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VOL. XXXVII.—NO. 20.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1886.

PRICE. - - FIVE CENTS

SWEEPING COERCION.

ANOTHER SIEP TO SUPPRESS THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

The Irish Anti-Reat Campaign Declared lilegal-Trial by Jury Likely to be Suspended-G ent Nationalist Demonstration in Kitrush-Parnell on the Situation.

DUBLIN, Dec. 18. -The Executive has formally proclaimed the auti-rent campaign. This is accepted by the leaders of the National league as a step on the Government's part to wards the suppression of the league. The funds of the league have already been transferred to France in order to prevent their seizure by the authorities, and the rent money deposited with trustees will also be secreted The proclemation warns all persons that inciting of tenants to refuse to pay or to with hold rent; is an illegal act, and that the anti-rent movement, by whatever means carried out, is a criminal conspiracy. In addi tion it says that all moneys, receipts or docu ments given or received for the purpose of such conspiracy are liable to seizurs, and that persons in whose possession the same are found shall be arrested. This sweeping measure is the production of Lord Ashbourne, Lord Chancellor of Lord assent to its promulation. of Ireland, and assent to its promulgation was obtained at yesterday's Cabinet council. It is hoped that the English and Irish Home Rulers will now rest until the meeting of Parliament, when early action can be taken in opposition to eviction, and to restrain the Government's coercive activity. In the meantime, however, the Unionist papers slamor for the immediate suppression of the National League, and even demand that trial b, jury be su-pended in Ireland if juries refuse to convict the advocates of the anti-rent movement.

PREPARING FOR EMERGENCIES,

DUBLIN, Dec. 19 .- The Gazette proclamation in reference to the anti rent campaign has been posted throughout the city of Dublin, and parcels of the same have been sent to the provinces for distribution. The proprietors of United Ireland have had their books, papers, etc., removed to a place of safety, in view of the possible seizure of the paper by the Government. If suppressed, the publi-sation will be continued just as when the Land League was suppressed.

WHAT THE LEADERS SAY ABOUT IT.

Mr. Tanner, M.P., speaking at Coachfield, Uerk, to day prophesied the downfall of the Government within three months. Mr. Hooper, M.P., declared that tenants were capable of effecting an honest combination with or without the plan of campaigu. There were no priests at the meeting. Messrs. Densy, H trington and Sheehan, M.P.'s, spoke at Kularney to-day, denouncing the action of the Government. Mr. Harriegton and League's disposal and for giving special action of the Government. action of the Government. Air. Harrington tonal League's disposal and for giving special condemned the to ce of priests from the privileges to evicted t nants, has held a meeting. Mr. 'I'm was unable to attend any meetings to-d.y. Mr. McLion, presiding at an anti-tent campaign meeting at Knockmanlea today, said if all the Nationalist months of guardians and that the treasurer be ordered not to pay cheques. action of the Government. leaders were arcested Catholic priests would take their places and continue the campaign. PARNELL AND THE "PLAN."

LONDON, Dec. 19 .- Mr. Parnell, who has just arrived in London, said to-day that he was slowly but firmly recovering from his naugh recent gastere attack. His doctor will permit cent. him to resume his Parliamentary duties on the opening of the session if he promises to he careful. Mr. Parnell does not intend at present to express an opinion on the " of campaigu," wishing first to go to Ireland to consult with the promoters of the plan, and in collecting and escaping with all the whom he has not seen since the end of the rents due from tenants on the Vandelour last session of Parliament. He also desires! to obtain fuller knowledge in regard to various matters he fore he speaks on the subject. He declares that he was not aware that the " plan of campaign" had been devised or even proposed until it had been published. Mr. Parnell will go to Ireland shortly.

MORE PARNELLITES ARRESTED. DUBLIN, Dec. 18 .- William O'Brien, who

is in Dublin, received a summons similar to one served on him at Loughrea, to appear here and answer to another charge of "conspiracy to defraud." Similar summons were served upon John Dillon, William Redmond, Daniel Crilly, David Sheehy and Matthew The summonses are returnable on Wednesday, on which day Mr. O'Brien is required to appear at the Dublin police court.

The alleged conspiracy to defraud contacts of respectively. Harris, all Parnellice members of Parliament. sists in accepting as trustees for tenents reduced rents refused by the landlords. The summons upon Mr. Crilly was served at Bally Hantis, where he was visiting. The new summenses served on Messrs. Dillon, O'Brier, Harris and Sheehy are to secure the Government against any information that

may have occurred at Loughrea.

O'BRIEN ON THE PROSECUTIONS. DUBLIN, Dec. 19.-Mr. O'Brien, presiding at a National League meeting, held at Longford, to-day, denounced the Government violent terms for conspiring with Judge O'Brien to usurp the functions of the jury and manufacture a verdict by illegal means. The pretonce of bringing Mr. Dilion and himself to trial, he said, was a sham. The Government never hoped to bring them to trial, but did hope that before a verdict could be obtained from a jury they would succeed in suppressing the anti-rent movement by proclamations and arbitrary conduct. He warned them that they would have to adopt a still more drastic measure than the peaceful "plan of campaign" to stay the arms of evicting landlords. The Irish would not die in ditches. The promoters of the plan would have to exercise their ingenuity and circumstances in order to outwit the Castle officials.

THE GOVERNMENT DEFIED.

DUBLIE, Dec. 18.—At a demonstration last night in K lrush in favor of the "plan of Paraellite, M.P. for East Clare, both defied The priest met with an ovation on his release,

the Government to do its worst by arrests and coercion against the plan. The gentle-men openly declared that the "plan of camwould be relentlessly enforced against the Vandlear estate in County Clare upon which the rents are due to-day. "We will bring Vandelear to his senses to-morrow," oried one, "by collecting his renta."
Mr. Kenny, M.P., said the Vandelears
had been murderers since 1846 Mr. Cox, in his speech, said that the Irish members of l'arliament now relied upon the people, who, UNITED IN ONE SOLID BAND

from the golden gate of San Francisco to the seaboard of New York, from the southern cross of Australia to the most northern part of Canada, were resolved to abolish landlords and to gain home rule. This agitation, he claimed, would crush coercion. With their powerful organization the Irish party saw the freedem of Ireland before them in the imm diate future. Mr, Jordan declared t at r at had formerly been paid by remittances from Am rics. The American people were resolved that no more of their money should go into the pockets of Iriel landlords. He exhorted the people to be firm and urged them to only pay rents based on the yield of their holding. Mr. Cox had a private conference to-day with the tenants on the Vandelear estate and ar ranged a method to lodge the rents in the

THEY PAID THEIR RENTS -- TO THE TRUSTEES. DUBLIN, Dec. 18 .- During the past two days every penny of the rent owing by ten-ants to the Fosberry estates et Lowell, minus the amount of the reduction demanded by the tenants and refused by the landlord, has been collected under the "plan of campaign" and quietly deposited with trustees unknown to the authorities.

hands of a private trustee, which the tenants

are now doing.

AN APPEAL TO KILDARE.

DUBLIN, Dec. 19.-A meeting is to be held at Kilrush to protest against Vande-lear's eviction processes. The call for the meeting is trinted on handbills, and concludes as follows : -

People of Kildare!!! At the most in portant crisis in our country's history you are invited to become soldiers of Ireland under

the banners of the National league.' HE ONLY DEFENDS HIS HOME.

CORK, Doc. 18.—Tom Hurley, the tenant who, on October 20th last, with a band of neighbors successfully defended his hut at Clanakilty from a force of constables and police who attempted to evict him, and who, with his friends, was subsequently arrested while on their way to the tavera to celebrate the victory, was to-day acquitted and set at liberty at the Muneter assizes.

A PATRIOTIC BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

THE RENTS REDUCED.

London, Dec. 18 .- The yearly report of the Irish Land Commission shows that the commission has granted an average reduction in the price of land of 24 per cent. In Connaught the reduction amounted to 28 per

DUBLIN, Dec. 20 .- Joseph Richard Cox, Jordan and Joseph Edward Kenny, Parnellite members for East and West Clare and South Cork respectively, succeeded yesterday in hoodwinking the police estates in County Clare. They went to Kurush on Fiday. It was know to the police that they went there to act as treatees under the "plan of compaign," to collect from the tenants of the Vandeleur estates the reduced routs refused by the proprictors. The authorities, however, could not ascertain the nature of the arrangement to be carried out between the tenants and the trustees, and were led to believe that the tenants were to assemble at Kilrush on Sunday and hand in the rents. Police accordingly were kept on the alert, and were instructed to watch for the arrival of the tenants and to arrest the trustees and secure tenants instructed to go to proper places. On Sunday it snowed very hard in Kilrush. The trustees left their hotel separately, went each to his appointed rendezvous, collected the rents, returned unobserved by the police, closed up their business without attracting any suspicion on the part of the authorities, who continued to watch for the assembling ot the tenants at Kilrush and finally concluded that either the rigor of the police arrange-ments or the severity of the storm had prevented the plan from being carried out. As a result the trustees were enabled to get away unmolested with all the rents and some of the county Clare authorities are yet in doubt as to whether the Vandeleur rents, were certainly collected yesterday or whether this statement that they were is not part of a stratagem to throw the police off their guard against a postponed collection.

FATHER FAUY RELEASED.

Dublin, Dec. 20 .- Father Fahy, who early in September was sentenced to six months imprisonment for refusing to give ball for good behavior, was to day released unconditionally from the Galway jail. Father Fahy interceded with a land agent named Lewis for a number of tenants, who were threatened with eviction, and Lawis accused him of having threatened his life. The magistrates ordered Father Fahy to give bail for his good behavior or go to jail. He refused to furnish bail for the reason that it would be regarded campaign," Jeremiah Jordan, Parnellite, as an admission that the charge against him M.P., for West Clare, and Joseph R. Cox, was true. He was accordingly imprisoned. as an admission that the charge against nime was true. He was accordingly imprisoned.

The priest met with an evation on his release.

And the string has resent and blood as we were; like promptly responded: "No, sir, brass has no use finding fault when the only result will be of flesh and blood as we were; like promptly responded: "No, sir, brass has no use finding fault when the only result will be of flesh and blood as we were; like promptly responded: "No, sir, brass has no use finding fault when the only result will be of flesh and blood as we were; like promptly responded: "No, sir, brass has no use finding fault when the only result will be of flesh and blood as we were; like promptly responded: "No, sir, brass has no use finding fault when the only result will be of flesh and blood as we were; like promptly responded: "No, sir, brass has no use finding fault when the only result will be of flesh and blood as we were; like promptly responded: "No, sir, brass has no use finding fault when the only result will be of flesh and blood as we were; like promptly responded: "No, sir, brass has no use finding fault when the only result will be of flesh and blood as we were; like promptly responded: "No, sir, brass has no use finding fault when the only result will be of flesh and blood as we were; like promptly responded: "No, sir, brass has no use finding fault when the only result will be of flesh and blood as we were; like promptly responded: "No, sir, brass has no use finding fault when the only result will be of flesh and blood as we were; like promptly responded: "No, sir, brass has no use finding fault when the only result will be of flesh and blood as we were; like promptly responded in the only result will be of flesh and blood as we were in the only responded in the

The city of Galway will be illuminated to-

REDMOND ALSO ABRESTED.

DUBLIN, Dec. 20.-Mr. Wm. Redmond, Parneilite, M. P. for North Fermanagh, was to-day served with a summons to answer a charge of conspiracy for serving as trustee of rents under the "plan of campaign."

PARNELL SERIOUSLY ILL. DUBLIN, Dec. 20 .- Mr. Parnell is at Euston

Station hotel. He is ill and confined to his room. He is unable to receive visitors, on t is obliged to avoid the transaction of business, and is even prohibited by his physicians from taking any part in political discussion. ABANDONED BY THE CROWN.

PRECAUTIONS FOR THE FUTURE. Dublin, Dec. 20.—The leaguers are taking precautions to prevent another coup like that at Loughrea. In some instances they are appointing fresh trustees.

UNABLE TO AGREE. CORK, Dec. 20 .- In the hearing of Inspector Milling's summons against Messrs. Tunner and O'Connor to day the magistrates were unable to reach an agreement. Langus to himself—John the Baptist, clothed journals claim that trustees are still collecting in a camel's skin, and with a leathern rents of tenants and evading the police.

GLADSTONE AND IRELAND.

LONDON, Dec. 20 .- Mr. Gladstone, in a etter to Prof. James Stuart, M.P., says he thinks the Home Rule measures are Conservative in the truest sense of the term. He adds that if 1): help in some measure to settle the affirs o Ireland he will confer upou Great S:its n a service greater than any he has as yet wrought.

WHALL THE NATIONALISTS CHARGE.

DUBLIN, December 20. - Mr. Healey will represent Mesers. Dillon, Redmond, Crilly and Harris at their trial here on Thursday next, when they will be called upon to answer to the charge of conspiracy in receiving, as tenants' trustees, reduced rents which had been refused by landlords Mr. P. A. Chance, Nationalist member of Parliament for South Kilkenny, writing to a prominent Nationalist concerning the arcests and seizures at Long rea, charges the executive with conspiracy, false imprisonment, assault and battery, tres pass, trover and robbery.

