which being thawed out during the summer months is full of force. What seems, at first glance, a barrier to the productive power of nature, is, in this case, found to be contributory in the highest degree to man's advantage. For the vast area of ico, far enough below the surface to permit the growth of plants, holds in suspense and readiness for the land above, the needed element of moisture, constant and as-sured, which in other regions comes only in the rains and dews that fall from the sky-a supply uncertain and uncontrollable. But there is still another advantage in these northern wheat fields of Canada, inci-dent to the climate; and that is, that while these latitudes imply long winter days, they equally imply the longest days in summer. Tous, there is an average of two hours per day more of sunshine during the period of the growth of wheat in the Canadian Northwest, than is vouchsafed in any other locality where wheat can be produced. Not only is two hours of sunshine in each day an inestimable advantage, but the sun is stronger and more forceful at this period, and in this region, not only helping rapidly torward the ripening process, but the heat is continuously sufficient to cause an exudation of the moisture from the ice in the ground beneath. So that in in this far north land, despised in the minds of many for its cold and sterillty, conditions unite to make it the most productive, and the most valuable of a' the wheat lands upon the continent. It would seem as if a conjunction had been formed by the heavens above and the earth beneath to illustrate, in the highest degree, the productive forces of nature, in a region where man least expected this developement. I so happens, also, that the soil which enjoys these advantages of molsture boneath and long, forceful rays from above, is particularly rich and inexhaustible. Lord Duff-rin an observant and reliable authority, said that throughout his whole journey of weeks through the Canadian Northwest, he was constantly reminded of the Ecglish kitchen gardens in the vicnity of London. Cauliflowers grew large enough to serve for three meals for an ordinary family, while potatoes four or five pounds in weight are nothing extraordicary. The average crop of wheat in 1887 in Manitoba, was thirty bushele to the sore, and in Minnesota and Dakota did not average more than fifteen bushels. A mere handful of settlers in Manitoba broduced in that year a surplus of twelve millions of bushels of wheat, seven millions of barley, and two millions of bushels of potatoes-the latter crop being a failure so great in the Stetes as to command throughout the greater portions of the year a rate as high as \$1 per bushel, while at points of production within Manitoba they could be had for one-eighty of that price. It is true that early frosts in August of that year have partially injured the crop of 1888 and there is this contingency always present in the northern regions; but early frosts are equaly dangerous in Minnesota and Dakota, while this year, as far east as Massachusetts, there was serious damage done. There is no locality but has its disadvantages with its advantages; but taking all the circumstances in view, it may be very well claimed for these northern wheat-producing regions that they are full of the greatest promise, as being in the line of the steady movement north of this valuable most important influence in the world's future supply of the staff of life. GLIMATES COMPARED. But it is not to be inferred that the climate of Canada is represented by the regions to pected, seeing that it extends from the latitude of Rome, in Italy, to that of the North Caps, in Norway, and is of almost equal area." The Gulf Stream, in the Atlantic Coast, and the Japanese Current in the never freeze over are well known. In the the thermometer in the summer months great chain of lakes that surrounded Canada, ranges from eighty degrees to ninety degrees, and the vast number of lakes and rivers that while in winter the celd rarely goes below OUR GREAT WHEAT FIRLDS. Perhaps the best test of ollmatic advantage is found in the shifty to produce, in the intervent quantities, and of the wast number of lakes and rivers that is great quantities, and of the wast number of lakes and rivers that is found in the shifty to produce, in the is great quantities, and of the wast number of the is a fresh water of the globe. The most valuable and the most universally the most valuable the most universally the most valuable the most valuable

VETO DEMANDED ON LAST YEAR'S JESUITS' ESTATES BILL.

The following petition has been sent, in harmony with the instructions of the Evangelical Alliance, to the Governor-General in Council : PETITION.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Frederick A. Stanley, Baron Stanley of Preston G.C.B., Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada in Council:

The petition of the undersigned humbly sheweth: That whereas, at a meeting of the Evangelical Alliance for the Dominion of Canada, held in the City of Montreal in the month of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, certain matters touching the interests of the several Protestant Churches where taken into serious consideration, among which was "The Act respecting the Jesuits"

which was "The Act respecting the Jesuits' Estates" passed by the Legislature of the Pro-vince of Quebec, and assented to on the 12th of July, 1858—now lying before Your Excel lency in Council for consideration; And whereas, "the estates of that (the Jesuit) Order were originally granted by the King of France for the purpose of educating the natives of the country," and the Jesuits "were merely depositaries thereof for the purposes of the education of the youth of the Province." (1)

(1) And whereas, the Order of the Jesuits was suppressed in France in 1761, and its property taken by the King for the purpose of education; And whereas, the Royal instructions to the Governor-General of Canada in 1774 directed "that the Society of the Jesuits should be suppressed and dissolved, and no longer continue a body corporate and politic, and that all their rights, privileges, and propercy should be vested in the Crown ; And whereas, the House of Assembly for the

to be administered under public accounts. the onisi city of New Drugswich, is in the billity.- is liable, nevertheless, to be interpreted billity.- is liable, nevertheless, to be interpreted as making the Protestant community consenting and approving parties to that appropriation of the \$400,000, to which the grave objections

above recited have to be made; Therefore, that your petitioners, being duly authorized on this behalf by the aforesaid Evangelical Alliance, do enter their solemn protest against the act in question being carried into effect. And humbly pray that it may be disallowed by Your Excellency in Council, as provided by the British North America Act of 1867.

Signed on behalf of the Evangelical Alliance of the Dominion of Canada.

JOHN MACDONALD, Bresident. WILLIAM JACKSON, Secretary. January 10th, 1889.

1. Address to His Excellency from the House f Assembly-L C., A.D., 1800. Address to the King from the same, in A.D.

2. In 1800, 1812, 1825.

In 1800, 1812, 1825.
 Petition of 1825.
 Appendix to Journals, House of Assembly
 I.O., 1824, vol. 84.
 Statutes of Quebec, 1888, pp 43, 44.
 Statutes of Quebec, 1888, p. 49.
 Statutes of Quebec, 1888, p. 50.
 Cardinal Simeoni, Statutes of Quebec, 1888, 47

p. 47

9. Statutes of Quebec, 1887, p. 66,

ALDERMAN JOHN HENEY OFOTTAWA.

Ilis Investiture of the Order of the Holy Sepulchre,

On Sunday Evening the 6th inst., there was s great gathering of Ottawa citizens at that city, in honor of Alderman John Heney, on the oc-casion of his investiture with the insigna of a knight of the Særed and Military Order of the Holy Sepulche, sent him by His Holiness Leo XIII. This Order of Knighthood dates from the time of the Crusades, and was insti-tuted, with Pontifical approval, for the guard-ianship of the Holy Sepulches and the relief and protection of pilgrims. The Holy Father himself was at first Grand Master, but he sub-sequently ceded his rights to the Patriarch of Jerusalem. The knights were, by the rules of she Order, to be of noble dearent: they were bound to hear Mass daily ; to fight, to live and die for the Christian religion. In return for these duties fulfilled, the Knights had upon them conferred the most signal and extraordin-On Sunday Evening the 6th inst., there was them conferred the most signal and extraordin-ary privileges—sch as exemption from taxation and the possession of church property. When Jerusalern had, after deliverance by the Grus-adera, again fallen into the hands of h Turks, the Korghts of the Holy Sepulchre retired to Perugia, in Italy. The Order there lost much of its strength and influence. A temporary union was formed with the Hospitallers, but in 1813 the Order of the Holy Sepulchre was re-constituted both in France and Poland, and now them conferred the most signal and extraordinconsists of a small and very select body of Knights chosen by the Patriarch of Jerusalem and apported by the Sovereign Pontiff himself. The leading men of the capital were present, including members of the Federal Cabinet, clergy civic dignibaries. Speed made by Sir John Thompson, Minister of Justice, Senator R. W. Scott, Hon. John Costi-Father Pallier, and Rev. F. J. McGovern, Father Pallier, and Rev. Father Malloy, all bearing testimony to Mr. Heney's stirling merits as a model citizen in all the relations of life. Ald. Hency has passed the greater part of his life at Ottawa. He went there in 1843, when Bytown was a poor struggling village, and there has he since lived and toiled, doing honor to bimself, his family, friends and fellow-citizens by the rectitude of his life and the inducence of his good example. He has, too, for thirty years almost unin'er uptedly held a seat at the City Council Board, where his good judgment, his disinterestedness and keen sense of duty, have ever been conspicuous. In every good work he has taken carnest and active part. But with the Irish Oatholic Temperance Society, founded by the venerable Father Malloy, in March. 1846, is Ald, Heney's name most intimately and most honorably idensified.



THE TRIBUTE OF A PROTESTANT MINISTER TO ITS MISSION.

Never in the World's Mistory bas there been Anything to Match the Catholic Church in its Work for Humanity-The Friend of the Poor, the Eacmy of Fraud,

Rev. Minot J. Savage is one of the liberal Protestant Ministers of Boston. In the course of a recent sermon he paid this tribute to the Catholic Church : "I wish to note, as sympathetically as I can, some of the features of the Roman Catholic Church in its grandest days. That church in the main rightly ruled Christendom, because it summed up and represented in itself at that time all the best that was in Christendom. A further point is the magnificent organization of that ohurch. Never in the history of this world has there been anything to match it; never has a church been so wonderously, so wisely orga-nized for power and dominion as this. We have also to remember that when the barbar-

ians broke over Europe it was the Roman Catholic Church that preserved for us all that was valuable in the world's art and the world's learning. "All the intellect there was in Europe was

in the service of the Church, Science wrought within the limits of her claims philosophy speculated within those limits ; art

ived apparently only to zerve the church; music attempted to give expression to her as-pirations. So that the whole intellect of the time was satisfied with the church's concep-tion of the world, the church's thought about God, about the nature and origin et man, about all the great things that con-cerned human life. The Church's thought at that time was substantially man's thought, so that the church extended by virtue of the grandest of all rights--the right of summon-ing up, of expressing and satisfying the thought of the world. "The Church was also the natural and lived apparently only to serve the church ;

"The Church was also the natural and legitimate expression of the religious aspira-tions of men. There was no emotion, no hope, no tear, no worship, ne prayer, of which the human heart seemed capable, that did not find fitting and complete utterance for iteelf through the Church.

"Again, the Church in those days and for some hundreds of years stood for humanity. It was the grandest humanitarian organization on the face of the earth. It stood for democracy, for the essential human as against race, feudal power, kings and emperors. The Church in its power went all over Europe, but it was neither German nor French, Spanish nor English, it was simply human. The Papacy was as freely open as our presidency is to-day, and it was no un common thing for a peakant to become a Pope. "Thus the Church during those ages was the great representative of man; it claimed and exerted supreme power over all kingdoms; in the main, it exerted that power wisely and for the benefit of humanity. It heat down the tyrant and the oppressor ; it was the friend of the downtrodden, the champion and ally of man against frand, against despotism of every kind. The Roman Catholic Church will exist, perhaps, some centuries yet. It will exist, and ought to exist, while it satisfies the thought, the religious aspira. tions and needs of any class in the com munity. "The only way in which religions are killed le by being cutgrown. They are never killed by direct attack, by arguments or by abuse. Certain clergymen of this city, who waste their time and temper in abuse of the Roman Catholic Church, would do well to remember that the effect of abuse is to call forth religious enthusiasm and to weld the persons abused more closely together." To complete the testimony of this fairminded man, let us add : The success of the Church is the work of Obrist, who has commissioned her to teach all Nations, and who has said that "the gates of hell shall not prevail against her."

lonement. exceeding value of regions very many degrees farther north than the average of Canada, and that to-day so full of promise is the prospect for this latest acquirement of the United States, that no money payment, however large, would have the faintest hope of acceptance for its cession to another power. It is doubtful if, in any part of the United States, a greater return has been realized in proportion to the capital invested or the effort put forth than that which has rewarded the enterprises in this most northern section of the United States.

GANADA'S CLIMATE.

So far as the climate of Canada is concern ed, it should never be forgotten that, within the parallels of latitude, which include the greater portions of the Dominion, the development in the United States has been the most marked. Indeel, no development in the history of the world is more rapid than the growth of the commerce of the great lakes, which to day act as a barrier, dividing the the two countries, but which, under happier conditions should be the bond that united them. Reference to the extent of this lake commerce brings out another startling comparison, which, creating surprise, shows after all how little the average man knows even of his own country, much less of the regions alongside of his own land. This statement is, that the tonnage and value of products which passed through the Sault Ste. Marie Ganal, compressed within seven months of the seacon of navigation of 1888, equaled that which passed through the Suez Canal in the entire year. Here, in the northern part of North America, between two inland lakes, with only one of shore of these developed, a commerce has been created which equals that between two oceans, whose traffic is almost as eld as the universe, and contributions to which are made from every clime and country of the globe. Recall, also, the fact that the water communica-tion of the lakes is competed with by the most perfectly (quipped railway systems of the age, while the commerce of Sacz is practically without a competitor. This development of the States and citles bordering upon the great lakes, and growth and preductive forces which have been set in motion, not only on the shore of these inland seas, but on the stretches of country tributary to them, is a testimoney to the advantages of a northern climate that it is impossible to ignore. So magnificent was this growth, so significant is the lesson that it teaches, that, so far as Canada and its: climate is concerned, a true appreciation of her vast value is, from the advantage of her location, at length beginning to dawn upon the minds of observant men. The place that she should occupy, as the greater and northern half of the continent, can be no longer denied to her. A proper estimate will show Canada to be a country having fow equals in extent, none in richness of resource, in accessibility case of Interior communication, and, notwithstanding the smile that lightens up the face of the reader, none superior to her in the advantage of climate.

Province of Quebec repeatedly (2) petitioned the king or his representative that the said estates might be devoted, "according to their primitive destination, for the education of the youth of this country," and be placed at the disposal of the Legislature for that purpose; (3) And whereas, on the 7th of July, 1831, Lord Goderich, then Secretary for the Colonies to

King William IV., addressed a despatch to His Majesty's representative in Quebec, in which he establed that "the Jesuits' estates were, on the dissolution of that Order, appropriated to the education of the people," and further, "that the revenue which might result from that prothe revenue which might result from that pro-perty should be regarded as inviolably and ex-clusively applicable to the object," and more-over, "that the King, cheerfully and without reserve, confided the duty of the application of those funds for the purposes of education to the Provincial Legislature;" (4) And whereas, the disposal of the said Estates

has been from time to time impeded by the "energetic representations" of the authorities of the Roman Catholic Church asserting a claim

to their "ownership; (5) And whereas, the Government of the Province of Quebeo, in the negotiations with the representative of the present Order of the Jesuits in the Province of Quebec, forming the basis of the Jesuits' Estate Act of 1888, expressly de-clared "it did not recognize any civil obliga bion, but merely a moral obligation, in this respect;" and proceeded to treat on the amount and terms of a "compensation in money," on condition of receiving a full renunciation of all further claims on the said estates; (6)

And whereas, by the said Jesuit Estates' Act of 1888, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is suthorized to pay the sum of four hundred thousand dollars out of any public money at his disposal," for the purpose of such compen-sation, "to remain as a special deposit until the sation, "to remain as a special deposit until the Pope has ratified the said settlement, and made known his wishes respecting the distribution of

And whereas, the said Jesuits' Estates Act recognizes powers in the Holy See that are perilons to the supremacy of the Queen, in thus requiring its consent to legislation within her Dominions, and the application of public funds, and in accepting such terms as-" The Pope allows the Government to retain the proceeds of the sale of the Jesuits' Estates as a special deposit to be disposed of with the sanction of the Holy See ;" (8)

And whereas, your petitioners contend that not even a "moral obligation" exists to make "compensation" for property duly and lawfully taken by the Orown, to the extinction of all 'civil obligation :"

And whereas, from the whole tenor of the negotiations on this matter, it is to be surely ex-pected that the Holy See will apportion at least a large share of the afore mentioned \$400,000 to the order of the Jesuits, which does not repre-sent the Roman Catholic Church or population of Quebec as a whole, but itself alone, and is confined by law to two archdioceses and one diocese; (9)

And whereas, no stipulation is made that the said \$400,000 shall be devoted to public outurn tion, or any account be rendered to the Govern-ment of the use made of such public money; And whereas, any further proceeds of the sale said \$400,000 shall be devoted to public educa-

And whereas, any further proceeds of the sale of the Jesuits' estates are not secured for the purposes of education, but passed into the general revenue of the Province;

And whereas, finally, the appropriation in the said Jesuits' Estates Act, of the sum of sixty thousand dollars, to be invested by the Protec-tant Committee of the Council of Public In-

U. S. SENATOR BLAIR ON ANNEX ATION.

WASHINGTON, January 11 .- In the course debate in the Senate to day on the tariff bill, Mr. Blair said there was no better foreign element in this country than the French Canacian. The idea of American destiny was not to be confined. It had been talked of for a century, but could not be postponed for ever. If there was to be an American continent with one flag and one people, it was desirable to have it before it was filled with hostile populations and before national prejudices had grown strong. He had no desire to legislate for a future war, and the sconer the people became a united people, which was the tendency on both sides of the line, the better it would be with regard to the continued peace of the con-He trusted that in the discussion of tinent. the bill nothing would besaid to spoil a tendency which was now so manifest in the direction of a union of two people who were now comparative by few in numbers. It might be objected that the French Canadians were Catholics, but at least they professed the Christian religion. He was informed that those who controlled the ir. terests of the Catholic church on the other side of the frontier looked on the question in the same light that he did. The French-Canadian

Oatholics were escaping from the Church of Rome, and in order to preserve its relations to them a political union was desirable. If there were those in this or any other country to whom the Cotholic church was an abomination. he asked them to consider the question whether, asked them to consider the question whether, if that church were to be elminated, it would be less difficult to produce that effect while the Church was in a foreign country and operating directly with that country. If there were things in the organization or ascendency of that Church which would be less objectionable to church which would be less objectionable to anybody's mind, they could only be removed by a spirit of intelligence and by the general dif-fusion of knowledge which would remove what-ever was objectionable in any religious organiz-

ation. He believed that by bringing the mass of markind together, and especially by bring-ing naturalized oitizens under the direct in-finence of American institutions, anything objectionable could be easily eliminated. But there was nothing about the French-Oanadian popu-lation that was to his mind objectionable. But

the Canadian immigrants were not wholly of French extraction or of the Catholic Church. Many thousands of other extractions had fought

-PREMEDITATED MURDER,

MR. SHEFFIELD, OF THE C P.R., SHOT BY A NEGRO PORTER,

Mr. J. A. Sheffield, the superintendent of the palace dining and eleeping car department of the Canadian Pacific railway, was shot Monday evening by a colored porter named Chandler, and it is almost certain that: the result will be fatal.

Chandler is a jobbing porter and has been occasionally employed, being sent out on pay trains, etc. He is a good cook, and his work gave general satisfaction. He had complained somewhat bitterly on more than one occasion of late that he was being passed over, and naturally the superintendent of the car department came in for a plentiful share of his abuse. Yesterday Chandler expected to be sent out on a pay car along the north shore to Qaebeo. He did not get the job. Another porter, named Chausse, was sent. Chandlermet Mr. Sheffield at the depot and speke to him about his job near the baggage room. He then pulled out a revolver and fired point blank. The ballet entered Mr. Sheffield's. breast above the heart. Chandler was immediately arrested and Mr. Sheffield taken to his home, where little hope is entertained of his. recovery. Chandler appears to be a violent, revengeful, reckless man. He had before given it as his opinion that a man had only once to die, and asserted that if any man " crossed" him be would put a knife in him. He was about to be married for the fourth time when he was discharged by the company.

"You should have counted on the expense of married life before you entered upon it," said the young hasband's friend ; "It was

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

LADY LEOLINE.

By May Agnes Fleming.

OHAPTER XIV .-- Continued.

There was such a terrible look in the beautiful eyes, that he half expected to see her spring at him like a wild cat, and bury the dagger in his own breast. But the rule of life works by contraries; expect a blow and you will get a kiss, look for an embrace. and you will be started by a kick. When the virago spoke, her voice was calm, comp-ared with what it had been before, even mild.

"Yon refuse ? Well, a wilful man must she time is, I can do it-will you promise me to go direct to the king this very night, and inform him of all you've seen and heard here ?"

She looked at him with an eagerness that was almost fierce ; and in spite of her steady voice, there was something throbbing and quivering, deadly and terrible, in her upturned face. The form she looked on was erect and immovable, the eyes were quietly recoived, the mouth half-pityingly, half-sadly smiling.

"Are you aware, dear lady, what the result of such a step would be ?" " Death !" she said, coldly.

" Death, transportation, or life long imprisonment to them all-misery and disgrace to many a noble house ; for some I saw there were once friends of mine, with families I honor and respect. Could I bring the dwarf and his attendant imps to Tyburn, and treat them to a hempen cravat, I would do it with-out remoras—though the notion of being informer, even then, would not be very pleasant ; but as it is, I cannot be the death of one without ruining all, and as I told you, some of those were once my friends. No, madame, 1 canaot do it. I have but once to die and I prefer death here, to purchasing life at such a price."

There was a short silence, during which they gazed into each other's eyes eminously, and one was about as celorless as the other. " You refuse ?" she coldly said.

"I must 1 But if you can save my life, as you say, why not do it, and fly with me ! you will find me the true it and most grateful of triends, while life remains."

"You are very kind ; but I want _o rlendabip, Sir Norman-nothing but revenge ! As to coping, I could have done that any time since we came here, for I have found out a secret means of exit from each of these values, that they knew nothing of. But I staid to see him dead at my feet-if not by my hand, at least by my command; and since you will not do it, I will make the attempt myself, Farewell, Sir Norman Kingsley; before many minutes you will be a corpse, and your bloed be upon yourself !" She gave him a glance as coldly fierce as

her dagger's glance, and turned to go, when a night cap was thrust out and a voice from he stepped hastly forward, and interposed : i its cavernous depths halled the guard. "Miranda-Miranda-yon are crazed

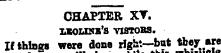
Stop and tell me what you intend to do." What you feared to attempt," she haugh

tily replied; "sheathe this dagger in his demon hears!", "Miranda, give me the dagger. You must not, you shall not, commit such a crime i" "Shall not !" she uttered scornfully.

'' BB&

tion, for your own sake, I will detain you till some one comes."

him with it, but he caught her hand, and them on top of the ghastly heap, with sudden force snatched it from her. In 'We'll have three more for you doing so he was obliged to hold it with its or so-don't forget to come round," suggested point toward her, and struggling for it in a the watchman. sort of frenzy, as he raised the hand that held "All right !" said the driver, as he teok a he raise it, she slipped forward and it was driven half- his place, whipped his horse, rang his bell, way to the hilt in her side. There was a low. gasping cry-a sudden clasping of both hands pit. over her heart, a sway, a reel, and she fell headlong prostrate on the lothsome floer. Sir Norman stood paralyzed. She hali standing at her elbow. She had been quite raised herself on her elbow, drew the dagger alone when she looked out ; she was alene no from the wound, and a great jet of blood shot from the wound, and a great jet of blood and i longer; here had blot in hous, yet and or and the bar standing faint- there seemed to be a desthless energy beside her. A tall figure, all in black, faint-there seemed to be a deathless energy faint- there seemed to be a deathiest energy of the first of the light, and the light, and the light of the wornd, and looked mournfully and re-proachfully up in his face. Those beautiful, worn a cloak that had dropped lightly from sad, solemn eyes, void of everything savage proachfully up in his face. Those beautiful, sad, solemn eyes, void of everything savage and fierce, were truly Leoline's eyes now.



line 1

not and never will be, while this whirligig world fo misiakas spins round, and all Adam's children, to the end of the chapter, will continue sining to the end of the chapter, will odd tinue sining to day and repeating to morrow, falling the next and hewalling it the day after. If Leoline had gone to bed directly, like a good, dutiful little girl, as Sir Norman ordered her, she would have saved herself a good deal of trouble and tears ; but Looline and sleep were destined to shake bands and turn their backs on each other that night. It

was time for all honest tolks to be in bed, have his way; and since you are so qual-mish about a little blood-letting, we must try another plan. If I release you-for short as the time is. I can do it-will you promise me berry on either cheek; a soft half-amile on the perfect month, and a light inexpressily tender and dreamy in those artesian wells of beauty-her eyes. Most young girls of green

beauty-her eyes. Most young girls or green and tender years, suffering from "Love's young dream," and that sort of thing, have just that solt, shy, brooding look whenever their thought happen to turn to their par-tionar beloved; and there are few eyes so ugis that it does not beautify, even should they be as cross as two sticks. You should they be as cross as two stocks. For should have seen Leoline standing in the centre of her pretty room, with her bright roze-satin glancing and glittering, and flowing over rug and mat; with her black waving hair clustering and curling like shining floss silk ; with a rich white shimmer of paris on the pale smooth forehead and large beautiful arms. She did look irresistibly bewitching beyond doubt; and it was just as well for Sir Norman's peace of mind that he did not see her, for he was had enough without that, So she stood thinking tenderly of him for a

half-hour or so, quite undisturbed by the storm ; and how strange it was that she had risen up that very morning expecting to be one man's bride, and that she sheuld rise up the next expecting to be another's. She could not realize it at all; and with a little sigh-half pressure, half presentiment-she walked to the window, drew the curtain, and looked out at the night. All was peaceful and serene; the moon was fall to overflowing, and a great deal of extra light ran over the brim; quite a quantity of stars were out, and were winking pleasntly down at the dark little planet below, that went round and round, with grim stoicism, and paid no attention to nobody's business but its own. She saw the heaps of black, charred

ashes that the rush of rain had quenched ; she saw the still and empty street ; the frowning row of gloomy houses opposite, and the man on guard before one of them. She had watched that man all day, thinking, with a sickishudder, of the plagne-strickan prisoners he guarded, and reading its pitcous inscription, "Lord have mercy on us !" till the words seemed branded on her brain. While she locked now, an upper window was opened,

"Robert 1 I say, Robert i" "Well ?" said Robert, looking up.

"Master and missue be gone at last, and the rest won't live till morning." "Won't they ?" said Robert, phlegmatic-

ally; "what a pity ! Got 'em ready, and I'll stop the dead-cart when it comes round," Jus as he spoke, the well-known rattle of "And who are you that dares to speak to me wheels, the loud ringing of the bell, and the like this ? Stand suide, coward, and let me monotous ory of the drive. "Bring out your dead ! bring out your dead !" sobsed " Pardon me, but I cannot, while you hold on the pale night's silence ; and the pest-cart inst dagger. Give it to me, and you shall go came rumbling and jolting along with its free; but while you hold it with this inten- load of death. The watchman hailed the load of death. The watchman hailed the driver, according to promise, and they entered Ill some one comes." She uttered a low, fierce ory, and struck at white figure, and then another, and threw im with it, but he caught her hand and them on the state of the

We'll have three more for you in an hour

" Because," said La Masque, in her low, and in a twinkling he was on his back, and dashing away to the city, to love-to Leoallvery tones, "what I have come to say is not for the cars of any third person living." "We are entirely alone, madame," re-

plied Leoline, opening her black eyes very wide. "Prudence is gone, and I do not know when she will be back."

"Prudence will never come back," said La Marque, quietly.

"Madame !'

"My dear, do not look so shocked-it is not her fault. You know she deserted you for fear of the plague."

"Yes, yes |"

"Well, that did not save her ; nay, it even brought on what she dreaded so much, Your nurse is plague-stricken, my dear, and lies ill unto death in the pest-house in Finsbury Fields."

"Ob, dreadful !" exclaimed Leoline, while everyidrop of blood fled from her face. " My

poer, peer old nurse !" "Your poor, poor old nurse left you with-out much tenderness when she thought you dying of the same disease," said La Masque

quistly. "Oh, that is nothing. The suddenses, the shook drove her to it. My poor, dear Prudance."

"Well, you can do nothing for her now," said La Masque, in a tone of slight impatience. "Prudence is beyond all human aid, and solet her rest in peace. You were carried to her court the plague-plt yourself, for dead, were you fashion. not?

"Yes," answered the pale lip, while she shivered all over at the recollection. "And was saved by-by whom wers you

saved, my dear ?"

"By two gentlamen." "Ob, I know that; what were their names ?"

"One was Mr. Ormston, the other way, hesitating and blushing vividly, "Sir Norman Kingsley."

La Masque leaned across her chair, and laid one dainty finger lightly on the girl's hot cheek.

"And for which is that blash, i.soline. "Madame, was it only to ask me questions you came here?" said Leoline, drawing proudly back, though the hot rad spot grew

hotter and redder ; "if so, you will excuso my declining to answer any more." "Child, ohild !" said La Masque, in a tone so strangely sad that it touched Leoline, do not be angry with me. It is no idlo curlosity that sent me here at this hour to ask impertiment questions, but a claim that I have upon you, stronger than that of any one

eles in the world." Lioline's beaut fol eyes opered wider yet. "A claim upon me ! How? why? I do not understand."

"All in good time, Will you tell me something of your past history, Leoline ? "Madame Masque, I have no history to

tell. All my life I have lived alone with Prudence; that is the whole of it in nine words."

La Masque half laughed.

"Short, sharp and decisive. Had you never a father or mother ?" "There is a probability I may have had at

some past period," said Leolino, sighing; "but none that I ever knew."

(To be continued.)

A SEVERE TRIAL.

Francis S. Smith, of Emsdale, Muskoks, writes : "I was troubled with vomiting for two years, and I have vomited as often as five times a day. One bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters oured me."

ROSSA SHOWN UP.

The Dynamiter Angry at the Plain Talk Used by a Catholic Editor.

ran Rossa sat in front of a little deak on the top floor of 25 Backman street. There of blotting paper, some ink-stained scraps in exactly eighty eight years. For it was in peration. I tried B.B.B. instead. One of note paper, several layers of dust and 1800 that this short waisted dress with little Ont. vnamit.'s onfied algeves was most marked." ITA it tena

MoDermott, to betray and sell men into penal

servitude in British prisons. And, of course,

it was England that induced him to pocket

and 'protect' for his individual benefit \$2000

given him to send to the worse than widowed

and orphaned dependents of the men whom

Mezzeroff, alias Rogers, and says that he

and Rossa are working a sort of sawdust

Herman Ridder, of the Catholic News, said :

"We were rather mild on Rossa in that ar-

ticle. Every statement made in it can be

proven by na by docamentary evidence. We

will defend the suit if it ever comes to trial."

ANTI-ENGLISH FEELING.

THE GERMAN EMPEBOR'S ANGER NOT ONE BIT

ABATED AGAINST THE BRITISH.

bune says : 'The last development of the

Morier incident is only another indication of

14 G. C.

01

Edmund Yates' London cable to the Tri-

The writer also picks up Professor

grave."



President Cleveland's Prize for the three best babies at the Aurora County Fair, in 1887, was riven to these triplets, Mollie, Ida, and Ray, children of Mrs. A. K. Dart, Hamburgh, N. Y. Ehe writes: "Last August the little ones became very sick, and as I could get no other food that would agree with them, I commenced the use of Lactated Food. It helped them imme-diately, and they were soon as well as ever, and I consider it very largely due to the Food them would, and helped them and the base of the best Food for bottle-led babies. It keeps them well, and is better than medicine when they are sick. Three sizes: 25c, 50c, \$1.00. At druggists. Cabinet photo. of these triplets sent free to the mother of any baby born this year. Address WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., MONTREAL, P. Q.

WOMAN'S COLUMN.

such, and they reject all urrangements which are untrue to nature, as violating the first The Queen of Portugal not only has a must principles of art. The florista' set forms, the lyres and the harps, the wire-stemmed teone, but she is proud of it. The ladies of her court do not feel inclined to follow the flowers, are relice of bygone barbarism no longer acceptable to people of refinement.

Jawelled buttons are seen on some of th elegant reception costumes "created" for the EUROPEAN WOMEN HOLDING OFFICE season of 1888-89, which offers those who can be extravagant glorious opportunities, ing on School bourds in England and Wales.

The German Empress v an opron at bomo as a token that ahe as a token that ahe as ren and the cook, and doesn't meddle with social and political questions nor seek to win place in the intellectual world. female overseers, church wardens and parish clerks being appointed. Four ladies are on

B wa Ann Lookwood has become very subdusd in manner since election and acts as Poorlaw Inspector, one an Inspector of Lace Manufacture in Ireland, and at least six women are filling the office of Registrars of Births and Deaths, in each case the woman as though she had lost her ambition. She spends a great deal of time reading novels and knitting tooks-symptoms which are " viewed with alarm" by her friends.

Gertie Richie, a Philadelphia variety act-ress, has married, in San Francisco, Ab Back, the leading actor in female parts at the Chinese theatre in that city. She is a goodlooking blonds and is quite in love with her husband, who draws a salarly of \$1,000 a year.

Members of a certain London mission to the poor are expected to contribute two garments a year. These are sent to one of the vice-presidents, who in her turn sends them to the president, who disposes of them in various ways. Some are given away, some are sold at low prices, some a kept to lend to the sick.

Old fashioned dances, accompanied with song, were danced at a fashlopable fancy dress bail in a Breton chateau the other day, and it is said that this an is indication of what may be in store at balls in Paris this winter. The little dance in Mr. Howells' new farce comes just in time, then, and is one of his usual please of good luck.

Two young women of Sacramento went hukleberrying near Bollinas, where they were spending a few weeks, and a big brown bear osme into the patch and endeavored to monopolize it. One of the girls had a small rifle, and finding that either they or the bear must go took careful aim and put a bullet through

Mrs. Cleveland has taken to wearing the Hading veil, but she has added to that article a few clever improvements of her own. The heavy cloud of gauze which hangs around her face is gathered in around the top of her hat and under her ohin. The thick screen thus made is an effectual protection against the impudent gaze of curious eyes.

"The yoang ladies of to day," says a vet-ern observer, "are all dressed in the most perfect copy of the dresses worn by Josephine,

delegate general for the inspection of infant echools. Three married women are members of the committee of consultation of primary instruction in Peris. Another is inspector of schools of design in that city, and a fifth is not only inspector of Ecoles Maternelles, but was elected to the council of education last

year. In Holland only one woman holds a public office-that of conservator of the museum of international art at Austerdam. The Inspector of normal famals schools at Naples is a lady, and Queen Margherita of Italy has a lady physician. An Eoglish woman fills the post of curstor of the natural history museum in Hawaii, capital of the Sandwich Islands.

it is only just beginning to be recognized as

Nearly one hundred women are now serv

Boards in four country districts have women

as clerks. Fifty-eight women are serving on

boards of guardians in England and seven in

Scotlan . A few instances are on record of

the Metropolitan Asylum Board, one is a

having assisted a husband or father in carrying on the work, and at his death succeeded

to the post. In France there is a female

A GOOD HOUSEWIFE, (From an Exchange.) I can tell her By her cellar, Oleanly shelves and whitened wall; ' I can guess her By her dresser, By the back staircase and hall, And with pleasure Take her measure By the way she keeps her brooms, And by peeping At the "keeping" Of her back and unseen rooms; By her kitchen's air of neatness, By its general completeness, Where in cleanliness and sweetness

The rose of order blooms,

A LUCKY ESCAPE.

"For six years I suffered with my throat and enlarged tonsils. I was very weak ; I Bortense and the beautiful Pauline, the Prin- doctors; they said I would have to undergo cess Borghese. The fashions have come back an operation. I tried B.B.B. instead. One doctored four years and had advice from three

JAN. 16, 1889

NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY, Under the Patronage of the BEV. FATHER LABELLE.

Established in 1884, under the Act of Quebec, 39 Vic. Ohap. 36, for the beneft of the Diocesan Societies of Colonization of the Province of Quebec. The 18th Monthly Drawing will take place

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1610, 1889,

Winners' names not published unless special authorized. Drawings on the Third Wednesday of every month.

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Acadian
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Buenos Avrean 4006 Cant T Floats
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Carthaginian 4214 Cant. A. Macnicol
Caspian
Carthaginian
Grecian
Hibernian 2997 Capt. John Brown.
Lucerne
Manitohan 2975 Capt. Duntop.
Monte Viden 3500 Capt. W. S. Main.
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Newtoundland 919 Capt. O. Mylins.
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Nova Scotian
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Phonisian 3038 Capt. J. G. Stephen.
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Pomeranian 4364 Capt. W. Dalziel.
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Siberian
Waldensian 2250 Capt. Whyte
The Stermers of the TITITIDDuce and an
The Steamers of the LIVERPOOL MAIL
LINE, sailing from Liverpool on THURS- DAYS, from Portland on THURSDAYS, and
from Halifax on SATURDAYS, calling at
and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scob-
land, are intended to be despatched FROM
Parisian
SardinianSaturday, Jan. 12
At TWO o'clock P.M., or on the arrival of the
Intercolonial Railway Train from the West.
EDOM DODIELAND TO THE TOB CON WED.
FROM PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL VIA
HALIFAX:
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At ONE c'close P M Lhursday, Jan. 10
Grand Trunk Railway Train from the West,
THE TOT THE TAILWAY ITAIL FOR THE W 88D,
Rates of Passage from Montreal via Halifar

Rates of Passage from Montreal via Halifar Cabin, \$58.75, \$73.75 and \$58.75 (according to accommodation.) Intermediate, \$35.50. Steerage, \$25.50.

Rates ef Passage from Montreal via Portland Cabin, \$57.50, \$72.50 and \$82.50 (according to accommodation.) Intermediate, \$35.50. Steer are \$25 EQ.

age, \$6 00. GLASGOW LINE. -During the season of Winter Navigation schooners will be despatched regularly frem Glasgow for Boston, and regular ly from Boston to Glasgow direct, as follow from Boston :

the brute's brain.

NEW YORK, January 6 -Jeremiah O'Donowas nothing in the deck except a tired piece cess Borghese. The fashions have come back

Through all his first shock of horror another thing dawned on his mind; he had looked on this scene before. It was the second view in La Masque's caldron, and but one remained to be verified.

The next instant, he was down on his kness in a parexysm of grief and despair.

"What have I done ? what have I done ?' was the ory. "Listen !" she said, faintly raising one

finger. " Do yen hear that ?"

Distant steps were echoing along the pas-sage. Yes ; he heard them, and knew what "They are coming to lead you to death !"

she said, with some of her old fire ; 'but I will bafile them yet. Take that lamp-go to the wall yonder, and that corner, near the floor, you will see a small iron ring. Pull it -it does not require much force-and you will find an opening leading through another vanit ; at the end there is a broken flight of stairs, mount them, and you will find yourself as it is this." in the same place from which you fell. Fly, "Was it or fly ! There is not a second to lese !"

How can I fly ? how can I leave you dying here ?"

" I am not dying !" she wildly oried, lifting both hands from the wound to push him away, while the blood flowed over the floor. " But we will both die if you stay. Go-go

bolts were beginning to be withdrawn. He lifted the lamp, flew acress his prison, found the ring, and took a pull at it with desperate strength. Part of what appeared to be the solid wall drew out, disclosing an aperture through which he could just squeeze sideways. Quick as thought he was through, forgetting the lamp in his baste. The portion of the wall ald neiselessly back, just as the prison door was throw open, and the dwarf's voice was heard, socially inviting him, like Mrs. Bend's ducks, to come and be killed.

Some people talk of darkness so palpable that It may be felt, and if ever any one was qualified to tell from experience what it felt like, Sir Norman was in that process condition at that precise period. He groped his way through the blind blackness along what seemed an interminable distance, and stumbled, at last, over the broken stairs at the Not but that in her secret heart she was a end. risk of his jugular, he monated them, and found himself, as Miranda had stated, in a place he knew very well. Once here he al-lowed ne grass to grow under his feet; and in five minutes after, to his great delight, he smilled behind her mask; but outwardly she found himself where he had never hoped to only leaned lightly against the back of the be again in the serene moonlight and the chair, and glanced discreetly at the door. open air, fetterless and free.

Open air, isteeriess and free.

and jogged along nonchalantly to the plague-

Sick at heart, Leoline dropped the curtain, and turned around to see-are somebody else longer; there had been no notee, yet some long hair streamed in darkness over shoulder and waist. The face was masked, the form stood erect and perfectly motionless, and the scream of surprise and consternation that arose to Leoline's lips died out in wordless terror. Her noiseless visitor perceived it, and touching her arm lightly with one little white hand, said in her sweetest and most exquisite of tones :

"My child, do not tremble so, and do not their money and giving them bogus passage leok so deadly white. You know me, do you not?"

"You are La Masque!" said Leoline, trembling with nervous dread.

"I am, and no stranger to you; though perhaps you think so. Is it your habit overy night to look out of your window in full dress until morning?'

"How did you enter ?" asked Leoline, curiosity overcoming for a moment even her

fear, "Through the door. Not a difficult thing either, if you leave it wide open every night, he and McDermott consigned to a living

"Was it open ?" said Leoline in dismay. "I never knew it."

awindle by begging money to "blow up Eng-land." Rossa says that the article is all lies. "Ah] then it was not you who went out

last. Who was it ?" "It was-was-" Leoline's cheeks were scarlet ; "it was a-friend !"

"A somewhat late hour for one's friends to visit," said La Masque, sarcastically ; "and you should learn the precaution of seeing them to the door and fastening it after them.

"Rest assured, I shall do so for the future, said Leoline, with a look that would have reminded Sir Norman of Miranda had he seen it. "I scarcely expected the honor of any more visits, particularly from strangers, to aight."

the bitterness of feeling against England in "Civil, that ! Will you ask me to sit down, or am I to consider myself an unseasonable intruder, and depart ?"

"Madame, will you do me the honor to be seated. The hour, as you say, is somewhat unseasonable, and you will oblige me by lat-ting me know to what I am indebted for the pleasure of this visit, as quickly as possible." There was something quite dignified about Mistress Leoline, as she swept rustling past La Masque, sank into the pillowy depths of ber iounge, and motioned her visitor to a seat opinion, so it is easy to see in what direction with a slight and graceful wave of her hand; that is flowing. The pro-English feeling of clivities of the Empress, and the Morell-Mac-With some difficulty, and at the serious good deal frightened, for something under her kenzle invident added fuel to the flame, and we may look out for a good deal more German inscience before we see the end of the friction. The visit of the Prince of Wales to Berlin did not improve matters. He saw many things of which he did not approve, and ventured to oriticise and give advice, but was not see civilly told to look nearer home beiete is " Are you sure we are quite alone ?" gays advice shroad,

" Qallo,"

· .

champion was asked, "that you have susd Boston women are considering the subject

Herman Ridder, of the Catholic News, for of physical education for their sex. They say \$100,000 for defamation of character ?" Rossa that of late years the pursuit of athletic sports said it was quite true. The article com-plained of calls Patrick Ford "Padrone Ford," by bays and men has soldeveloped the latter that there is a decided inequality and that says John Devoy has got tired of freeing the balance should be restored. A gymnasium Ireland. accuses \$x.Judge Morrison, of for the exclusive use of women will probably Ireland, accuses ex-Judge Morrison, of Arizons, of check and ignorance, and in this be built by Boston within the next few respectful way reaches for Rossa : "The months.

man who would incite a gang of ruffians to A Ludlow, Mass., housewife, who dreamed desecrate his first wife's grave out of spite that she put a tramp to flight with her son's for her respectable relatives : the man who shotgun, the next morning resolved to see if end could manage the weapon in case she dared not collect an insurance policy on the life of his second wife, who in his own office needed it. Accordingly she raised the gun refused his starving son 10 cents-asked for and began fingering the trigger, when off went God's aske to buy a sandwich-and the man who allowed that son to die in a charity hosa heavy charge of shot, tearing a panel out of a door, riddling the jacket of the parlor stove pital and be buried in Potter's field in New and destroying two portraits on the wall, York-such a man is a splendid specimen of the A London journal recently requested its Irishman, and of course he shouts for Har-rison and protection, and is deeply concerned for the welfare of the United States If a subscribers to send in lists of the world's

twelve greatest women. The collective vote gives Joan of Arc the preference, there being steamship company had to place him in the 9 ballots for her. Georges Sand received 8 votes, Queen Elizabeth 7, Maria Theresa, George Ellot and Mme. Roland 6 each, Sappho Tombs for defranding servant girls by taking certificates to bring relatives from Ireland of course it was the English Government that 4. and Mrs. Browning and Mms. de Stael 3 each. There was I vote for Grace Darling, 1 did it, and not his dishonesty. Of course, for Mrs. Stowe and 1 for Miss Willard. also, it was England that induced him to give secret credentials to the wreteb, Jim

WANTS A DECORATION.

It is said that Mme. Patti wants to be s Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur. It is for that she is willing to sing in Paris at a price which is much below what she could obtain in South America or at the Cape of Good Hope. Patti begins to think that she has enough money and she now longs for decorations. Recent revelations lead to the concluinto bank notes, she may readily become an is as pleasant as syrup. ariatoorat of note.

THE LATEST IN HAIRPINS.

"The m from Pari 'It is m over which in out ste ing; the diamonda. kinds of a popular de hairpins, which are only for adornment and not for use, are very handsome. They are widow died." made as balls of gold, some plain and some richly engraved, and others are studded with jewels. These are worn by ladies with fair

pins. These are mostly made to represent One of the new designs is a spray of lilies of the valley, with leaves in green gold. This is worth \$75. A bunch of sweet peas sells for \$100. Forget-me-nots are worth about \$50, and other small flowers, like mar-

Artistic workers in florri decoration look upon flower arrangements as an art, though A Tooth may be very pale and white, but that's no sign it hasn't plenty of nerve.

A MAN'S WIFE SHOULD always be the same especially to her husband, but if she is weak and nervous, and uses Carter's Iron Pills, she cannot be, for they make her "feel like a different person," so they all say, and their husbands say so too ! ...

Why are your eyes like friends separated by distant climes ? Because they correspond, but never meet.

Do not delay in getting relief for the folke-Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is a pleasant and sure cure. If you love your child why do you let it suffer when a remedy is so near at hand ?

Will Knott is a Washington gentleman who, when he is in hurry, signs his name "Won't."

There are a number of varieties of cerns. Holloway's Corn Cure will remove any of them. Call on your druggist and get a bottle at once.

Why may carpenters reasonably believe there is no such thing as stone ? Besause they never saw it ?

There are so many cough medicines in the market, that it is sometimes difficult to tell which to buy ; but if we had a cough, a cold or any affliction of the threat or lunge, we would try Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. The notes of her voice having been turned such complaints. The little folks like it as it

> Christmas is called the time of good cheer, which may account for Christmas being a

nto's well-known Good Samari have been troubled with Dysver Complaint for over 20 years tried many remedies, but never ole that has done me as much rep & Lyman's Vegetable Disyspeptic Oure CLABA E, PORTER.

-A doctor sent his bill to a doctoring your husband until he widow for

FACES AS YELLOW as that of the "Heathen Chinee," in consequence of bile in the blood, grow fair and wholesome-looking again when Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and great blood purifier is used to relax constipated bowels and expel the billious poison from the circulation, Rhenmatic and blood impurities are also driven out by it, digestion restored, and the system benefited in every way by its use,

Why is a clever man like a pin ? Because his head generally prevents him from going top far.

A good constitution is like a money-boxits full value is never known till it is broken.

Siberian......About Dec. 3 The steamers of the Glasgow, Londonderry and Philadelphia Service are intended to be despatched from Philadelphia to Glasgow From Philadelphia :

Grecian..... About Nov. 30 and from all stations in Canada and the Unite States to Liverpool and Glasgow, via. Boston Portland or Halifar.—Connections by the Inte colonial and Grand Trunk Railways, via Haliar and by the Central Vermont and Grand Trun' Railways (National Despatch), and by the Bo; ton and Albany, New York Central and Gree Western Railways (Merchants' Despatch), ri Boston, and by Grand Trunk Railway Com, pany. Through Rates and Through Bills of Lading tor East bound Traffic can be obtained from any of the Azenta ef the above named and from all stations in Canada and the Unite

Lading for East bound Traffic can be obtained from any of the Azents of the above-named railways. For Freight, Passage or other infor-mation, apply to John M. Onrrie, 21 Gual d'Orleane, Havre; Alerander Hunter, 4 Rue Gluck, Parls; Aug. Schmite & Co. or Richard Berns, Antwerp; Ruys & Co., Rotterdam; C. Hugo, Hamburg; James Moss & Co., Bor-deaux; Fischer & Behmer, Schusselkorf Ne. 8, Bremen : Oharley & Malcolm, Belfast; James Scott & Co., Quéenstown; Allan Broz. & Co., 103 Leadenhall street, E. O., London, James & Alex. Allan, 70 Great Olydo street, Glasgow; Allans, Rae & Oo., Quebec; Allan & Oo., 112 La Salle street, Chicago; H. Bourlier, Toronto O. W. Robinson, 1365 St. James street oppo-site St. Lawrence Hall; D. Battersby, 174 St. James street; W. D. O'Brien, 143 St. James street, or A. B. B. Chaffee, 266 St. James H. & A. ALLAN & Shate street Paster and

Bireet. H. & A. ALLAN, 8 State street, Boston, and 25 Common treet, Montreal

NOTICE.-The tostamentary executors and adminis Notice.-The tostamentary executors and adminis Loais Beaudry, to the ostate left by the late Hoz. Jean Loais Beaudry, to the ohlidren issue of his mariage with Dame Therese Vallee, his wife, by his solemn will of Dec. 29, 1851, and by his codical of Sept. 14, 1885, Aat. O. Brousseau, notary, will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next asseim, for a bill to enlarge their powers and attributes in order to have replacing of one another in case of death -on payment of the actual debte by arrangement with the partice in-terested. Finally, in order to authorize them to sell or transfor all or any part of the immoveables of the said together.

BOUER BOY, J. C. AUGER J. O. AUGER, J. O. AUGER, HEROULE BEAUDEY, Tostamontary executors and administ rators of the estate of the late Hon. J. L. Boaudry. 20-6

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. No. 262. DAME MARIE M. VALLIQUETTE.

ALOYS M. HULEK, Defendant. An action for separation as to property, h been instituted in this cause. Montreal, 21st November, 1889. T. C. DE LURIMIER, [D19,25, J2, 9, 16] Attorney, for Plaintiff

h is a spray of leaves or fine flowers b. They are very attractive look-i steel will glitter in the light like The pin set with garnets in all	What Toron tan says-" I pepsia and Liv and I have found an artic good as North
iceigns is also a great favorite. A sign for garnet pins is a round ball garnets set all over it, giving the Mainer Some of the more cartle	Unfeeling,-

Germany. It would have been wiser if Sir Robert had not raised the subject, but nothing with the affect of se can justify the insolence of Count Herbert Bismarck's reply. It is only one of many signs of the way in which England is con

sidered there. The Emperor's anger is not one bit abated, and to that tune Count Herbert dances. It is known he is an intimate hair. The brunette's taste runs to enamelled friend and counsellor of the Emperor, and in every way represents Imperial sentiment and

nature, that is flowing. The pro-English feeling of Emperor Frederick, the strong English pro-

guerites, violets and paneles, about the same

flowers, and have all the delicate tints of

price."

ART IN FLOWERS.

Simplicity rules now in fioral decorations.

hollerday.

sion that with a large fortune at her disposal Those who have used it think it is far ahead she can obtain almost any European order. of all other preparations recommended for

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

RACE

JAN. 16. 1889.

The following remarkable discourses was delivered by Rev. T. A. Finlay, S.J., on the ocossion of a church dedication in county Oavan, Irstand. Father Finlay took his text from his First Book of Esdres : "And all the people should with a great shout, praising the Lord, busines the foundations of the tem-ple of the Lord were laid. But many of the priests and Louise, and the chief of the fathers and the encients, that had seen the former temple, when they had the foundation of this temple before their eyes, wep: with a loud voice . . so that one could not disloud voice . . so that one could finy from tinguish the voice of the shout of juy from the noise of the weeping of the people," ing given a graphic decription of the downfail of Jerousiam, the Babylonish captivity of the Jews, their ultimate literation by Cyrus and return to the Holy City ; and the scane of mingled rej icing and lamenta ion with which the children of Israel signalized the laying of the foundations of the new temple, he said there was much in the fastival they | socially her position is better than it was, but celebrated that day that had its analogy with the imposing event in Jerussiem, which moved the unstents of the poople to weeping in the midst of their joy. Looking upon this stately pile which has to day head made ever to the worship of the living God, said the preacher, we may are in the monument much to make us glad, and something to sair ourregret. Itseaudsin itamagoificence a fiting memorial of the faith of the Irish people, its foundations are deep in this Irish earth, and its, spirit will point through the varying clouds that sweep across the sky to the changeless heaven of our hope. Is stands here guardian chine of a religon which has been the scene of many a fierce and sanguinary struggie in the days when the chiefs and clansmen, whose children you are, fought bravely for their Church and bravely died for It. As a monument to their faith it a monument to their victory. It is, too, a memorial of your own fidelity. It records for future ages the fact that this far at last you have kept the faith ; that if it is ever to fail in this country of ours the blame shall not rest on you. In its beauty and its richness this structure will bear to the times that are coming the testimoney of your generosity and self-sacrefice. Farthermore, this church is a monument to the centuries before us of the saintly zeal of a pastor whose virtues and whose labor will live in memory of the gene-rations who are to pray round this altar long after the men who have reared it have been

laid to rest in the shadow of these walls. In all this there is matter for such joy as filled the bearts of the Jews returned from osptivity. But, as I have said, there is also in this solemaliy something to touch a sadder chord-something to call forth a voice of sorrow such as broke in upon the gladness of the builders in Jerusalem and chastened their exultation. Tois temple, too, has been in large part built by the contributions of exiles, whose homes should be in their own !snd, but whom disasters as cruel as those which fell upon Jerusalem having scatteron among strange peoples. It must have been part of the sorrow which expressed itself in that voice of weeping in Jerusalem that those who had contributed to the restitution of the temple were not destined to worship again within it; that they were to wear out their lives by the rivers of Babylon; that the Jowish Church was not to exist in its greatness within the borders of Judea any more. And into our feelings to-day must enter the regret that those who have given most largely to this saored work have had to send their gifts from distant lands ; that the greatness of the Irish Church is not any longer within Irish shores; that it is by the Hudson and the Mississippi we have to seek from our kinsmen the resources wherewith to set up the fallen temples of this land of faith ; and this feeling is not peculiar to the festival kept here to day. It cannot fall to recur to us in the cimilar celebrations which are, bappily, such frequent incidents in our religious life. Year by year our churches are rising out of their ruins, stately and richer before their fall. But where are the crowds of worshipers who gathered round the humbler altars of forty years ago? Four million of them out of eight are gone, not over to worship here again, and their disappearance has robbed the Irish Caurch of holf ber strength and half her glory. The might of the Church and the majesty of the Church are not to be estimated by the structures of stone in which her ministers serve ; not by the pomp and and pageant of her rituals; not by the place her princes hold in the councils of kings, or the deference paid her dootrines by the learning or literature of the age. Her strength is to be reckoned in the number and in the devotion of the souls that receive her teaching and own her authority. Her power, as the kingdom of Christ, is measured by the souls over which she holds spiritual sway ; and, measur-ed by this standard, the Church of Ireland has declined and is declining. Not-let us add at once with thankfulness to God-bscause of any defection on the part of ber members at home; not from any disloyalty or unfaithfulness in the children of that acciont Church; not from any waning or flickering of the old fire of love in their unchanging hearts; but simply because their hearts have been cruched or broken altogether, or they have been driven forth to give their allegiance to the churches of other lands, or, saddest tate of all, to loose themselves amid the iniquities of other nations. I am not exaggerating; I am not adding anything for sake of rhetorical effect. Four millions of souls cannot be taken out of eight millions and not leave a large emptiness behind them. There are parishes within this Irish Church-I have it from the lips of the saddened pastors of those parishes-where the rite is not now celebrated once for the ten times it was celebrated forty years ago. There are parishes where the baptismal register is added to more rarely than the death list. There are parishes where the Sunday congragation is made up of children and old menwhoever has the full vigor of life in him is flying as if the land were not for him. Have you read the statistics of the public registrar? Do they not tell this tale as distinctly if not as sadly as the pastors of these decimated parishes? Last year the number of emigrants who quitted Ireland-the majority of them Oatholics, it is needless to say-was 83,000, and of these 75,000 were under the age of 35 years ; that is to say, of the masses who quitted the parent Church, nearly all were in the prime of life. It was only the very old and the very young who were left behind. And last year, be it remembersd, was not an excoptional year. Its register of expatriation will be exceeded by this year's figures when they come to be published. And there have been years within recent memory compared with which the figures of 1887 are a cheering it in the Lancet, even in the column devoted record ; in '83, 109,000 emigrants were driven to intelligence from Scotland. Cleary the from Ireland ; in '73, 90,000 ; in '63, 117,000; great specialist did not resign his memberand in '53, 173,000, Look up or down these melancholy lists, life which does not diminish in volume even reigned longest are, the Emperor of Brazil, now that half her living members were lost to who ascended the throne in 1831, at the age

THE DISPERSION OF THE IRISH | that the Church is made of human souls, not } that ber existence and her pesition receives a certain measure State recognition ; that deference, and if need be humble court, is paid to her rulers by diplomatists of courts and cabinets She lives not by the breath of [Margaret F. Sallivan in the Chicago Tribune kiugs or the favor of statesmen ; her strength is in herself and in her mission. She is not the Church of courts and obbinets ; she is the

化物理检查 经济性学 计自动管理系

Church of the poor ; in the devotion of the poor lies her guarantee for the respect of State officials. When she has no longer the masses of the poor to count on, the favor of statesman will not follow her far. Give the church of Island the choice-would she have back her children that are gone out from her though they were still to assemble on Sunday morning in the humble structure in which your father prayed? Would she have them f she had still to gather them round her on the mountain side, in distinct defiance of the law! I think, and you would think, she would. She loved them well enough to have them thus, rather than not have them at all She rejolces, no doubt, that materially and her voice still seems to me the voice of Rachel weeping for her children, and retusing to be

consoled because they are not. And do not tell me that is enough for her that there is a providence in the dispersion of the Irish Catholic ; that the exiles till a world-wide mission by carrying their own faith to the regions withor they drift. God. we are told, draws good out of ovil, and this rule of His wisdom has been carried out in the misfortunes that have befall it our Catho-He papele. We grant it all. But we are not complaining of the good. What we are grioving over is the evil. We do not grudge to the churches of other lands the spostles of the faith that have been furnished byours. In happier days, before the shadow of desolation and death had fallen upon our nation, we were not sparing of our efforts for the Gospel ig distant lands. Our missionaries traveled frequent and traveled far to share with others the faith which was their heritage and their pride.

Again, we do not grudge the Universal Church whatever missionaries our disasters have given her. But we do grudge lives that have been wasted in the wreckage and ruin that sent these messengers the Gospel forth. We do grudge to famine and disease the victims they have made among us. We do grudge to the grave pits of the famine time the thousands of victims they have swallow-ed. We do grudge to the Atlantic the thoueards of Irish corpses that have been flung into its wave, those from the emigrant cargoes that were shipped for the New World. We do not grudge to Canadian soil the thou-cande and terms of thoursands of famine-stricken Irish bodies that have been hidden away in the papks of the St. Lawrence. And most emphatically of all, we do grudge to the slums of London and New York the thousands and teps of thousands and hundreds of thousands of pure Irish souls whom they have degraded and defiled, and out of whom their denizens have trampled the likeness of frish nature and of God. We cannot believe that heaven could design evils like these for any purpose of Providence, and we protest against the notion that there is any sanction from on high for these horrors.

I do not cite these somewhat ghastly recollections to mar the joy of the festivel we are keeping. But there are truths which it would be an indifferent service to the Church to hide out of sight; and occasion like the present is, perhaps, the most suitable for recalling them. They will not hinder you from thanking God with full hearts for the success you have achieved in the building of this stately temple to His name. But they will remind you when you are thanking Him of another and a sacred duty-to ask Him that He would build up again the Islah Church ont of the loving Irish hearts, and to this end that He would, of His mercy, give the people to dwell in the land which the Lord their God has given them,

VERY REV. ISAAC T. HECKER.

The Life of the Founder of the Congregation or St. Paul.

Dao. 24.]

Crowded into small space in the pressure of Saturday night dispatcher, the Tribune contained yesterday morning the aunouncement of the death of a man who has for nearly half a century occupied a foremost place in one of the great Church organizations and whose name is intimately associated with the most ideal experiment attempted in American sociology. The REV. ISAAC T. HECKER is well remembered by Chicagoans. He was of typical American physique, more than aix feet tail, fuely proportioned, straight and spare but muscular. His features were long and regular and alightly austere. He wore a full beard, which, like his shundant hair when he was in the West, was of light brown tinge. He had the frank flag eyes which look at one earnestly as if to send a cordial message to the heart ; and his hand grasp, firm, strong and kind, carried with it an assurance of sincerity and steadfastness. Many years of ill health configing him to his room in the Pauliet Monastery on Ninth avenue and Fiftyninth strest, New York have obscured him from the general public vision. The man who began life as Brook Farm with Emerson, HAWTHORNE, MARGARET FULLER, the PEA BODYS, RIPLEY, and the rest ended it the funnder of the first American monastic the Catholic World, whose refined literary order.