PRESENTATION.

Last week at Owen Sound, in the parish church, Father F. X. Grantier was presented by his parishioners with an address on the occasion of his departure from that town, in which he has long ministered. The address, among other touching sentences, said :-

The esteem, respect and love your flick at Own Sound hold toward you we cannot express in words; our grief overcomes us For nearly a quarter of a century you have I bored amongst us, having some here when the place was almost a wildernes, having undergone every privation and hard ship that can bofal a zealous priest in promoting the work of God and seeing to the wants and welf ero of his chillren; an! the churches you have built, the schools you have founded, and the rest of the good works you have done in this Mission, will always remain lasting monuments of your zal, energy and piety. The Decrees of Providence being allwise, we feel assured that your removal is for the best, and that it will be for your own advancement and good, al hough forever to be regretted by us. Wherever it may be the Divine will to gend you, dear Father, we wish you Godspeed; and be assured the pracyrs and good wishes of your caildren will be always with you; and that health and happiness may at-tend you in what yor part of the globe you may be, is only one of the many wishes we

Extend towards you.
Signed on benalf of the congregation of St. Mary's Church, Owen Sound.
M. FORHAN, ROBT. HATTON, M. Scully, A. GUITIN,

GEO. SPENCER, WM MCL A. F. J. SPENCER. A purse accompanied the address. The Rev. Father was surprised, and returned thanks in a feeling manner.

WM McLarty,

CHOIR CONCERT, GRAFTON.

The concert under the auspices of St. Mary's Choir, given on Thursday evening, 9 h inst., was a success in every particular. The hall was well filled with an appreciative audience, who expressed their appreciation by the many encores called for. Dr. Coughin, by his rendering of the songs "Newfoundland Dog " and " Postillions," shows that his is a trained voice. Prof. McNaughton's club swinging held the audience in rapt silence. Too much cannot be said for Miss Begley, the accomplished organist, in her endeavors to make the concert a success, and in her painstaking with the children and young people, who did their part so admirably. recitations of Miss Minnie Begley, and singing of Miss Lizzie McCabe, made a very favorable impression on the audience. Father Larkin contributed no small share to the success of the evening by his fine rendering of some fine violin solos. We are pleased to learn that the affair was such a success, and, by the way, we believe it is the intention of the choir to arrange for another concert some time next month. Good luck attend it.

It was his first dinner at which he found a programme printed in French, and, after examining the bill of fare intently, and pointing to the word "menu" at the top, said, "Fetch me a dish of that for a

"Captain," said a cheeky youth, " is there any danger of disturbing the magnetic currents if I examine that compass too closely ?" And the stern mariner, loving his little joke,

MEN OF MARK.

Hered and John

The following is a summary of the lecture delivered by the Rev. Bernard Vaughan, S.J., knew God's laws were being violated. Foron these two charactera :-

The text was taken from the fourteenth chapter of the Gospel of St. Matthew, and rehearsed the story of the murder of John the Baptist by Antipas Herod, the Tetrarch of Galilee, at the request of Herodias' daughter. After some intro-ductory remarks, descriptive of the heauty and importance of the city of Tiberias, on the DUBLIN, Dec. 20.—The proceedings against preacher proceeded to explain now as the David Sheehy, Paraellite M. P. for South time Herod had been living for some years in a magnificent palace of his own construction in that city, with the wife of the construction in that city, with the wife of the construction in that city, with the wife of the construction in the city, with the wife of the construction in the city, with the wife of the construction in the city, with the wife of the construction in the city, with the wife of the construction in the city, with the wife of the construction in the city, with the wife of the construction in the city, with the wife of the construction in the city, with the city wit made more outrageous before God and scandalous to the people by a pretended marriage, which gave o the partner of his ain the position of queen. While this miserable unprincipled princeling was living in the midst of the splendid luxuries of his court, and satisfying his passions in a most crucily unjust fushion—having robbed his own half-brother of the affections of his lawfully wedded wife and turned them girdle about his loins, with locusts and wild honey for his food, was living in the desert about the Jordan, preaching those cognate truths—the necessity of penance, and the near approach of the Kingdom of God. These were the two things most wanting to men's minds, then as now, for without them no real amendment of life can take place. To be pleasing to God we must first of all

recognize that we were sinners an! must bewail our sins, and, moreover, we must be penetrated with the thought of nearness to that day when we should have to give a most minute and exact account of the whole story of our life to the coming King. To the just and holy man, who called himself "The voice of one crying in a descrt," men and women and even children went forth from cities, towns, and vilages, and God gave efficacy to the word of the austere nuchorite, who found a ready echo in the hearts of his hearers, so that they confessed hearts of his hearers, so that they confessed their sins with a deep contrition, and from his hands received baptism as a mark of their public profession of ponance and faith in his mission. I"Then," said St. Luke, "there went forth to him all the country of Judea and all the people of Jerusalem, and all the regin about the Jordan, confessing their sins." It must have been a strange and most wonderful sight to have seen this just and hely man who described himself as

and strong that it thrilled them through and through. "Ye brood of vipers, who hatn showed ye to fire from the wrath to come? bling forth fruit worthy of penance, How great and simple, manly and straight was the teaching of this just and holy Biptist. He did not wait so reflect how he might please his hearers, but how he should please his God. He knew what lessons he had to drive home into their hearts and, regardless of what the consequences might he, he en'erced them with all the power of the rugged elequence which he the hearts of his people, so that the science which he esteemed as his king, fear-word of the Baptist fell upon good soil which is his judge, revered as his print, configuration. produced a rich harvest of souls. The fame of the Bepairt soon reached the carnof Herod, and the Tetrarch invited him to his palace. What did they impose could have been his metive in asking a man so wholly opposed to him is life an I manner to come to the toolden House. No doubt Horod thought it good man of conscience, and "man's consellate policy to read the invitation. The the oracle of God," The rev. present wen Baptist was a man in favor with the on to describe the scene in the banque reg people, and the Terrorch felt that by hall, and the confusion of the king at the letting it be known that he thought well of dancing girl's request that the head of the the Baptist he might win popular applause, and pass for a liberal minded man. Besides, no doub, he hoped by patronising this hold and fearless preacher he might, if not win his friendship, at any rate purchase silence, and that was worth much to the king just then, for he felt sure that were the Baptist to arouse the popular feeling against him, the people, already disgusted with his criminal state of life, might rise up in rebellion against him, and drive him from the land. The Baptiet did accept the invitation sent him; he was glad to have the opportunity to tell the Tetrarch to his face what he thought about him. The Baptist was not the sort of man to have one set of lay the chief difference between these two principles for the desert and another for the court; what he had told the Pharisees, the Sadducees, the publicans and the soldiers so plainly in the desert, he would have anopportunity of putting to Herod in his own house. And accordingly, as soon as he came across the Tetrarch he drew him aside, and in language that could not be misunderstood he said to him, "It is not lawful for thee to have thy brother's wife." Observe the studied gentleness and yet the rigid firmness of the him the courage to do his duty and thus to admonition. Following his cwn advice to merit the second grace of laying down his the publicans, to do nothing more than was appointed them, he does nothing more and nothing less than was appointed him. His duty was clear and deficite—to re-buke the Tetrarch for his hideous sin of injustice, and this he did in so straight and sincere and simple a wav that the Tetrarch could not misunderstand what his duty was in ithe matter. There was no exaggeration

of language, no extenuation of circumstances,

no brow beating, no weakness. The Baptist

did not say, "I think, or I fancy, it seems to me, or it is thought you should put her

He went straignt to the point, and

you cannot approve; you will do no good, but only call forth the anger of the Tetrarch on your own head." Flesh and blood, doubtless, have suggested these motives for noninterference to John, just as was their practice to suggest these motives to ourselves. Our interference was demanded when we tunately John was not the style of man to be actuated by what flesh and blood had to say in such a matter—their place was to obey, not to die tate, to follow and not to lead, and he became more of a man, so that the Holy this lesson they had learned thoroughly by Spirit spoke of him as "The Angel." Let this lesson they had learned thoroughly by the discipline to which they had been sub-jected in the desert. His passions he know well had not the ear of God, but his conscience had. He would be guided by conscience. John was accustomed to be guided by the voice of his conscience, and it told him that sin, and especially a sin of injustice, was more hemous in a ruler than in the ruled, and that as a creature of God man had nothing to do with teleration of it. Accordingly, without any long-winded speech by way of preface to his remark, the Baptist told the Tetrarch to his face, "It is not lawful; non liet; it cannot be tolerated." How did the Tetrarch receive the rebuke? Just as might have been expected in one who was not accustomed ever to be ad-monished or thwarted. The worls, it was true, appealed to his conscience, but at the same time they also excited his passions, and the miserable man, as was his wont, yielded to the clamours of this furious mob that had long since supplanted his conscience. Herod made up his mind to put the Baptist to death. But alas, there was another meb to be considered—the people; the Jews would resent the murder. What was Herod to do? He did what

weak-minded statesmen do under such eir cumstances, he compromised matters, he put the just and hely mun into prison. Accordingly John was hurried off from the Golden House to which he had been invited as guest to be fluog into a dungeon where for the remainder of his life he should be detained as a criminal. Was John's mission then a failure? Had he made a mistake in admonishing the Tetrarch of his sin? Judged from the world's point of view the conduct of the Baptist had been an egregious blunder, an irreparable mistake, he tad shown no small want of worldly wisdom and prudence. But judged from God's point of view the Baptist had done well; he had done that which conscience had pointed out to him to be the only manly sourse for l.im to have adopted. Man's duty was to obey the voice of conscience, to act upon its prac tical dictates and then leave the consequences of such conduct in the hands of God, Who judged the conscience. He knew that the end of man's life upon earth was t do God's will, and that that Divine Will was just and holy man who described himself as practically made known to us by the voice of the friend of the Bridegroom and Our Lord, conscience whose office it was to aprly in "Who takestaway the sins of the world," standing up in the midst of this motley throug and lifting up his voice in language so clear voice, and that its functions were those of king an a judge and priest -- of king as ruling the dominion of our being, of judge as sirting in judgment upon our thoughts and words and deeds, and of priest in blessing and consoling and encouraging us. What more wicked thing than to depose conscience from its throne; what so suigidal as to turn a deaf cor to its dictates; and what a semilegious as to give it over to be seen defied, and outraged by there unclosed bearts within inspour possions? Accordingly, John being before all things a man of Good, followed the voice of God so well knew how to command. Cod sporting to him through his conscience. He was with him, and God was Preparing | would get, could not, go against that conas his judge, revered as his priest, confessed and director. And because such was John't balitud practice, it followed that, though wanting in all that this world esteems and prizes, he was, for all that, more of a man thin his fellows. He was a man of principle, a man of law ond order, a Baptist should be brought to ber in a dish. The countenance of the Tetrarch fall : he was struck sad. His conscience again was at him ; he remembered the words, Non licet -

it rang through his soul like a death He was atraid to do the wicked knell. deed; he was afraid of the Biptist, he was straid of the people, and stell he was atraid to go against his oath. He was afraid to displease the girl, but more than all he was afraid of being laughed at by his guests. Unce more the victim of cowardier, et fling his conscience, he let luose his passions and commanded that the girl's wish should be forthwith carried out. They saw wherever men, the murdered and murderer; John the Baptist and Antipas Herod. John was a man of high principle who had the courage of his convictions, a man who neither courted the smile nor feared the frown of the world, but did his duty in a manly, straight, and simple way. Consequently, when his hour of trial came, and it rested with him to stand up tor justice and to rebuke the King for injustice, God was with him and gave life in the cause of justice. On the other hand, what were we to think of Antipas Herod? He was not a man at all, but a tool, the victim of his passions, one without any principle of manly confuct, a lover of thou and splendour, a superstitious princeling, miserable coward afraid of his conscience, miseratic coward airtid of the conscience, afraid of his passions, afraid of the Baptist, afraid of his people, afraid of his courtiers, afraid of his mistress, afraid of a ballet-dancer. Well might Our Lord when in the hour of His trial fie stood before the wretched judge, refuse to speak one single word to him. The more we said to him with a look and a gesture which conveyed more to the king even than the words, "Non licet"—"It is not lawful, it is not to be tolerated." No doubt flesh and blood whispered to John, "It is no the Baptist and Antipas Herod were made of flesh and blood was well as the conveyed to the standing how he treated Jesus as he did, rackoning him no better than a fool. John the Baptist and Antipas Herod were made studied the life and conduct of Antipus

natures. Antipas Herod followed his lower nature and it brought him down lower still, till at length his higher nature became the slave of the lower, and higher and lower to-gether sank below the level of the beasts that perish. Our Lord spoke of him as "that fox." John the Baptist, on the contrary, followed the lead of his higher nature, and it made him mere and more of a man, till at last his lower nature. seemed almost absorbed into his higher, and them be unprincipled and they, too, might sink as low as Herod ; let them he principled and they might rise as high as John.

GRAVE OF KING DATHE.