EMERSON, summing up Brook Farm Community life, says that "they made what all people try to make, an agreeable place to live in. All comers, even the most fastidious, found it the pleasantest of residence. It is certain that freedom from household routine, variety of character and talent, variety of works variety of means of thought and in struction, art, music, postry, reading, marquerade, did not permit sluggisnness or despondency ; broke up routine.

THERE IS AN AGREEMENT IN THE TESTIMONY. that it was to most of the associates educatoni to many the most important period of their life, the birth of valued friendablps, their tirat acquaintance with the riches of conversation, their training in behavior. The art of letter-writing, it is eaid, was immensly cultivated. Letters were slways flying, not only from house to house but from room to room. It was a perpetual picnic, a French revolution in small, an "Age of reason in a patty-pan." HIGGINSON, in his life of MARGARET FULLER, who, although indentified by her visits to it with Brook Farm, was not a member of its community, says that "nowhere was there such good company ; young men went from the farm to neighboring towns to teach Ger-man classes ; there were maigueredee and gypsy parties, such as would inrive on no other soil ; the social culture was the lichest Those who lived there usually account it to this day as the Esppiest poriod of their lives.

JULIAN HAWTHORN, on the contrary, although it must be remembered he is not quite as competent a witness, on this at least is a cynic, says that the chief advantage it brought to his father was to teach him how to plant corn and squashes and to provide him with an invaluable background for the "Blithedale Romance."

ISAAC HECKER was 24 when, in 1840, finelooking, of distinguished appearance and polished manners, with remarkable gifts, intellectual and social, aboundantly supplied with money and well-educated. especially in classics and metaphysics, he want to Brook Frame. He did not loiter upon the margin to scrutinizs and be amused. He was neither a cynic nor a triffs. He was alrerdy oppie sed with the weight of the great human problem. His brothere, well-known and highly estimatad as business men of New York, proud of his talents, afforded him every oppertunity for their cultivation, and, while he was nominally one of the firm, he spent much of his time in reaking a solution of that problem. He had haps save himself the disappointment which lready passed through Socialism. He belong-

On recovering command of themselves they volunteered to give a specimen of American musiv. The grave and reverend seignors in attendance clapped hands and awaited what they supposed would be a relieving antidote to the terrible perplexity of "Pater Piper." The three Yankee novices sang at the top of their voices "There Wors Three Crows, giving several da capos; when the frenzied and overcome superior was led away saying wearily that he always understood English was a hard language, but that he never appreplated its difficulties before.

The American convert novice was ordained a priest by Cardinal Wiseman in England in 1849; two years later he returned to this country, and for six years labored as a Redemptorist. In 1857 he was released from that community and founded

THE CONGREGATION OF ST. PAUL,

the first American monastic order. Thei first house was opened in 1860, and Father Hecker remained its head until his deat . I is admitted to be distinctively American in political sympathies ; and most of its members are converts. They enjoy the highest repu-tation in the Catholic Courses, and their influence has been great in restoring not only a dignified and noble style of church music of the highest scientific and artistic standard, but also that form of ancient religious music, congregational singing. They have built at Fifty-ninth street and Ninth avenue one of the most beautiful churches in the world. Father Hecker founded a monthly magazine, quality and unfailing generosity in dealing with non-Catholic sentiment have given it a permanent place in American literature, even among these who do not accept its theology. Father Hecker was the companion of Bishop Rosecrans at the Vatican Council. His diverse labors gradually undermined his health, and he had been an invalid for more than ten years, his intellectual powers remaining unimpaired, but he found it necessary not to overtax them. He was an ardent and proud American. He was in Paris during the Second Empire; and Louis Veuillat, the well known French Conservative, beasted to him that Louis Napoleon had gotten the people's approval by a plebisoite, and was "for tunately' going to give a dynasty to France. He said : "In America we believe in a government of checks and balances. What check have the people on Louis Napoleon ?" At the same time Louis Nopoleon kept Louis Veuillot under the espionage of detectives.

He had large and clear ideas shout the eparation of Church and State. "Franklin," he said, "was a free-thinker; Washington, some kind of an Episcoralian; Jefferson, a Unitarian, and broad at that; and Hamilton, re know not what he was, if of any religious belief; the Adamses were Congregationalists and Charles Carroll was a Ostholio. Yet there is no doubt but that a legitimate government, now hardly second in power to any in the world, competent for the settlement of the greatest questions between Church and State to the advantage of equity and religion, was founded by these men and their like. He quoted with a smile the remark of an old man, that he did not care for the union of Church and State if he could only have the union of Church and people-which, in a time when pews are growing emptier, carries a freshened significance.

Father Hecker will, doubtless, serve some future American novelist as a romantic and impressive type of the nineteenth century, as rare as it will be interesting to the generation that may read of him. Mrs. Hamphrey Ward can at least find in him an antithesis to her hero. "Robert Elsmere."

TIPS FROM ASTROLOGISTS.

WHAT MAY BE EXPECTED OF GIRLS BORN IN

THE VARIOUS MONTHS OF THE YEAR. If the young man looking around for a life partner among his acquaintances of the fair sex, will only pay attention to the fullowing tips given out by the astrologists he may permight happen did he not pay heed to what is

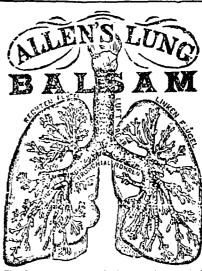
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER. Dr. CHANNING'S Compound Extract of Pare Red Jamaica SARSAPARILI

For the cure of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Cancer, all Skin Diseases, Tamors, Enlargement of the Laver and Spleen, Rheumatic Affections, diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs, oppressions of the Chest or Lungs, Leucorrhen, Catarrh, and all diseases resulting from a do-praved and impure condition of the blood.

CAUT'ON .- Ask for "Dr. Channing's Sarsaparilla" take no other in its place.

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(This Engraving represents the Lungs in a healthy state.) THE REMEDY FOR CURING

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS,

ASTHMA, CROUP, ALL DISEASES OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND PULMONARY ORGANS.

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A MARVELLOUS HEALER OF ALL ERUPTIVE TROUBLES.

It Clears the Skin and Beautifies the Complexion. MANUFACTURED BY THE

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A POOR MAN'S FRIEND.

One that will save days of sickness and many a Dollar in time and Doctor's Bills, one always near at hand, ready at a moment's call. This friend is PERRY DAVIS'

PAIN-KILLER.

TAKEN INTERNALLY, it cures Dysentery, Cholera, Diarrhœa, Cramp and Pain in the Stomach, Bowel Complaints, Painter's Colic, Dyspepsia or ludigostion, Sudden Colds, Sora Throat, Coughs, &c.

Throat, Coughs, &c. USED EXTERNALLY, it cures Bruises, Cuts, Burns, Scalds and Sprains, Swellings of the Joints, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Nou-ralgia and Rheumatism. *Red* Sold by Pealers in Family Medicines the World Around. 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

A fine coat may cover a fool but n ceals one. Nothing is so indicative of deepest τø

DOMESTIC READI

3

as a tender consideration of the igne ; Emerson. Learn the art of silence. The wise

while he holds his tongue, says more than as fool while he speaks.

True politeness is parfect case and freedom. It simply convists in treating others just as you love to be treated yourself.

Fride, ili na ure, and the want of sense are the three great sources of ili manners. Without come of these defects, no man will behave himself ill for the want of experience.

Spartans, atoics, saints and gods use a short and positive speech. They are never off their centres. As soon as they swell and paint and find truth not enough for them, softening of the train has already begun .- Emerson.

Everybody sits in judgment on a dirty sin ; but clean it, dress and polish it, and there are ten thousand people who think it not so sinful after all. It is ragged iniquity that is considered sinful ; burnished iniquity is not near so wicked as some peoples' eyes.

The growing good of the world is partially dependent on unbistoric acts; and that things are not so ill with you and me as they might have been is half owing to the number who lived faithfully a hidden life and rost in un-visited tombs.-George Ellot.

Those who resort to hypoorley to cover their delir quencies, impose a more intolerable burden upon themselves than that which would came from a just sense of their criminality. They think to ease their tortured conscience, but only succeed in aggravating ite woe.

Do your best, and await calmly the result. It is anxiety, not work, which kills ; it is work, not anxiety, which commands success. There is a Hindeo saying that the fortune of man who sits, sits always; it sleeps when he sleeps, moves when he moves, and rises when he rises.

For safety and for swiftness, for clear light and successful labor, their is nothing like the present. Practically speaking, the moment that is flying holds more eternity than all our past, and the future holds none at all, and only becomes capable of holding any as it is manufactured piece-meal into the present.

YOUNG MAN, BE MANLY .- It is a great mistake for Catholic young men to think that a manly profession and practice of their faith is an impediment to their business success ; and that in order to win worldly prosperity they must become members of secret socities. The English people, as a rule, honor independence of character and loyalty to conviction, and despise the cowardly traitor to conscience. If a Catholic young man is sober, capable, industrious and faithful, he need have no fear that his religion will prevent him from attaining the highest heights of business and political success.

REVERSING THE VERDICT .- For over three centuries, owing to the spread of Protestanttern, it had become stereotyped matter of bla-tory that the "reformation" as one of the greatest of blersings and that Martin Luther was its apoetle. A great historian, Janssen, has arisen in Germany, who, after a life-study of the whole matter, has changed the statement, and shown conclusively that the "reformation" was the greatest calamity that ever befell Europe. He shows, also, and with equal clearness, that Luther was the spiritual father of the revolutionary spirit; that Rome was the protectrees of order in Church and State ; that previous to 1517, the condition of the civilized world, in religion, morals, science and art, had reached an unexampled height, and that the steps of the new movement were everywhere marked by decay and corruption.

THE DEMON DRESS .- It is not too much to say that most of the horrible crimes that are ommitted have their origin in demon dr but cannot demon dress show a dark record of

its own of wee and dishener, of ruined lives

BURLINGTON ROUTE DAILY EXCUR-SIONS TO THE PACIFIC COAST, COLORADO. WYOMING AND UTAH.

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MEN OF NOTE.

H. P. Cheatman who has been elected to Congress from the Second North Carolina district, was born a slave.

President Dwight, of Yale College, does him writing on an old fashioned secretary that is said to have been in the family 200 years.

Colonel Higginson says that most of the prejudice against college-bred men which he has encountered in political life has proceeded from other college-bred men.

It is recalled of the Washburne brothers that while all four (C. D., W. D., Israel and Elihu B)got into the House of Representatives not one of them succeeded in his Sanatorial aspirations.

The late Laurence Peel was the youngest and last surviving brother of Sir Laurence Peel. He was married to a daughter of the fourth Duke of Richmond and inherited a fortune worth \$40,000 a year.

Angelo Warris a lecturer, who is trying to impress London with his greatness, can recite the whole of "Milton's Paradise Lost" and "Shelly's Queen Mab" from memory. He committed them, he says when still a child.

Mr. Boshm's bronze statue of the Duke of Wellington, recently unveiled in London, is said to be wonderfully lifelike. Four sentry figures, fashioned atter a model from an English, en Irisb, a Scotch and a Welsh regiment guard the approach to the statue.

Ferdinand Schumacher, of Akton, Ohio. known as the Oat meal King in the milling world. It is told of him that he is a Prohibitionist of such fixed opinions that when one of his mills was destroyed he distributed 20,000 bushels of scorched grain among the farmers for chicken feed rather than sell it to distillers to be made into whiskey.

Sir Morrell Mackenzie is still boycotted by the medical profession. Not only was his lecture at Edinburgh ignored by all the local doctors, but no word of mention was given to ship of the Royal College of Physicians a single day too sooa.

the story is the same-wholesale loss to the Among the living sovereigns mentioned in Irish Church-a continued outpouring of the] the Almanach de Gothe, those who have now that half her living members were lost to her, as lost they are. What can compensate her for the loss? Will it make her forget her departed children that her temples are rising fair and spacious over the land 7. It is a good thing to her to have temples worthy of the children they are. What is the fund of the pas-state and spacious over the land 7. It is a good thing to her to have temples worthy of the children they are. Why, thing to her to have temples, built is not to be forgetten thing to her to have temples, built is not to be forgetten God ahe worships, built is not to be forgetten the stream.

itself the genuine democracy. It even anti-cleated HENRY GEORGE'S land theory. BECKER was old ensugh to think that he understood everything. He recalls in one of his essays that he said in those days the only difference between an infidel and a believer was a fow ounces of brains-meaning in favor

of the infidel. It was Boston that prepared him for Brook Farm. He visited there with Dr. BROWN son, who had been the guest of his own household in New York, and Dr. BROWNSON was always philosopher. In 1840 Boston, as he found it, was divided into two camps, the Orthodox and the Unitarian, the latter stretching off into transcendentalism. The radicals were led by THRODORE PARKER BROOK Farm and Fruitlandz-BRONSON OLCOTT'S "Consociate Family" in Worchester county (Brook Farm was at West Rox bury) -wore the social and pelitical outcome of the religious ferment maintained by the antagonisms of the Hub.

THE PHILOSOPHICAL ASPECT OF THE TIME, he says, was a gradual loosening of Christ-lans prin ciples in men's minds and a falling away into general skepticism. HECKER was taken to community house at Brook Farm by GEORGE RIPLEY and introduced to PARKER. HECKER already knew BRONSON OLCOTT-"a genuine Yankee schoolmaster," he calls him, " originally a peddler." BRONSON, originally a Yankee schoolmaster, and that indeed to the end, had widely departed from PARKER, and still more from OLCOTT, and, although he advised HECKER to go to Brock Farm, he cantioned him not to go to OLCOTTE's community. HECKER did not stay at Brook Farm, but went to OLCOTT, after trying RIPLEY, HAWTHORNE and the rest. The great Oxford movement, in the full tide of activity, was visible agitaing all men in New Eagland of philosophic tendencies. PARKER OLCOTT, FREEMAN CLARK, ENDRSON, THO-BEAU, with whom also HECKER spent some time, BRONSON, and many more divided, as the NEWMAN brothers, KEBLE, FABER, MANNING and others divided and parted. Some went further into skepticism ; a fow turned clear around and entered the Roman Catholic Church.

Heoker says that he had given the best years of his life to the study of the systems of Kant, Fichte and Hegel, before he discovered the realties of mental life, and that it was this which led Brownson and himself into the orthodox communion. Once within it Hecker's zeal became completely bound up in applying its ideas to his own life and to the betterment of his fellow-men as he conceived it. He went to Belgium and entered the novitiate of the Redemptorists, where he remained for two years. Although he never was less than a seriess man, there are surrent anecdotes of his humor in times of recreation within the monastery. The Saperlor was utterly ignorant of the English language and anxious to learn it. There were several American young men in the novitiate, and the ceremonious observance of the Superior's birthday was made the occasion by them to teach the reverend father a lesson in English as she is

ed to a workingman's party which called to be expected of girls who happen to be born in the below mentioned months, says the Chicago Ledger,

If in January, a prudent housewife, given to melancholy, but good temper. If in Febuary, a humane and affectionate

wife and tender mother. If in March, a frivolous chatter-box, some-

what given to quarrelling. If in April, inconstant, not very intelligent,

but likly to be good locking. If in May, handsome, amiable and likely to

be happy. If in June, impetuous, will marry early and be frivolous. If in July, passable handsome, but with a

sulky temper. If in August, amiable and practical and

likely to marry rich. If in September, discreet, affable and much

liked. If in October, pretty and coquettish and

likely to be unhappy. If in Novomber, liberal, kind and of a wild disposition.

If in December, well proportioned, fond of novelty and extravagant.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and per-manent cure of Consamption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lnog Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Narvous Dability and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actusted by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in Garman, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 149 Power's Black, Rochester, N. Y. S-13-cow.

There is in some a dispassionate neutrality of mind which, though it generally passes for good temper, can neither gratify or warm us; it must indeed be granted that these men can only negatively offend, but then it should also be remembered that they cannot positively please, -Greville,

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Painter (who is looking for work and has pestered Mrs. Hobson beyond endurance)-"That fence, madam, needs a coat of paint very badly." Mrs. Hobson (impatiently to servant)—"Show that man the front door at once, James." Painter-"Ab, this looks like business. I'll paint that door for you, madam, in good style for 10s."

It was his first visit to the city. As he stood on the curbstone shaking his sides with

and homes made desclate? A father robbing Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations. his employer that he may deck out his daughter in a manner totally unbefitting her

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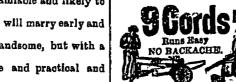
20-13-eow

circumstances and station. A husband em-bezzling the funds entrusted him, either through weak love for his wife, pride in her beauty, or to rid himself of her angry com-plaints and pertinacious demands. A wife doserting her husband and ohildren, because her oravinge for luxury of apparel cannot be gratified in a life of poverty and duty. A young girl rebelling against the narrow means which decree that her loveliness of form and feature must go meanly arrayed, and so, led by restless, vanity, disappearing in the whirlpool of sin. HOW A FATHER WAS CURED OF DRINKING.

-One day in a familiar instruction a priest said : "Do you wish to convert a family ?" Bring in its midst a soul who knows how to suffer. Do you wish to bring back to God a soul that is dear to you? Suffer for it." These words were heard by a little girl who had just made her first communion. How could she comprehend them? God knows the scoret of it. The poor little child had often seen her mother weep and blush with shame, when, almost every evening her father came home stupified with wine. On the day when the efficacy of suffering was revealed to her, she said to her mother embracing with an cffasive tenderness which thrilled the poor wife : "Mother be happy, father will soon cease to make you weep." And the next day at the noon mea!-the only one which brought the family together-she took some porridge with a piece of bread, and refused anything more. "Are you sick?" asked the mother with actonishment. "No, mother." "Eat, then," said the father. "Not to day, father." They believed it a wim, and thought to punish the child by leaving her ponting unnotic-ed; In the evening the father re-turned as usual intoxicated. The child who had gone to bed, but had not elept, heard him swear and began to ory. It was the first time that oaths made her weep. The next day, like the preceding, at dinner she refared everything but bread and water. The mother became uneasy, the father angry. "I wish that you would eat," he said angrily. "No," replied the ohild firmly, "not so long as you will become intoxicated, swear, and make my mother ory. I have promised the good God, and I wish to enfier that God may not punish you." The father hung his head. That evening he returned home quietly, and the little one was charmingly bright and winning, and no longer refused to eat. The habit again overcame the father. The child's recommenced. This time the father could say nothing ; a lage tear rolled down his cheek, and he ceased to eat. The mother also wept. The child alone remained calm. Rising from the table he chaped bis little daughter in his arms saying : "Poor Martyr! Will you always do this " "Yes, father; till I die or you are convert-ed," "My child, my child 1 I will never mora. give your mother cause to weep."

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ing off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and four humors of the recretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the ime Correcting Actuity of the Stomach, curity Billousness, Dys-pepsia, Headaches, Dinziness, Heartburn, Construction, Dryness of the Skin, Propay, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness, and Gen-arel Debility all these and many eral Debility; all these and many other airailar Complaints, yield to the happy iniluence of BURDOCK BLOOD BUTTERS.



THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

JAN, 16 1689

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WEDNESDAY..... JANUARY 16, 1889

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

THURSDAY, Jan. 10, St. William. FRIDAY, Jan. 11, St. Hortense. SATURDAY, Jan. 12, St. Arcadius. SUNDAY, Jan. 13, First Sunday after Epiphany. MONDAY, Jan. 14, St. Hilaire. 15 St. Paul. TUESDAY, Jan. 15, St. Paul. WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16, St. Marcil.

MR. WIMAN ON CANADA.

We devote considerable space in this issue to the article by Erastus Wiman on this Canada of ours. We do so in the interests of education, for there are many grown people among our readers who never before, we think, had the actual case of Canada, its extent, resources, climate and capabilities, so well laid before them. If all Mr. Wiman states be true, we may be asked, how is it that our country is so backward, as compared with the United States? In answer we would say :--- 1. The Republic has been batter advertised and has greater attractions for Immigrants fleeing from Old World tyrannies than a country still subject to one of those tyrannies. 2. Our colonial status, which neither gives absolute control of our own affairs at home, nor commands respect abroad. 3. Bad government, which has placed the masses at the mercy of a few politico-commercialists. 4. Liability to invasion should England go to war. 5. Vast and increasing debt and taxation, while the same are decreasing in the United States. .6. Lack of opportunities in the struggle for existence compared with the United States. 7. A divided and hostile population.

While these are the main reasons for the backwardness of Onnada in the race of progress with the republic to the south, they are -all points of the first magnitude, which Mr. good effect, however, in teaching both French and Irish Catholics that no reliance is to be placed on Protestant Conservatives, who regard them as useful only to vote as they are told, but they must not presume to seek election for one of themselves. Furthermore, It teaches that wherever the Protestants have the majority they will use it against any Catholic who may present himself for election to any office in the gift of the people. The Liberals of Ottawa appear to have acted in a different spirit. Dr. Valade says the only English-speaking Protestants who voted for

him were Liberals. This, however, is only another proof of the fact in Canadian political life, namely, that the party led by Sir John Macdonald has ceased to be friendly to the Catholic Church, and to French Canadians, as it has long cessed to be friendly to the Irish. Orangelsm, which since the life of Louis Riel was offered up to it, has grown more aggressive year by year, till now it dominates the Conservative party and shows itself towards the government in Canada as it did in England---ready to rebel at any moment if its demands should

be refused. When will Catholics of every nationality in Canada learn that in custaining the party led by Sir John Macdonald they are simply voting to preserve a bloodthirsty and implacable enemy in power over them ?

"ROBERT ELSMERE,"

A very good ides of the sea of doubt on which the Protestant ship is sailing all over the world has been given by the furore created drawn out story of how an emotional clorgyman of the English Established Church, up in the popular novel form, in order to allowance. catch the great mass of novel readers who could not be induced to read a controversial work on religion. It has certainly attained an extraordinary success as far as circulation | subject. His Honor was made to say that, the is concerned, and has given convincing proof of the danger of indiscriminate novel reading. Protestant pulpits everywhere are ringing with denunciations of it, from which we take until the full time allowed by law for the exit, that the story struck right into the sorest | ercles of the veto had elapsed and the legality spot in the Protestant body. The wrath it has excited shows at once the weakness and sensitivenes of the sectaries-how really hollow is their alleged faith, and how truly the authoress of the book exposed the incenclusiveness and incensistency of Protestantism. When we inform our readers that the | what alsority the Dominion Premier can put Infidel press of the radical school deride the arguments by which Robert Elsmere was led to renounce Church of England christianity, they can form a notion of the character of the book.

Mr. Gladstone in a long article of great acuteness combatted those arguments from an Anglican's point of view, and exposed more thoroughly, perhaps, than he was him_ sell! aware, the fundamental errors of the his party in coming elections. But, giving An glican conception of the Christian faith. Ind sed we can imagine no task more dreary the Act will not be disallowed, unless, indeed, Wiman has been careful to avoid discussing. than: reading "Robert Elsmere," except that Sir John has come to the conclusion that he Nevertheless, till these evils of our political of wading through the criticisms on it. The can safely defy the Cathelic element in the whole thing is a melancholy exhibition of a there is no hope, with all our magnificent ad. lot of men, presumably learned with regard simple matter of justice for the settlement of vantages, so eloquently set forth in the paper to the evidences of Christianity, assailing the an acknowledged grievence. In refusing to exing of much importance. The whole bad, of doubt. It is consoling, however, to ob- himself behind the impressive fact that the ism and kept going by the most debasing arts obligations to Catholic authorities for what the Legislature. Interferance by the federal that give birth to new nations, before "The in the North American Review, quotes injustifiable. Cardinal Newman whom, he says, "put the " truth forcibly, but not too forcibly, when " he stated the Catholic doctrine," concerning the Trinity and original siz. By thus admitting the authority of the Catholic Church in fixing, at the beginning, the true teaching of Christianity, the Protesrested colonial development. Sir John Mac- tant writer places himself in a strange posidonald, while he lives, may keep it in this tion. For if the authority of the Church is wretched, degraded cendition, by the practice anquestionable with reference to two great of arts which have reduced representative doctrines cencerning which, he says, there is "an historical gap," by what right can he mention of public virtue a signal for jeers question the same authority with reference to matters of far less importance? The same writer further assures us that "all well-read and remain forever tadpoles in the stagnant clergymen, interested in history, have always puddle of colonialism, alongeide the greatest known that the statements of Cardinal Newman are true" ! He also lets in a fleed of light upon the sources of disruption in Protestantism of recent years when he assures us that. "since the publication, a few years ago, of an English translation of all the Ante-Nicone fathers, all intelligent English students by the Protestant Electoral Ausociation. of history, whether clergymen or Greek During the past year an agitation was carried scholars or not, have had a chance to see this on in the newspapers of the city, mainly in with their own eyes." In other words, Protestant theologians were ignorant of the the abelition of all tax exemptions on church | basis of their Protestantism till they obtained an English translation of the Fathers! A came on politics, as usual at Ottaws, threw very pretty confession certainly, and one that we may thank "Robert Elsmere" for having anality eseof Westminster, and the dioceses of they appeared before the altar of the Catholio forced them to make in defence of their faith, R although it involved an admission of Catholio authority as the only basis, outside the New Testament, for doctrines they hold in common with the Cathelio Church. In like manner Mr. Gladstene agrees with Mr. Hale in accepting Cardinal Newman's statement that the doctrine of the Catholic Church "must be accepted if we are to have candidate. Then the Protestant Electorals a good working religion." Thus we find it stated by the greatest living English Protesthat scholar and statesman that we must rely, Catholics and Protestants alike, for the authou ity of the organized Christianity of to-day on "the concord of Christians, ever since the adjudivation of the fifth century." That is, since the Council of Nice fixed the orthodox canon of Christian faith.

doubt on the fundamental doctrines of Protestantism taken on Oatholic authority with a view to clearing the ground for an attack still more radical on the Catholic Church 'itself. Bat this only supports the view expressed in these columns in a former issue that, despite the assaults of Protestant preachers on the Catholic Church, they are but guerillas fighting on their own account outside and apart from the grand army of lege of Cardinals at Rome includes only 60 Catholicity, yet fighting on its side. For three centuries they have been thus taking a hand in the war, liable occasionally to be captured and punished for freebooting, or to be enlisted as regulars when found worthy. Such being their true character and history, can we wonder that adversaries so nimble and intractable should be sought to be got rid of by those whose real object is to overthrow the citadel of Christianity within the Catholic Church ?

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE AND THE JESUITS' ESTATES ACT.

In this isens we reproduce the petition of the Dominion Evangelical Alliance to the Governor-General praying for the disallowance of the Act passed last session of the Quebec Legislature respecting the Jesuite Estates. The Daily Witness, from which we copy the document, styles it "a carefully worded petition." Perhaps that is about the highest praise it deserves, and the truest thing that could be said about it. The historical points, which nobody disputes, concerning the estates and the Order of Jesuits by the novel "Robert Elemere." It is a long in Canada are carefully noted. There is also an objection to the grant to Protestant schools of \$60,000, because acceptance thereof would married to an equally high-strung lady of the imply consent to the appropriation for the same persuasion, was led, by studying certain Jesuits of the balance of \$400,000, in settleworks, to doubt the truth of Christianity and | ment of their claims. The document winds to become a convinced sceptic and die. In up with a protest against the Act being car. reality the book is an Agnostic polemic, got | ried into effect and a demand for its dis-

By reference to the Lt.-Governor's speech at the opening of the Quebec Legislature, it will be seen that allusion was made to this Ottawa authorities having intimated that the question of disallowing the Act was under consideration, it would not be put in force of the settlement under the Act placed beyond auestion.

Taking the petition with the circumstances now recited, it would seem that the Evangelical Alliance has undertaken to force Sir John Macdonald's hand. We all know with his foot down on any Act of the Provincial Legislatures which might run counter to his policy or political interests. Nice questions of prerogative or e-en of justice have never stood in his way on sn n occasions. We also know

that tremendous pressure has already been brought upon him to secure the veto of the Jesuits' Act, and that he would be only too glad to yield could he do so without risk to all considerations their due weight, we think poplulation by vetcing an Act passed as

Catholic Archbishops of Ireland as 4, with 28 Bishops under them; and the grand total of colonies and dependencies throughout the four quarters of the world as 94, basides 5 Vicars Apostolic and Prefects Apostolic who are not Bishops. Fifty secular priests have been ordained during the past twelvemonth. and 28 regulars. The list of the Sacred Colnames, as there are no less than ten "hats" now vacant. Last in the list of the 6 Cardinals of the highest grade stands the name of Cardinal Edward Howard; that of Henry Edward Manning stands fifth among the Cardinal priests; and that of John Henry Newman stands third among the Cardinal deacons. A note is appended to the effect that 33 of the Cardinals are of Italian birth; 9 are Austrians, Germans, and Polish; 6 are French ; 5 are British subjects ; 4 are Spanish; 2 are Portuguese; and one is a citizen of the United States. Strange to say, though his name stands so low down the list of the Sacred College, Dr. Newman, who was born in comes Cardinal Mortel, born in 1806; then

fellow Cardinal Pecchi and Cardinal Desprez, born in 1807; and Cardinala Manning, Sacchoni, and Scrafini, born in 1808, and these close the list of octogenerian prelates.

The estimated Catholic population of the British Empire is 9,730,000. It is distribut ed as follows : Ireland, 3,913,000 ; England and Wales, 1,360,000; Scotland, 327,000; in the colonies and dependencies the numbers are : America, (Canada, Newfoundland, West Indies, &c.), 2,200,000; Australasia (Australia, New Zealand, &c.), 58,000; Asia (British India, Ceylon, &c.), 1,044,000 ; Africa (South Africa, Gold Coast, Mauritiur, &c.). 131,000 ; European Colonies (Gibraltar, Malta, and Gozo), 175,000. It would be interesting to know," says the Dablin Nation, "the exact proportion of Irish Catholics. Outside Ireland but within the Empire there cannot be less than two and a half millions of Irish Catholics. Three-fourths or more of the Catholics of Great Britain are Irish : nearly all the Australasian Catholics are Irish; the proportion of Irish in the Catholic population of South Africa is very great; and a considerable percentage of the Catholics of Canada and Newfoundland. That would give us close on six millions and a half; and we would not be much cut in fixing the number at between six and a quarter and six and a half millions. Six of these millions are Home Rulers and Nationalists, too-a considerable force to have planted in the important and advancing

portions of the Empire. That is a point that ought to commend itself to Imperialists." WHAT THE CATHOLIC CHURCH HAS

DONE FOR THE NEGRO. The universiality of the Catholic Church.

and the absolute equality of men of all races Colored Catholic Congress held at Washingon recently, on which comment was made n a former number of THE TRUE WITNESS. Remark has frequently been made on the vast growth of Catholicity in he United States, but, perhaps, it will not be denied

the Tory party at the Capital. It has had a testant error-error all the more lamentable tired ecolesiastics, and many exiled clergy what they had; but the Luggacurran people since the motive of the book was to cast from foreign parts. The directory gives the have joined the "plan of campaign," and profess then selves ready to stand by their guns. "The Marquis of Lansdowne," says Archbishops and Bishops of Catholio sees in the London Universe, ""will profit neither in heart or conscience, in pocket or in the affections of the tenantry by his obstinacy."

> ALESSANDRO GAVAZZI, the noted Italian revolutionist, is dead at the age of 30 years. The mention of his name recalls to mind the stormy scenes of the revolutionary epoch of 1848 and the subsequent events which led to the establishment of the kingdom of Italy. It also brings back the recollection of his visit to Canada and the dissensions, riots and bloodshed produced at Quebec and this city. By the mercy of Providence Gavazzi was permitted to live to a great age that he might see for himself how futile was the movement in which he took so prominent a part. Before he closed his eyes forever he saw the Papacy, against which he warred so straneously, more powerful and venerated than it has been for centuries, Catholicity more triumphant than ever and the "liberty " for which he risked body and soul become more visionary than ity he was received by them. He subse-1801, is the oldest of the Oardinals; next cven it appeared to him when he decorated his quently visited England, from whence he soutane with the tri-color. He saw the old order changed, but old foes had only assumed new faces. Although excommunicated by baving paid a flying vielt to Belg um and the Pope, Gavazzi never professed any religion except the Catholic, his particular notion being what he called a return to primitive Ohristianity. To him, perhaps more than any other man of this century, these famous lines apply :

> > "The evil men do lives after them; The good is oft interred with their bones."

WITH the opening of the New Year, when all the world is rejoicing in the renewal of hope and happiness, the devil's work has recommenced in Ireland with redoubled, pitiless fury under the express directions of Balfour the Brutal and Bloody. In a despatch dated London, Jan. 11th, we read of whole sale evictions, accompanied with all the horrors of an inclement season. Furthermore it is stated that "if the Government does not soon disist from issuing summonses to Irish to his letters. members of the House of Cemmons there will very shortly be few of them out of jail. Already the number in prison and under indictments equivalent to convictiod is far in excess of that of any other period in the history of the Irish struggle for home rule, and there is no indication that it will be any smaller for some time to come." How long? O, Lord ! How long?

THE Parnell Commission is to meet on the 15th inst. It is to be hoped that this astonishing tribunal will make an effort at once to get down to the marrow of the Times charges without further loss of time. There has been far more than enough of beating about the bash.

THE announcement is made that Sir John Macdonald has intimated to several friends within her fold, were strikingly shown at the bis intention to go to the country as soon after the close of next session as possible. He is said to have stated he would do so "to head off Unrestricted Reciprocity."

THE writ for a new election in Montreal Centre will not be issued till the Legislature States, but, perhaps, it will not be denied Centre will not be issued till the Legislature special manner to form good Christian men that nowhere has that growth been more acts upon the report of the judges whe tried intellectually armed against all the errors of providential than among the negro race. On the Laprairie case. Probably not then, as the day,

lead men to become apathetic and lukewarm. in the cause of religion, it is refreshing to find a militant writer of the force of Mr. Tardivel, whose doctrine leaves nothing to be desired in the way of orthodoxy, for he balongs to that valiant school which has counted in its ranks Danon Cortes, Veuillot, Cardinal Pitras, Dom Gueranger, and a host of other luminous minds who have shed unfading lustre on our epoch.

His letters from Ireland, which spot formed his first glimpse of Europe, are of exceptional interest, and his comments on the religious, political, and social aspects of the dear old land, are those of a sincere and sympathetic friend, who sees a thousand things to admire in the patient demeanor of the people, and nothing to condemn but the barbarous lijustice of their cruel oppressors, while with a few swift, deft touches of his facile pen, he sketches a graphic word-picture of the varied scenery which meets his view, changing from smiling valley to bleak grey mountain, from picturesque village to poverty-stricken hamlet.

Through all his letters there runs a vein of tender sympathy for the sad condition of the distressed tenants, warm appreciation of the traditional courtesy of the people, and unstinted admiration for the great zeal, learning and devotion of the Irish priests. He met many of the latter, and records with what warm-hearted kindness and cordial hospitalwrote a vivid and instructive sketch of its great metropolis, and outlying points of Catholic interest. He is at present in France, Holland. Many people take for granted that the latter is exclusively a Protestant country, and it may be quite a revelation to such to learn that a little more than one-third of the population belong to the Catholic Church, which for the past 25 years has made as ronishing progress, while the traditional Calvanism is gradually dying cut. The ceneus of 1879 gave a total population of 4,172,971, of which 1,445,388 were Catholics. Within the past 25 years 10 spacious Catholio churches have been erected in the city of Amsterdam alone. Catholics are represented by able and influential newspapers and periodicals, and can even boast of a Scientific Review (De Wetonschappelyke Nederlander), conducted by the Abbé Brouwers, a distinguished writer, who in his leisure moments is likewise artist, poet, and savant, which varied avocations do not prevent him from fulfilling the duties devolving on an accomplished and zealous parish priest. Many telling traits are interspersed throughout Mr. Tardivel's narrative of his travels, and they add attractive variety

At Brussels he had an interview with M. De Rély, formerly a captain in the Pontifical Zouaves, who subsequently founded a flourishing Cathelic journal at Brussels named La Croiz, which was as remarkable for its ability as for the soundness of its doctrine. A Freethinking author of considerable notoriety, named Laurent, published a work which was severely criticized by La Croix. In such cases the Belgian law directs that the newspaper complained of must, under pain of suppression, publish in its columns any reply the aggrieved party may choose to prepare. Learent, with atheistical malice, made his rejoinder in terms particularly odious, heaping the most revolting outrages on the head of our Divine Saviour. Rather than pur-chase the existence of his journal, by giving publicity to the infamous blasphemies, M. De Rely submitted to its suppression. Such a noble example of the courage of one s convictions is well worthy of record.

A few years ago a Catholic University was founded at Lille; at the present date it is completely organized, with all the faculties, and is, in the fullest sense, a Catholic institution, where liberalism, no matter how miti-gated or distinguished, can find entrance. The Chancellor, Mgr. Hautcour, and the Rector, Mgr. Baunard, received their ap-pointments directly from the Holy See. Its mission is not only to turn out lawyers, doctors and men of letters, but it aims in a n will legislation is pending, which may effect the society and a potent factor in all Christ an enterprise. Pere Félix, the celebrated Jesuit orator, related an incident connected with the foundation of the University of Lills so beautiful in its naive simplicity that it reminds us of kindred acts recorded in the ages of faith. Mesars. Féron & Vrau, who are brothers-in-law, are the proprietors of an immense thread manufactory at Lille, and do an annual business which amounts to millions of france. One day, a few years ago, one said to the other, " Now that we are making a great deal of money, I propose that we take in another partner." "Whom shall it be?" in another partner." "Our Lord Jesus Christ. He shall be our partner, and we will give him one-third of the profits." That year our Saviour's share was 500,000 francs, which sum was given to the University fund, and annually since the firm of Féron, Vrau & Co. donate a princely sum to the same work. Surely there must be hops for France's speedy regeneration, when her children give such a glorious example of Christian Faith and Charity. NAMPORT KEY.

and social condition will have been removed, under discussion, of this country ever becomantiquated system, built up by Colonial Teryof corruption and fraud, must be swept away, root and branch, dug right out of the soil, burned to ashes, if so it must be, in the fires Greater Half of the Continent" can become a nation of freemen, claiming equality and recognition among the great powers of the earth.

We cannot believe that this country, which, to many of us. is home and native land, should continue to remain in a state of argovernment to a farce, and made the very and laughter, but it is impossible for the people of Canada to be permanently enslaved and freest republic the earth has ever seen.

A LESSON FROM OTTAWA.

The Ottawa mayoralty contest was made a direct issue on the race and religious question the celumns of the Orange-Tory Journal, for property. When the municipal elections all other influences into the shade. There was the usual dickerings, but the Conservatives, wishing to preserve the French alliance. agreed to nominate Dr. Valade, a staunch party man who was chosen by the Government to report on Louis Riel's mental condition, and therefore a person who could claim he had dene the party some service. The Liberals, admitting the claims of the French to a turn of the mayoralty, brought out no got in their work by nominating Mr. Jaceb Erratt as the Anti-Tax Exemptions, no French Catholic domination candidate, A fierce and bitter contest was the result, but when it came to pelling the great body of the Protestant Conservatives deserted Dr. Valade en masse and elected Mr. Erratt by a sweeping majority. This desertion of the French Consider that before long several invalided and re- several invalided and re- several invalided and re- farmers welcomed the reduction by paying up thinking adherence to political party interests to have a large membership.

.....

doubt er, each from his own particular point ercise the veto, however, he may fairly shelter serve t hat the ablest among them admit their Act was passed with the unanimous consent of ever stirength they possess in combatting power after so emphatic a declaration of the the arguments of the Sceptic. One of the will of the whole representation of the people most candid, the Rev. Edward Everett Hale. of this province would be as indefensible as

> But the petition, carefully worded though it may be, leaves out altogether the main reason for the passage of the Act. Justice, publio policy-dare we say political necessity ?require that all questions of a distarbing nature should be settled on the broadest principles of equity for one object, namely the general good. As for the allasien to the Pope in the petition ; that must strike everone who thinks of the frantic efforts of the present British Government to obtain the help of His Holiness in its attempt to crush the Mational League of Ireland, as more amusing than serious. Do the wisemen of the Evangelical Al. liance imagine Sir John Macdonald is going to rush in where much greater than he-Bismarck and Alexander of Russia for instancelearned lessons of disaster and humiliation ? Fools may rush in where angels fear to tread. Sir John certainly is not an angel, neither is The present Pope was partially instrumental he a feol.

STATISTICS OF CATHOLICITY.

The Catholic Directory, Register and Almanac for 1889, recently issued, contains a mass of valuable information concorning the progress of the Church in Great Britain and elsewhere. From it we learn that there are is Excland and Wales 16 discesses, viz.: The between white and black, and that was when am, Olifton, Hexham and Newcastle, Leeds, Liverpool, Middlesbrough, Newport for in them all colored people had been pro-Menevia, Northampton, Nottingham, Ply- scribed, and in certain non-Oatholic churches month, Portsmouth, Salford, Sbrewsbury and Southwark. In Scotland there are 2 archbishoprics, viz. : St. Andrews and Edinburgh and Glasgow; and 4 bishoprics, viz. : Aber. deen, Argyll and the Isles, Dunkeld, and Galloway. In England and Wales there are 1 Archbishop, and 16 Bishops of sees, including 2 suffragans, or auxiliaries. Another member of the English hierarchy, though not wetually a Bishop, is Cardinal Newman. The total of priests in England and Wales is 2380, who serve 1306 churches, chapels and missionary | at Laggacurran. Better inspired those superthe churches, &c., served by them being 324.

Sunday, during the sittings of the Congress. a very able and interesting address was given at the Pro-Cathedral by Dr. James T. Whitson, of Pittsburg, a colored gentleman whose natural ability has been develoyed by

a superior education and intercourse with men who like himself are devoted to the work of regenerating a race. In the course of his remarks Dr. Whiteon made the following for-

cible statement of what the Church has done for the colored race : Perhaps at no other period in the history of the country has the time been so rife for imparting to the colored people the great

principles and truths of the Catholic religion as at present. The growing intelligence of the race, the increasing power of the Church, and the faiding away of the many misrepre sentations which have hitherto been hurled against her, all tend to assist in the good work among not only the colored people but all other classes of citizens. The colored Church advocated slavery, but history proved to the contrary. The Popes had opposed it ;; Pope Gregery used strong arguments against enslavement; Pope Aloxander III. wrote a letter to the Moorish King of Valencia forbidding him to make slaves and saying that " by the law of nature no man can be a slave. for God has created all free and equal." In nocent III. and Gregory IX organized antislavery societies; Gregory XVI. and in fact all the Popes had itsed decrees against it in effecting the liberation of a million and a half of slaves in Brazil. At present the Holy Father was working against the African slav trade. The Church had always opposed it, and if there was ever a Oatholic slaveholder he held his slaves contrary to the decrees of

the Church, Dr. Whitson pointed out that the Catholio Church was the only Church that had received the colored race on equal terms. There was one place where there was no distinction Church to receive communion. But this was not the case with other religious institutions, in Louisville, Ky., a colored person was not allowed to enter. The colored people were naturally of a religions turn of mind, and when they understood it, made good Catholics, but so many religions and dogmas had been preached to them that they did not know what to believe. As slaves they had been brought to this country by Protestants,

LORD LANSDOWNN'S New Year's gift to his tenants is the distribution of notices to guit by registered letter, which may have the effect of flinging sixty-four familles on the roadside priests who serve chapels in private houses, estate at Kilchrrold of fifty per cent. The

matter at lesue.

MR. J. F. REDMOND has been nominated by the workingmen as their candidate for Montreal Centre, in the Quebec Legislature, should the seat he declared vacant.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD was 74 years of age last Friday, January 11th.

FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.] **RANDOM TOPICS.**

Mr. Tardivel, the talented editor of La Vérité of Quebec, is at present travelling in Europe, from whence he is writing a series of letters to that excellent Catholic journal. His letters are of more than ordinary interest, and display original features, which place people had been taught that the Catholic them far above the stereotyped descriptions of men and things, which the common-place tourist has so often set before us. Notwithstanding the fact that his notes must of neces. eity be written in all the disarray and turmoll of travel, yet one would never suspect it, to judge from his easy flowing style, graphic descriptive powers, and his simple unstudied grace of diction. The power to write in a finished manner on the spur of the mement is a true test of literary skill; hence, this gifted writer may be set down as a workman of no ordinary merit. What renders his letters singularly attractive to Catholic readers is, that he views everything from s true Christian standpoint, and judges the merits of every question, by its bearing for good or evil, on the progress and welfare of the Church. For this reason he touches on a multitude of points, and sees with penetrating vision a thousand aspects that are invisible to a prosaic mundane traveller, for the latter individual, as a rule, sadly lacks the keen perception, the sound discriminating judgment, and above all, the robust faith. which are distinguishing characteristics of the editor of La Vérité. It is quite patent from his writings that his dominant passion is an unswerving devotion to the Church; tees, Patrick Regnam, James Dolan and hence, his estimate of men and measures is guided thereby. When either is likely to Cassidy. After the transaction of some furhence, his estimate of men and measures is guided thereby. When either is likely to exert an evil influence on society (which would in consequence render it inimical to 21st instant. The new organization will be the Church), he condemns it with unsparing vigor, and opposes it with unfaltering courage. On the contrary, every movement of a nature to assist the Church in her divine mission of purifying society, and leading souls to "stations;" in Scotland there are 341 priests, vising the Vandeleur and Burton estates at God, finds in him an ardent, competent, and Kilmacduane have granted abatements to the fearless champion. In this enervating age, These numbers, hewever, do not include tomants of thirty per cent., and on the Barton abounding in senauous material comforts. where so many temptations, such as a love of members consider that before long several

19.7**4** . . .

MONTREAL BAR EXAMINATION.

The Bar examinations at the Court House for The Bar examinations at the Court House for the past two days were concluded Friday last. The following candidates were admitted to study:--Messrs. F. W. Hibbard, F. Gelinas, A. R. Hall, Emile Gelley, P. C. Ryan, L. Rousseau, A. Labelle, J. N. Prud'homme, R. C. Hutchinson and C. Ethier. Those who passed their examinations on sciences --Messrs C. Lamonhoura C. Ober

sciences - Messes. C. I. Lamontague, G. Chag-non, F. A. Genereux, V. Renaud, J. A. Gir-ard, P. Grenier, D. McAvoy, L. Belleau, J. O. U. Lusignan, R. L. De Martigny and Jules Gendron.

Those who passed on letters are Mesers. Buchanan, Mackay, Plante, Madore, Chabot, Prevost, Chaloult, Marchand, Vipond, Lesage, Goyette and Larose.

ST. PATRICK'S COURT.

NO, 95, MONTREAL, ORGANIZED CATHOLIC ORDER OF FORESTERS,

A new organization was formed in the city Monday evening. It is known as the "Or-ganized Catholic Order of Foresters." This This society has a strong membership throughout the United States, particularly in Chicago, and is approved of by all the American clergy. It has started out here with a membership of 22, and the following officers were elected at last night's meeting : fligh Chief Ranger, John Davis ; Deputy High Chief Ranger, Michael Rochford ; recording seoretary, Henry Thompson ; financial secretary, J. O'Keele ; treasurer, Michael Quinn ; trusknown as St, Patrick's Court of Montreal. No. 95. The ends of the association are for benefit and insurance. A sick member will be allowed \$5 per week for three months in the year, besides the attendance of the Court's physician, Dr. Guerin. The heirs of a daceased member are given \$2,000, and the organization pay all funeral expenses. The

"JAN. 16. 1889.

LITERARY REVIEW.

THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE,

The second s

The January issue of The American Magaine opens with a well written account of ine opens with a well written account of "The Cathedral of New York" by S. G. W. Bmjamin. This cathedral, St. Patrick's, has but recently been completed ; it was begun but recounty is really the only building in the in 1837 and is really the only building in the United States which in scope, design and solievement is fully entitled to be styled a petropolitan cathedral. The article is fully metropolitan cathedral. Line article is tuny the wife of the Prime Minister, as a New Year's mistrated with drawings of various portions gift. If the cathedral, and with portraits of Arch bishop Hughes and Cardinal McCloskey, both bishop Hughes and Cardinal McCloskey, both is fwhom have contributed largely toward the if whom have contributed largely toward the if whom have contributed largely toward the if whom have contributed largely toward the is defined. William Elerov Cartis writes of the cathedral. thedral. William Eleroy Curtis writes of taresting insights into the life and habits of a people of whom very little is known by the outside world. Mr. 'Oartis' paper is fully-litertrated by G. W. Simons and D. D. C. it's action because the section because the secti teresting insights into the life and habits of a linstrated by G. W. Simons and D. D. Smith. These artists illustrate also Wm. Hosea Bal In's paper "Picture: que West Michigan," a which the beauty of Lake Michigan and the surrounding country is well depicted. Leon Mead, under the heading "The ap-preniceship of an Academician," gives a pleaant sketch of James Beard, the noted portrait and animal painter; a portrait of Mr. Beard and copies from some of his paintings Illustrate the article. The Christmas season Bromembared in a strong story by Ella W. Bromembared in a strong story by Ella W. Pesttie, "Christmas at Tin-Cup." "In the alloy of the S', Eastache" is another story finterest by S. Frances Harrison. Mary Agness Tincker has an interesting instalment of her serial, "Two Corouets." Poems are ntributed by Annie Ellior, Frank Dampster herman, Helen Gray Cone and otners, Fanny Ay nar Mathews has a bright litile comedy in he act, "The Apartmente." The departnents devoted to current topics, literature, sto., all show careful and concentious management. Pablished by the American Maga-zine Pablishing Co., New York.

THE ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE, Macmillan & Oo., 112 Fourth Avenue, New York.

"The English Illustrated" opens the year with a full array of diterary attractions. The llustrations are too well known and appreciat-d to require perticular attention. Yet "The irgin and Child," a new treatment of a favorite ct with paingers, and taken from the paintng by Lorenzo di Credi in the National Gallery, will well repay study. __. The House of the will well repay study. "The House of the Wolf" by Stanley J. Weyman, is now in its eighth chapter. "Glimpses of Old English Homes," from the pen of Miss Elizabeth Balch, romises to be a leading feature of the mogizine, sit has been in the past, "Berkeley Castle" the subject at present under illustration. " a story of northern Scot-"The Old Sergeant," a story of northern Scot-and" is by Archibald Forbes. A sketch of the old fort-town of Govalior, written by Lewis Winffield, and illustrated by many fine draw-ings by Robert Johnson, cannot fail to repay perusal. A paper on "London Models," by Occar Wilde, treate us to many interesting pacimens of this curious genuis. "Sant Ilario," by F. Marion Crawford, has reached itt eighth "banter, and its climar of interest "Et Castera" apter, and its climax of interest "Et Caetera" as usual full of good things; New Yaar's bay eustoms, Romance and Realism, Wagnerian music, The Greek comic poets, and a critique on a recent book. "The Life of Lord Westr urg," by Mr. Nash complehe the number.

PARIS ILLUSTER. International News Co., New York.

The issue for January 5th contains a study of ural life, called "The Farmer's Wife," in colors rom a water-color by Yyend King Paris Gos-ip is even more toan neually full in this number, bionable coteries, literary, scientific and dranatic circles each receiving a glance in passing. 'New Year's Day in Russia," is the title of a trawing by J. de Mencena Krzesz. "In the is an intensely interesting Gascon Laudes" is an intensely interesting Gascon itory by Leo Lock, with a tragic denouement. "Then Mendon Orphange," founded by the Duchesse de Galliera, after a painting by Made-noiselle E. Keyser, shows a group of little ones aught by a sweet-faced Sister of Charity; if the Beguinnes" after a nicture by T. Twogada "The Beguinage" after a picture by L. Lytgadt, also a scene from convent life, the members of he community seated at sewing their great vork-baskets beside them, while one of their number reads aloud. "Head Quarters" (Spain

NEWS OF THE WEEK. EUROPEAN, January 8. Russia has placed a flotilla of war vessels on the Vistula river.

The Eiffel Tower in Paris is now 225 metres high. Men at work on the top enjoy the sur-

shine, while a fog prevails beneath, The King and Queen of Italy have presented a splendid diamond bracelet to Mms. Crispi, the wite of the Prime Minister, as a New Year's

A deputation from the Russian regiment of which Emperor Francis Joseph is honorary colonel, has arrived at Vienna for the purpose of congratulation the Emperor on the fortieth anniversary of his appointment to the colonelcy.

Mr. Bradley Martin of New York, who has rented Balmacarn Forest, Invernessbire, during the last four sensons from Lidy Seafield, has taken the place for another term of three years He also rents the adjacent shooting of Lochletter and has altogether about fifty thousand acres. Several villas, at and near Naples have been

inspected during the last fortnig t by an agent from St, Petersburg, who is charged to engage a residence there for the Empress of Russia, as a thorough change of scene is declared to be absolutely necessary in order to prevent a com-plete breakdown of her nervous system.

Princess Lieven, while sleigh riding in Charkoff, attempted to cross the railway track at they place. A train that was rapidly ap-proaching struck the sleigh and killed the crachman. Both of his feet were cut off. The Princess was hurled from the sleigh to the middle of the track, where she lay sensiese. train passed over her, but did her no injury sse. The

A dastardly attempt to blow up the rove palace at Madrid was made here to-day. For-tunately no one was injured, and the only damage done was to smash many windows. The petard with wich the attempt was made was exploded on the staircase of the palace. Great excitement prevailed for a time, the members of the royal household being almost panic stricken. The prime minister, as soon as he heard of the attempted outrage, hurried from the Congress to the palace, where he was at once admitted to an audience wilh the Queen.

January 9

Princess Bismarck is reported seriously ill. It is probable that the betrothal of Prince -rdinand to the eldest daughter of the Count of Flanders will be soon officially anounced.

The Board of Trade returns show that British trade with Canada for 1888. like British foreign trade generally, was less satisfactory than ex-pected. The exports to Canada were £5,352.-145, a d-crease of 10.91 per cent, compared with 1887. Imports from Canada were £7,017,720, a decrease of 11.65 per cent. The largest decrease in exports occurs in cotton, woollens and wors-ted goods, probably due to enlarged Canadian home make. Iron exports are about stationery. In imports oven were about stationary at £1, 036,259; cows decreased £15,470 in 1387 t £40,354 ; sheep increased £65,738 ; to £89,272 ; wheat flour largely decreased £2.045,846 to £586,795; butter, £139,556 to £40,797; cheese, £1,552,764 to £1,523,833; fish increased, £336. 657 to £367,662, and lumber increased £2.645, 883 to £3,012,581.

Society is preparing itself to receive details ef that unsavory scandal that has just transpired in Madras, where the separation of Governor Lord Connemara and his wife is the absorbing topic. From what I can learn, Lady Conne mara recently left the Government house during a State ball and spent the night in a hotel, while her liege lord danced away the hours, totally in-different to her absence. Next day Captain Quinu, aide de camp, applied for leave, and Brigade Surgeon Briggs, surgeon to the Governor, resigned his appointment. Lady Eva Quinu, who is His Lordship's daughter, de-clares she will never return to the government house and Lady Connemera is *en route* for Eveland. Reports giving reasons for Her Ladywork-baskets beside them, while one of their number reads aloud. "Head Quarters" (Spain 1809) after a painting by E. Flameng, ends the research number. foreign affairs in Beaconsfield's Cabinet, and is brother of the late Earl of Mayo. He has yet three years to serve as Governor of Madras Lady Connemara is a daughter of the celebrated Marquis of Dahousie. Lord and Lady Conne-mara have been married twenty five years. The latter was recently made by Her Majesty, a Lady of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India.

democracy of the control of free debate that orisis could be prevented. Time was required too attain perfection. England had devoted centuries to her parliamentry education, and she was still perfecting it daily.

The French Senate bas reelected M. Leroyer president of that body. One hundred and eighty-two votes were cast for him. Sixteen blank bakots were cast. MM. Humbert, Mag-nin and Challemel Lacour have been elected vice-presidents. M. Leroyer in assuming the presidency of the Senate to-day, said that his almost ensumous election to the effice proved the Senate's desire to maintain liberoy and order and to support the president, which was more than ever imperative.

It is officially announced that Queen Victoria Princess Bastice, and probably Empress Frederick of Germany will pass April and May at Biarritz. The French Government will order two squadrons of war vessels to act as an escort to the royal party. All the arrangements for the comfort and the corvenience of the Queen at Bisrritz are nearly finished. The French Government has lost no time in arrangements, the roads are being repaired and full telegraphic communication perfected. Workmen are now laying out an English garden near the place. The municipal authorities have arranged magnificent fetes to entertain Her Mejesty during her ojourn there.

A bule book on Suskim affairs has just been issued. It shows that Sir Evelyn Baring fore saw that pressure would be made to induce the British to capture Handoub, but that he op pased the idea as us less, believing it impossible to tranonillize the Soudan without the occu pation of Khartoum, which would require a large force. In a telegram to Lord Salisbury on De c-mber 19, Sir Evelyn Baring declared that he had not the least opposition to the policy of negotating and trading with the tribes, but he had little confidence in the results. He was unable to shut his eyes to the fact that the supplies of food imported by the dervishes had much facilitated and prolouged their siege of Suakim.

A despatch to the Post, from Alexandria asserts that the Khedive some time ago declined an offer from the Turkish Government to occupy and defend Suakim.

IRISH.

January 8th. Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M.P., too, must be in daily expectation of acquiring a practical or-parience of the treadmill.

The Times' list of proprietors, as supplied to Mr. Parnell's counsel by order of the Scottieb Court, comprises ninety-nine names.

It is said it will not be long before Mr. Wil-liam O'Brien, M.P., finds himself back in Tul-lamore Jail, and this time at hard labor. The number of policemen detailed to protect

Mr. Bilfour has been increased in consequence of a report that the Invincibles are planning to murder him.

Twenty tenants on the Vandeleur estates at Kurush have been arrested for barricading houses against the officials who are carrying out evictions there. The arrests have caused much excitement.

Six tenants were evicted from their holdings on Col. Charles Tottenham's estates at Dua-ganstown, County Wicklow, to day. A face of 100 military, and a equal number of polic were sent to disposees the tenants by force, if necre sary, but no resistance was off-red. An army surgeon was also present. The evictions on the estate of Oliphert at Falcarragh were coccluded to-day. The immates of a house, occupied by a tenant named Curran, which had been forbifi d in answer to the entreaties of the priests, sur roundered and were arrested.

January 9th.

Oardinal Moran, in an interview at Melbourne, stated that the Parnell letters were offered to Archbiehop Walsh before they were offered to the London Times, and that they were soon found to be impudent forgeries.

Dr. Tanner and Mr. John O'Connor. members of Parliament, were served with summonse to appear before the Tipperary court to answer charges under the Crimes Act Both tossed the summonses into the street. They say they will not attend court.

The effection that the Dublin Invinciples will kill Mr. Balfour if they have an opportunity to do so appears to be based upon something more tangible than mere idle rumour, and is general ly believed to be true. At any rate the Irish Secretary believes it, and has taken extraordinary precautions againts the possibility of assas sination.

Mr. Chamberlain made a political speech at

made. The tenant evicted was Jno Heany, a prominent member of the National league.

Edward Harrington, M.P., who was sen-tenced to six months' imprisonment for of-fonces under the Orimes Act, is confined in a bare cell in the Tullamore gaol, contrary to practice. Mr. Harrigton was sezied by a number of wardens, who, despite his protests and physical resistance, shaved off his moustache

Two summonses to answer charges of conspir acy have been served on Wm. O'Brien, M.P. The trial will take place on January 24. the cases of Dr. Tanner, Mr. Condon and John O'Connor, M.P., who were summoned to appear to day before the Tipperary court, to answer charges under the Orimes act, were called, the defendants failed to answer. The The court issued warrants for their arrest.

DUBLIN, January 13 - A party of raiders to day visited the house of a Nationalist farmer on the Kenmare estate, and, after administer ing a severe beating, extorted from him a promise to adjure the plan of campaign, which it very unpopular among a portion of the peo ple. Members of the National league col lected clothing, etc., in Londonderry to-day for the Falcarragh tenants, who were arrested for resisting evictors. To morrow the prisoners will be driven in cars from Loudonderry to Fal carragh, where they will be tried on Tuesday.