The Mounds of Relig-na-Rece-Traces of Ancleat Secropolis of Celtic Royalty.

[BY W. F. WAKEMAN]

Two miles in a north-westerly direction from the village of Tulusk, in the county of Rescommon, stands Ratheroghan, formerly a chief residence of the provincial kings of Connaught. About half a mile to the cost of this historic structure lies Religinance, or the King's Cemetery. The rath would scem to have served as a kind of citadel, round which are grouped a considerable number of earthworks, remains, most likely, of early habitations. In several very ancient Irish poems, and tracts, which have been quoted by Petrie in his work upon the Round Towers and Ecclesiastical Architecture of Iroland, the cemetery is described, by name, as one of the places used for the burial of Irish Kings and nobles (chiefly of the race of Heremon) who lived at a period untecedent to the introduction of Christianity to this country. It consists of a wall like what is found in fortifications of the Cahie or Cashel chas, completely circular in plan, and enclosing an area of about two statute acres. This space would appear to have been partitioned by earthworks into five sections, each of which, according alike to history and tradition, was used for the interment of nobles of one f the five provinces into which Ireland was livided.

The ancient writings referred to state that this cometery contained no fewer than fifty mounds. It is ex remely deflicult to imagine that so many tunuli could have stood within the enclosure, unloss indeed we may suppose the majority of them to have been of inconsiderable proportions. Only two or three of the exi ting remains show a diameter of more than from twenty to twenty-five feet. All have become greatly rained and denuded, and the aspect of the place to many who had read accounts of the ancient importance of Religence-rec as a ne cropolis of Cellic royalty, would bout least distrippointing. Not a few of the mounds must have entirely disappeared and of others but fount traces can be de and of others but faint traces can be discovered annually the be qualifies of the content. The graves would appear to have in the sod. They are soft in the sod. They are of small size, other, in stone we have an over which large flags one ware placed. Numbers of turnan ton a bayer large found within the sol. A turnan ton a bayer large found within the sol.

been found within them. A lew nely per sented the appearance of having home and jected to the action of line; but wood char coal, "rurnt stones," occurred in bondanco with some of the opposits. On of the chain beta presented a very magnificant, non com-posed of bak delay, and descrited with che er ne, and towers, in high relief. A considerable must neaf this vessel may be run amonast the accides of the Petric codes tion, deposited in the Magazinian of the Royal trish Academy. Petrie was very grand of the possession of a ringed broto-pin, formed of brenze, which was said to have been found within his ura. Objects, formed of metal, are ravely discovered amongst the contents of our buried vases. The Litzer, as a rule, seem to belong to a period when the use of it no, flut or hone almost exclusively prevailed in the manufacture of arms or im piements.

The desolution of the R lig may have been originally occasioned by Scandinavian vio cupation of Erin by the Danes "every cave" (as the graves under carns or mounds were styled by our old chroniclers), known to exist in this country were "searchea" by the fereigners. And well might these enterprising invaders have had motive to ransack the tembs of long-departed Celtic magnates, who, it would seem, were, within an acknowledged historic period, often right royally sepulchred. We have seen how during later pagan times the chieft in was buried with weapons and other belongings which in life he had treasured. That the regal tombs often centained golden cruaments there can be little question, and that of such valuables the foreigners made a protty clean sweep is cufficiently suggested by the pertinacity with which their "scarches" were executed. We can never know what booty they secured at Newgrange, Dowth, or Knowth, or at hundreds of other masoleums plundered by them during the eighth and night centuries. A few gold-bearing tembs, however, seem to have escaped their attention, and in at lesst two modern instances the remains of prehistoric natives of Evin have been discovered more or less decorated with plates of the precious metal.

Shortly before the year 1722, Dr. Nicholson, Bishop of Derry, while visiting at Ballyshannon, County Donegal, was sutertained after dinner by an Irish harper, one of whose songs related to far distant times and longabandoned customs. In the song (no doubt in a highly poetical manner) were described the obsequies of an olden hero of gigantic size, whose body, covered with plates of gold, probably armour, was said to be deposited in a particular place. So like was the bard's description of the scene to a well known spot in the neighborhood that a search was immediately made at the place, where two golden discs, which were supposed to have adorned the breast, were found. These Continued on eighth page.

heaven."

THE TWO BRIDES.

CHAPTER XXXIV. O

MARRIAGE BULLS IN FAIRY DEELS

It was more more spring-line at Fairy Dell. The great at was cross, and was remembered one like one or the se terrible convul sions we be, at long not reals in the world's history shave shaken the globe to its founds tions on covered as seriace with ruin and desolution. They had rebuilt the Manor House; and even the little chapel, which hat not been opered by the spoiler, was now enlarged and besa-tified. The grand old woods had been spared, -for the site, being out of the lines of travel, could not be available as a strategic position. And the ravaged flewerbade and shrubbery had been stocked anew under Genevieve's direction, and, with the zealous co-operation of Maud and Mary, promise i to be as lovely as they ware on the memorable May morning when our readers were first introduced to Francis D'Arcy and his family.

On this present May morning also, the neigh oring population were to be seen flock ing from every direction toward the D.H.
The chime of sweet-toned belts that Sister Rose D'Arcy had scat to her own little chape. from a ross the see was pealing merrily from

the best y, and found a joyour response in every heart among the hundreds there. About the clock the bridal procession left the Manor House, Gaston leaning on Mrs Hutchinson, now about to become indeed his mother, while Lucy followed with her father. Then came bridesmen, brides maids and uthers, and behind these, Louis D'Arcy and his oldest sister, Mrs. De Beaumont. The Emeraland his wife were also there, he weath this uniform of Confederate gray. For the see of yesterday met that day be nearly two peaceful groves as friends and e dark line of the Union solbret - agraide with the gray of the " Lost

of a the glass had forgotted ago and press of elements against the fatheness of villagiour and but his triand dup for to -ir come and they ters unless between tweef his design children. And there is strolled his costly succeeded a vest-ments there fast of the alter, weating for the experiments with his heads full of one waiting also for the door relathere exist not worth he now prized more there was no organ—that on where Man P Arcy used to ply in former times but perilied in the burning of the whit had not yet been replaced. But as a ston appeared in the crowded church, Lanning on the arm of her who had Europi him so tenderly, and as the crowd loken up a the scorred face and the sightless eyes, a leep thrill of loving sympathy ran through the sacred editice, and a chorus of half suppressed thesing and prayer arose,-sweet r to him, sweeter far to the lovely most translant music. Lucy cast on the cence, sympathics growd of worshippers one tality, grance full or unspeakable gratitude, and Soth th a the warm tears fell down her checks. un , shild there, Gaston, blind and marmed, was greater, dearer than the Coston of old, walking over these grounds in his godlike beauty

stost levely was Lucy in her bridal dress. As she should presently boside Gastin at the absorbates, with his three sisters bound her, and Fanny De Beaumont's he catiful girls, one could ace on the bride's definite and intellectual features a glow of conscious pride; of pride in the noble husban i God had given to her. It was the lofty

price inspired by the purest love.

By the side of Charles D'Arcy, acting as cest
to in to his brother, stood Colonel Frank Hatchinson, bronzed by exposure in many a campaign, and raised above all his former weaknesses by his love for liose D'Arcy,-a love now become honeless. Many who were there, and looked upon the soldierly form, and bright the cins of youth in the solid limb husen's name with that of Genevieve i) by y, and wished that a sister of Rose Direc's could become mictrens of Fairview. oppaore Mrs. Hutchinson for the loss of

Most touching were the words of exharto my that bl same addressed to Gaston and had by the vanerable priest. He re as the model and everlasting example would love, that which existed be tile Redeemer and His Church, he said, "daring her life of more . 11 mm centuries, had ever daily kindled and of adoring leve within her heart by specing the distigured features of her to a second apouse, and by reading in his a second street characters of Divine Well I know, he continued, "that atti to your love, so my child, for the dear and nable husband of your own choosing. More beautiful in your eyes than all try in the foremost ranks of battle. And more honored and beloved will you both be to this people, who have known you both from childhood.—you, my son, be-cause of what you have risked and sacrificed, and you, my daughter, for your touching devotion to one so worthy of it in every way.

"As to you, G my friends," he said ad-

crowd of Protestants dressing the mixed and Catholics, of Confederate and Union men, vou see how the charities of brotherhood and the sweet graces of Christian feeling can bring us together once more, around the same altars, at the same festive board, and on this beauteous and peaceful spot where we have so often met to be happy together within the last half-century. Here are brothers the last half-century. Here are brothers standing side by side to-day, bound together by stronger ties of love, who, but a sicrt time ago, were anayed against each other in mortal strife. You have been exchanging warm greetings on your way hither; you will sit together at the same feast before returning to your homes, thankful only that the atorm of battle has spared you, and anxious to be ten times more neighborly, more brotherly, than before.

Just as you have all helped and labored to build up the ruins around us here, because the venerable man who sleeps near this altar leved you all well, and was beloved by you, even so must we help to build up the ruins of our common country, and help to heal all her wounds, because she is the mother of us all.' How fondly Gaston D'Aroy clasped the hard placed in his, at the solemn moment when they gave each other all that true heart true heart-unbounded love and trust! He knew so well that her love meant life long devotion to his infirmity; and there was, in his acceptance of her, so much of gratitude mingled with his admiration of all her great and rare qualities of soul. But, in Lucy's love, there was the deep worship of all the varied excellence which she had known in Gaston from her childhood, and this worship still more hallowed of late by her intimate knowledge of the magnanimity with which he accepted his sufferings and their consequent helplessness, and of his fer-

vent yearning to devote his wedded life—her womanly industry and his own labor and wer the time has pract of all around them.

secration-bell announced to the neighbornood the most solemn part of the service, there was not one among the lew cottagers compolled to remain at home that morning who did not unite cordially with the worshippers inside and around the chapel, in beseeching all mauned

of blessing on the wedded pair. Louis L'Arcy repressed the regrets that would arise in his soul, as he knelt, happy on l gratoful, near the spot where his dear father reposed. He should have been supremely happy had his wife and his father been with him now, and had his sweet Rose graced these nuptials with her presence. That the spirit of his dear departed ones were near him, together with the dread and consoling Presence in which he believed, was to kim a certainty; and that with the same Presence came to himself and his children, blessings besought by his engelic daughter far away, he doubted not. Nor did Gaston and Lucy doubt of it.

It was, then, s. most blessed day for all who dwelt in Fairy Dell. The weather—the gorious springtide of the South—kad put on its brightest and screnest looks. whole country around smiled indeed like the Garden of God, and as if the sounds of strife had never disturbed its peace or marred for a mement its loveliness.
Long lines of tables extended beneath the

trees, at which all who had come to the wedding feas: -and all were bidden-sat down to a bounteous repast. This time the guests were served by the veteran soldiers who had served on both sides in the late war, and who now, side by side, with a true brotherly spirit and military precision, kept the tables supplied with all the choice fare so abundantly provided by Mr. D'Arey. Charles and Frank directed the labors of this zealous body of volunters. At night again there were ticeworks and illuminations, and the fair bride led her husband forth to gladden with sight of him the clowd of innocent revelers. far than all the fragrance of flower and

lanen was the grateful incense of their live, berne to him and his Lucy from the many known voices of those who had so long known and who loved so dearly both bride groom and bride. The next day the hospitalities were kept up in layer of all who had been absent perforce on the wedding day. For the intirm or the very poor Lucy took care that abundant provision should be made, and conveyed to their own cottages in her name. Beither Girton nor herself sacrificed to the senseless

ties and shrub with which the night ait was

castom of wedding tours. Their own sweet home was to them the sweetest of all earthly spots, and they believed in the duty and the felicity of making their dependents-of making the poor especially-sharers in their own happiness, and in their most generous bounty.

Lucy remained at home to make of her honeymoon a season of heartfelt enjoyment to ner household, her acquaintance, and the needy far and near, a season made memorable gur beind him, than the strains of the to them by her practice of unlimited beneficence, coupled with the most graceful hospi-

So these two, leaning on each other, devoted helpmates for a great lifework, began a new San knew and fest that to every man, woman | existence, as the opening of a new era. Cours D'Arcy lived long enough to see all his father's great qualities revived in his son, and to behold and admire in Lucy the sweet virtues HE I graces of Mary D'Arcy and her daughter Rose. Fairy Dell still continued to be the blissful haunt of good angels.

THE ENG.

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You are allowed a fuez trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltain Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nerveus Debitity, loss of Vitality and Manhou, and all kindled troubles. Also, for many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet, with full information, etc., mailed free by ad dressing Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

A TERRIBLE CHARGE.

A CHICAGO YOUNG MAN ACCUSED OF ACTEMPT-INGITO MURDER HIS ACED FATHER.