CATHOLIC

The Queen of Spain has offered the Pope an sylum in Madrid if he decides to leave Rome. Mr. Gladstone has decided not to discuss he Roman question. His decisiou causes the Vatican authorities great disappointment.

The Pope has congratulated Emperor William President Carnot and Premier Tisza upon th ecent declaration that European peace would continue. It is stated that in his telegram to President Carnot the Pope was especially pathe tic and elequent. The following is from the New York Free

man's Journal Jan. 5: "The news that the Very Rev. R. A. Canon Sheeban, Administrator, SS. Peter and Paul's, Cork, has been nomi-nated Bishop of Hamilton, Canada, in succession to the late Right Rev. Lr. Carbery, O.P., is confirmed.'

A Rome correspondent says : "In a racon audience the Pope instructed the visition American prelates to strenuously combat the Socialism spreading among Irish Cath lics in America. If measures taken privately fail to have an effect it is probable a Papal rescript will be sent.

It is stated that Mr. Gladstone's recent letter with reference to the position of the Pope was part of a concerted effort on foot at Rome, to persuade the Vatican that Mr. Gladstone, if re congress to reitle the question at issue between Ita y and the Papacy.

The Pope has sent to Cardinal Manning through Cardinal Lavigerie, a gold medal as in the Cardinal's Episcopal jubiles. In the let-ter accompanying the gift Cardinal Lavigerie highly eulog zee Cardinal Manning and the Explish Roman Catholics.

The Very Rev. Father James Croke, brother of Archbishop Croke, of Irchand, died at New York last Monday, aged 62. He distinguished himself by his labours in San Francisco during the smallp'x epidemic of 1850, and afterwards went to the wilds of Oregon to preach to the Indiane and administer to the few Christians in that territory.

The Propaganda, after hearing arguments of both sides in relation to the complaint of the Irish bishops in America that German Catholica residing in mainly Irish Districts insist upo having special parishes of their own with Ger man priests and schools, has instructed Cardin al Melchers to prepare for the Pope a report upon the subject. The selection of Cardina Melchers is thought to indicate a decision in favor of the Germans.

In the Superior court at Queboc, Emma Jan Murphy is plaintiff in a case against John Arth ur Flanagan to annul a marriage which took place there between plaintiff and defendant early in January. In law the issue will be looked for on the grounds that the parties were married by a Presbyterian clergyman and are Roman Catholics, and the court will be asked to decide as to whether a Protestant minister can officiate at the marriage of Catholics, as in this case, by by a license issued by the marriage commi sioners.

Bishon Cleary's secretary appears his congregation, is moving about this city and the adjacent country, carrying with him priestly vestments and other requisites for the celebra-tion of Mass. The bishop does not knew this man nor is his name or that of the mission to which he says he belongs registered in the ecclesi-astical directory for the vicaviate of Pontiac. He is believed to be a barber from Montreal.

which will apply to dairymen and cow keepers, stipulating what persentage of fat milk which is to contain, and providing penalties for relling milk which is below the standard.

The trial of the petition protecting the return to Parliament for Cardwall of Mr. R. S. White will begin at Orangeville on January 26th; the same day as Mr. Waldie, the Reform member for Halton, will be put on the rack.

The Canadian Pacific railway gives notice of application to Parliament for an act giving power to readjust and consolidate the capital charges on its entire railway system without in creasing the amount of annual change, and also to make further provisions for steamships plant and dquipment.

The end of the long disputed crossing question was reached yesterday, when a diamond was placed over the Southwestern branch of the Canadian Pacific railway. Only few workmen were engaged. Locomotives can now cross at any time, and the work of tracklaying will pro-ceed uninterruptedly.

The amount of Inland revenue accured for the month of Decomber was \$648,250 89. The annual meeting of the Kingston & Pembroke railway will be held at Kingston on the 13:h of February, when an agreement with the Nap-anee, Tamworth & Quebcc railway will be sub-mitted for activities mitted for ratification.

The exceptional weather of the past week was varied Wednesday night by a heavy gale, which prevailed pretty generally all over the country. The disturbance was appearently Greatest in the Pennsylvania district, and in Canada east of Toronto. The wires of the tele graph companies were blown down in many places, and much damage to property and loss of several lives were reported.

Hon. J. A. Chapleau has made gratifying progress in Paris since the operation was pre-formed on Monday by the celebroted Dr. Guyon ssisted up Dr. Duchatelet. The honorable get tlemen will be under treatment for four or five week's not easiling for Canada before February 15. Mr Chapleau gays he intends to take an active part in the Comirg session. He was much questioned by Freuchmen before his sick ness regarding the annexation movement, and declared that Canada had no more intention of oining the States than Normandy of joining Germany.

At the Teronto Assize court Jennette Prior of Newmarket, recovered \$2,000 damages Ellsworth Charles Lloyd, of Owen Sound, for seduc, tion under promiss of marriage, The girl first a Methodist revival in Newmarket in 1883. The acquaintance lasted only three weeks and she did not meet Lloyd again till Christmas 1886, and it was in the following March that under a promisse of marriage he accomplished er ruin. A child was born in November, 1887 Llovd made no defence and a verdice was given as above.

Dr. Fream's report on Canadian agriculture, e to issued at London, Eng, next week by the Government, is sure to attract much attention. Prof. Fream strongely deprecates the move-ment against cattle quantities in the Northwest and says abolish the quarantine and the British markets will be closed spainst Canadian live stock. As regards butter, Dr Fream urges the Canadians to first supply the home demand for first class butter before trying to compete in the British markets. Ho reports gratifying progress in the Qabber on the industry, laments the abolition of the Manitoba crop bulleting as most harmful to Manitoba's interest in Britain, and speaks hopeful y of the progress of the apple trade with Great Britain.

Some difficulty seems to have arisen with Cardinal Taschreau in reference to the position off-red him at the opening of the Quebec Legisiff-red him at the opening of the Queee Legis-lature. Invitation having been sent to him and his clergy he wrote to Mr. Hatt, gentle-men usher of the black rod, asking what place was to be given him. Mr. Hatt replied the first seat on the floor of the house. The Cardinal replied that according to the rules of the Church of Rome his position ought to be apposite the representative of the Queen, and he and his clergy returned the invitation. The matter was reported to the Speaker, Hon. Mr Bruere, who, after consultation with Mr. Mer cier and the Licutenant Governor, ordered that with great importance by the legal fraternity | the Cardinal should get the position he desized.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., January 7.-On last Friday evening, about nine o'clock, a large mass of rock fell from the precipice of the Herseshoe or Canadian falls, and on Saturday night, at ten o'clock another mass broke away. In both cases the noise made by the tumbling KINGSTON, Ont., January 8 .- The following | rock alarmed the residence in the vincity on the Canadian side sive stone building the local papers: Permit me to inform the pub-lic through you that a person in the garb of a priest, professing to be a pastor in postolic vic-ariate of Pontiac with six hundred families for and the occupants who had retired jumped out of hed, greatily excited by the unusual noise and vibration of the building, resembling severe shocks of earthquake. The same sensation was experienced at the residence of Gate-keeper Whistler on Cedar island and also half a mile up the river, were Gardner McCameron lives. The effect of these displacements on the con-tour of the falls is quiet marked, the change being from that of an angle at the vortex to the original horeeshoe shape.

perty of the late Captain Furman and comnited further depredations. They pinned a note to a tree warning John Furman to stop annoying his mother, and threatened him with a ducking in the Fox river.

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The remarkable challenge made recently by A. C. Owen, of Mason Ciby, Ia., to run any man in the United States of his age (79) a forty or eighty rod race for from \$500 to \$1,000 a side, is about to be accepted by John Bolton, former proprietor of the Bolton House, Sheffield. Both n'are well preserved, and the race will be one of the most unique on record.

A violent and destructiva wind storm visited Painsylvania, causing great loss of life and properby. At Reading, by the collapsing of a mill, it is estimated that eighty women lost their lives. At Pittsburg, the falling of a building in the course of erection resulted in the death of twelve persons. The number of injured may reach fifty. At Sunbury two lives were lost. Reports from other points bring tales of damage, which will probably foot up into the millions of dollars

THE MAYORALTY.

Last Thursday a meeting of Aldermen and leading citizens was held in the city hall for the purpose of considering the nomination of a candidate for the Mayoraity, Hon. Mr. Abbott having declined to accept another term. There was a large atlendance. Hon. Mr. Drummond, in a short complimentary speech proposed Aid. Granicz as chief magactrate for the ensuing year. He was followed by Mr. Desjardine, M.P., in support of the noncanation.

T'e Hon. Mr. McShape was greeted with loud cheers when he rose to speak. He cald : "Gentlemen and Electers,--- I am here as a citizin and elector of Montreal at this special meeting called to nominate a candidate for the inayoralty. It has been for years in our city a tacit understanding that an Irishman should have his turn and be elected mayer, provided the candidate proposed had the sympathies of his own people, and was not bjectionable to the other nationalities. (Applause.) And so long as such a state of things exist in our city, I must and will stand up for our rights. (Chesre.) Bat I do hopo that the day will soon come when such a feelon the nationality question will be only a record of the past, and that men will be chosen for office solely on their merit and worth, and that we will be all able to meet on one common platform as Canadians. (Cheers,) Alderman Grenier said to a friend of minu yesterday that James McShane had often asked him (Mr. Grenier) to come cut as mayor, and that I had always promised him my support. This

talemont is perfectly correct. This promise was given. I connet now recall it. From my heyhood up to this hour I have ever kept may word and never yet repudiated a promise made. (Cheers) I was bord, reared and have grown up in Montreal (my native city) I am proud of it. I have slways striven to foster and command a broad and friendly feeling amongst all classes of race and religion. I will continue to do so to the end of my life. (Cheers.) The Fronch Canadians here, and all over the Province, are my friends. One of them, Alderman Grenter, has served the vity for 26 years faithfully and guarded the finance well. He merits a reward, and I feel it to be my bounden duty, in this special case, to bow to the honor he so well earns and deserves, and now public state that I am not a candidate and will cheerfully sign his requisition (great cheering) feeling sure that the next term all classes will unite in electing by soclamation, an Irish Mayor for Montreal. (Cries of yes, yes.) This cause and explantation I hope will satisfy the thousands of electors all aver the city who have rallied round me and promised me their support, and I now publicly offer them and the working classes my heartfelt thanks, and hope to go on and live in their confidence and respect. (Cheers.)

Mr. McShane then walked over and warmly grasped the hand of Alderman Grenier, amidst the cheers of the meeting.

Alderman Granler, upon rising to respond, was deeply moved. He thanked, both in English and in French, the large meeting, for this mark of their confidence, and accerted would avar reme with gratitude and kindness of his true fri. ...d. Mr. McShane, who, upon this and every other occasion, was always a gentleman and a patrict (cheere). When his term of office was over he would support Mr. McShane, who, he was certain, from his acts to-day. would be then elected by acclamation. He knew that Mr. McShane would make a good mayor. He was a clever and talented Irishman, and in the person of Mr. McShane the Irish people of Montreal would have their turn (cheers).

resent number.

TOFFMAN'S CATHOLIC DIROTORY AND CLEEGY FIMAN'S CATHOLIC Milwankie. Hofman LIST QUARTERLY. Milwankie. Hofman Bro's., Printers to the Holy Aposolic Sec., Arthorized Edition, 1889.

The fourth annual edition of this valuable Directory contains complete reports from all licess in the United States, Canada and Newfoundland, with an addition, containing Vicar-ate Apostolic of the Sandwich Islands. The ast amount of informatiom contained in this ublication renders it a necessity, as a work of eference, to all who may require correct reports on matters relating to the Catholic Church in orth America.

SOME INTERESTING FIGURES.

The following are the actual Canadian eficits since 1880. At the close of 1879 the i net debt of Oanada was \$142,990,187.86

Borrowed.
1880\$ 9 461,401 25
1881 2,944,191.79
1883 4,805.063.68
1884 23 695,135.80
1885 14,245,841 88
1886 26,751,414 95
1887 4,155,668 35
1888 7,216,582 72

\$236,265,487 78

In 1882 there was a surplus of 1,734,129 62

Net debt of Canada, 30th June, 1888.....\$234,531,358 16

Thus it will be seen that, notwithstanding | cigar factories in the Cuban capital. the promises of the Conservatives in the elections of 1878 to the end the deficits when they got into power, they have not ended them. The net debt of Canada on the 30th January, 1878, was \$140,362,069,01. On the 30th, 1888, it was \$234,531,358 16, an increase of \$94,000.000. The gross debt in 1878 was \$174,057,268. In 1888 it was \$284,513,841. In ten years the government has borrowed \$109,0000,000.

The not debt of Canada in the last fiscal year increased at the rate of fourteen dollars a minute. The gross debt at the rate of over twenty dollars a minute, for every minute in the year.-[St. John Globe.

PLEASE DON'T FORGET IT.

That Dr. H. James' Cannabis Indica is prepared in Calcutta, India, from the purest and best Native Hemp, and is the only remedy, CESS ANALYS HEID, and is the only remedy, either in that country or this, that will positively and permanently cure CONSUMPTION. BEONOH-IIIS ASTHMA, NASAL CATABBH and NERVOUS DEBILITY, or break np a fresh cold in 24 hours. CRADDOCK & Co., Proprietors, 1032 Race St., Philadelphia.

NOT DISALLOWED. A FALSE STORY ABOUT THE JESUITS' BILL

CONTRADICTED. (Gazette Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, January 14.—The Free Press to-night states that the acting Secretary of State, in replying to the petition for the disallowance of the Jesuits' Estates bill, forwarded by the secretary of the Dominion Evangelical alliance. ave that an order in-council bas; been passed disallowing the bill. Your correspondent has most excellent authority for contradicting this rumpr. No such order in council has been Andre Ostada-IQ GOU passed.

January 10.

Mr. Gladstone will visit Rome in February. The Seine Revolutionary section has chosen M. Boule, a strike agitator, as their candidate to oppose Gen. Boulanger in the election for member of the Chamber of Deputies.

The jury in the inquest on the Poplar murder councides with the belief of the doators, who says testimony, that the deed was one of the Whitechapel eerles and the work of the mysterions "Jack the Ripper."

A Vienna correspondent says: "It is stated through influential Russians an amicable settle-ment has been arrived at between King Milan aud Queen Natalie, by which the latter refrains from further proceedings.

Advices have been received from Afghanistan to the effect that during a parade of the troops at Nazarichorif, on December 26, a sepoy of the Herat Infantry fired at the Ameer, but missed his aim. The soldier was executed on the spot.

An English syndicate, with a large capital, has lately been endevoring to corner the Cuban tobacco product, with the ulterior purpose of buying out the business of all of the Havana cigar manufacturers. Other English capitalistis got wind of the intentions of the syndicate in some way and have purchased two of the largest

Dr. Junker says he is positive that Stanley's expedition has not been annihilated. He also says that he cannot fairly assume that the Mahdi says that ne cannot fairly assume that the Mahdi has captured Emin Bey, and that the Mahdi's alleged white prisoners might be the Greek, Marko, or the Maltese Jew. Vitahassan. Had Emin Bey abandoned Wadelai he would have proceeded by steamer south of Albert Nyanza. Dr. Junker insists that Tippoo Tib remains friandly to Stapley for rundemind remains friendly to Stanley for grudential reasons. A letter addressed to King Leopold has arrived at Brussels by special messenger from Zanzibar. It is reported that it is a communication from Stanley.

January 11.

Professor Bryce, M. P., has started for India. He wishes to make a thorough study of the Afghan question, and will reside on the north-west frontier for the purpose.

The German authorities have forbidden the circulation by post in Germany, of the Intransi-geant, Henri Rochefort's paper. M. Rochefort declares that he is flattered by the action of the German Government.

The negotations between the Chinese and Indian' governments regarding Sikkim are at a stand still, owing to the refusal of Thibetans to further discuss the matter unless their sovereignty over Sikkim is admitted.

A Paris correspondent confirms the statement that General Boulanger intends to resign bis seat in the Chamber of Deputies for the Nord Department and that he will preface his resignation with a motion demanding the dissolution of Parliment.

In the French Chamber of Deputies President Malins, in his opening address, declared that bis only ambition was to promote the policy of peace. He dwelt upon the necessity of the con-tinuity of the parliamentary regime. He could not believe that France desired to take a retrograde step when the present endeavors were

Birmine ham to night, in the course of which h made a bitter attack upon Home Rule and the old friends of the Liberal party who support it. He denounced the brutal malignity of Irish ob structionists, and coupled with them in his denunciation t vir British allies in Parliament It may be informed from this, and the deduction is correct, that the conversazione at the Town Hall last night was not largely attended by Liberals.

A writ was served upon the Hon. J. C. Brodrick, warden of Merton College, to appear before the Parnell Commission and purge himself of contempt of that body in having given utterance to certain obnoxious expressions in a speech which he delivered at a meeting of the Oxford University Unionists' Lergue. Mr. words to which exception is taken were spoken O'Rourke transferred from East Cornwall to in an "academic sense," but it is not believed that this explanation will serve to exculpate him.

It is announced that after the evictions at Falcarragh are completed the eviction brigade will turn their attention to the neighbouring will burn their appendion to the neighbouring estate of Harpur Nixon and Mrs. Dalkely, both of which are in Father McFadden's parish. The evictions from the estate of the Drapers' Company will begin, to morrow. Enormous pressure is being brought to bear to compel the purchase of this estate under the Ashbourne Act, but the movement is being just as stoutly resisted. L rd Clanricarde intends to renew the evictions from his estate at as early a day as possible. The evictors, with the assistance of the magistrate, have resorted to a clever trick to effect an enterance into barricaded houses The tenants occuping these houses are sum-moned to give evidence in star chamber proceed ings If they obey the summons they are kept waiting the whole day before being permitted to testify. If they refuse to give evidence they are imprisoned, so that in either case they are absent from their homes when the baliiffs ar rive. Mr. Balfour has given instructions that the Coercion Act must be carried out with the utmost rigour, and his orders are being literally obeyed. It is expected that the military will be called upon to use their rifles in the endeav-our to eject the Clanricarde tenants, as all of the houses on that estate are strongly barri-caded and the occupants armed.

January 10th.

A man named Gavin, who took a farm from which the tenant had been evicted, has been shot at Olare, Ireland.

Mr. Daly, proprietor fof the Connaught Tel-egraph, has received three summones under the Orimes rot for publishing articles calculated to incite the people to commit crime.

The eviction of a tenant named Donovan at Castleventry, county Cork, was attended with desperate resistance. The bailiffs were struck with stones and other missiles, but they ulti mately proved victorious.

Denis Kilbride and James Carew, National ist members of Parliament, and Mr. Tully, editor of the Roscommon Herald, have been summoned for inciting tenants to adopt the plan of campaign and boycotting

Mr. Gladstone has written a cordial letter to Mr. Gragssone has written a cordial letter to Francois De Pressence, of Paris, author of a new work on Ireland. The subject, says Mr. Gladstone, is admirably treated, and is more burning than Mary Stuart or Oharles I. "Such efforts," he adds, "prove my contention that the whole civilized world is with us."

When a party of officers to day tried to evict a tenant on the estate of Lord Lurgan in county Armagh, the inmates of the house assailed them with boiling water, stongs and pitchforks. A beiltff was stabbed and ford Lurgan's agent and Government. a policeman were seriously injured. The riot | It is stated that the Inland Reverue departbeginning to bear fruit. It was not by depriving 1 of was real and a number of arrests were

His Lordship the Bishop of Kingston Ont. bas promulgated the following appointments: The Rev. T. Fitzpatrick from Chesterville to St. Raphel, vacant by the transfer of the Rev. O'Rourke transferred from East Cornwall to Yonge as pastor; the Rev. J. H. McDonough translated from the pastorship of Napanee and Deseronto and Richmond to Picton and Welliggton, vacant by the transfer of the Rev. John Brennan to Brewer's Mills :the Rav Thomas McCarthy, of Read, takes charge of Richmon 1 heretofore attached to Napanee; the Rev. T. J. Hogan, of Gananoque, transferred to Napanee and Deseronto; the Rev. J. D. U'Gorman, of Belleville, appointed to Ganapoque; the Rev. P. A. Desaunhoe, translated from Brewer's Mills to the French church, East Cornwall; the Rev. J. J. Connolly, assistant at Prescott, as-sistant to Mgr. Farrelly, Belleville; the Rev. T. H. Connor, assistant, Perth, assistant to the Rev. J. Masterson, Prescott; the Rev. J. McCarthy, assistant at Wesport, to be assistant to the Rev. Dean O'Connor, Perth.

CANADIAN.

Sir George Baden Powell M.P. visits Ottawa shortly.

The promoters of the Kingston and Smith's Fallle Railway will sik Parliament for authority to build branch lines. The Postmaster General has ordered that

business in the money order and saving bran-ches of the Post Office shall be transacted on all holidays until 11 a.m.

Mayor Ed. Guilbault, ex.M.P., Conservative, and Mr Hilaire Beveu, Liberal, have been placed in nomination at Joliette, Dr. A. M. Rivard, returning officer.

Write, for new elections in Laprairie and Montreal Centre for the Quebec Legislature have been issued. Nomination takes place on the 17th, and voting on the 24th inst.

Lieut Governor Royal in reported as deny-ing that he is asking for an increase of salary, but all the same the estimates next session will contain \$10,000 for him. The statue only gives

The Dominion Government has notified the Board of Trade that the Gulf signal service will be continued during the winter merely to report the state of the ice below in connection with the question of winter navigation.

On the 2nd inst., John A. Flansgan, only son of the late John Flanagan, lumber merchant of Quebec, was married to Emma J., only dau-ghter of the late Thomas Murphy, of Sanford, Ontario. The bride left her groom on the 6th,

international bounday.

AMERICAN.

H. G. Crobaugh, a Cleveland, Obio, defaulter in \$3,000, has flad to Canada.

Dr. J. H. Ayer shot and killed his wife and then committed suicide. Every circumstance points to a mutual understanding between the bwo.

The mystery as to the real of "Murchison, who sent the famous Pomona letter to Lord Sackville, has cleared away and the announcemen; made, on the authority of those who have been in the secret from the first, that George M. Osgoodly, of Pomona, was the author. Mur hison is the family name.

The Senate, in executive session, adopted the following iclub resolution by a vote of 49 to 3: Resolved, by the Senate and House of Repre-sentatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the Government of the United States will look with serious concern and disapproval upon any connection of any European Government with the construction or control of any ship canal across the Isthmus of Darieu or across Central America, and must re gard any such connection or control as injurious to the just rights and interest of the United

States and as a menace to their welfare. Section 2. That the President be, and is here by requested to, communicate this expression of the views of the Government of the United States to the governments of the countries of Europe.

January 9.

January 8.

The Mayor of New York has sent congratu lations, by telephone. to the Mayor of London in other words, the human voice has been heard across the Atlantic.

Signor Blitz, whose merry manners, clever conjuring and versatility in ventriloquism en tertained the young and old of a quarter of a century ago, is now in the hospital awaiting transfer to the asylum as a hopeless imbecile.

He is a victim to parlaytic dementia. Marie Van Zandt, the prima donna, is his granddaughter.

adopted by the State Grange of Virginia, ask-ing Congress to give a bounty of 55 per cent. on say that the present tariff protects manufactur-ers at a average rate of of 55 per cent. and agri-culturalists at only 20 per cent, and that as any protection afforded by tariff laws would be ineffectual, owing to the fact that our agricultural staples are produced in excess of the demand and have to seek a foreign market, that, therefore, a bounty chould be allowed.

January 10,

Robert J. Daly, the well known young actor, member of Daly's Vocation Company, died at Boston, of consumption.

A party of young roughs at Springfield, Livingston Parish, La, whipped a missionary of the Northern Methodist Church, who had been preaching to negross, and drove him into the river, where it is feared he was drowned.

It is stated that the Inland Revevue depart- White Caps raided Aurors, Ill., Monday ment has been asked to adopt a milk standard night and tore up the fences around the pro-

The musting then broke up after shaking hands with Mr. Grenler and warmly complimenting Mr. McShane for the stand he had takon,

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

On Saturday evening the Stetson Opera Company brought its engagement at the Academy of Music to ... ose with the production of Gil-bert and Sal ... an's masterplece "The Mikado." Everyone is tumiliar with the tunes and songs of this reasonable opera; in fact the sir has been fuil of the maince it appeared for the first tume. The presentation of such a first-class opera by such a superior company could not fail to bring lar, ... crowds. The popular resort was taxed to its most to find accommodation for all. The cash included the same artists who delight ed Montre... authors, bir. N. S. Burnham in by the same authors. Lir. N. S. Burnham in the tible role looked a veritable sovereigu potentates, while Mr. Traverner as Nanki-Poo, his son, maintained the family resemblance by his excellent acting. Mr. James Gilbert, as Ko-Ko, the dread Lord High Executioner, kept the audience in a state of uproarious merriment. The amusing character he sustained received full justice at his hauds. Miss Helen Lamont was bewitching as Yum Yum, and Miss Alice Was bewitching as form full, and biss Ance Carle brought down the bouse as Pitti Sing. Pish-Tush, a Noble Lord, Peep Bo, and the re-doubtable lady Katisha, found worthy represen-tatives in Mr. Joseph C. Fay, Miss Laura Wil-lard and Misss Mabelle Baker, respectively. The chorus singing and general appurtenances were fully up to the standard of Mr. Stetson's usual arrangements. This wesk the Salabury Troubadours, with Miss Nellie McHenry as star. "Three of a Kind," "Green Room Fun," and the "Humming Bird," a musical novely, the whole under the management of Mcsers Webster and Maeder.

ZANZIBAR, January 12.-The insurgents yesterday attacked the German mission station at Dar-es-salem in which were a number of natives who had recently been freed from slavery Senator Riddleberger presented resolutions adopted by the State Grange of Virginia, ask-ing Ongress to give a bounty of 55 per cent. on exported agricultural products. The resolutions say that the present tariff protects manufactur-ents have allowed the British and Indian resid-ents have allowed the British and Indian resid-ents have allowed the British and Indian residents to leave, and many of them have arrived at Zanzibar. There is no abatement of the anti-German feeling among natives. The governor of Mozambique has returned from Zanzibar where, after severe fighting he defeated Bonga. The whole province remains in a state of insurrection. In yesterdays fight at Dar-es-Solem, the insurgents were defeated with great loss.

Two Germans were injured. Dr. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN **RED PI**

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him \$4,000.

and he is unable to find her.

Notice is given of application to incorporate the Brandon, Souris City & Rock Lake railway to run from Bradon in a southeasterly direction, via Souris City and Rock Lake, to the

The Independant Order of Foresters have applied to the superintendent of insurance for permission to do insurance business in Canada without making the usual deposit with the

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

· 希望大学会第二人的第三人称形式,这些人的是这个人的,这个人的是一个人的是是一个人的是是是这个人的人们,这些人的是是这些人的,我们就是这些是是这个人的是不少。

IRISH SANCTUARIES.

r. Finn Barr's Hermitage.

[Giverpool Oatholic Times.]

That reverance for memorials of the past hallowed by seligious accountions, which the ruins of I na awakened in the mind of Dr. Johnson, and wurch in later days has found expression in the enthusiasm for architectural restorations, acems to have suggested to some a few of the numerous ecolesiastical remains which still exist in that land of undying faith. While the Cornelites are restoring White Abbev, in the County Kildare, and Father old abbey at Ballinubber, which has never been long or which it was built, Father Hurley, the zsabus pastor of Inchigeela, is quietly setting about fulfiling a similar self-imposed labour of love in regard to the hermitage of St. Finn Barr, which, early in the sixth century, the holy anchorite to whom belongs the triple distinction of being the founder of Irish priests the ides of preserving from decay the triple distinction of being the founder of the diocese, esthedral, and ancient city of Cork, lived in prayer and retirement until the needs of the Church called him to lead a more active life. A long line of successive anchorites occupied his retreat in that "green faland in lone Gouganne Barra," the scenic union between religion and nationality which charms of which a Cork poetaster, Jeremiah has always marked the course of Irish history Callanan (whose nephew, the Right Rev, Mgr. Neville, D.D., is the present learned and respected Dean of that diocese), has so sweetly sung in melodious verse. The last of these hermits was Father Denis O'Mahony, who, in the beginning of the eightsenth can tury, closed a life of religious seclusion here, and whose memory is still cherished and reverenced by the pious country people. Some broken walls-emblematic, like the broken column, of the fleeting and fragmentary character of human life-indicate his last resting place which is contiguous to the unpretentious rural "God's acre" where a few frail memorials mark the grass-grown graves of the "rude forefathers of the hamlet." Smith, in bis "History of Cork," makes mention of a fly stone which bore the follow-ing inscription : "Hoc sibi et successoribus unis in eadem vocatione monumentum imposuit Dominus Doctor Dionisius O'Mahony presbyter, licet indignus." Alas ! for the vanity of human wishes ! This memorial, by which the poor hermit, with that natural craving to be remembered by one's fellows which is common to all of us, sought to perpetuate his name, is no longer to be found. Nor had he had any successors ; albeit, more than a cen-tury and a half afterwards, a foreign Capuchin-a former member of the community who serve the church of the Holy Trinity, Cork-corressed to the late Bishop Delany a desire to follow the example of the Irish reclass, but was persuaded to abandon a design which has its own peculair [perils, and is now-a-days considered more admirable than imitable. O'Muhony found the place a ruin, and left it so. The late Bishop, who had a special affection for this hallowed spot-the uragle, so to spunk, of his diocess-had other designs than that which plous enthusiasm suggested to the good friar. We believe we are correct in stating that the Melioray monks were invited to establish a house of their Order in the vicinity, and that his Lordship contemplated entrusting the custodian-ship of the place to some religious community. Father Hurciy, therefore, in setting before himself the task of restoring and partly rebuilding these rules, with the approval and encouragement of the present Bishop, the Most Rev. Dr. O'Callaghan, O.P., is fit-tingly giving effort, as far as in him iles, to the wiehes of his Lordship's venerable predecessor, to whom he was secretary. We may, therefore, hope to see St. Finn Barr's hermitage again become the scene of plous pilgrimages without the recurrence of those abuses

which, early in this century, necessitated the intervention of Bishop Murphy, in whose time a large slab at the foot of a tree contained, along with a short history of the We have need to prav. tion for the devout frequenters. Loch Ire, or Gouganne Barra-that is, according to Dr. Joyce, the hollow or rock-cleft of St. Barra or Finbarr, through the late Wood, Mr. Windell " Historical and Descrptive Notices of Cork," p. 288 derives it from Geig abhan, the gorge of the river-is a small lake in the mountainous region of Ibh-Laoghaire (the O'Leary's country,) in the [Emerson, West of the County Cork, where the River Lee takes its rive.-

they are too poor, like most of the inhabit ants of the mountainous districts of Ireland. He has, besides, to build or rebuild a church at Ballingeary, near Gougaune, and a parat Ballingeary, near Gongaune, and a par-ochial residence, in both of which the parish will have enough to do. The first thing he intends doing is reparing the ruined obapel near St. Finn Barr's cell, and afterwards, if able, to rebuild the house and chapel which Father O'Mahoney created. The house would serve as a place for a caretaker and also for the priests to lodge in during pligrimage time, hear confessions, and attend to the spiritual wants of the pilgrims. On the Sun-day within the octave of the feast of St. Finn

1 11-2 1 61 14

people are at present engaged to get a hear-ing for such an appeal as this? We think not. Although the time may not be ripe for the advent of some Guersuger to restore and re-people the long deserted monastic cloisters of Ireland like that of Solesmes, the close will justify and explain such a plons and patriotic project as that to which Father Hurley has put his hand. Nor will it be less a recommendation in the syss of our readers that he has been from the first one of the most zealous and successful promoters of the ing of its apocryphal character, and clothing revival of Father Mathew's temperance move- it with all the attributes of historical truth. ment in the city which is indentified with his These first Irish explorers, therefore, antehonoured name-a name well remembered and revived in both hemispheres-and that dated the Northmen by over five hundred years, and peceded Columbus by more than before Father Hurley quitted Cork for his nine hundred years. diatant parish he established a branch of the From the are of League of the Cross at the Cathedral, adand Nina, however, modern historians at pre-sent date tangible results. The universality acent to which there is now a fine temperof the Irish race had been a potent factor in ance hall.