Chicaco, Dec. 16 .- Yesterday two men entered the house of John T. Hewitt at Rogers park, knocked him down and robbed him of 270. Two hours later, one of them, John Harris, was apprehended and made a confession, stating that Harry Hewitt, a son of the man robbed, was his accomplice. It now appears that young Hewitt not only intended to rob his father, but to murder him. The elder Howitt is about 60 years of age and is quite wealthy. The robbers held a blanket in front of themselves as they appronched the old man. The latter grappled with them, but they overgowered him and tied his bands and feet. Harris says young Hewitt drew a revolver and fired at his the comelinans and grace of the fairest youth father, but was so excited that the bullet are the scale won by devetion to one's coungrazed his (Harris') head. Young Hewitt, who is only 18 years of age, was arrested this morning. He refuses to talk. It seems there has been considerable trouble in the Hewitt family and the elder Hewitt is said to be very parsimonious.

COMSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple wegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchi is, Ca-iarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility 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. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noves, 140 Power's Block, Rochester, N.Y. [Woe91—11]

THE PUPE TO THE IRISH BISHOPS. ROME, Dec. 15.—The Pope had a conference yesterday with Cardinal Simeoni, and presented instructions to the Irish bishops, charging them to keep their clergy scrupulously within the limits of duty in regard to the rent move

A Most Liberal Offer.

THE VOLTAGE BELT Co., Marshall, Mich., offer to send their Celebrated Voltaic Brits and Electric Appliances on thirty days' trial to any man afflicted with Nervous debility Loss of Vitality, Manhood, &c. Illustrated pamphict a scaled envelopes with full particulars mailed free. Write them at once.

DILLON'S POSITION.

th which he accepted his sufferings and hoir consequent, helplessness, and of his ferent yearning to devote his wedded life—her comanly industry and his own labor and the expectation of the constitution of all around them.

Where the first process of the constitution of the constitutio

Or Agatha's Recompense.

CHAPTER I.

THE GERM OF A TRAGEDY. A nobler girl had never lived than she

whose saintly face and saintly ways were so appreciated that in the vicinity of her abode she was known as "The Village Angel." Yet she was of humble origin, the daughter of a poor doctor.

He was a struggling country surgeon, with a small income, the result of very hard work -a man of no particular family, with no great connections, of no influence—a man content to wear thick leather shoes, a somewhat shabby coat, and frayed gloves; a country surgeon, working hard for his daily bread, and finding that difficult to win; a man whose daily routine never varied, and who would one day pause in his work to die, and the world would know him no more.

And she was only his daughter-"cnly a doctor's daughter," as Sir Vane Carlyon said, over and over aga'n to himself; no fortune save the praise and love of all who knew her, no dowry save the blessings of the poor. Nothing but her fair, girlish loveliness, and sweet, pure character; among other girls she was what a white lily is amid other flowers.

One drop of water in the great, deep ocean, one grain of sand on the vast sea-shore, one less in a boundless forest is to Sir Wans Carl. you of quiters much importance as the doctor's daughter. She is one in a world of women, one out of the millions of fair girls, differing only from the others in that she is fairer and more graceful-true, sweet and pure as the petals of a white lily.

He thinks idly to himself as he now watches her, "Shall he seek to win her, or shall he

pass her by?"
The world is full of fair girls who would smile on the possessor of such broad lands; there is no particular reason for wishing to win her, except that it would be a novel sensation to wake up into fervent, passionate love the beautiful, dreamy soul shrined in that fair hody; a new sensation to quench the light of holiness and truth in the grave, sweet violet eyes, and fill them with the fire of love or the lurid light of passion; a new sensation to touch the sweet lips that now dropped words of gentle wisdom, to utter the soul-filled now with the rapturous love of heaven-to the pains, the pleasures, the ecstany of eartinly love.

Quite a novel sensation—the only question was, should he give himself the trouble-was anything on earth worth the latigue and anxiety it would cost him? Would love even ever so sweet and deep repay him? In idle mood, with the cane he held listiessly in his hand, he struck down the fair blossoms of the wild celandine among which he stood.

What was she, after all, but a fair flower, growing in the green heart of the land, to be struck down and slain by the hand of man, if

women he had loved; he had loved fair and heautiful brunettes, good and simple girls, heartless flirts. If a face attracted him, he had never resisted the attraction; but he had seen nothing, no one like this doctor's daughter, with her dowry of beauty and grace. She was like a new creation to him; he had heard her praises wherever he went; he had watched her, and owned to himself no other girl was half so fair.

Should he, who had never refused himself my wish that he had formed, who had never leta woman's heart or a woman's honor interfere with his follies-should he win her or let her pass by?

his head, and the golden light of the sun lay h nt at making an appoinment with her. round him: the summer wind brought eve great branches of the lime trees swayed to and fro; the birds sang : but not one of these sweet voices of nature spoke to him-he was deaf to them, one and all; he thought only whether he could take the trouble to win this meat perfect of incuruments. Do you go girl, who looked fair and pure, as though her heart were in heaven.

A question of little moment to him-at the utmost it meant remaining some weeks longer at Whitecrofe; then probably going shroad, and the expenditure of a few thousand sbano i

To her it meant life or death, honor or disnonor, the aven or the everlasting darkness of

the outcast. The sweet flowers of the celandine fell to the right and left as he struck them recklessly with his cane. He looked once more at the to dream of a fair, pure face and a halo of face of the doctor's daughter—the golden hair was like a halo round it; from out of the violet eyes shome the truth, tenderness, and purity of a loving soul-the mouth had the sweet, pathetic, graceful lines one sees in the portrait of Beatrice Cenci; the delicate, graceful curves of the head and neck, the elender, faultless figure, instinct with grace and refinement, made a picture that was

seldom equaled.

She had been playing the organ at the church, and was busily engaged in locking the worn old door when he, passing up to the vicarage, saw her and stood watching her.

"How love would transfigure that face," the smiling heads of the celandine, with another vigorous stroke of the stick. "I will subject of conversation. stay," he repeated; and in those three words lay the germ of a tragedy, the death-warrant of the sweetest, brightest of human creatures the death knell of a human soul.

She was still struggling with the key would not lock the old, worm-eaten door, and her white, slender fingers were red and bruised.

"Man makes his own opportunities or mars them," said Sir Vane Curlyon-"this is mine,

and I will make it." He crossed the churchyard. Even if one of the quiet dead had risen from his grave to give him solemn warning, it would not have turned him from his purpose—once formed, nothing ever did. He was standing by her side the next moment, hat in hand, and the sunlight never fell on a handsomer face-dark, brilliant, proud, and full of power-a face

fatal in its irresistible beauty.
"I beg your pardon," he said, "but that door seems to give you a great deal of trouble. If it be necessary to lock it, allow me to do it

"I shall be very grateful," she replied. The look is rusty, and I cannot turn the

key." There was no blush, no flutter of gratified vanity, no attempt at even the least flirtation. She was "calm as a sculptured saint;" the color on the aweet, modest face deepened a little as she gave the key into his hand. It | the world to heal the diseases and assuage was only a matter of course that he should the pains of mankind. In a very short

"Why is it needful to look this door? You have no thieves in this part of the world?"

are left open they will go in to rest in the cool, shady church, or to play at hide-and-sek in the pews. Neither the rector nor Lady Anne Ruthven like it."

"I should say not," he oried; "dirty little urchins like those."
Her face fell; he saw the expression

change, and his dark eyes devoured its fair loveliness. They are not all dirty little urchins," she

said, in a voice of gentle reproach. "I think the children of Whitecroft are healthy, strong, sturdy girls and boys." He made a gesture that implied centempt although he did not express it. She replied little Agatha about the lovely sights and to the gesture with a faint flush.

"Even if they are dirty, each one has a noul.

He looked at her in wonder.

"A soul," he repeated; "the idea had not occurred to me, but of course they have. I have really never thought of souls in connection with village children." The sweet, grave, violet eyes looked at

him with attention. "I think the soul of a child is the most beautiful thing in creation," she said, softly. "It is the one thing nearest and doarest to

She had been struck with his face, beautiful as that of a young Apollo, but a shadow of disappointment lay now in the lustrous eyes. That he should not know the value of the soul even of a village child, lowered him spoke again. in her sight; but having made an opportunity of speaking to her, he had no wish to pursue this style of conversation. It was neither of rooms never looked the same again; the village children nor of souls that he desired world was never the same to him, the to speak.

"I am afraid the rector must go to the expense of a new lock," he said, "this will not last much longer. I shall beg the cld one when it is done with." "Why?" she asked, with the simple won-

der of a child. "Because it has brought about that which I most heartily desired," he replied; "an in-

troduction to you." There was not the least affectation, not th sintest approach to coquetry in her mannerthe grave, sweet simplicity characed him as nothing had ever done before.

"Did you wish to know me strange i'' sho swid.

"I do not think it strange, I think it perfeerly natural, I saw you first in church, loved wife. While crossing that sea, if he toree weeks since, and I have been longing could heal the fruit, ailing bodies and cheer ever stage to know you." Not the faintest glean of coquetry came

into the eyes or face; he watched her keenly to see if his flattering words produced any passionate words that tell of love; to wake effect on her -- he could see none; see did not seem even to understand that it was fatteryshe took it as the announcement of a fact, nothing more.

"I am a very casy person to know," she thowe me.

"Then every one in Whitecroft is singuparly blessed and happy," he said; "I wish I were one of them. I do not belong to Whitecroft.

She locked at him, taking in with one comprehensive glance the handsome, aristocracio face, the tall, well-kait figure the air of superiority—then smiled thought

he willed it?

... He had had more love affairs, more intrigues, more firstations than he could remember; he had forgotten even the names of the you. Our people are all poor and hard-

"And I am neither, you think i"
"I am quite sure," she replied, with charming lettle nod of ner head.

By this time he had been obliged, sorely against his will, to lock the door. He had intended to ask her if she would meet him again, if he might walk across the fields with her; but as she stood in the shadow of the old gray porch, thick green ivy making the background of the picture, the sunlight fall-ing on her face, on her pale golden hair, and the gray cloak she wore, she looked so young, so pure, so far above the earth, so like wha he had seen in pictures of the angels, that As he watched her the blue sky shone above his courage failed him; he dared not even sweet odor from fields and meadows; the if she had been playing the organ, and the

answered yes, when she had any leiture she spent it in that way.
"There is nothing;" he said, "that I love like music, and the organ seems to me the

every day?" "That would presuppose a good deal of leisure," she replied. " No. not every day. On Thursday I give several hours to it, and she had not the faintest idea why he amilled.

He thought to himself that the boundary line was very parrow between the excess of inposence and the excess of art.

This was Tuesday, and he would see her again on Thursday. With a few courteous words he hade her good-by, and went home golden heir, like the angels in the picturesa face into which he longed to put the light and glow of human love.

CHAPTER II.

THE VILLAGE ANGEL.

Every one in Whitecroft knew and loved the "doctor's daughter." was no one like her, and none of them remembered over to have seen any one like her. She had grown up in the pretty village without ever leaving it; she belonged to it, as the old gray church and the pretty he said to himself. "The people round here with overhanging eaves, and the green lants, call her a saint. It will be a nevelty to make love to a saint. I will stay." Away went spoke of Whitecroft without making Agatha River Revel did-as the quaint old houses

> Many long years had passed since Dr Brooke came to Whitecroft. He was quite a young man then, with his life lying before im. He liked the country much better than the town, and thought Whitecroft the prettiest part of the country he had ever seen.

He went to live there. When Dr. Sleigh died, he bought his pretty house and the oldfashioned garden, with its spreading sycamore trees -a pretty house, that looked as though it were dressed in flowers, shaded with rippling foliage bright with gleams of scarlet and gold; roses and passion-flowers climbed the walls, framed the windows. clustered over the porch, where, in summer, it was pleasant to sit and watch the butter flies, the bees and birds.

People at first thought him too young, but after a time they discovered that he was much older than his years—that he was gentle, studious, and kindly of heart; rather absent-minded, and easily imposed upon kind to the poor, and as much interested in saving the life of the poorest woman or child as though he had a duchess for a patient.

Dreamy, and in many ways unpractical, he was earnestly devoted to his profession; and if ever he thought of himself at all, it was to believe that he had been sent expressly into pretend to find the end of course that he should the pains of manking. In a very succepted to find the end of the whole village; the was.

Why is it needful to look this door? You men, women and children all loved him, trusted him, believed in him, and sought him he said.

"No, no thieves, but there are plenty of beauty, Laura Ennis, and they were the haphildren," she said, "and when the doors picst pair in the world. She was the bright. in all troubles. He married the village

est, merriest doctor's wife, and their little daughter Agatha was like a surheam.