A HINT TO HOUSEKEEPERS. Mrs. Robert Williamson, of Glenila, Parry Mars. Robert Williamson, of Gienila, Parry Sound, Ont., says, "I could not keep house without Hagyards Xellow Oil at hand. have used it in my family for croup, sore throat, and a cut foot, and can highly recom-mend it to everybody.

FOR QUIET MOMENTS.

What is resignation ? Placing God between us and our troubles, --[Madame Swetchine, The greatest events of an age are its best

thoughts. Thought finds its way into action. -[Boice.

It is folly to believe that one can faithfully ove who does not love fasihfulness .- Sir Philip Sidney.

Calvert, brother of Cecil, the second Lord The light of friendship is the light of phosphorous-seen plainest when all around is dark.-[Crowell.

I find the doing of the will of God lorves me no time for disputing about his plans.lics took quiet possession of the little place, and religious liberty obtained a home-its only homo in the wide world-at the humble vil-[George Macdonald.

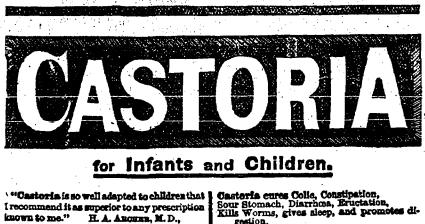
Faith is to believe what we do not see, and the reward of faith is to see what we believe. -{Augustine.

To an honest mind the best perquisites of a place are the advantages it gives a man of Maine, New Hampsbire, Massachusetts. Con-neoticut, New York. New Jersey, Penn-sylvanio, Maryland, Virginia, the Carolinas, doing good .- [Addison.

If our private prayers are to be real, they must be the natural interpretation of a vision of the world in God.-[Canon Wescott.

Great is he who enjoys his earthenware as if it were plate, and not less great is the man to whem all his plate is no more than carthenware.-{Seneca.

than ever the inveterate for of tyranny. They and their descendants were largely instru-It does not require great learning to be a Christian and to be convinced of the truth of the Bible. It requires an honest heart and a willinguess to obey God .-- [A. Barner.



111 So. Oxford St., Brookiya, N. Y. Without injurious medication. THE CENTAUE COMPANY, 77 MULTAY Street, N. Y.

Thes. Hamilton Murray, in Donahoe's Mag-

azine,

The original advent of the Irish on this con-

tinent took place over thirteen conturios sgo.

This in accordance with the Brendanian

theory. Thanks to American and Irish anti-

quarlane, that theory is rapidly ceasing to be

theory, as constant development are divert.

From the are of the Pinta, Santa Naria,

thr world, long anterior to the time of Colum-

always been of a migratory nature. Bant on exploration, the preaching of the Gospel, or

in the acquesition it geographical knowledge, they had traversed all the then known earth.

They had traded with Spain for centuries,

and many of them were, at all times, to be found in Spanish sec-ports. When therefore, Columbus embarked in 1492, it was entirely

within the logical sequence of events that

among his crews were two or more Irishmen.

Oac of these is given as William Eyres of

Galway; but beyond this history is silent.

The object of the present paper is to briefly review the successivo waves of Irish immigra-

tion from the earliest period down to the war

In 1634 a notable Irish immigration occur-

red. The expedition was under Leonard

luge which bore the name of St. Mary." From

that time down to the Revolution Irish im-

migration was continued on a tremendous

scale. Colonies of Irish were formed in

and Georgia, Irish pioneers penetrated the

great wilderness of the West, and ercoted

their log cabins in many a pleasant valley and

by many a lonely stream. They prospered and increased. They

breathed the air of freedom and bacame more

mental in creating the sparks of revolution,

Oaco started, they fanned those sparks into a

blaze, the intense heat of which finally drove

bus,

of the Revolution.

A certain portion of the race had

FROM DAWN TO REVOLUTION. the first blow on sea for American independ ence

Irish settlements were made about 1726 at Stradford, Saybrook, and elsewhere in Connecticut, the settlements prospering and becoming hot-beds of patroitiem for the cause of liberty. In the year 1727 large numbers of Irish immigrated to Virginay, and one of their number took sixteen thousand acres of frontier land. Chief Justice Logen, of Pennsylvania, said, in 1879: "It looks as if Ireland is to send all its inhabitants hither, for last week not less than six ships arrived, and every day two or three arrive also. The common fear i that if they thus continue to come, they will make themselves proprietors of the province." In one year, 1728-29, nearly six thousand Irish arrived at Philadelphia alone. A year later they had secured fifteen thousand acres of land in that vicinity. The Charitable lrish Society was organized at Bostonin 1737 a fact which testifies to the strength of that element at the time. Gen. Knox was a member of the society, so was Gen. Elliot and thirteen captains of the Continental Army. North and South Carolina became a great Irish stronghold about 1737. They settled along the banks of .ne Santee, Cape Fear, Cstawbs, Yadkir, and other rivers in immense numbers. The historian of South Caroline, Ramay, declares that "of all countries none has furnished the province with so many inhabitants as Ireland. Scaros a ship left any of its ports for Charleston that was not crowded with men, women, and children." In 1750 the Governor of Virginia granted to an Irishman, named James Patten one hundred and twenty thousand acres of land, upon which an Irish settlement was

subsquently founded. It is estimated that nearly one hundred thousand Irish came to this country in the years 1771, 1772, and 1773. In that period Baltimore, and consisted of two hundred Irich and English. They located in Maryland. Bancroft, speaking of the event, and of the place where they settled, says: "The Catho-other ports, in Ireland. The torch of liberty thirty-six from Londonderry, twenty-two from Newry, and over two hundred from other ports, in Ireland. The torch of liberty was early lighted in the Irlsh colony of Mecklenburgh county, N.C. A convention was held at Charlotte, May, 1775, and on the 3let of that month promolgated the famous Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. That was over two weeks before the Battle of Bunker Hill. Among the members of this convention mentioned were John Fisnigar, Richard Barry, Neil Morrison, John Ford, Matthew McCiure, and others bearing dis tinctively Irish names. The ruling and permeating spirit of the convention was one of deadly hostility to English rule. "We will emash British power," exclaimed an Itish delegate, and the contiment was received with unbounded applaus. The Mecklenburg declaration, as unanimously adopted, was far-less, vigorous, and to the point. It bore the Imposss of Irish determination to knock the props from Baltish ascendancy, and tumble the structure into the Atlantic. There was

Lynch was the son of a Galway man. Colonel Nixon, who first publicly read the Declaration to the people, was of Irish parentage. As the writer asserted in a previous article, half the continental army, who supported the principles of that Declaration with " their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor,'

were of the same grand old race, In this paper the writer has attempted to give a synopsis of Irish immigration and its results down to the revolt against the curse of British rule. He has touched upon a few of the selient points, nothing more. The subject is too vast for the limits of a maga zine article, or for many such. A glimpse only has been given.

BUILD WELL.

High on the granite walls the builders, toiling, Heaved up the massive blocks and slabs to place.

With swart and streaming brow and straining sinews, Under the summer's blaze.

And higher yet, amid the chills of autumn, Tier upon tier and arch on arch arose ; And still crept upward, coldly, wearily, slowly,

'Mid winter's sifting snows.

From stage to stage up springs the master

builder, Instructing, cheering, chiding here and there; Scanning with scrutiny severe and rigid Each lusty laborer's share.

Anon his voice to these most dietant shouting Through the hearse trumpet makes his orders

swell ; Or utters words like these, to rouse and hearten "Build well, my men, build well !"

The ropes are strong, and new and cound the

The derrick's beams are equal to the strain ; Deerring are the level, line and plummet; Let naught be done in vain l

Build, that these walls to coming generations Your skill, your strength, your frithfulness zhall tell ;

That all may say, as storms and centuries tes them,

The men of old built well !"

And ever thus speaks the great Master Builder To us, where'er our "journey work" may be; "Whate'er the teil, the season, or the structure, Build well-build worthily !" contrainteness

BRIEFS FOR THE INTELLECT, THINGS WORTH KNOWING ABOUT THE WORLD AND ITS PROGRESS.

Boiled starch makes an excellent paste. When flat irons become rusty blacken them with stove polish and rub well with a dry brush.

Use charcoal to broll with. The flame close the porce quickly and make the mest very tender.

The first recorded eclipse of the moon is that observed by the Chaldeans at Babylon on March 19, 720 B. C.

Silver can be kept bright for months by being placed in an airtight case with a good-sized piece of campbor gum.

For ink spots on floors rub with sand wet with water and oil of vitriol and afterwards ringe with pearline water.

Orange peel, when thoroughly dried or baked, is a capital thing for lighting fires. It burns fiercely and gives out an intense heat. Windows can be cleaned in winter and the frost entirely removed by using a gill of alcohol to a point of hot water. Olean quickly and rub dry with a warm chamcis tkin. Large quantities of vegetables should not be stored in a cellar under the house. They will vitate the air of the whole house and Gause sickness. Better have a root cellar or store them in a pit.

Persons sending postal cards and who write upon the address side of them "in haste," or other words unconnected with their delivery subject them to letter postage, and they are held as unmailable.

INPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION DVER A MILLIUN DISTRIBUTE

Louisiana State Lottery Company Incorporated by the Legislature in iNCS, for Bon tional and Charitable purposes, and its franchise ma a part of the present State Constitution. in 1879, by overwhelming popular vote.

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We the understaned Banks and Mashers will pay Presesdrain in The Louisiana Stats Lotteries which a be presented at our counters.

R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louista an Sail B PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State Dational Ban A. BALDWIN Pres. New Orlanus Not'l Ran CABL KOUN, Pres. Union National Bank, GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING

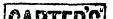
At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, February 12, 1889. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000 100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollan each. Halves \$10; Quariers \$5 Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1. LIST OF PRIZES.

APPROXIMATION PRIZES. TERMINAL PRIZES 3,134 Prizes amounting to \$1,0543 Norr.-Tickets drawing Capital Prizes are not billed to scriminal Prizes. [37] FOR CIUB RATES, or any further informing desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clear stating your residence, with State, County, Streen Number. More rapid return mail delivery will assured by your enclosing an Envelope bearing m Send P4987AL NOTES, Express Money Orda of New York Exchange in oldinary letter. Currer by Express (at our expense) addressed M. A. DAUPHIN New Orleans, or M. A DAUPHER. Washington, D.C.

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REMEMBER that the payment of Pike GUARANTELD BY FOUR NATEONAL BAN of New Orleans, and the Tickets are signed by it President of an Institution where chartered rights recognized in the highest Courts; therefore, beward all imitations or anonymous schemes.

ONE DOLLAR is the prior of the smallest p or fraction of a Ticket ISBUP P BY US in a Drawing: Anything in our name sfored for less th a Dodar is a swindte.



JAN, 16 11-09

"The plonsant Leo that, like an [island fair, Encloseth Cork in its divided flood.

It is in the midst of a deep hollow surrounded by lofty mountains called Faoilte, rising almost perpendicularly from the margin, their rugged outlines and frowning precipices, reflected in the waters beneath, reminding one of Thackeray's lines on Limavaddy-

"Mountains piled around, Gloomy was their tinting."

An artificial causeway from the eastern shore leads to the holy island, which is about half an acre in extent, the greater portion being covered with the ruins of a small chapel, cloisters, and quadrangalar court, the latter containing eight cells. At the entrance is a well filled with water from the lake, which used to be frequented during the Pattern season by the blind, the lame, and the halt. In the centre of the court which is pleasantly shaded with trees, rises a little mound, on the summit of which is the broken time-worn shaft of a cross, and on each side are two circular cells in which it used to be customary, as in St. Patrick's Purgatory in the north of Ireland, for pilgrims to pass the night in watching and penitence. From a terrace, reached through an avenue of tress, a few steps lead to the chapel or oratory, built on the smallest scale and of the rudest rubble masonary. In Bolster's Magazine-a periodical published in Cork more than half a century age-a writer bewailed the hand of the descorator, which did its work pitilessly, and the blind and reckless fury of the fanatio found their way to this remote and secluded place and carried polemical ranceur into the hat of the hermit.

The interior of the oratory is about 36 feet long by 14 broad, and the side walls 4 feet high, so that when roofed it must have been extremely low ; being at the highest judging from the rulesd gables, about 12 feet. The wall of the four small chambers of cells are of a similar height. The entire extent of the ruins is 56 feet long by 36 broad. They stand at the south east side, and cover near-ly helf the island. The remainder is thickly wooded to the water's edge.

The preservation of Irish sanctuaries should be a national work and should enlist the earnest co-operation of every Irishman all over the globs. In this particular instance it can essily be accomplished, as the sanctuary is in Oatholic hands, Father Hurley, in comjunc-tion with the Bishop Delany, having been Cosk this holy place. It will not be for the style of cutting. want of zealous goodwill on the part of the priest if it is not done, and a small donation from eveyone interested would very soon placed at his disposal he will restore, care placed at his disposal he will restore, case in hight after night with it. She has taken two it is fast ferviation. All find for the first and protect the place, and erect stations bothles of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil and is Maine about 1723, and named their first came from King's county; Thomas Nelson's dove had been a female she couldn't have bothles of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil and is maine about 1723, and named their first came from King's county; Thomas Nelson's dove had been a female she couldn't have bothles of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil and is maine about 1723, and named their first came from King's county; Thomas Nelson's dove had been a female she couldn't have grandfather was a native of Strabane; the perfectly cured. She strongly recommends settlement Ballast. Their number was con-will stimulate the devotion of the pligrims. It, and where to act as agent among her tinully increased, and included Maurice father of William immigrated from Ireland, bough to the ark;" and there was ill-feeling of Grien of Carl, who with his cons, struck and settled in Pennsylvania; and Thomas' is that household all the cost of the day. He cannot appear to his parisuioners, for ; neighbors.

"Lead us not into temptation," but there is yet need that we should use our common sense that we run not blindly into it ourselves .-- [Rev. Charles :

Most natures are insolvent; cannot satisfy their own wants, have an ambition out of all proportion to their practical force, and so do lean and beg day and night continually .--

BEYOND DISPUTE.

There is no better, safer or more pleasant sough remedy made than Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. It ourse Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and all throat and lung troubles.

THE WORK OF THE SPIRIT IN ADOPTION.

A gentleman much perplexed on the subject of the Spirit's witness, desired me to explain it to him ; and, believing that he already posseased it, I asked him to describe his views and feelings on the subject, when he said :---"I certainly feel that I have experienced a great change, and can now approach God with filial confidence and love." "Then most assuredly," said I, "you have the very thing about which you are inquiring; for, according to the apostle, the witness of the Spirit is the power given to believers to view God In his paternal character, and to draw nigh to Him with the simplicity, confidence and affection of children. 'Because ye are sons, affection of children. 'Because ye are sons, God hath sent forth the Spirit of His Son into yoar hearts, orying Abba, Father,' It is the indwelling Spirit that enables us to approach God as our Father, and thus bears witness to our adoption into the divine family."-[Robert Young.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria, When she was a Child, she oried for Castoria, When she became hiss, she clung to C libria, When she hed Guildrin, the gave then. Sastaria.

WILL PUZZLE THE AMATEURS.

A new shape for a dress waist has been invented which has one bias and one long seam extending from the shoulder to the end of the point. This gives an effect of slenderness by breaking the uniform surface from the centre of the waist to the arm, and it furnishes quently founded many towns in that section, variety; and further, if generally adopted, it including Dublin, which they named after will necessitate a change in all the "charts" the capital of Ireland. In an article pubsold for dressmakers or for amateurs, and it lished in Potter's American Monthly, March, will puzzle the women who make their own clothes at home, all of which things mean more custom for the really good dressmaker, from 1720 to 1730. "They at once pushed to until her rivals become mistresses of the new the frontier of Chester country, and settled referred to him as "The life of the cause of instrumental in obtaining for the diocese of until her rivals become mistresses of the new

enable him to do it. If sufficient funds are with Asthma for four years, had to sit up placed at his disposal he will restore, care night after night with it. She has taken two Allens .

British power from the country. At Trenton, Princeton, Brandy wive, Saratoga, Monmouth, Stony Point, and other battlee, the British recognized the convincing qualities of Irish musketry and the grim effectiveness of Irich steel. Vast numbers of Irlsh came here in 1641-52. The number arriving in 1656, as mentioned by Lingard, was sixty thousand. Cromwell, in his scheme to depopulate Ireland of its native people, transported thousands to America, many of whom came to so-called New England. The Jasuit Father Jogues found some Irish on the Island of Manhattan in 1642. Father Poncet met others of the same nationality in 1643 near Albany, When Sir Thomas Dongon, an Irish Catholic, was appointed Governor of New York, in 1683, a new impetus was given 1 rish immigration in that direction. One of the earlist Irish settlements in New

Une of the earlist irish settlements in New Jersey was made in 1680, under the direc-tion of Thomas Sharp, of Dublin. The party settled in what was at that time called the third of Irish tenth, before the founding of Philadelphia. Ramsay, in his "Annals of Tennessee," notes the fact that, in 1690, Doherty, an Irish trader from Virginia, whild the Charakay Indian and annals of visited the Cherokee Indians, and remained many years. Such in brief, is a sketch of Irish arrivals in this country prior to the year 1700. Wore the incidents attending Irish immigration to that period recorded in detail, they would form a narrative more absorbing than was over penned by novelist. They were heroic men, these Irish pilgrim fathers! Unlike another pilgrim element, upon which the changes have been rung uncoasingly, they did not deny to others that Reprint they so dearly prized themselves. Their influence on the fature of the colonies was incalculable. To them, and to the broad epirit of tolerance, charlty, and patriotism which they inculcated, this nation owes far more than to any influence proceeding from Plymouth Rock. This is said, not through a gratuitous desire to be a argumentative or controversial, but as a plain statement of fact. Many settlements were founded in New York by the Irish, most of which are to day wealthy towns. In 1709 Henry Wiloman, who is described as a "free and noble-hearted Irishman," was granted three hundred thousand acres of land in New York, upon which he settled a large number of his countrymon. Drake's "Landmarks of Boston" states that a large body of Irish immigrants arrived in Boston about 1718, "bringing with, them the manufacture of linen and the implemente used in Ireland." One hundred Irish families settled Londonderry, N. H., in 1719, introducing the spinning-wheel and the culture of fisx and potatoes. Their decendants subse-

1875, it is stated that a vory large immigrauntil her rivals become mistresses of the new the frontier of Onester country, and settled referred to him as "Ine ine of the Cause of along the Chicnger, Alungo, Swartara, Pax-biberty." Of the signers of the Declaration, and other streams in the township of Matthew Thornton was born in Limerick, and John Duniap in Tyrone; James Smith Co., N. Y., writes—"She has been troubled in 1723 John Sullivan arrived at Boston. He and George Taylor were also born in Ireland. with Asthma for four years, had to sit up was the father of Major General Sullivan of The father of Edward Rutledge was a native the Revolution. An Irish colony located in of Ireland ; Charles Carroll's grandlather

no mistaking the language of tion. It asserted that all commissions, civil and

military, which had been granted by the crown to be exercised in the colonies, were null and void ; that the Provincial Congress, of each province, under the direction of the Continental Congress, was invested with all legislative and executive that powers could exist in any of the colonies. It furthermore declared that the inhabitants of the country should meet on a certain day, and having formed themselvs into nine companies, should elect a colonel and other military officers, whom, they declared, should hold an exercise their powers and be entirely independent of the crown of Great Britian. Another clause bodyl declared that whoever thereafter should receive a commission from the crown, or attempt to exercise any such commission, would be deemed an enemy to the country. In a little over a year afterward that other and immortal Declaration of Independence was given to the world.

At Bunker Hill a company from Bedford, N. H., was stationed near the rail fence. It was mainly an Irish company, and inflicted terible punishment upon the assailing British From the historical collections of troops. From the historical collections or New Hampsbire we learn that among the members of the company were Daniel Moore, T. McLaughlin, James Martin, John Callahan, Patrick O'Flinn, Daniel Larkin, James Moore, Valentine Sullivan, Eben Sullivan, John O'Neill, John Riddle, John Ross, John Dore, W. Gilmore, and Patrick O'Murphy. During the third assault on the American lines by the British, Dore and Callahan were killed. Truer coldiers of freedom never died. Daniel McGrath and Lawrence Sullivan, who belonged to another company, were taken pris-oners by the British, and in 1988 than three

months were reported dead. When the siege of Boston was decided on zers. As soon as these arrived, they were placed in position, and every muzzle pointed toward Boston, within which the flower of the Ecglish troops were thus peaned up. Finally, the latter evacuated the city by see, and took with them over one thousand civil-Ians, who loved the crown better than they loved freedom. The British left the city on St. Patrick's Day, 1776, and the American army immediately took possession. The Am- ington. erican brigadier that day was an Irishman's

son, General Sullivan. The Declaration of Independence, Issued July 4, 1776, bore the signatures of not less than twelve who were of Irish birth or extraction, the last survivor of whom was Obaries Carroll of Oarrollton. The first secretary of Congress, Charles Thompson, was born in Ireland. By the Indians he was

A Maine historian says that in old times the fine ladies of Eastport, then a gay, flourishing town, used to sequire beantiful complexions by sleeping with their heads out of the windows in foggy weather.

Cut off the top of an old leg boot or top boot, cut out a piece of the right size, line it with woollen and you will have the best kind of holder for flatirons and stove-ware-better and safer than old cloth holders,

The woman of Malta gave to Queen Victoria for a Jubilee present a skirt or train of the finest Maltese lace, eighteen feet long, with profuse flouncing and trimming. The Queen is much pleased with it and will wear it at her first drawing room.

A new dynamo with a capacity to run eight incandescent lights has been invented by a Vermont electrician. It has some novel eatures, one being a slow current obviating all danger, while one light can be shut off without affecting the others on the same cironic.

A recent novelty is an invention designed to facilitate the manufacture of durable boot heels. By its use a beel-shaped leather shell is made and filled with a solid body. It has also a novel device for proming the leather into the approximate form and for moulding and working it.

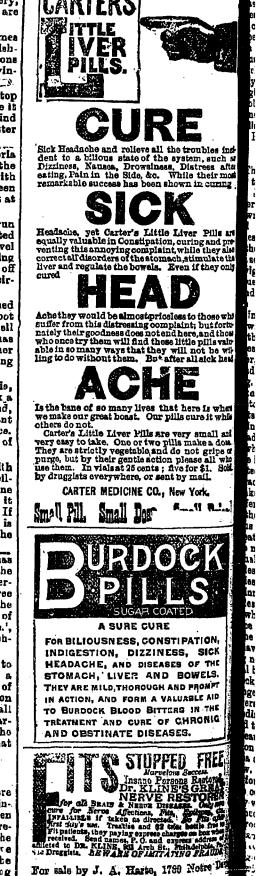
On a mountain in Alpine county, Californie during a thunder storm the lighting struck a pine, tree followed it down into the ground. and immediately there burst forth a brilliant fire, which has continued to burn ever since. It is believed the lightning ignited a bed of coal, which is now leading the flame.

Oll paint may be removed from boards with a preparation of fuller's earth mixed in boilmentioned, was made which of artillery. He at once had transported to the siege thirty-nine guns, fourteen mortage, and the siege thirtypaint for some time to soak.

Colonel W. E. Earle, of Washington, has presented to the State of South Carolina the great seal of the Confederate States of Amerloc. The seal is of polished broaze three inches in diameter, bearing one side the inscription:-"The Confederate States of America, 22nd February, 1862, Deo Vindice. And the other an equestrian statue of Wash

It is said that the best contrivance to keeping knives, forks and tablespoons is a pocket tacked on the pantry door made of enammelled cloth and lined with Canton flannel, the interior being sticked in small divisions to accommodato the separate articles. It is urged as an advantage that the Oanton flannel will absorb all moisture that may be left on the articles.

"John," said Mrs. Hawkins, as they were going home from church, "why did the minleter call the dove that brought back a green twig to the ark 'he ?' "I don't know," re-plied John; "unless that it was that if the Latreet, Montreal



THF TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

OF THE CONTINENT.

[Continued from first page.]

AN. 16 1889.

tebram said of these regions : "Every before and the set of h conquers difficulties, the climate which mistes exertion, and the natural advanwhich roward enterprise. Nature has ked out this country for exalted des-

SOME IDEA OF CANADA'S SIZE.

he immessurable content with which the age citizen of the United States contemes the fact that, as between the Atlantic Pacifio, there are no stretches of terracing, under no sureconse of terequally be shared by the Uanadian. But American has limitations on the north by drawn at the St. Lawrence and the tes, and slong the forty ninth paralled, bat which his commerce beats as against imp netrable wall, and like a wave rolls k upon itsoif. A night's jurney from ton or Naw York, and the limit of his ted areas towards the north are reached. night's and a day, even from Chicago, the centre of his territory, and the and to the north covered by the trade of great city is exausted. Not so with the dian. Not culy does his territory stretch hundred miles further out into the Atic, on the Nova Scotia coast, than the age of the United States-cot only does hen stretch across a vast continent of unwealth to the Pacific, on the coast of the Columilia, but it extends as far north he Artio Ocean. Take in the sinpendona res included in these measurements. Adog the eighty-fifth degree of longtidue as tre. Cinada stretches west to the one dred and thirtieth degree, and east to the second degree-forty-five degrees on one and forty-three degrees on the other. th and south the Dominion stretches from fifty first degree of latitude south to the second degree, and north to the frozen George Johnson, the accomplished head statistical department of the Dominion arnment at O tawa. whose disposition and ty to farnish the fullest information reling Canada are unequaled, makes some parisons regarding the size of the Domthat are very lastroctive. He says :

is difficult to afford an adequate concepof the vastness of this country. England, les and Scotland form together an area of 00 square miles ; you could cut forty such sout of Canada. New South Wales con-309,175 square miles, and is larger by Equire miles than France, continental y and Socily. Canada would make eleven tries the vize of New South Wales. re are (in extent) three British Indias in da, and still enough 1 it over to make a ensland and a Victoria. The German pire could be carved out of Causda and

en more coantries of the same size. n the light of such comparisons the state ada comprises forty per cent. of the area the entire British Empire, is not so in-dible as at first sight appears. Judged by dards of American areas the comparison cite as interesting. Thus, the province stario, the fairest land of all the North erican continent, is larger than the six England States, with New York, New ey, Pennsylvania and Maryland, by y-five thousand square miles. Ontario, ding over ten degrees of latitude and nty degrees of longitude, the single procovers an area larger by ten equare than Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michicombined, larger than Iowa, Minnesota

the land. What would remain of the fairest part of the United States ? Yet this is the preportion of the Hudson's Bay, say 1000 miles long and 600 miles wide, running from the north into the heart of Canada, carrying ONTARIO BICH AND BEAUTIFUL.

Having almost exhausted the space allotted by a description of the climate and of extent of Canads, the reader must be carried rapidly forward to a consideration of the marvelous resources which this northern half the con-tinent contains. Incidentally, in describing the climate of the northwestern portions of Canada, aliusion has been made to the agricultural possibilities of that region. There comparatively few portions of Canada, however, but possess great possibilities in this direction. The Province of Ontario, which will be recalled as covering so vast an area, is peculiarly rich in this respect. The excellent statistician of the Ontario Government, Mr. Archibald Bius, at Toronto, says of his native

province : But Ontario has something more to boast of than broad expanse. It has a fertile soil, an invigorating climate, vast forests, of merchantable timber, treasures of minoral wealth and water power of limitless capacity. It has extensive areas which grow a botter sample and a larger yield of the staple cereals than any other portion of the continent and it has more extensive areas not yet brought under cultivation which may be converted into grezing fields of unsurpassed richness, suitable for the production of the best qualities of butter and cheese.

In a report on the trade between United States and the British Possessions in North America. made by J. R. Lerned, 1871, it was observed that

Ontario possesses a fertility with which no part of New England can at all compare, and that particular section of it around which the circle of the great lake is swept, forces itself upon the notice of any student of the American map as one of the most favored spots of the whole Continent. Where population ought to bread with almost Balgian fecundity. Another American, whose worthy eminence none will dispute, has also described Outario. The Hon. David A. Wells, in the stately pages of the North American Review of many years ago, wr. s as fallows :

North of Lai , Erie and Oatario and the River St. Law rence, east of Lake Huron, south of the forty-fifth parallel, and included mainly within the Dominion Province of Optario, there is as fair a country as exists on the North American continent, nearly as large in area as Now York, Ponnsylvania and Obio combined, and equal if not superior to those States as a whole in its spricultural capacity. It is the natural habitat on this conti nent of the coming wool sheep. Without a fuil, chear, and reliable supply of the wool of which species the great worsted manufactur-ing industries of the country cannot prosper, or, we should rather say, exist. It is the land where grows the finest barley, which the brewing interests of the United States must have if it ever expects to rival Great Britain in its present annual export of over eleven made in a previous sentence, that million dollars worth of mait products. It raises and grazes the finest of cattle, with qualities especially desirable to make good the deterioration of stock in other sections, and its climatic conditions, created by an almost encirclement of the great lakes, especially fit it to grow men. Such a country is one of the greatest gifts of Providence to the human race, better than bonanzas of silver, from seams thirty feet thick, lying directly on or rivers whose sands contain gold.