Rether suddenly a terrible accident happened, which plunged the whole village into mouroing, and blighted the doctor's life. He had been appointed medical filer for's somewhat straggling dountry distriet, and in cons-quence he had been obliged to purchase a little carriage and pony. When the pony was not required for duty, Mrs. Brooke liked to drive her pretty little daughter through the green land; but one day a terrible accident happened. She was driving to Westbury, along the high-road, talking to scenes around them, when suddenly along the white, straight road she saw a wagenette with two unmanageable horses speeding

toward her. She did the best she could; with a white face and beating heart she told her little daughter not to cry, there was nothing wrong; she drew the pony near to the hedge, and waited in terrified sclence for the passing of the infuriated horses. It was all over before any one knew what had happened; and the immediate cause of the accident was never clearly ascertained, only this. that the little pony, in its turn, took fright and overturned the carriage on a heap of stones; little Age the rolled safely down a grassy bank, the dector's fair young wife fell with her head on the stones, and never

Death was such a strange, grim visitor in the bright, flowery cottage-the brightest and fairest of creatures had gone from it, leaving it dark and cold. In time the smart of his pain had passed, and he talked and laughed like ish cavey to Bulgaria, has been playing others, but the cold chill of desolation never left him. It was stronge that he did not Calice, Do Montefello and Catti, the seek comfort in the leantiful child left to him. He leved her with a very great love, but he grew more creary and more absent-minded as the years rolled on. How many people live on with a dead heart! He did he devoted himself to his duties. Behind him is yen island of delight, at which he seldom looked, because the sunlight dazzled his eves; before him stretched out the great, dark sea, called eternity, on the distant golden shore of which stood his fair, wellthe fainting hearts of his kind, he was glad

(Tobs c ontinued.)

THE O'CONNELL MEMORIAL CHURCH.

Lines written for the occasion of the Living the foundation-some of the O'C mell Monio in Church, and dedicated respectfully to the Very Rev. Canon Brosnan, P.P., of

Ye are the guardians of his wondrons fame And of his helrloom solemn; Go sick a shaft in honor of his name. And rear a stately column.

Said Heaven's Light*: "Your work is great and good And, ev'ry power possessing We give you, priest, and friends and brotherhood. Our Apostolic blossing."

The sacred element-Of martyrs' faith-that gleamed so long upon The archway of St. Clement. Two thousand years within that pillared wall It braved the shock of ages;

Tie Ieo's gift—this old foundation-stone—

Beneath it slept St Peter and St. Paul-Brave Christian knights and sages! Let faith-illumined artis -minds device. And hand and chisel fashion,

With fillal love and genius Solon-wise, And high and holy passion. A sacred mansoleum that shall tell The one eternal story Of him who fought life's fight, and fought it well,

Through pathways raved with glory! s, rear a gorgeous temple, tall and Go, wenve from woofs of granite Translucent webs of cornice on each side, And sculptured s: unte to man it.

EGreat champion of his country's rights was he-To Erin's foes defin M: A lamb when stroked, but in the conflict free A strong, unyleiding glant.

His lips were as Medusia to furies grim Let loose on pemp and 1 vower; And wigg'd injustice stood in awe of him, Whilst knight's were tang At to cower.

He found his kind lashed to oppression's stake, With hopes of no to-morrow -Hearts that were bent by fate ore they could break, And drowned in seas of sorrow.

Like fire-bell f om the steeple; And a ten sway, with glory might endowed, Coerced a hapless people. "He saw his country's bondage and Hershame,"

Law was each magnate's word that pealed aloud,

And with one bold endeavor He lit in soul and pulse a thilling flame To last for e'er and ever. A dame of manly worth and man'y pride,

And independent feeling-

Had been as yet unriven.

What truth was long revealing And though his hands grew palsied ere the chains With which the isle had striven In forum's court or on red battle plains

The inner eye, that, conscious, scorns to hide

He found his kith and kin despairing slaves-He made them souls unfearing, And held aloft through storm-rent winds and wayps The old green flag of Erin.

And wherefore tils that Fame with homage rare Opes unto him its portals, And wherefore 'tis he holds the curule chair Ainid our land's immortals.

And wherefore 'lis from Down to sea-laved Beare" From Cape to Londonderry, One voice cries out: "Well done" to those who rear His conotaph in Kerry.

Amid those scenes where first the great man knew The patriot's emotion, Where all his deep, inspiring thoughts he drew From union with the ocean Around the Stone they stand in servied lines,

Young man and grand sire heary, Dear Ireland's faithful priests and paladines, As sponsors for his glory, And thou, oh reverend father! by whose voice And holy zeal untiring,

This new-born home of God shall yet arise To higher heights aspiring. I hail thee oo'r the wastes offland and tide. Here where the shades stole o'er him-

Here where he sought life's last repose, and died, Far from the land that bore him Sink, then, the shaft, and plant the corner stone With feelings deep and solemn;

And rear a stately column. EUGENE DAVIS. Genoa, Italy, July, 1886.

* "Lumen in creli." St. Malachi's prophecy.

And build the frescoed pillars, one by one,

"Had the suspected party any special characteristics which might lead to his iden-

tification?" Lady—I scarcely remember, only he was bald on the top of his head, red hair and—yes—a red nose—just like yourself, tification?"

A SAXE COBOURG PRINCE.

AS A CANDIDATE FOR THE BULGARIAN CROWN -THE PRINCE OF WALES BACKS HIM -GADBAN EFFENDI UNDER A CHARGE OF KAULBARISM.

VIENNA, Dec. 15 -Prince Ferdinand of Saxa-Cobourg to day had an interview with the Emperor Francis Joseph and conferred with Count Kalacky about the prince's proposed candidacy for the Bulgarian throne, Prince Labanoff, the Russian ambassador to Austria is awaiting a telegram from St. Petersburg on the subject of Prince Ferdi

nand's condidacy.

LONDON, Dec. 15 -The Prince of Wales and Duke of Edinburgh vigorously support the candidacy of Prince Ferdinand, of Saxe-Cobourg-Goths, for the throne of liulgaria. They are said to be using their personal influence at Berlin and St. Petersburg in Ferdiusud's favor, and it is considered certain that the Czar will approve his candi lasy. The Queen continues to favor the Battenbergs. The Prince of Wales ignores the presence of Prince Alexander at Windson and as opposed to the granting to him of the grand cross of the order of the Bath, the grade to which the Emperor William and the Prince Imperial of Germany belong.

RUSTCHUK, Dec. 15 -M. Stolanoff, r supporter of the Regency, publishes a letter urging the Mecedonians to rice up against Turkish authority and join the people of Eastern Roumelia and Bulgaria in constituting a state which shall be a "Great Bulgaria" with Prince Alexander. He asks them otherwise to join in proclaiming a Bulgarian republic.

Constantinople, Dec. 15 -Ambassadors of five of the powers recently informed the Porte that Gadban Eff adi, the special Turk-Austrian, French and Italian ambassacte, told S.id Pasha, the Turkish minister of foreign offairs, that notwithstanding the Porte's circular recommending the Bulgarians to accept Prince Nicholas of Mingretin as a candidate for the throne. Gadb n Effendi had expressed in Sofia his personal opinion that Bulgaria would do better to wait till the reelection of Prince Alexander. It is reported that the Turkish ministry, in view of these representations, and after the discussion of them, has sent to the Sultan's palace a proposal for the dismissal of Gadban from the diplomatic service as soon as he returns to Constantinople, whither he is already on the

THE MODERN CORINTH.

The moral atmosphere surrounding the inper classes in New York does not seem to be a healthy one, if the statements of Dr. Dix, a prominent i'cotestant elergyman, are any indication. That gentleman recently preached on behalf of a refuge for failen women, and holdly recorded the aristocratic congregation he was addressing in terms of a most uncompromising character. In brief, he said. alluding to the passage in St. Paul which calls the body the temple of the Holy Spirit :-

"The idea exists am: ng worldly men that God never enters into their concerns. They almit their beltef of the text formally in words, but deny it in action It seems almost impossible for them to believe that the human body is the habitation of the Holy Ghost, and that to defile the body is to outrage the Holv Ghost. Of all the statements ever made this is the most astounding-a uniting of the spiritual and the supernutural. Our bodies are the most material of ali the material things in this material world, and yetthey are the temple of the Holy Ghost, even as much as our churches that are more than lecture rooms. Now to come down to how the temples are defiled in the lurid days and the shameless nights. The text was called forth by the condition of things that existed at that time. In Corinth there was nothing dreamy. It was a busy town, cultured, enterprising and sensuous. Vice was presented by art, and was made almost a religion. St. Paul was a man of the world, and he went there to stem the tide. Women displayed tnemselves immediately; men ran up and down snuffing pleasure, and the philos-ophers said that it was all right—that it was natural law. St Paul's words are applicable to New York to-day. The sin is the more shocking because society ignores it or triesto excuse it. Who is there present absolutely without complicity in the sins of the age? It is a very hard matter for any one to be, so many are the evil influences that surround us. The shop windows + xhibit pictures guling to the eye. It is impossible to visit art galleries without seeing some revolting obects of audity or sensually represented women. Young men boast of their prolligacy, and it is regarded as a matter of course that young women should be seen in the streets flunting their degradation. theatres, the academies and the studies all help to drag morality into the mire. Perhaps the greatest of all evil allurements is wrought by the customs of the day by presumably good women. I appeal, O woman ! to your pity for man's weakness, if you have no shame left to appeal to, that you will try to remedy the present immodest manner of female apparelling. Shame must have died in you that you can dress so. Think of the men to whom the very sight of you so arrayed gives rise to lustful passions. And then think of the prayers for forgiveneza that are sent up from this house of mercy every night. They should make some men's ears tingle. New York in many respects is worse than was Corinth."

RUSSA'S RELATIONS WITH GERMANY.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 15.—The Official Mes senger confutes the articles which have recently appeared in the Russian press generally describ-ing Germany's attitude as hostile to Russia. ing Germany's attitude as hostile to Russia. The Messenger says. "It is to be regretted that the press has been thus deluded. Owing to their mutual vital interests the relations be-tween Russia and Germany have become more consolidated. It has been proved by several trials that both powers recognize these relations as important to the welfare of both. Russia firmly intends to respect Germany's special interests and has reason to be assured that Germany will continue assured that Germany will continue to abstain from any action affecting Russia's dignity or interests which have arison through Russia's historical relations with her eastern co-religionists. Germany's influence will be exclusively directed to maintain the general peace which Europe needs and which the Czar and Russian people earnestly desire. The more complicated and critical political affairs are the more imperative it is to discuss them calmly and with caution. On this account there is less invited to the process. account there is less justification for the precipitate and self opinionated character of the comments of newspapers whose voices are by no means important in international relations." BERLIN, Dec. 15.-The German fleet has

arrived at Zanzibar.

VERY PROBABLE,

BERLIN, Dec. 15.—The Kreuze Zeitung says as a result of the African delimitation conference England has accured the best route to the Victoria Nyanza. From this point of view quite a new aspect is lent to her zeal in prepar only he was bald on the top of his head, red hair and—yes—a red nose—just like yourself, Monsieur le Commissionaire, only not so had!"—Me Masque de Fer. (From Our Cun Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Dec. 13.-Religious fanaticism is rampant in certain quarters at Ottawa. I have heard expressions of opinion, from men of mature yearsand reputed vanity who move in the ordinary grooves of the more suited to the latitude of Geneva and the days of Calvin than to the cap. will be a social as well as political study of profound interest to watch now far the appeals of a degraved politician to Protestant prejudices will succeed in diverting attention from the crimes of Government. Mr. S. Laing, in his work on "Modern Science and the succession of the property of the protestant Liberal who has his wits about him with any such humbug as the No Poperty, Protestantism in Danger, cries. My cry is, Boodlers, hands off Ontario! and make the property of the protestant Liberal who has his wits about him with any such humbug as the No Poperty, Protestant Liberal who has his wits about him with any such humbug as the No Poperty, Protestant Liberal who has his wits about him with any such humbug as the No Poperty, Protestantism in Danger, cries. My cry is, Boodlers, hands off Ontario! and make the normal protestant who has his wits about him with any such humbug as the No Poperty, Protestantism in Danger, cries. My cry is, Boodlers, hands off Ontario! and make the normal protestant who has his wits about him with any such humbug as the No Poperty, Protestant Liberal who has his wits about him with any such humbug as the No Poperty, Protestant Liberal who has his wits about him with any such humbug as the No Poperty, Protestant Liberal who has his wits about him with any such humbug as the No Poperty, Protestant Liberal who has his wits about him with any such humbug as the No Poperty, Protestant Liberal who has his wits about him with any such humbug as the No Poperty, Protestant Liberal who has his wits about him with any such humbug as the No Poperty, Protestant Liberal who has his wits about him with any such humbug as the No Poperty him with any such humbug as the No Poperty him with any such humbug as the No Poperty him with any such humbug as the No Poperty him with a protection him with a pr attention from the crimes of Government. Mr. 5. Laing, in his work on "Mord on Science and Modern Thought," says:—"The most fatal thing any government can do for a country is to destroy its sense of self-respect and teach it to acquiesce in what is felt to be dishonorable." Yet this is what Sir John Macdonald is now engaged in doing. Never was there a period in the history of rational liberalism when a more savere test was applied to its principles than at severe test was applied to its principles than at

Protestantism in danger when the only thing in danger is their own grip upon the treasury. Let any one reflect on the probable, may, the inevitable consequences that must tellow this new development of Macdonaldism. Orderly progress must cease, for the contion of injustice to so pownful a minority as the Catholics into a party ity as the Catholics into a party policy must lead to either one of two results—civil was or disruption of Confederation. But tis giving the Protostants of Canada small credit for commen sense to suppose they cannot see the danger of the sectorian cry and the absolute necessity that, in the interest of all,

DEMANDS ITS S. PPRESSION.
As the tame for the people of Ontario to express ancir will at the polis, it is the paramoun, du'y of the press to keep attention fixed on the time is a sof the cor page, and prevent, by all me a s in its power, that diversion which the To-es are the cong to produce.

No Gevernment coold to produce.

No Gevernment coold to more earnestly true to the people than that if Mr. Mowat. For fourtzen y a six has conducted the affairs of the province, and not a breath of sendal has suited the true of the true of the state. its record. To the Tory Governments in the Dominion and the Province of Quebo it pre-Dominion and the Province of Quebic it presents a constant so treat that no one who looks at it with unprejuded eyes can deny the superlative advantages of Liberal as compared with Tory Government. Wisdom, sconomy, preservation of provincial resources, development of wild lands by the encouragement of actual settlers, educational resources. of actual settlers, educational progress, the maintenance of charitable institutions, equal justice to all classes, have marked its policy: grss, relief from provincial taxation and a manguince at surplus of about \$7,000,000! UNDER TORY ADMINISTRATION

in the Dommon, and in Quebec the exact reverse of these things have prevailed in policy producing results as discouraging as they are disastrous. Moreover, the government of Ontario has had to consend all those years against the constant, ionitating, illegal encroachments of the Tory Government at Ottawa.

Every scheme which could be hatched to curtail the powers of the provincial government, every plot that could be conceived with the idea of getting hold of the resources of the Province, were tried by Sir Laba Mandaudid, for whose reckless extravethe resources of the Province, were tried by Sir-John Mardonald, for whose reckless extravagance the vast resources of the Dominion were inadequate. Against this demon of centralization and boodle Mr. Mowat had to contend with sleepless vigilance So far he has ucceeded in keeping it at bay, and because he has been thus faithful to his trust all the power of the Federal Government is exerted to secure his overthow. No charge of distonesty or mal-administration has been, or can be, brought against hem. While the whole country stands up alled and disgusted at the uncountry stands appilled and disgusted at the unspeakable corruptions of the Tory powers at Ottawa, the mentions guilty, thus dishonored, ary trying to play upon religious prejudices to his detriment. Surely the people of Ontario have not taken leave of their senses. What but by honest people for men contempt could be so unp. incipled: enraved.

FALC OD AND THEFT have ever ben readed by civilized men as the meanest of vices. They strike at the foundations of society. Yet lying and plundering express in exact terms the policy of Sir John Macd inabit's Government. As Gold sin Sarith, the avowet friend of Sir John, has declared; the last properties to communication in all the "He has resorted to corruption in all its prot an forms to keep himself in power !" this is the mar who asks the people of Ontario to dismiss the pure, able, upright Lab ral Goverament of Ontario and substitute therefor the erament of Original and substitute in artist in impure, feeble, dishonest heelers of Mer dith selected to do his bidting!

This be demands, forsooth, because Mr.

Mowat is alleged to be friendly to the Catho-Let the Catholics of Ontario give him his

answer on the 28 h. THIS INSENSATE CRY

is the measure of Sir Joan Macannald's capacity at the crise of his fate. Ite has been endowed with powers the have fallen to the hands of few state in n, of planting our institutions on enduring foundations, and of sending down to the heart of the masses a truly national policy which would give fresh energy to the people and a noble yigor to our public men. But what has he done? He has debauched the electorate, degraded parliament, produced re-bellion, driven a province to secession, imposed excessive taxation, squandered the national resources, evicted his followers from the public treasury, piled up an enormous debt and created the largest deficiton record in Canada! Finally, he seeks to rlunge the country into all the horrors of a religious war on the vilest of all

But despite the degrading influences set in motion by this arch-traitor to the common wealth. I believe in the wisdom and patriotism of our people. They are more open to the better influence of generous ideas than he imagines. And they are more likely, if called upon to make sacrifices for the general good, to sacrifice him and his gang of boodlers rather than the peace and prosperity of the country. He need not expect in the trial he has challenged—

Dat veniam corvis, vexat censura columbas. The verdict which acquits the raven, but con-demns the dove, will not be given by the people of Ontario.

THE TORIES OF THIS CITY have called a number of ward meetings for this evening to select delegates to the convention to nominate a local candidate. No date is named for the convention. Both parties appear to be in a quandary as to whom they should select. The Protestant kickers have declared that should both parties choose Catholics they will bring out a straight No Popery man. I say go ahead. The Liberals should take the initiative, nominate their man, Mayor McDougal, and let the Tories and Protesters do what they may. But it is said Mr. Moldougal is hanging back on account of certain influences. This is a very damaging report to get abroad, and should be decline the nomination he may as well retire from public life for good. No man can play fast and loose with his opportunities without the certainty of being sent to Coventry by both parties. Fortune is knocking at his door; let him rise and meet her. He can carry the city against anyone the Tories can bring against him. He shoul 3 remember that the man who heartates is

> OTTAWA, Dec. 14. INTERVIEWS.

I took occasion to day to interview a number | terday:—" We regret that the Irish Nation | as you can. Watter Giris—1s the outer bad of Protestant Liberals with a view of finding alists meditate open defiance to the law. We again? Restaurant Matron—No, the meat's out what influence the No Popery cry has had emphatically state that English Liberals can

among them. Every one of them spoke of it have nothing whatever to do with outrage, with profound contenant. One gentieman, who was reported as having joined the Independent Government will be driven from one arbitrary Protestants, laughed heavily at the idea of split and to another, and further arrests may be ting the Liberal party on the issues raised by The Mail. "What," he said, "do they take us for? Fools! To go back on the best Liberal Government that ever existed, voto to put Meredith and his ambecies in its place, and practically land on mine that ever existed. hand over the revenues and resources of the Provinces to Sir John and his gang of Biodlers, Geneva and the days of Calvin than to the cap. The state of an American nation and the days of Darwin. Such proofs of latent but excessive bigotry were a surprise to me. It would seem to Sir John's "Facts for Irish Electore;" I know how has truckled to the French. Here as if Sir John Macionald was not altogo her in the estimate of a portion, at least of the Protestant population of Ontaro, and is will be a social as well as political study of profound interest to watch now far the appeals Population of Protestant Liberal who has his wits about him with any such humbug as the Notice of the Protestant to watch now far the appeals and previous and resources of the Provinces to Sir John and his gang of Bodlers, who have remed Quebec and robbed the Dominion who eade! Not much! I have passed his letter to the Catholic bishops. No, sir, the Oid Boy can't fool me or any other Protestant Liberal who has his wits about him with any such humbug as the Notice of the Protestant Liberal who has his wits about him with any such humbug as the Notice of the Protestant Liberal who have remed Quebec and robbed the Dominion who eade! Not much! I have passed his letter to the Catholic bishops. No, sir, the Oid Boy can't fool me or any other Protestant Liberal who has his wits about him with any such humbug as the Notice of the Protestant Liberal who have remed Quebec and robbed the provinces to Sir John and his gang of Bodlers, who have remed Quebec and robbed the provinces to Sir John and his gang of Bodlers, who have remed Quebec and robbed the provinces to Sir John and his gang of Bodlers, who have remed Quebec and robbed the provinces to Sir John and his gang of Bodlers, who have remed Quebec and robbed the provinces to Sir John and his gang of Bodlers, who have remed Quebec and robbed the Dominion who eade! Not much! I have passed his letter to the Catholic bishops.

and Ontario Legislature took place at Duncan ville to day. There was a large attendance from all parts of the country, and the proceedings throughout the most harmomous. Mr. Alexander Robillard was unanimously nominated for the Local and Mr. W. C. Edwards for the Federal House. Readers of these letters will severe test was applied to its principles than at the present time in this Canada of ours. This evidently

A TURNING POINT

in the destinies of the Dominion. A combination of political adventurers, destitute of fixed principles in purpose or action, save the determination to plunder the country under the formula of government, has raised the cry of the total representation to plunder the country under the formula of government, has raised the cry of the control that I stated some weeks ago that these gentlemen would be the probable choice of the convention. The ticket is the atrongest that could be formed under existing conditions in the country, and will certainly corry the day. It represents a moion of interests that no combination the Turies can now secure will be able to resist. mination to plunder the country that the cry of Mr. Robilliard was the Liberal candidate in Protestantism in danger when the only thing opposition to his brother, Honore, in 1883, who was elected at that time. Since then the situawas elected at that time. Since then the situation has undergone a complete radical change. The Liberal party remains as it was, but the whole French and Iaish vote has gone over to it. Self-defence against the threat of Orange domination, inlimited by the Tories, and put into practical effect by the nomination of Mr. Commings, an ultra Orange Fory, in place of Mr. Honoré Robillard, a French Catholic, has compelled these people to throw their weight on the Liberal side. This one fact places the red amaion of Russell be one fact places the rid aiption of Russell beyoud a doubt. The Grange vote, however, wid he brought out in its full strength, and the Liberals must not relax their efforts through the nation that victory is certain. FOR CARLETON

the Liberals have nominated a resident farmer in the perion of Mr. Henderson. Speaking at the convention in reply to certain questions, Mr. Henders on state I amost lour che as that he was strongly in sympathy with the Mowat admenistration. He had bett fied their record core fully during the past few years and had also read their defence regarding charges recently prefer-red against them and believed the explanations of the edministration were most satisfact ry to the people. He was not only in sympathy with the acts of the administration but he would assist to his utmost the efforts of the province to obtain control of the lands awarded to Ontario by the boundary awa d. He was in tayor, naturally, of home rule in this respect.
I see no reason why Mr. Henderson should not succeed in defeating Mr. Monk, whose only recommendation is his Orangeism and his agency for a money lending concern that is fast transferring the farms of Carleton from the hands of resident proprietors to those of absentee

THE HISTORY OF HUNDREDS. Mr. John Marison, of St. Anns, N.S., wa so seriously afflic ed with a disease of the kid neys that dropsy was developing and his ato was despaired of. Two bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters cured him after physicians had

THE IRISH SITUATION.

ARRESTOF MESSRS DILLON, O'BRIEN, HARRIS AND SHEEHY

While Collecting Reduced Rents in Loughres -- Intense Excitement Throughout the Country - Opinions of the London Press on the Arrests.

THE ARREST OF IRISH COMMONERS, DUBLIS, Dec. 16 .- John Dillon, member of Parliament for East Mayo; William O'Brien, wiitor of United Ireland; Mathew Harris, member of Parliament for East Galway, and David Sheehy, member of Parliament for South Galway, were arcested to-day in the town of Loughrea, County Galway, charged with conspiracy to defraud. The prisoners have been acting as trustees in conducting the "plan of campaign," and have been receiving from dissatisfied tenants the reduced rests refused by landlerds or landlords' agents. At the time of making the arrests the police took away from Mr. Dillen a hundred paintle which he had received in trust from tenents. The four gentlemen were taken before a magistrate and remanded for a week to jal.

HOW THEY WERE ARRESTED.

DUBLIS, Dec. 16 .- An immense Notionalist demonstration was held at Longbron today. Father Cunningham preside i, and a number of other clergymen and Messre. Dillon, O'Brien, Harris and Sheehy were on the platform. A large contingent of Lord Clanricarde's tenants was present. Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien addressed the meeting and then opened Nationalist rent offices. dreds of tenants came forward and paid their rents. Suddenly the police raided the offices. Inspector Davies seized the money, docu-ments and books and arrested Mr. Dillon. It is alleged that Mr. Dillon was roughly treated by the Inspector. The police proceeded up stairs and took possession of more money and documents. They then arrested Mr. O'Brien and afterwards Messrs. Harris and Sheehy. The specific charge against the four gentlemen

is that they were conspiring to induce tenants not to pay their lawful rents. Mr. Dillon struggled with Inspector Davies for the possession of the rent money scized by the latter. The four agents arrested gave bail in \$1,000. It is rumored that the police have been instructed to pursue a similar course in the case of other Nationalist rent collectors.

The National League leaders have decided to continue their present tactics. Several of them will leave Dublin to-morrow for various parts of Ireland for the purpose of recelving rents.

SENTENCING THE BELFAST RIOTERS.

BELFAST, Dec. 16 .-- Forty-one persons have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from three months to seven years, for participating in the riots here last sum-

MORE TENANTS ADOPT THE "PLAN OF CAM-PAIGN,"

CORK, Dec. 16 .- A meeting of tenants of Cork, Tipperary and Limerick was held to-dry at Mitchellstown. Mesers. O'Connor and Flynn, members of Parliament, made addresses. A resolution in favor of the "plan of campaign" was adopted.

MOONLIGHTERS AGAIN. CORK, Dec. 16.-Moonlighters have raided the Kanturk district. They visited fourteen houses and seized a quantity of arms.

THE LONDON PRESS ON THE SITUATION. LONDON, Dec. 17 .- The Daily News says, commenting on the arrests at Loughrea yesterday:-" We regret that the Irish Nation

out to another, and further arrests may be expected. Lord Hartington gave the promoters the cue at the Unioniet conference and they have taken it. There can be only one end to such a policy, but much trouble will precede it."

The Morning Post urges the Government to follow up the blow at every hazard to the needful end.