THE OTHER PROVINCES.

It is unnecessary to go into detail as to the advantages which the provinces of Ontario, Qaebsc, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island claim, because space will not permit, except to say that no country Wisconsin by eleven thousand square in the world possesses a more favorable The basis of the Hudson's Bay com-two million square miles, in which are or a more industrious people than these protes two million square miles, in whom are fortile plains of the Saskatchewan Valley, suring five hundred thousand (quare) graphical advantages. This is especially the suring five hundred thousand (quare) graphical advantages. This movince proindustrions neo then these pro case with Nova Scotia. This province projects out from the mainland into the Atlantic Ocean like an immense wharf, being almost surrounded by tidal waters, no portion of the interior being at a greater distance than thirty miles from the coast. All of her coasts are indented and provided with fine harbors, accessible at all scasons of the year. Its extrems southerly extension is about one hundred miles further south than any other part of British America. Its position in this respect causes a variation of the climate of the country of great advantage, and as a source of supply in fruit, oats, potatoes, and numerous other agricultural products, should be of the greatest value to the densely propulated manufacturing contries of New England.

lakes, projected like a huge tougue of sea into | wealth of the fisheries of Canada. They are practically inexhaustible, because the cold current of the north brings with it the food on which these fish thrive, and the supply is one that can naver fail. The seasonsts of the At-lantic and the St. Lawrence on the east, the with it enormous riches in sea wealth for the long stretches of the Hudson's Bay coast in the the development of the Canadian phos-supply of fish food so greatly beneficing, if the centro and the three thousand miles of phates. In asbestes, in mics, antimony, permitted, the prairie States to the south. coast line of British Columbia on the west, arsenic, pirites, oxides of iron. marking grant are in themselves a great possession, while the fresh water fish of the great lakes of the Northwest especially in the supply of the prairie States, should be relatively as great a contribution to the sustentation of human life as are the supplies of cattle upon the plains. TIMBER WRALTH.

In timber, Canada possesses a wealth of very great importance to the United States. When the wide stretches of treeless prairies which this country contains are recalled, and the rapidly disappearing forests within the United States, it is with a sense of satisfaction that one turns to the northern half of the continent, containing as it does the finest forests and the greatest supply of this most essential element of human protection and comfort. Within the catalogue of the woods of Canada, there are ninety-five species of forest trees, including mineteen of the pine family, while the space covered by timber within the Dominion is something enormous. Excepting the great triangular priorie east of the Rocky Mountains, lying between the United States boundary and a line drawn from the Red River to the upper Peace River, the whole of Canada, up to the northern limit of the growth of troes, presents one vast forest area, except where it has been cleared by the hand of man. I: a needless to further dilate upon the enormous value which this area is to the country to the south. It is sufficient to say that the source of supply for the next hundred years for the progress of the United States lies largely within the Dominion ; and that no estimate of wealth, on the one hand or of advantge and possible convenience on the other, is possible, so far as the United States is concerned. Eully one half of the lumber consumed in the west is now derived from the Canadian forest, climbing as it does a wall in the shape of a duty of twenty per cent. The protection thus offorded parctically operates as a stimulant for the destruction f American forests. The white woods in Oatario, almost within sight of the border, are of inestimable value in the manufacture of furniture ; and there are enormous supplies hird's ove maple, black birch, oak, basswood, black ash, a d other highly ornamental woods, which, in this country, are of great value for the highest grade of furniture and interior decortion.

UNTOLD MINERAL WEALTH.

Perhaps of all the surprises which the overage American encounters in discussing the wealth of Canada, nothing will startles ; im to B greater degree than this statement: That no country in the world possesses so much iron as Canada, in no land is it so easily mined, and nowhere is it quite so accessible to manufacturing centres. This is a statement which no doubt will challenge contradiction, and it is to be regetted that the space is too small to to describe at length the location and preciso advantage which the iron supply of this greater half of the continent would afford to the United States, Take the instance at New Glesgow, in Nova Scotia ; where, within a radius of six miles, there are found deposits of iron ore of the highest quality, equal to that of any other portion of the world, side by side with limestone, chemically pure, in the immediate presence of coke in abundant quantities, a railway within six miles of the Atlantic Ocean i Could there by any possibility be a combination more fortuitous than this? Throughout Nova Scotia there are deposits of ore of the greatest possible value, but in Quebec, and especially in Ontario, the value of the iron deposits is something enormous. Near the city of Ottawa there is a hill of iron called the Huycock mine, which would yield exhausted. On the line of the Ottaws, on the St. Lawrence, in the Eastern townships, on the Kingston and Pembroke Railway, on the Central Cutarlo Railway, through Lake Nipissing, in 1 ske Winnipeg, on Big Island, and on Vancos ver's Island, there are enormons deposite of ore, all possessing this singular advantage of almost a freedom from phosphorue. It has been truly said that " what the devil is to religion. that phosophorus is to iron." The peculiar advantages of the Canadian ore in this respect is sufficiently demonstrated by the fact that, in the face of a duty of seventy five cents per ton, this iron is being steadily paid for its introduction, for the parpose of mixing with other ores, at Jollet, Ill. at Pitteburg, Pa., and at other points. A market such as the United States would afford if it were free and the introduction of entorprise and capital, would create for these deposits the same development and the same value that have followed the activity in the Vermillion. Menominee and Gogebic regions. These latter deposits are almost within sight of Canada, and are but the edge of the great Laurentian range or belt of minerals which starting on the Labrador coast, covers the vast area of Canada, paralleling the St. Lawrence and the great lakes, till they find an ending in the Aigoma district—a locality that has been aptly described as a great treasure house of minerals, waiting only the touch of American enterprise and stimulated by an American, demand to yield results far exceeding those o any mineral development on the continent. Coincident with the presence of these great deposits of iron ore, are discoveries of even greater importance in copper and nickle, and in other metals hitherto absolutely nameless but of surprising value. The copper development at Bruce mines, and especially and recently at Sudbury Junction, on the north shore of Lake Superior, is likely to be even more pofitable than that of the famous Calu-met and Hecla mines on the south shore of the same lake, whose payment of thirty millions of dividends on a capitalization of two and a half millions of dollars, is a realization beyond the dreams of avarice. Already Ohio capitalists have invested over a million of dollars on the line of the Canadian Pacific Rallway in these deposits. The developement of nickle of which there are only two or three known deposits in the world, is of great signific ance; while in gold and in silver, especi ally the latter, very excellent success has rewarded the efforts of the prospectors. Perhaps the most marvelous yield of silver that the world has ever seen was at Silver Islet, within the Canadian border, on the Lake Superior shore, where, for a space of that enriched the owners with a rapidity equ-aled only by dreams in the "Arabian Nights." In British Columbia immense quantities of gold are known to exist, and the fact that over fifty million dollars worth has been mined from only a dozen localities. hardly yet developed, is full of the deepest dollar in The Louisana State Lottery. Finsignificance, as indicating what yet remains ally, I have invested, from time to time, an in that distant region to reward the adventarous offort of the denizans of this continent. But it is not alone in these prominent October drawing, and have the money for the metals that Canada is rich in natural resour- prize, one-twentieth of \$300,000, being \$15,ces. In phosphates, she possesses, enormous quantities of the purest character. No counlarge portions of the United States, and no de as to extend from Washington to the | life, or to a greater extent, than the vast | country is better able to supply them than 'fastival of the dead was calebrated,

Canada. Analysis shows that Canadian phosphates contain phosphoric acid up to forty-seven and forty-nine per cent., equivalent to eighty to eighty-eight per cent, of phoepbate of lime. No contribution to the wealth of the continent is of greater value phitas, plumbago, gypsum, white quartz for potter's use, siliceous sandatones for glass, emery and numerous other products. Canada possesses enormous quantities awaiting the touch of man. In the matter of lead, it is found in almost every province, especially in as much as fifteen and a half ounces of silver to the ton. The deposits of salt are the matter of coal it is another startling fact that Canada possesses the only sources of supply

volved in this question of the supply of coal, Francisco and contiguous cities should at this | damages.

time be drawing their supply of artificial heat from the mines of British Columbia, and paying a tax to the overing dence treasury of the United States of seventy-five cents a ton.

WHAT THEN IS CANADA'S FUTURE ?

And now, having most inadequately set forth some of the plainly marked features of the greatest half of the North American Continent, it remains to be asked : What des-tiny awaits it all ! It is true that the statements made herein are nearly all in the nature of surprises, but they take on this form mestly because of the hitherto good-natured indifference of the people of the United States in all that relates to Canada. But a charge in this respect impends. The Canadian question forces itself upon the public mind for sjustment; and, aside from serious comolications involving the relations with Earopean power, whose navy is the only menace this country may fear the circumstances of the hour make it imperative that at last a policy must be decided upon, continental in its

character, and continental in its consequences The etrapge sense of limitation that thus early in the history of the United States is felt, when there is no more new territory to occupy; the necessity that exists for the widest field for supply of wants that brook no refusal, as in lumber, non phosphorus iron ores, coal, fresh water fish in the Northwest, phosphates, barloy, and other products, either poculiar to Canada or geographically essential to local progress and local convenience; the serious unsettled railway transportation problem, involving the possible diacontinuance of the Inter-state Commerce laws, or the destruction of profit to American railway systems running east and wost, the future destination of immigration so as not to completely politically extlagaish the American : the wornout fishery dispute, the canal discrimnation ; a free S⁺. Lawrence to supplement afree Mississippi, --- all these are questions too important to remain in chaos. Bat, in additional to all these, is the necessity that raises up of the recent triumph of the Republican party, that a policy should acquate is leaders, commensurate with its greatness ; that its return to power should be signalized by achievements that will make its claim to

continued confidence less insecure than it has hitherto been. The bitter lesson of defeat an output of one hundred tons per day of ore significant localities since, will not be unheed local option exists - each town or district be-for one hundred a fifty years without being significant localities since, will not be unheed log permitted, by means of its elected vestry ed, especially if, in manufactering centres, it can be made to appear that opening up a market, continental in extent, an outlat is offered for the over-production which the stimulant of protec-tion has created, I / this market can be secured at the expense of that hated rival, the Brillsh manufacturer, so much the better for the purpose in view ; for the frantic bid is destroyed and the former slaves do not yet of the anti-British vote will unfortunately still be necessary to political party existence. Still another motive may be found for vast expenditures, justified by the acquirement of territory, in order to beget a reduction of the surplas without the disturbanco of the equilibrium of taxatien. All this catalogue of essentials in the present political situation revolve around a policy which may have a Continental Unity for its aim, and which, narrowed down to practical politics, involves an attempt to shape the future destiny of Oanada. The considerations that surround this whole question are of a character most comprehensive, and they will, doubtless, be accepted people, may fiburish in solitudes and deserts, far from the societies of men and the discussed in this country with frankness and liberality. It is submitted, however, that din and disturbance of cities. From the cave the almost universal conclusion reached in the public mind, that Canada should form of the hermit, from the cell of the solitary recluse, the tervent prayer has often arisen, part of the Union, should be revised. Usually there are two parties to a bargain; in this case the parties number part which has been acceptable in the sight of God. But it would be a strange and fatal misconception, that religion, even in its most pure three-the United States, Canada and Great Britain. Whether the latter is quite ready and triumphant exaltations, can flourish now here else. The home of holiness is in the for an extension over the entire continent, heart, irrespective of outward situations and comprising 60 per cent. of her empire, of the alliauces ; and therefore we may expect to find it if there are hear's adapted to its reprinciples the Declaration of Independence which in former years she struggled to vainly ception and growth,, in the haunts of business defeat may well be doubted. Whether the people of Canada themselves, treated by the as well as in the silence of retirement ; in the palaces of Rome as well as in the deserts of mother country with all the affectionate conthe Thebale. It is a fatal mistake to suppose sideration born of experience with the elder that we cannot be hely except on the condition wayward daughter, are ready to sever the slender ties tha bind them to British connecof situation and circumstances in life such as shall suit ourselves. It is one of the first tion, even for the material advantages, is by principals of holiness to leave our time and no means certain. Indeed, to many it would our placer, our going out and our coming in, appear that no revolution in sentiment could our wasted and our goodly heritage en-tirely with the Lord. Here, O, Lord, hast possibly be greater than the change which would be necessary to bring about a willingness on the part of the Canadians to forfelt thou placed us, and we will glorify thee here, -[Selected. their loyalty and the many advantages which in their form of government they possess. A political union, te those best informed, seems "I have great pleasure in certifying to the most difficult and distant. To these, however, a commercial union which, so far as usefulness of Hagyard's Yellow Oil, trade and commerce is concerned, would be D. Kavanagh, postmaster, of Umfraville, inst as advantageous, is among the early at-Ont., "having used it for soroness of the throat, burns, colds, etc., I find nothing equal tainable possibilities.

THE CHURCH MUST DECIDE.

One of Dr. McGlynn's Followers Befused Catholic Burlaj.

NEW YORK, January 8-The suit brought by Philip McGaire against the trustees of St. Patrick's cathedral to restrain them from interfering with the burlal of his fathor's remains in Calvary cometery, in which he owned a lot, was decided yesterday by Jadge Beach in favor of the trustees, dismissing the complaint with costs, He holds that when a man bays a burial lot he buys British Columbia, the lead ore there containing it subject to tue roles and regulations presoribed by the religious authorities who conto the ton. The deposits of salt are the trol the cometery. He finds that the only largest and purest on the continent. In the question at issue is whether John McGuire at the time of his death was a member of the Roman Catholic church, and that, he on the Atlantic and on the Pacific, and that holds, is a question not for the courts, but between these two there are stretches of coal for the church itself to decide. John Mc. deposits amounting to 97,000 square Guire dicd suddenly last Feburary, while at-miles. The magnitude of the interests in tending one of the Sunday evening meetings volved in this question of the supply of coal, its contiguity and economy of handling, are of vast importance to the United States. It is significant testimony to the important posi- When an attempt was made to bury him in tion which Canada holds on the question of Calvary cemetery the trustees of St. Patcoal supply, when it is recalled that away rick's cathedral, who control the cometery, down on the Atlantic the manufacturing coal objected on the ground that he had not died of Nova Scotia should without doubt sup. in full communion with the Roman Cathoply the manufacturing centres of New lie church. The body was temporarily de-England, at a minimum of cost; while posited in a vault at Greenwood cemetery, midway across the continent, in wide and McGuire's son, Philip McGuire, as adstretches of territory of the lowest tempera- ministrator of his father's estate brought ture, supplies should be drawn from the suit against the trustees. Besides asking sources which Providence has placed within for an injunction restraining the trustees the Canadian border, and, still further, that, from interefering with the proposed hurial on the distant shores of the Pacific. San in Calvary cemetery he claimed \$1,000 for

EUROPEAN SMALL TALK.

PARAGRAPHS FULL OF INFORMATION ABOUT TRANSATIANTIC COUNTRIES.

The total acreage under hops in Eugland is stated at 58,490 acres,

The flower growing trade of London is estimated at £5 000 s day. There are 136,000 drink-sellers in Belgium,

or one for every ten families. The Emperor of Germany during his stay

in Rome received 5,000 begging lettors There are 13,995 public houses in the Lon-

don police district and only 259 coffee stalls. Donmark is an immense dairy. The expert of butter last year ammaunted to 45,000,000 ນາຍະບຸດທີ່ສະ

The appual incom of the population of the United Kingdom is estimated at about £1,200,000 000.

The Marquis of Sulisbury has granted a reduction of twenty per ceus off the half year's rents of the agriculture tenunts on his Hort. fordshire state.

The Queen of Swedles, who still suffere from shattered nerves, finde esse working like a housemaid, and in weeding and digging in her garden.

Lord Wolseley's Brother, who is a squatter n Australia, has invented a shearing machine by the use of which a dexterous hand can share 144 sheep in a day,

The average expenditure for gas is twenty one shillings per inhabitant per annum in London and ten shillings in other towns, A ton of coal gives 9,000 cubic feet of gas.

The municipal debt of England averages 16 6s. per head, but there are town: where it is three times this amount, as in Brimingham and Manchester, while in Bradford it is £22 16s.

The National Opera in Paris enjoys an annual subsidy of £32 000; the subsidy of the Theatre Francais is £9,600, while the subsidies granted to the Opera Comfque and Odson Theatres swallow up not far short of £10,000.

Under the Norwegian Liquor laws a kind of

ALL KINDS OF GIRLS.

 $\mathbf{7}$

There is the pretty girl And the witty girl, And the girl that bangs her hair ; The girl that's a flirt, And the girl that is part,

And the girl with the baby stars, There's the dowdy girl. And the rowdy girl, And the gir that is always late There's the girl of style, And the girl of wile, And the girl with the mincing gait.

There's the tender girl, And the slender girl, And the girl that says her prayers; There's the hanghty girl, And the product of the second tender the second tender of And the naughty girl, And the girl that puts on airs.

There's the tulu girl, And the "fool you" girl, And the girl that bets on the races; There's the condy girl, And the handy girl, And the girl that has two faces.

There's the well-bred girl, And bhe wali-read girl, And the girl with a sense of duty There's the dainty girl, And the "fainty" girl, And the girl that has no beauty.

There's the lazy girl, And the "dainy" fiel, And the girl that's a merry joker There's the girl that's shy, And the girl that's fly, And the girl that bluffs at poker.

There are many others, O, men and brothers. That are named in thisnarration, There are girls and girls, And they're all of them praris, They're the best thing in creation,



CURED AFTER THIRTY-TWO YEARS.

CURED AFTER THIRTY-TWO YEARS. MILWAUKEF, May 25, 1887. REV. FATHER KOENIG:-I am personally ac-quainted with a man who (in the year 1878, then forty-four years of age) commenced to take your medicine for eplicpsy, which he had ind for thirty-two years. The attacks which he had formerly every four weeks diminished as soon as be took your medicine and disappeared entirely since August, 1880. The man is go healthy now that he can attend to his business without foar. By this wonderful cure a large family has been made happy, and of this he is convinced and gladly testilles. REV. PATER AEGIDIUS, Our Pamphlet for sufferers of nervous diseases

Our Pamphtet for sufferers of nervous diseases will be sent free to any address and poor patients ern also obtain this measure free of charge from

This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koeniz, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past fen years, and is now prepared under his direction by the

ERIE MEDICINE CO., CHICAGO. Igents : W. E. SAUNDERS & Co., 188 Dundas street, London, Ont. Price, \$1.00 per bottle; Six bottles for \$5.00.



BUCCESSORIS IN BUSINE FELLS TO THE BLYMYER MANUFACTURING CO CATALOUE WITH HERD TEST MOVIAGE CATALOUE WITH HERD TEST MOVIAGE NO DUTT ON CHURCH HELLS. 43-G



113 Wood st. Pittsburgh, Pa

enting five hundred thousand (quare) capable slone of supporting thirty millions ple. That he was right in this contens proved by the indications of the enorproductive forces of this region since oped; and that a European area, simirituated east of the tenth degree of situde, comprehends very nearly the ble of Eugland and Ireland, the northeast ner of France, the whole of Belgium and land, and the greater part of the valley of Rhine.

OUR RIVERS AND BAYS.

he vast expanse of Canada may be judged the extent of her rivers and bays. The John, in New Brunswick, the largest or on the Atlantic coast south of the St. vrence. is five hundred miles in length is navigable for two hundred and thirty es. The St. Lawrence, one of the pobles he great rivers in the world, has a length seven hundred and fifty miles, entirely igable. The Ottaws, which is a mere lent of the St. Lawrence, joining it six dred miles from its mouth, is in itself hundred and fifty miles long. The of the Shebandowan, and Rainy lake and r, a magnificent body of water, three dred miles broad and two hundred miles The Lake of the Woods, too, is almost acown outside of Oanada, yet it is a vast toh of water of marvelous beauty, especialts westernmost portion, of SO miles, coning of land-locked channels, —a lacustrine adiss. Then comes the Winnipeg River, which Lord Dufferin said : "Whose existin the heart and centre of the continent welf one of the nature's most delightful acles, so beautiful and varied are its rocky ke, its tufted islands : so broad, so deep, ervid is the volume of its water, the extent beir lake-like expansion, and the tremen-s power of its rapids." Here empties the at Red River of the North, starting from northern portions of Minnesots, and the hally great Assinibolne, one five hundred es and the other four hundred and eighty es in length. Far beyond these is Lake anipeg, a freah water see 300 as long, from the northwest angle which starts the Saskatchwan. The enter-te to this noble river has been called te Gateway of the Northwest," for here is avigable stream 1500 miles in length, flownearly due west and east, between allubanks of the richest soil. Reaching the cky Monntains by this stream, beyond this ge are the Athabason and the Mackenzle ers, the navigation of the latter alone exding 2500 miles, while the Fraser River I the Thompson River to Vancouver are cams of great magnitude. This enumeron of principal streams will give some faint a of the vast areas of land through which . But no better idea of magnitude can formed of the extent of Canada than by contemplation of the Hudson's Bay. This | llovs would seem like a projection of Provi. thoses te for the good of mankind, by which is oduced into the heart of the continent an 27 in itself, midway between the great

OUR UNBIVALLED FISHERIES.

But, great as may be the agricultural possi-bilities of the Dominion of Canada, and the wealth in her vast wheat-producing areas that these may produce at the bidding of man, it is in the natural resource of the country that a still grater promis is found. In the matter of the fisheries alone, Canada stands unrival In of great lakes is familiar to ed. Very isw roanza and controls the who look at the map, but not so to the coast line along which Canada controls the th, in an almost unknown land, are the greatest fisheries in the world. Bounded as Very few roalize the vast stretches of the Dominion is by three oceans, it has besides numerous inland sease over five thousand five hundred miles of seaccast, washed by waters abounding in the most valuable fishes of all kinds. The older province of the confedration have two thousand five hundred miles of seacoast and inland seas, while the sea coast of British Columbia alone is over three thousand miles in extent ! It is impossible to take these figures in and all that they imply without realizing at once the enormous magnitude of this interest. But it is not slone in the matter of extent of seaceast line that Canada has a surplus in fish wealth ; but, in the extreme northern location which the occupies she possesses an advantage which is of im-mense value, and this is that the fish are not only better and firmer in northern climates than in southern olimates, but that the supply of fish food, owing to the extreme northern location, is inexhaustible. As has been truly said by Mr. Harvey, "the Arctio currents which wash the ceast of Labrador, Newfoundland, and Canada, chilling the atmosphere and bearing on its bosom huge ice argosles, is the source of the vast fish wealth which has been drawn on for ages, and which promises to continue for ages to come." Wanting this cold river of the ocean, the fishwhich now crowd the northern seas would be entirely absent. Professor Hind says: "The two or three years, an output was realized Arotic seas and the great rivers which they send forth swarm with minute forms of life, constituting in many places a living mass, a vast ocean of living slime. The all-pervading life which exists here affords the true solution of the problem which has so often presented itself to those, investigating deep sea fisheries, the source of food which rives sustenance to the countless mil-lions of fish." The harvest of thoses has not yet been glesned to the same extent as the harvest of the land; but this fact may be taken for granted, that of all the countries in the world, and of all the riches of wile and Pad fie oceans. Fancy's bay so these countries, nothing can be made more try in the world needs fertilizers more than the extend from New York to Chicago, useful in a higher form towards sustaining large portions of the United States, and no

EBASTUS WIMAN,

to it."

A COLDWATER MAN-F. M. LOCKE IS HAPPY.

Mr. Locke stated-I beught ticket No. 46, 755 threngh Mr. Tom Sloan, who is keeping books for Goodbar, Love & Oo., Memphis, Tenn. I weighed the matter carefully, thought of it in all its different bearings and relations, before I ever invested a single aggregate of not more than ten to twelve dollars, I struck the lucky number in the 000 .-- Coldwater [Miss.] Farmer, Nov. 1.

Upwards of 300,000 wreaths were placed on graves in a Vienna cometery recently when a ---'

or council, to say what house, if any, shall be licensed, the hours of the day they may remain open, the kind of drink that may be sold and what quality to any one person.

The recent emancipation of all slaves in Brazil has depreciated the national property for a time. Cultivated land has decreased in value, as the ald compulsory labor system understand voluntary work. So most industries suffer and the empire is now passing through a very trying transition period.

THAT TIRED, LANGUID FEELING and dull headache is very dissgreeable. Take two of Carter's Little Liver Pills before retiring, and you will find relief. They never fail to do good.

THE HOME OF HOLINESS IS IN THE HEART. The hidden life, which God imparts to his

A POSTMASTER'S OPINIONS.

If you ever find a stingy Quaker make up to him ; you will find him a close friend.

A SEVERE ATTACK.

"I never felt better in my life than I have

since taking Burdock Blood Bitters. I had a

severe billious attack; I could not eat for

eeveral days, and was unable to work. One bottle cured me." John M. Richards, Sr.

bottle oured me." John M. Richards, Sr., Tara, Ont. For all bilious trouble use B.B.B.

dress coat year after year.

think they will have supper?"

How to shine in society-Wear the same

A party question-"What time do you

In all the world OPPLUM Habit. The Dr. J. L. Stephens ibere is but one OPPLUM Remedy never fulls, and an precure for the OPPLUM Remedy never fulls, and an We have our od more than 10,000 cress. No other treatment iver our do not and . No PA 10,000 cress. No other treatment stat, and write to the J. L. Stophens Co., Lebanon, Ohlo.

' writes





BREAKFAST

" The a the cough knowledge o the natural law "By a the ough knowledge o the natural laws which <u>become</u> operations of digestion and nutrition and by a care application of the fine properties of well-selected Control of the fine properties of nay save us any heavy doctors bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up strong enough to resise overy tandeus of disease. Hundreds of subtle main-dies are floating ourselves well fortified whenever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fais shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure bland and a properly nourished frame." - Civit Service Gazette."

Made simply with boiling water o milk. Sold orly in Packets, by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO., Honceopathic Chemists, 22-G LONDON ENGLAND.

HEALTH FOR ALL

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

This Great Household Modicine Raph Amongst the Leading Necessa-ries of Life,

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the

LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS & BOWELS

Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confi dently recommended as a never-failing remedy in cases where the constitution, from what-ever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a Gen-eral Family Medicine, are unsurpassed.

HOLLOWAY'S OINIMENT

ts Searching and Hoalins Properties are Enown Throughout the World,

FOR THE CURE OF Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds Sores and Ulcers!

Bores and Undersi It is an intallible remedy. If effectually rub-bod on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meab, it Ourse Sove Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and even Astima. For Glandular Swelling Abnoesses, Pies, Fistulas, Gout, Rhermatian and every kind of Skin Disease, it has neve been kown to fail Both Fills and Ointment are sold at Professo Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street

Holloway's Establishment, 583 Oxford street London, in bores and pots, at 1s, 14d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 33s. each, and by al medi-cine vendor throughout the civilized world.

N.B.-Advios gratis, at the ake va address ally, between the nours of 1 nd 4, or by letter,

> - ---. .

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. THE TRUE WITNESS



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strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphete powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER. CO., 106 Wall street, N.Y.

QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

Opening of the Session, The Lieut-Governor's Speech.

QUEBEC, Jan, 9. - The third session of the Sixth Legislature opened this afternoon with the accustomed ceremonies, Cardinal Tashereau and several of his cuit were also at the opening and compled seats to the left of the throne. A. Battery of artillery furnished the guard of honor with a band. A royal the guard of honor with a band. A royal salute was fired from the grand battery in the citadel.

After His Henor entered the Council Chamber with his military staff. Premier Mercler and the members of the Uabinet, the Usher of the Black Rod, Mr. Hatt, by command, summoned the members of the Legislature to listen to the reading of the Speech from the Throne.

Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly.

I am certain that I but give expression to your sontiments and those of the people of this Province in stating that we regret the absence on this occassion through illness, of the head of the Executive, and that we all sincerly desire to see him soon restored to health and to the office he so worthly fills. THE FINANCES,

Reasons of a special nature have delayed of the conversion of the consolidated debt of the Province authorized by you last session, but my Government still expects to carry out this financial transaction which will enable it to devote large sums of money towards pro-moting the interests of public instruction, agriculture and colonization.

THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATES.

The act amending the law respecting District Magistrates, assented to on the 12th July last naving been disallowed by the Federal authorities without their having appointed the additional ju iges ordered by this Legislature, my Government was compelled to put into force in the city of Montreal the old laws respecting District Magistrates with a view of stopping the ever-increasing accumulation of judical business in the metropolis of the

fund and the Government of Untarlo insisting upon adding others. There is, however, reason to hope that the difficulty will be settled shortly to the satisfaction of both provinces.

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Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly :

The public account for the fiscal year ended the 30th June last will be laid before you without delay as well as the supplementary estimates for this year and the estimates for the fiscal year 1889-90. You will observe with satisfaction that the hope expressed with reference to there being a considerable surplus for the past year (1887-88) has been realized, and that every possible economy has been observed in the ordinary expenditure. Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative

Council : Gentlemen of the Legislative Aassembly;

THE WORK FOR THE SESSON.

In order to carry out the promise made last sessoir, a bill will be submitted to you for as equitable a settlement as possible of the question of the exemption from texes of certain property held for religious, educational, or charitable purpose. You will be called upon to consider amend-

ments to the act passed in 1885 relative to lunatic asylums, in accordance with some of the recommendations contained in the report of the commission appointed to study that important question and with a view of removing the feeling of of uneasiness caused by that act.

Several other bills will also be submitted to pou, amongest others in conection with the Quebec Controvered Elections Act, the Mining Act. and the License Act.

I have every confidence that you will give all the necessary attention to these important matters, and I pray Divine Providence to bless vour labours.

On the Legislature resuming duties, the Speaker read his report to the House as to the several bye-elections and contested elections cases.

Hon. Col. Rhodes was next introduced to the House by the Premier Meroler and Mr. Owen Muphy, and Mr. H. B. Tourginy for Nicolet by Hon. Mr. Taillon and Mr. Duples-sis. Both the new members were warmly

welcomed. In the Council Chamber Dr. Marcll and Mr. Larochelle were introduced and took their seats, giving the Government a majority of one, counting on the Hon. Mr. Starnes, whe will it is said, before long be appointed speaker of the Council, as the Government intend changing the law to give this effect. The write for Montreal centre and Laprairie. have been issued and the Government hope to carry both divisions.