The Chronicle says that if such a drastic emedy fails, it would be reasonable for the Government to apply for fresh powers and

such an appeal could not be made in vain.

The Daily Telegraph says that the strong, resolute action of the Covernment will de serve to win the all but unanimous approval of the country.

Doblin, D.c. 7 .- Mesers. Dillon and Brien strived here to day. Both are much disturbed and hurt physically. In addition to the troubles which the gentlemen had yestermy at Loughren, they met with an ac-cident on the road home. The horse drawing the car on which they were riding bolted, and both were thrown violently to the ground and considerably breised. Daving the progress of the meeting at Lough at yesterday Mr. Sheehy received a summ as to appear and show cause why he should not be bound over to keep the peace because of a speech he made recently at Kylebeg and which it was claimed was calculated to arouse disorder. Idesers. Dillon, O'Brien, Sneehy and Harriss have decided to

PROCEED AGAINST THE POLICE OF LOUGHBEA for the recovery of the money and documents seized there yesterday. Messrs. Harris and Sincehy to-day met the tonants of the Cappatigue estate in Ger., County Galway. Mr. O'Brien, in an interview, said the Loughrea police mly seemed CSS of the C1,100 of rent mone; received by the trustees. He expressed the opin on that the prosecution of the trustees would stimulate and help the movement instead of suppressing it. He was surprised that he and his fellow trustees had been allowed to give ball, as they were thus embled when Cardinal Scipio Borghese, nephew of to continue the campaign. He lacked for ward to awakening English public opinion against the arbitrary arrest of a member of a brislative organization. Mr. Brady, secretary bish Parliament ry party, states that a nuceser of Irish M.P. shave started for Ircland to take charge of the campaign, which they will prosecute vigorously.

THE NATIONALISTS ARE LAUGHING

at the stupidity of the police in not acting soon r than they did. They might have seized many thousands of pounds by taking action earlier. Mr. Dillon was confined to bis room to-day from the effects of the runaway accident. He looked weak and wearied, He will attend a meeting on Lord Kemmare's estates at Klainey on Sunday. He will announce at a league meeting in Dablin on Tuesday whether or not he will give bail. His friends agree that he ought to give bail and thereby compel the authorities to try him before his recognizances are eatreated. Mr O'Brien's hands were torn and his left arm sprained in the runaway accident. Mr. O'Brien says that, prefiting by old press instincts, when he saw a number of policemen in plain clothing at the Loughren meeting, he made arrangements for the safety of the documents and money of the league He intends to continue the campaign with caution and circumspection. He will speak at Longford on Sunday and Sir Thomas Esmonde will speak at Gorey.

MOONLIGHTERS ACQUITTED.

DUBLIN, Dec. 17 .- Dr. Brennan and three farmers were tried in Cork to-day on a charge of "moonlighting" in Kerry. All were acquitted. The announcement of the verdict was received with boad cheers and the defendants were escented through the streets by an enthusiastic multitude. Daniel O'Connell, a grandson of the l.b.rator, is gazetted a bankrupt. Mesars. Jordan and Kenny, M.Ps., have arrived at Kilrush, where they will recrive the rents of the tenants on the Vandeleur and Barton estates to-morrow. The police are aware of the intention of the posited the bodies of the Moly Apostles Peter leaguers.

"CAPTAIN MOONLIGHT" SENTENCED. Cork. Dec. 17 .- John Keefe, known as 'Ceptein Moonlight," was to-day sentenced at the Munster Assizes to five years' penal servitude for raiding houses in Limerick and robbing them of arms.

AT SELDOM FAILS.

J. D. Comeron, of Westlake, Ainslie, Cape Breton, hot uffluencatory rheumatism which Ha, yord's Yellow Oil cured after all other treat-

CONFIDENCE IN THE NEW CABINET. Paris, Dec. 15.-The Chamber of Deputies yes er my by a vote of 508 to 12 passed the provisional tedget for two months, asked for the new Government. In the course of the debate on the budget M. Clemenceau Cabinet was overthrown because it had remained stationary. The declarations of the new ministry were not satisfactory. The Cabinet would find it impossible to obtain a majority without the co-epration of the Extreme Left, which section only asked for reforms which were de-manded by the entire Republican party and the carrying out of which would bring about the union of all Republicans and extremists. (Applause.) M. Goblet, replying, eulogized M. De reycinet, who, he said, was defeated on a side issue, and not by the vote of the Repulican majority. (Cheers.) The present Cabinet did not mean to deal in idle declarations, but in acts. which would be carried into effect at the tegin which would be carried into elect a the order in ning of the year. (Cheers.) A settlement of the religious question would become possible when demanded by a large majority in the country. In the meantime the suppression of the public worship budget would be an illegal and the chamber did proceeding. A majority in the Chamber did not favor the separation of the church and state. (Protests from numbers of the Left.) He entered upon the struggle confident of the country's support and appealed to Republi-cans of every shade to sustain him. (Loud

SHOT BY HIS FATHER.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 15 .- Robert Bousenick, American born, son of a Hungarian in good circumstances, has been one of many suitors for the hand of Lena Watki, the daughter of a rich Hungarian. Last night when Bousenick visited the young lady she told him she was going to marry another man. Robert went home and told his father. The latter got into a passion and said his son ought to be ashamed to let the other fellow cut him out, and pulling a revolver he shot his son dead,

"Paul," said his mamma, "will you go softly into the parlor and see if grandpa is asleep?" "Yes, mamma," whispered Paul ou his return, "he is all asleep but his

First Author-Strange, your works are only to be met with in your library! Second Ditto-And in your works one meets with nothing but your library !- Gazette Anecdotique.

Restaurant Matron-I want you girls to tidy up a little extra and look as pretty as you can. Waiter Girls-Is the butter bad

ANCIENT SOUVENIR

Of the Apostles SS. Peter and Paul on Via Appia.

London Tablet.

The crudite Christian archælogist, Professor Mariano Armelini, states that near the third milestone on the Appien Way, moving from the Ports Capens, that is from the *neient Servian inclosure, and not from the walls raised subsequently by the Emperors Aurelian and Honorius, the road depends in a small valley, which spot, from the Fourth Century, bore the name of Catecumbas, possibly because of the tombs grouped there in great numbers, and rendered more imposing from the configuration of the This title passed later to a very ancient cemetery which extended its subterranean ramifications on all sides, and wherein the martyr St. Sebastian found burial in the third century; as likewise to a neighboring pagus, to the Villa of Herod Atticus and even to the temple and circus of Maxenteus and his son Romulus, designated by all the contemporary topographers under the title Ad Catecumbas, whilst we know that toward the ninth century the name became generic, as the uniform denomination of the ancient subterranean cemeteries of Rome

Behind the Basilica of St. Sebastian

IN VIA APPIA,

among the ruins of very ancient Christian oratories, still stands a building well known to Roman archivologists but wholly ignored by persons foreign to that brauch of study, it consists of a demi-circular chamber, two-thirds of which are subtermean, whilst the remainder rises above the ground. Around the walls of the chamber, as it was originally constructed, were ranged fourteen sepulchres identical in f rat to the arcosolin of the Catacombe; one of these estacembs was, however, destroyed Paul V., caused reparations to be made therein and a new staircase to be opened. The Search Archives of the Vatican still preserve the Micute of the B ief addressed by that Pontiff to the Cardin I, under date June 16 1513 (Minut Brev. Divers., vol. Ivii., p. 228), and which authorizes him to restore gradus, mucos et purietes ciusdem cimiteri. The little vault and the bin-tie of several arcosolta are adorned with studen, representing geometrical figures, which simple comparison with other similar monuments prove belonging to the first year of the Empire, namely, to the mest fleurishing period of Greco Roman art. A stone beach of the same epoch, evidently serving for the remions formerly held in this edifice, runs around the chamber.

In the centre of the crypt, beneath an nitar of

THE MIDDLE AGES. is a trap-door about titry contimetres wide which gives ingress to a small square ceil measuring some two and a half metres side wise. The back part of this cell, or hiding place, is divided into two equal portions by means of a thick slab of marble, rather over a metre in height. The wails and the vaults yet retain traces of frescoes, dating from a very ancient epoch, but differing one from the other. Some are mere geometrical decorations, similar to those of many of the houses in l'ampeii : others show, on the contrary, ten small figures of men clad in the tunic and pallium, ambiguous in all respects to the most ancient pictures of the Apostles in the Catacombs. The elegance of the stucco, the paintings, and the ornamentation, denote the great antiquity of the locality; whilst the fourteen sopulchres, ranged in circle round a double subterranean cell, destined without doubt to contain two venerated bodies, lead to the desire to seek their identification. History, tradition and existing monuments speak explicitly on this head, all agreeing in pointing out this building as the spot where was formerly de-

That this was an indisputably authentic fact rather than a pious legend, seems proved by the Acts of St. Sebastian, wherein we ead that that martyr was buried on the Appian Way.

" JUXTA VESTIGIA AFOSTOLORUM."

The document containing this expression has, it is true, no great historic value, and dates but from the fifth century; still, it may nevertheless be regarded as the ech of a more anciest tradition, and the Bol lendists in their version of the celebrated acts of this martyr, long attributed to St Amtroze, give his words to the picus Roman matrin Lucina, to whom he ap peared in a dream the night following his ortyrdom : In the Chara, near the Circus Maximus, you will find my body hanging from a book : you will raise it and bear it to the debate on the budget M. Clemenceau the Catacombs, and bury it at the entrance contended that a majority favored the sparator to the crypt of the Apostles, at the feet of Cobinet was overthrown because it had remained [88]. Peter and Paul. The tradition above numed is clearly set forth in a document of the sixth century, namely, in a letter addressed by Pope St. Gregory the Great to the Empress Constantia wherein the Pontiff relates a fact, then very well known and generally spoken of as absolutely certain, that is, that shortly after the martyrdom of the two holy anostles some Christians from the East arrived in Rome to claim from the faithful of the capital these precious remains, but having met with refusal of their demand, they succeeded in bearing off the holy hadies from their tombs of the Vatican and of the Ostian Way, and had already reached, with their precious burden, the third milestone on the Appian Way, when they were suddenly stopped by

A TERRIBLE TEMPEST. Meanwhile the Christians of Rome having discovered the theft, pursued the robbers, put them to flight, and recovered the two haly bodies. Such is the account given by St. Gregory the Great, the details of which fully accord with an inscription, previously placed at the very spot where the fact occurred by Pope St. Damascus (end of the fourth century), which reads thus:

Hie habitasse prins sanctos comoscere debes Nomina quisque l'etri parière l'autique requiris Dis l'un'os triens misit qued sponte fatemur Sangulnis ob meri um Christum per astra seguti Actherios petiore sinus reanaque ploruma Roma suos potius meruit defen iere cives liace Damasus vestras referat nova sidera laudes.

Nor was St. Damascus satisfied with this sole testimony of his veneration for this spot. According to the Liber Pontificalis, he adorned it magnificently, and lived the walls with slabs of marble, styled in the language of inferior latinity platoniae, whence the locality later took the name of platonia. As late at least as the fourth century, on the day of the Feast of the Holy Apostles, the faithful were wont to flock thither, as they did also to the Vatican and to the Ostian Way, to venerate the memory of these

PRINCES OF THE CHURCH, which led St. Ambrose to sing, in the hymn consecrated to that solemnity :

Tantae per urbis ambitum Stipata teno unt sgmina Trinis celebratur vitis Festum sanctorum martyrum. (Hymn de fest. Apost.)

by means of a very ancient Murtyrology of St. Jerome, the manuscript copy of Berne. discovered by Commendatore de Rossi.
This manuscript reads:—"Tertio Kalendas Julii: Romas natalls Petri et Pauli Apostolorum, Petri in Vaticano, Pauli vero in via Octionse: Utriusque in Catacumbia (passi sub Nerone) Tosco et Basso consulbus." Thereby furnishing documentary proof that in the year 258, under the Consciate o' Memmius Tuscu and Bassus, the bodies of the two holy Apos tles were transported a second time from their tombs in the platonia of the Appian Way, all Catacumbas History tells us that this second translation was due to

THE PERSECUTION OF VALERIAN.

who conficated the Christian cemeteries. We read to ther in the Revolutions of St Bridget of Sweden (Book iv., c. 7) that our Laid Jesus Christ Himself made known to her that during the time the holy bodies of S'. Peter and St. Paul remained in the platonia shove-named they were diligently guarded and honored by the angels of heaven, since, as the children of Israel dwelt long in the desert, until the malice of the Gentiles, of whom they were to possess the land, should be accomplished, so the remains of the blessed Saints, Peter and Paul, were suffered to lie, as it were, neglected and hidden in the Catacombs until the designated time arrived for their elevation to the honor and grandeur of the Princes of the Apostles The existence of this sanctuary casts a vivid light upon the solemn fact of the so oft contested coming to Rome of St. Peter.

A HEAVY LOAD.

"When I are, my food was like a lump of lead in my stonach. I took Burdock Blood Bitters. The more I took, the nore it helped the more it be lead in ., I am like a new man now," says Ezar Babcock, Cloyne P.O., Township Parsin, Out. ship Earrie, Out.