JULIAN HAWTHORNE ON "GENTLE MEN.

is a gentlemen ?' In a recent lecture he ventured on the statement that no English. man can be a gentleman, because he is continually looking down on somebody, and looking up to somebody else. There is no Englishman he says so humble or so high that is not at once condescending and humble -s state of things which he considers fatal to all chance of gentlemanhood.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The Great and Growing Burden upon Industry.

(Toronto Globe.)

In the public accounts for last year there

are given tables showing the interest on our

the two Governments could not agree, my years ago it required forty pounds of wheat Government insisting upon submitting only to pay \$1 interest on the national debt, it the questions connected with the school lands now requires nearly sixty pounds; and on the average during the last six years it has taken about 88 pounds of wheat to pay as such interest as 40 pounds paid in 1868.

Cerest as au pounds pain in 1868. Our debt charges in 1868 were \$4,870,757. To pay this, taking wheat at \$1.60, the aver-age between spring and winter in the table above, consumed the proceeds from the sale of 3,037,973 bushels of wheat.

Ia 1888 our debt charges were \$10,166 005. Taking wheat at \$1.07 to pay this sum con-sumed the proceeds of 9,501,780 bushels of wheat.

Taking the average price of the last six years at 69 cents-the medium between 72 56 cents given by the Buresu as the average price of fall wheat respectively-it would take 14,734,644 bushels of winter wheat to pay our

annual debt charges. Oollecting the figures and facts given above in tabular form we have this result :---

OUR BURDEN OF INTEREST.

1868. 1890. Net debt.......\$75,729,541, Net debt.....\$234,531.358 Dobt charges ...\$4,860,757 Debt charges..\$234,531.358 Dobt charges ...\$4,860,757 Debt charges..\$210,166,905 Dat; per cont.....\$154 Per head\$220 Per head\$154 Per head\$200 Price of wheat ro-guired to pay an-nual charges on debt at prices of male targes on debt at prices of debt at prices of

That is to say our debt is now as compared with its condition in 1868 :

Three times as great in bulk.

It bears 21 times as much interest. Though the interest rate has gone down and the population gone up, the interest charge is

now 35 per cent. higher per head than it was twenty years ago. It takes three times as much wheat to pay

our interest now as it took twenty years ago, using present prices as a guide.

It takes nearly five times as much wheat to pay our interest now as it took twenty years ago, using the average prices of the last six years as a guide.

And this calculation leaves wholly out of sight the decrease in the number of bushels obtained from an acre now compared with twenty years ago.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

The London Bullionist in reviewing the fin ancial position of the Canadian Pacific Railancial position of the Uanadian Factic Kall-way, estimates the gross earning for the past year at \$13,412,412, and the pet earnings \$3,-667,412, from which has to be deducted accord-ing to the Bullionist, fixed charges, interest on loans, &c., \$3,686,138, leaving a puny balance of \$1,274, which will go a ridiculously small way in paying the interest on \$65,000,000, the amount of shares issued. The Bullionist might wall commant upon the almost hankrupt com MEN. [Truth for the people.] Mr. Jullan Hawthorne, the novellst, has added a fresh bitterness to life by giving a

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

new impetus to that old question. "What [least grave one, which the shareholders should The financial condition of the company, in

spite of the help is has received, is very bad; the earnings, too, are bad, and the only con-nected idea apparently underlying the policy of the directors is reckless competition with every-body all round. They are like spoiled children, they have received so much that they think they can get more by merely asking but the chances are much more likely that the Do-minion Government will have to take over the line at a date not remote, and adopt the mor-tgages only, leaving the shareholders out in the cold when their annunity is exhausted." - Trade Bull

itin.

COMMERCIAL: MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOOR-The receipts during past week were light, being 2,512 bbls, sgaines 3,519 bbls, the week previous. The miserable weather and bad country roads have combined to kill what trade would observise have fallen to the share of our dealers. The market continues in the same weak and unsettled condition, although letters have just been received from some of the lead. ing millers in the West instructing receivers here not to offer any more of their flour at pre sent prices, which is construed as indicating a firmer feeling at the mills in Ontario, owing it is said to the receipt of better cable advices and more enquiry for breadstuffs from abroad. A prominent flour salesman has returned from the Lower Provinces, but he found that there was very little to be done in that direction in the way of new business, as most of the dealers there were pretty well stocked up. In this market the chief demand is for strong bakers, old wheat brands bringing \$5 75 to \$5 85, whilet new wheat brands have sold at \$5.50 and under. Straight rollers have sold at \$5 60 to \$5.65 for Straight rollers have sold at \$5 60 to \$5.65 for well known brands, down to \$5.55 to \$5.50 for either grades. We do not alter former quota-tions, which are as folows :--Patent win er, \$6 to \$6 15; patent spring, \$6 00 to \$6 25; straight roller, \$5 50 to \$5 75; extra, \$5 20 to \$5 45; superfine, \$4 80 to \$4 90; cut down superfine, \$4 40 to \$4 60; strong bakers', \$5 50 to \$5 75; Ontario bage, extra, \$2 40 to \$2 60.
OATMEAL, &O.--Stondard cotmeal in barrels, \$4 50 to \$4 60, and granulated \$4 80 to \$5 00.

\$4 50 to \$4 60. and granulated \$4 80 to \$5 00. In bags, \$52 20 to \$2 25 for standard and \$2 40 \$5 50. Commeal \$1 50 to \$1 65.

BRAN, &C. — The market is quiet but firmer, and sales have made at \$17 to \$18 for car lots as to quality. Shorts, \$19. Moulie \$23 to \$26 per top.

WEEAT-Receipts 18,156 bushels. In the pre-sent unsettled state of the market and the paucity of spot transactions, it is impossible to give other than nominal quotations. Manitoba No. 1 hard, \$1 22 to \$1.74; No. 2 do., \$1.20 to \$1.21; Canada red and white winter purely

nominal and difficult to quote. CORN.-Receipts during the week, 7 bushels, against 6,116 bushels the week previ The market is quiet but steady at 56c to

duty paid. PEAS.-Receipts for the week, 456 bus against 1,500 bushels for the week previous,

against 1,300 bushels for the week previous." market in Ontario is reported easier, prices h being quoted at 72c to 7:5 per 66 lbs. Ther no business worth men⁺. ning on spot. Osrs.—Receipts f the past week 20, bushels, against 11.29 bushels the week 1 vious. The market is steady under a fair quiry at 36c per 32 b., fateat sales being rep

ed at that figure for cars on track. Along line 45c has been paid per 40 hbs. BARLEY.—Receipts for the week, 17 bushels. The market is abody, and prices V bave advanced under a better enquiry from United States. Have sales of choice mal barley have been made at 70c, and we quote to 80c. Feeding qualities, 55c to 58c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR .--- The market contin quiet at \$2 75 per 100 lbs. BUOKWHEAT. The sale of a car of buckwheat

transpired in this market at 57c per bushel of 48 lbs.

MALT-The market is steady at \$1 to \$1.15

SEEDS.—The market is generally very quiet. A few lots of timothy have been received, but prices paid were kept ver quies, although sales have been made at \$1 90 to \$2 per bush. Clover seed is firm at \$5.50 to \$6 per bushel. Olover and timothy seed are firm in Chicago.

PROVISIONS.

POBR, LARD, &c. - The market has been almost demoralized owing to the wretchedly wet weather, which has been a great drawback to business. Pork has been very slow sale, as well as lard. The vad country roads have interfered a great deal with orders, and no improvement able weather is experienced. Prices are more or less nominal, as follows: Canada short cut clear, per brl, \$17.50 ; Chicago short cut clear, per brl, 517 00 to \$17.50; Mees pork, western, per bri, \$10.50; Hams, city cured, per bl, 124c to 134c; Lard, western, in pails, per bl, 10c to 104c; Bacon, per bb, 12c to 13c; Tallow, common, refined, per bb, 6c to 64c.

efined, per 1b, 6c to 642. DRESED Hogs.—The receipts for the past veek were 3,864 head, agains:7,115 head for the Md.; one to a depositor Union National Bank, Md.; one to a depositor Union National Bank, New Orleans, La., one to C. Staib, Phila, Pa.; one to John E. Hill, Manor, Tex., the rest went elsewhere to winners whose names are withheld. Ticket No. 68,744 drew the Second Capital Prize of \$200,000, also sold in fortiethe at \$1 each, one to J. B. Anelody & F. Barcomb, Chicago, Ill; one to Geo. Hinck, 21 Columbia, St., New York City; one to a depositor Germania Saving Bank, New Orleans, La.; one to Waggoner & Larsh, Purcell, Ind. Ter., one to R. A. Johnson, 2 Garden St. Arch, Boston, Mass.; one to Ist National Bank, Sulphur Springs, Tex.; one to Bonillot & Snyder, 129 Bank Ave., Phila., Pa.; one to Charles Edwards, North Platte, Neb.; and the remainder elsewhere to other winners. Ticket No. 43,085 drew the Third Capital Prize of \$100,000 also cold in fortieths at \$1 each. one week previous. On spot there has been very doing, although packers have been buying in the West at prices which it is claimed cost \$7 laid down here Car lots are quoted in the market at \$7 to \$7.10, the outside figure being extreme. Owing to the unfavorable weather. buyers take only just what they require from hand to month. Small lots are quoted at \$7.15 to \$7.25 per 100 lbs.

ow sale at 5c to 61c, and geece at 5c to 61c CARSLEY'S COLUMN ducks, So to So. HEBCIN MEAT.—Fore and hind quarbers of beef, 24c to 5c per lb as to quality. Mutton car-casses, frozen, 5c to 54c per lb. ASHES.—First pote, \$4 to \$4.05 per 100 lbs, and of seconds at \$3.55. Filt's astonishing to see the great reductions made in men's furnishing goods during the January cheap sale at S. Caraley's,

a Sala Salahan Salahan Kanang Kan Ang Kanang Ka Ang Kanang Ka

FRUINS &c.

EVAPORATED APPLES -The market is unchangd at 71c to 80. DRIED APPLES-We quate 5c to 51c.

GRAPES (Almeria) .- \$4 to \$4.25 per keg as to quality. CRANBERRIES-The market is quiet at \$3 to

86 per bbl. LEMONS .- Sales at \$2.50 to \$3 per box.

ORANGES.-Floridas are \$3 per box. Valencia ranges firm at \$5 per case.

PROANS-Are firm at 10c. ONIONS-Red and yellow Canada onions, \$1.50 to \$2 per bbl. Spanish onions, 75c. to 80c. per box.

POR. PORTATORS-We quote cars 55c to 60c par bag of 90lbs, and smaller lots 65c to 75c per bag. Arrivals are still coming in from west of Toronto.

GENERAL MARKETS.

SUGAR AND MOLISSES.-The market is weak and easier for both raw and refined sugar. Molasses essier for both raw and refined sugar. Molasses, howsver, are very firm, choice first crop Barbad-oes being held at 42Åc. A lot of 50 puns, of Anligua sold at 35c. Syrups' 4c to 4§c per lb. PIOKLED FISH-A vory quiet week's business is roported in pickled fish. Green cod at \$4.75 for No.1 ordinary, \$5 for No.1 large and \$5.25 to \$5.50 for large draft. Dry cod \$4 50 to \$4.75 per quintal. Labrador herrings at \$5 750 per genetal. Care Braton herrings at \$5 750 per per obl. Cape Breton herring \$5.25 to \$5.50 per bbl. British Columbia salmon \$12.50 to \$13 per bbl, and sea trout \$10 to \$11 per bbl. FISH OILS.—The oil market is unchanged sales

Newfoundland cod oil in small lots at 421c, round lots steady at 400. Halifar oil 374c to 38c. Seal oil is firm at 48c to 50 as to size of lot. Cod liver oil, 65c to 70c.

LOWEST AND HIGHEST PRICES.

The lowest and highest prices of cash wheat, core, pork, and lard at Obicago during the past

reið	week were as follows :	mohth.
-	Lowest. Highest.	S. CARSLEY.
,168		D: CARODEI,
ious.	No. 2 mixed corn 334 60	
58c	Mars pork	ANNUAL CHEAP SALE.
	Contract lard 7.25 11.20	
bel		All Ladies' Kid Gloves Reduced.
The	MONTRAT INVIGOR STATIST	9 Button Wid Clause month 61 05 and and
hore	MONTREAL STOCK YARDS, POINT ST.	2-Button Kid Gloves, worth \$1.25, reduced to
re is	CHARLES.	25c.
	MARKET REPORT.	2-Button Kid Opera, worth \$1.00, reduced
,465		to 19c.
pre-	January 12th, 1889, were as follows:865	8-Button-Length Mousquetaire, worth \$1.50,
60.	estile 106 shops 90 hors as 10110WB:	reduced to 45c.
ort-	captle, 196 sheep, 28 hogs and 46 calves; left	3-Buttoned Kid Gloves, worth \$1.50, reduced
the		to 750.
otte		10-Button-Length Opera, Mousquetaire,
.158	28 hogs and 46 calves; left on hand for	worth \$1 75, reduced to 75c.
100	sale, 109 cattle ; receipts last week, 832 cattle,	Ladies, All the regular makes of Kid Gloves
vess	242 sheep, 18 hogs and 46 calves.	have been reduced for this Special Sale.
the	The market for export stock was dull. We	
sing	quote the following as being fair values:	S. CARSLEY.
65c	Export good average, 4c to 4tc. Butchers'.	
	good average, 350 to 40; do., medium, 30	A GRAND OPPORTUNITYLadies' blanket,
aues	to 31c; do., culls, 2 to 3c; hogs, 51c to 59c;	tandem and tobogganing caps, worth 75c,
	sheep, 3c to 31c; lambs, each, \$2,50 to \$3 50;	now selling at S. Carsley's for 25cCopicd.

beep, 3c to 3tc; lambs, each, \$2.50 to \$3.50; sheep, 3c to 3tc; lambs, each, \$2.50 to \$3.50; calves, each, \$4.00 to \$8.00.

MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE, POINT ST. CHARLES-MARKET REPORT.

The receipts of horses for week ending January 12th 1888, were as follows: 159 horses left over from provices week, 34; total for week, 193; shipped during week, 33; sales for week, 24; left the city, 41; on hand for sale and shipment, 45. There was a lively demand for horses this week and a good many changed hards at fair prices. Prospects for next week better, we have on hand two car loads of good workers and drivers just arrived and two car loads reported to arrive first of the week.

A NEVER ENDING TALE OF FORTUNE. As usual the occasional extranordinary Grand As usual the occasional extranordinary Grand Semi-Annual Drawing of the Louisiaan State Lotbery came off on Tucsday December 18th. Theket No. 69,704 drew the First Capital Prize of \$600,000. It was sold in fortieths at \$1 each, sent to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La.: one to Eugene Brackett, San Francisco, Cal.; one to Sam, Schneider, Petaluma, Cal.; one to Geo. W. Spawforth, Denver, Col; one to T. C. S. Hatch, McGregor, Tax: one to Louis C. Keen

At 8.30 a.m. S. Carsley's clearing sale of kuit-ted woolen goeds commences. Gail early and secure the bargains. I'It is astonishing to see the great reductions made in men's furniahing goods during the January cheap sale at S. Oarsley's. ANNUAL CAEAP SALE : Winter gloves Reduced. 15c

JAN. 16, 1889

Ladies' Cashmere Gloves, worth 22c. reduced to 16c.

18c

Ladies' Crahmers Gloves, worth 25c, reduced io 18c. 25c

Ladies' Lined Silk Giovas, worth 75c, reduced o 25c.

Ladses' Lined Taffeta Gloves, worth 75c, re. duced to 25a Ladies' Kaitted Gloves, worth 75c, reduced to 25c.

35c

Ladies Knitted Gloves, worth \$1.00 reduced lo 350.

Every pair of Woollen Gloves have been re duced for the Annual Chesp Sale.

JANUARY CHEAP SALE,

LADIES EVENING GLOVES LADIES EVENING GLOVES

AThe whole stock of Fine Evaning Gloves re

duced for the Annual Cheap Sale. Ladies' Opera Kid Gloves, worth \$1.00, re.

Inspect the Immense Reduction for this

JANUARY CHEAP SALE,

Wollen Gloves and Mitts.

10c 10c

To be sold during this month a large lot of Boys' Knitted Gloves and Mitts at the low price of 10. See the Glove Window.

JANUARY CHEAP SALE.

WOOL BALL FRINGE WOOL BALL FRINGE

TEN CENTS PER YARD TEN CENTS PER YARD

FUR TRIMMINGS FUR TRIMMINGS

Ten Cents,

Twenty-five Cents, Forty-hve cents per yard.

duced to 19c

S. CARSLEY.

S. CARSLEY.

S. CARSLEY.

country. You will be again asked to enact the same law which certain modifications rendered necessary by circumstances so as to put an end to the difficulties in the administration of justice in Montreal and to assert the rights of this Legislature. The correspondence in connection with the disavowal will be submitted to you.

FEDERAL ENCROACHMENTS.

The Federal Government having raised doubt as to the right of this Province to the ownership of a certain portion of the Grown lands, called " Beach lots," my Government deoms it necessary to protest energetically against such an encroachment, which, if sucseasful, will be disastrous in its results. The memorandum seat to the Federal authorities on this subject will be submitted to you, together with the other documents connected therewith. The Fedral authority having been consulted by the Government, have in-formed it they had under consideration the question of disallowing the act of last seasion confirming the settlement made in connection with the property known as the Josuita' estate, and consequently the carrying out of the principal provisions of that act has remained and will remain suspended until the expiration of the delay within which the disavowr.l might take place.

COLONIZATION AND AGRICULTURE.

In accordance with the desire of this Legislature the Department of Agriculture and Colonization has been entrusted to a practical agriculturist, which will, I trust, assure the signal success of these two great national undertaking, and you have doubtless learnt with pleasure that by this arrangement an Important department is confided to a representative of the minority in this province in the person of a member from the Eastern Townships. You will be called upon to con-sider the advirability of conferring special and honorary rewards for agricultural merit, so as to excite a noble and legitimate emula tion amongst our farming population.

THE REVISED STATUTES. The revised statutes of this province come into force by proclamation on the first of January instant, and the distribution is being made with all due diligence.

DEBTORS OF THE PROVINCE.

Efficient measure have been taken to ensure the collection of the monies due to the province, and to enforce compliance with the Licence Act.

BAILWAYS.

As a result of new appropriations which you voted to railway companies, the work of construction on a certain number of these roads has been energetially carried on, and I have much pleasure in informing you that some of them have completed and are already in full operation. The aid granted last sea-bler the Output of the process of the N.P. years. The Bureau of Industries reports that the average sion to the Quebec Railway Bridge Company was, by order in council, placed at the dis-pesal of the promoters of that important undertaking under the terms and couditions imposed by the law.

QUEBEC AND ONTARIO.

and the second sec

•- -

My Government endeavored, under the anthority of the Act fifty one and fifty two Victoria, chapter twelve, to appoint arbitra-ars to whom would have been referred each questione which the Government of "-d Quebeo would have mutually 84. L

-lems and correspondence

national debt from year to year lowance for the interest received on investments of sinking fund, etc,, the rate paid in 1868 was \$4.51 per cent; now it is \$3 12 per cent. Hon. G. E. Foster, in his pre-face to the volume, does a little jubilation on account of this decrease. But has not his Government been so wasteful that our country has gained nothing from the fall in

interest? It is too rashly assumed that because our interest rate has been reduced the burden of the debt lessened. That is not so for two enficient reasons.

In the first place the amount of Interest paid per head has increased.

In the second place it requires a greater amount of labor to produce \$3 00 in three days than would produce \$4.00 or \$5.00 in 1867.

In 1867 our population was 3,150,000. The net debt was \$75,728,641. The rate of in-tercst paid on the net debt was \$4.51. The debt charges for the year were \$4,860,757. Charge per head of population, \$1 54.

In 1889 our population is 4,900,000. The net debt on the 30th June last was \$234,531, 358. The rate of interest paid on the net debt was \$3.12. The debt charges for the year were \$10,166,905. Charge per head of population, \$2 08.

The interest charge per head, therefore, instead of decreasing has increased 54 cente-35 per cent. in 21 years. While the interest charge has been running

up the ability to pay it has been running down. This interest has to be paid out of the

products of industry. Now, the quantity of wheat, barley, cattle or dairy produce obtained from an acre of Canadian land has certainly not increased during the last twenty years. On the con-trary, as everybody knows, the virgin fer-tility of the land has been considerably impaired, and the farmer who used to reap his 28 or 30 bushels of wheat has to be content with eighteen or twenty, with other things in proportion. And the price obtained per bushel has been running down instead of run-ning up. Comparing prices now current with those of this day twenty years ago, the following is the result: CONDADED WITH DEICE

RESENT	PRICES	UOMPAR	an with	1.01000
	TWENT	TY YEARS	AGO,	
Vheat, s	pring		\$1 0 6	\$ 1.55
That	intan		1.07	I 67

Oats..... 36 Реда..... 58

price of wheat all over the Province for the Inst six years has been—fall wheat, 72 cents;WATERFORD, Ireland, Jau: 14.—At the closespring wheat, 62 cents.We have no similarstatistics twenty years old to compare withof a trial full of sensational incidents, a batch ofthese.But such as we have indicate theaverage price of farm produce between '65and '71 to have been 66 per cent.by the than in January, 1869.The sum of all this is that where twenty last six years has been-fall wheat, 72 cents;

Children Cry for

[FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.]

THE SADDENED CHRISTMAS DAY, Tis but a year ago, Ah me ! and Christmas comes

zgain-But the music of Christmas chimes to-day is fraught with grief and pain ; For again we see the dear Old home, and happy

forous crowd That gathered there with loving heart when Christmas chimes pealed loud.

Could we but feel our father's hand in a clasp so

fond and dear, As his calm voice prayed that one and all might

bless the coming year. But his cheriched form, his loving voice, have left us lone for aye, With tear-dimmed eyes and breaking hearts to greet this Christmas day.

The old familiar Christmas bymn is fraught with grief untold— It brings back memories sad, so rad, of Christ-mas days of old; How can we join in Christmas joys, or Christ-mas mirth to-day

When all our hearts are quivering yet for loved ones passed away?

Two empty seats, two new-made graves are fresh 190

before us yet, Then ask us not to join in mirth, for how can we

forget That since the Christmas chimes peeled last o'er

all the world so wide cloud has fallen on onr home, for oh ! cur loved ones died !

The world at best is full of care-perhaps 'tis A glorious Christmas day in heaven has dawned

for them we know:

A comfort it should be to us to know their trials are o'er; But oh 1 'tis hard to struggle on and never see

them more.

But still we say "God's will be done," we're lone and sad to-day, But hopes of meeting them in heaven will cheer

us on our way; And ch ! what joy then it will be when all life's

cares are o'er To meet our loved and cherished ones where

death can come no more.

GEAND TRUNE RAILWAY RECEIPTS-Return of traffic for the week ending 5th January 1889. 1889. 1888. Passenger train carnivgs.. \$122,027 108,978 Freight " .. 189,087 200,983

WATERFORD, Ireland, Jan. 14 .- At the close

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.-Receipts during the past week were 717 packages, against 1,212 pkgs, a week ago. The markes continues very quiet, in fact dull, although stocks here are comparatively light for this season of the year. The only sale of any consequence since our last report was that of a car load of creamery at 26c. Apart from this car load of creamery at 26c. Apart from this sale and a few enquiries from the Lower Pro-vinces there has been nothing doing aside from the local trade. The American market is quite demoralized, prices for finest creamery in New York having declined 12c to 13c per lb within the past six weeks. The shipments this week by the Central Vermont Railway to Liverpool are 700 packages. We quote prices here as fol-lows:--Creamery, finest, 25c to 26c; do. earlier made, 22c to 23c; Eastern Townships, 19c to 22c; Richmond, 17c to 19c; Renfrew, 17c to 19c; Morrisburg, 19c to 21c; Brackville, 18c to 20c; Western, 16c to 18c; Kamouraska, 17c to 19c.

ROLL BUTTER,-A good enquiry is experienced the gifts is the stole, which was worn by the Pope on the occasion of the services in celebrafor nice fresh rolls, sales of several lots in boxes and barrels being reported at 18c to 20c, as to tion of his jubiles.

quality. CHENSE - The market is strong in sympathy with the upward tendency of prices in England, and some holders of finest September goods have advanced their ideas to 12‡c. We heard it stated that a large lot was sold over the cable at quite an advance upon last week's figures. The shipments via Portland last week figures. The shipments via Portland last week were 1,754 boxes to Liverpool, and 1,953 boxes via the Central Vermont and Boston to Livervia the Central Vermons and Boston to Liver-ucol, making 3,607 boxes, against 5,883 boxes last year. So far this week 1,753 boxes have been shipped via the Central Vermont to Liver-pool. We quote :- Finest September, 120; Finest late August, 114c to 114c; Fine, 11c to 114c; Medium, 104c to 104c; Interior, 9c to 94c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eccs. — Prices are somewhat easier this week owing to the continued spring-lake weather which it is said has caused the Southern here to drop their fruit. Buyers are consequently afraid that fresh Southern eggs may at any moment make their appearance and smash the market. The New York market has broken about 2a to 3c in anticipation of Southern arrivals. We quote Montreal limed, 18c to 20c, and fresh held, 20c to 21c. Strictly new laid command much

206 to 21c. Strictly new laid command much higher prices. BEANS.-Good to choice white mediums \$1.75 to \$1 80 per bushel for jobbing lots. HONEY.-Extracted white clover honey 11c to 11 to per lb in 5 lb tins, and 10c in 30 lb tins. BEESWAX.-Prices quoted at 23c to 25c. HOTS.-The market quiet but steady, only a few small lots selling, at within range of quota-tions, which are as follows :-Good to fine Caua-dian 15c to 20c, and old 6c to 10c. HAX.-Pressed hay in easy and we quote No.

HAY.--Pressed hay in easy and we quote No. 1 pressed \$13 to \$13.50 per ton, and No 2 \$12 to \$12.50. The market in the West it still glutted. DRSSED POULTRY.--Owing to the bad weather some holders have force the market, and as a consequence they had to accept alaughter prices. There is quite a considerable quantity put on one side in the hopes of colder weather setting in. We quote as follows: Turkeys, 750 to 90 as to quality. Chickens have met with rather

of \$100,000 also cold in fortieths at \$1 each. one to J. C. Tolson, Gadaden, Ala.; one to A. Rob-inson, Baltimore, Md.; one to Vicksburg Bank, Vicksburg. Miss.; two to D. L. Collins, Augvicksourg. Miss.; two to D. L. Collins, Aug-usts, Ga., two to Allen Bros., thro' German Trust and Savings Bank, Dubuque, Iowa, stc., etc. The next occasion of a grand distribution will take place on Tuesday, Feburary 12th, of which all information will be given on applica-tion to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La. A daughter of Sir M. Morris, Chief Justice of Ireland, has become a Dominican nun. The gifts recently presented by the Pope to the Jrish Church are valued at \$50,000. Among

Two sergeants belonging to the Royal Irish

Constabulary have been elected members of the National League at Mitchellstown. They say

their action in joining the League is a protect against the employment of the military in evict-

503 Serving-Machine FREE Trade in all parts, by REE and greads where the avery service of the practing cert machine is the world with all trade in all parts, by REE and greads where the avery service of the provide charse them, we will send trace to one person in each locality, the very best serving -machine made in the world, with all the attachments. We will also send to these who may call the off and the service of the service of the whether we send, to these who any call the world, with all the attaches attaches the service out on the service of the the service of the world. All the service on the service of the world with and the former of the the best service. Junit, the service of the best service of the servi

fliefinent has of works of light art ever shown does ther in America PRUE & CO., Box 296, Augusta, A. Ano

5 to \$8 a day. Samples and duty FREE. BREWSTER'S SAFETY REIN HOLDER

PIANO FORTES

UNEQUALLED IN

Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability.

BALATIMORE, 22 and 34 East Baltimore STREET. NEW YORK, 119 Fifth Av. WARMAGON, 617 Market Same

a

CO., Holly, Math.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

ing tenants.

16c will buy a very heavy pair of Men's Wool Socks during the January Cheap Sale at S. Carsley's .- Star.

ANNUAL OHEAP SALE.

SILK FRINGE-5c per yard SILK FRINGE 5c per yard

WOOL FRINGE 5c per yard WOOL FRINGE 5c per yard

COTTON FRINGE-1c per yard [COTTON FRINGE-1c per yard

Some of the above goods were sold at 95c per yd. All reduced for the January sale.

S CARSLEY.

JANUARY CHEAP SALE.

FUR MUFF SATCHELS FUR MUFF SATCHELS

AT MALF-PRICE.

LEATHER SATCHELS LEATHER SATCHELS

AT HALF-PRICE.

During the January Sale,

At S. CARSLEY'S.

JANUARY CHEAP SALE. FUR ORNAMENTS FUR ORNAMENTS Ten Cents Each. SILK ORNAMENTS SILK ORNAMENTS

Five Cents Each.

JET ORNAMENTS JET ORNAMENTS

Reduced during January Sale

At S. CARSLEY'S.

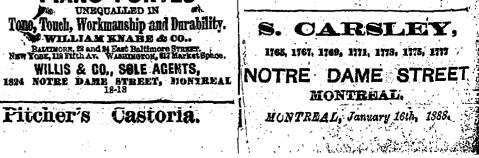
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CAN'T BE FOUND

Knots on Clapperton's Spool Cotton cannot be found, simply because they are not there. Shirtmakers use Olapperton's Spools, Dress-makers use Clapperton's Spools—the fact is they are all getting to use Clapperton's Spools more and more; yes, more and more,

INCORRECT.

It was not the makers of Corticelli Sewing Silk who corculated the report that their Silk was strong enough to answer for Cables to hold the proposed Suspension Bridge across the St-Lawrence from Montreal to St. Lambert. Nevertheless this same Silk is so strong that it is causing much talk as to its possibilities. How ever, for hand and machine sewing, it is spoken of as the Silk Thread of the future.



Total......\$311,114 \$309,961 Increase for 1889..... \$1,153.

Pitcher's Castoria.

MBS. M. HODGINS. Teronto, Dec. 25th, 1888. -----1 10 53 72