BOOK NOTICES.

THE MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY, De-Place.

This noted American serial closes with the present number its sixteenth volume. Dur-ing its existence its course has been one of its already high standard. The magezine is interesting to others than Americans as a repository of general history pertaining to the continent. The present number contains a portrait of General Hallock, to accompany a paper interesting to old campaigners and cuttled, "Misunderstandings; Haileck and Grant." This is from the pen of General J. B. Fry. Those who have not ceased to be interested in the affairs. consequent on the late civil war in the United States will read with interest "The Swamp Angel," the name given to the gan which is 1863 was used in firing on Charleston; a paper by William S. Stryker, adjutant-general of New Jersey, illustrated with pertraits of the officers on that occasion, and other pictures and General Lee concludes his interesting series "From Cedar Mountain to Chantilly." To Canadians a brief paper by Mr. John Gilmary Shea, LL.D., entitled "Beaujou and Fort Du Quesne," will be read with interest and profit. It refers to Braddock's defeat and recalls an interesting incident in connec tion with the "Old Regime." The question whether Beaujeu or Contreceeur commanded at the annihilation of Braddock's forces year, "devoted to the Cultivation and Promay not be very important, but it is an interesting reminiscence. Two interesting papers relate to the Thanks. it is an interesting reminiscence. Two interesting papers relate to the Thanks-giving testival—"Our New England Thanksgiving," by the editor, agreeably illustrated with old-fashioned thanksgiving scenes; and ness," by J. H. Kennedy, are two most charming contributions to any magazine, whether fact or fletion. "Creok Peculiarities," by P. F. de Gournay, and a contribution by the Hon. Horstin King on " Lincoln and McLellan" complete the number, with minor matter of the customery high order. The price of the magazine, \$5 per annum, is f

THE ENGLISH MONTHLY MAGAZINE NEW Yerk : MacMillan, 132, Fourth Avenue. The Christness number of this charming serial is specially attractive. It is double is size, and more then quadrupled in quality Its illustrations are exquisite, and Conclusing will see with pleasure gome pictures from the gifted pencil of Miss Clara Montalles. To those who met this talented lady at Ottawa during her visit to the Princes: Louise, whose kindred trates made the two sisters Misgra Hi de and Clara Montalba her friends, there beautiful engravings, from water colors, will he seen with special interest. They accom-pany, an article on Venice, by Mr. H. B. Brown. All the illustrations are studies, and delightful ones at that. This is one of the highest class of serial magazines now nublish ed, and at the price, sixpence a number, is a

CLARENCE CASTLEREAGH, by Edward L. Colfax. New York: D. & J. Sadlier, 31 Barclay etreet.

marvel of publishers' skill.

This book is one that has a charm and interest about it which makes it always new and interesting. It has a plot well worked out and a moral well pointed. It will make a pleasing Christmas present.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW. December. Edited by A. Thorndike Rice. New York, 3 East Fourteenth street.

This number opens with an article -a nosthumus military autography-by the late President of the United States, General Gareld. It is entitled "My Campaign in East Kentucky," and is interesting as showing the peculiarly hard times the officers at the outset of the civil war must have enjoyed. Appointed Lt. Col. of a regiment not raised, he commenced to study with "blocks" the tactics which he had to muster in view of the coming regiment. But he learnt them and served with distinction. Mr. Pierre Levillard briefly discourses on "Labor and Condensed Labor." He is a friend of labor and makes some valuable suggestions as to its representation in the State legislatures. He is whimsical and theoretical, and holds that "oceans, rivers, canals, railways, postal, and telegraph systems" should be owned by the government for the use of all. At the is made up of toilet. same time he maintains that "the rights of private property should be respected," and advocates the imposition of a legacy tax. Mr. Lorillard, who is a great employer ot labor, does not seem to have reached the solution of a difficult problem. The number is an interesting one, and a very striking article is one on "Recent Reforms in Balloting," by the editor, Mr. Rice, in which he refers to the present position of the electorate in the Republic. He holds that further reform is necessary, and that all elections should be at the public expense. At present he points out that "No poor man can expect to represent any position of

this subject. Under the title Item Depositio) gaging his efficial acts in advance,' and that Martyrum, June 29, we read a mutilated so many of our best men decline to seek passage, which can, however, be completed the suffrages of the people, heaving our methods are corrupt and degrading." This Mr. Rice reasonably contents is not as it should be. He seems to think that the Australian voting system is the best. The number is a very good one.

and the same state of

ELEMENTARY HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. Bultimore, cames Murpry.
This is a short summary of the events

which have taken place in the neighbouring copublic since the discovery of the continent of Columbus. It is necessarily very livief, and so far as its summary of the war of 1812 deals with the part taken by Conida is in many respects neorrect

THE BROOKLYN MAGAZINE. December. 7 Murray stract, New York. This number is fu'l of "Christmas, and it is in fact a special Christmas number. The serial has outgrown its local name, and next year appears as "The American Magazine. It will be as welcome under its new name as ever, and is evidently destined to grow into one of the most important of American publications. Among the most striking articles in the December number we may refer to Mrs. Harriet Brescott Spofford, a spirited and delightful description of "Christmas in New England" during the time of the Puri tans and now. Miss Edith M. Thomas' poem Northern Heart in Southern Clime," "Northern Heart in Southern Clime," is very pleasing. A most interesting article is contributed by William Ferry Browne, descriptive of "A Caristmas in the Tennessee Mountains," sketching the methods adopted by mountainers in celebrating the year's festival. A new writer, Edward Irving, tells a graphic and powerful short story, "Which Was 1t?" A!) the remaining articles are good, and we hid tarewell to "The Brocklyn Magazine" and look with all agent dide and Magazine" and look with plaquerable anticipation to the coming of "The American Magazine."

QUERTES. December. Buff le. G. L. Sherrell & Co.

This very valuable and cheap gorial in rice December number completes the a cond year of its very successful existence. it has been twice enlarged, and further imrovements are in centemphatics. The pre-ent number centains a good portrait of R bert Browning; with a cruely of malile and partry, A portrait of Jew: Lageline, and life by hirs. S. K. Bolt n. and selections from her bresent number its sixteenth volume. Duting its existence its course has been one of
steady progress, and it bids fair to keep up
its already bigh standard. The magezine it
its already bigh standard. The magezine it brations. In the Otery Department, the subject of "Physics" is introduced by D. W. Nead, M. D., of Philadelphia, and on interest-Nead, M. D., of Philadelphia, and on interesting series on "Notable Women by A. J. Johnson, Theoretic saljets where he A. J. Johnson, Theoretic saljets where the Philosophy," "Hidden Animals," "History of Krinson," "Vegetable Products," "Shakespearana," and "Miscellaneous Questions," The other departments are "Multum in Parvo," "Reviews," "News and Notes," "Open Congress," "Jacry Box," "Recent Publications" and "Editor's Table," We have already prised this monthly suffi-We have already prised this monthly sufficiently. Its cost, only \$1 per annum, ploces it within the reach of everyone, and it con tains an immense amount of information, though some of its questions, we may say, are rather absurd. There is hardly any necessity for each as occur in the " Questions of Judgment" in the present number. Such are merely want ng time over an impossible subject which might be profitably, employed. The serial promises well.

THE GAEL. S14 Brocklyn. This is a small monthly series published for sixty conts a odited by Mr. M. J. Logan, seems to be doing its work well and conscientiously.

DONAHOE'S MONTHLY MARASINE COM with old-fashioned thanksgiving scenes; and "A Thanksgiving Legend," from the pen of Gilbert Nush, the poet. "Shakespeare's Literary Executor," by Appleton Morgan, president of the Shakespeare Society of New York, and "Ohio as a Hospitable Wilder Selferson Davi (with a perfeat). The Magnetical Selferson Davi (with a perfeat). zine contains one hearred targe menth, making a volume of twelve bundred pages a year. Price, \$2; \$1 for six menths. Address Donahoe's Monthly Magazine, Boston, Mass.

MORE BULGARIAN TROUBLE.

New York, Dec. 14, The Tr beselv London s: The Vi ma correspondent of the Inc. Telegraph rays the proceedings of Garen Packa special delegate of the Suitan at is it, is larginizing to evente lively indignation, u. he extraorting to the same in thick his Gen. K all-burs. In order to inturidate the Bulgarian from the Poor value of the transfer the Language from the Poor value staveny day, or discussion in a tone of no mace that is now many intolexable.

WAR CLOUDS, Parts, De. 15.—A prominent Parlin journal, commenting in the recent changes in the French Cabinet, says that a Boulanger 'abinet" is at present inopportune, but that it will come son. A prospect which, it says, proves better than anything elso the danger that is threezening Germany.

BREVITIES.

Why is a lunatic like an empty house Because there is a vacant stair.

Some assert that the M. D. placed after physicians' names means "Money Down." We find our true country where we can

feel and practice what is good and just. Lady Harbert. "What makes you spend your time so freely, Jack?" "Because it's the only thing

I have to spend." "Did the audience strike you favorably?" Orabor-Not very ; I had my best suit on

and rotten eggs don t wash off casily. 15 My boy, what does your mother do for a living?" was asked of a little barefooted within. "She cats cold victuals, sir."

A spendthoilt says that he found out that covering his house with mortgages didn't keep the rain out in wet weather.

What in a woman is called "curiosity," in man is grandiloquently magnified into the british of inquiry."

It is said that Gloucester is the name of a woman so cross-eyed that when she weeps tears from her left eye drop on her right cheek.

The difference between the daily existence of man and of woman is that of most men is made up of-toil, while that of most women

"A great deal of comfort is to be got out of the recollection of good things," said an old chicure, rubbing his hands. "I luxuriate over the memory of many a good dinner which I ate years ago. Besides, none of those din-

ners can give me nightmare now."

"THE VILLAGE ANGEL, OR AGATHA'S RECON-PENSE," is commenced in another column. Our readers have a great treat in stere for them, The narrative is an intellectual "feast of nec-tared sweets" for those who peruse it. Its mo: al is for old and young.

Finally, the famous Philocalian calendar, our great olties in Congress without Disparage and depreciate no one; an insect published by Bucker, is no less precise on the assistance of his friends or without mort. has feeling, and an atom a shadow,

66 THE TRUE WITNESS"

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WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 22, 1856 Complementary or the state of the grant department of the complementary of the complement of the compl

CHRISTMAS.

This week brings us once more to the Christmas testival-the special feature of the Christian year so far as social intercourse is woven with the feasts of Hely Church. Next Saturday will see alt Christian people in union and amazed like the shepherds on the hillside, by the teaching of the angelic messanger. Dall, indeed, would the year be were it not for the oasis in the descrt which the story of the Nativity creates. Soung and old are one for the time. The aged and hoary sire breathes back with heartfelt pleasure the congratulations of his infant grandchild who in his own innocent heart has caught, if he does not fully appreciate, the spirit of the day, and liaps his wishes of good meaning. The hardened become softened : the sinner looks with repentance to the Manger of Bethleham, and the miser feels that his horded wealth might be unloosened at least for once. He must indeed be a poor natured person who feels no spark of his better nature kindle at this Christmastide. Dark and dreary would the world be had we no Christmas. The season is associated with the most stapendous of terrestrial events and the most astounding messages from heaven. Let us observe it with all hely rites and all innocent joy. Let the rites of Hely Church be done and domestic feast and revelry mark the recurrence of the Christmas of 1886. And for ourselves we on a more wish the subscribers of the TRUE WITNESS with all sincerity and cordiality,

A STEERY CHRISTMAS AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

Tue officers and men of the 65th will concur in the following opinion in the Weck concerning the candidature of Mr. Sheppard, of the News, in Toronto as a "labor candidate" :- "The " self-respect of all citizens is wounded, and all " are groused to the defence of public honor. "when in place of genuine representatives of "the working classes we are called upon to " elect to the Legislature libetleus journalists, "whose 'scars' are those not of honest labor. " but of the libellar's trade."

THE remarks of Mr. Justice Johnson, concerning the contestation of elections, should commend themselves to the public. Whether his conclusions are correct, and the constant protests constitute "evident proof of political immorality," are subjects we do not propose to discuss. There is, however, a feature of the case that must, before long, receive careful consideration at the hands of our legislators. It is clear that the methods of election are defective, else the protexts on which half these contests are based would be impossible. It is noteworthy that the reform of the ballot system is now a subject receiving a good deal of attention in the United States. There is room for much improvement in the procedure.

THE Government in England can hardly be congratulated upon the success of their efforts in their lately assumed role of rent collectors. The situation is becoming rather comical, and the spectacle of "trustees" and police dodging each other is a sight for the gods. But as the tenants and trustees are working as a unit, the chances against the police are doubled, and it will be noted that the exploits of the Government agents on the Vandeleur estate were not such as are calculated to encourage them. The public will probably witness some rather amusing scenes, during the winter. We venture to predict that the charge of conspiracy against those gentlemen, who have assumed the functions of grustees, will, in face of the opinion of Attorney-General Hollows 19 to 1 in The Pour a few days ago, I find vent from the breast of man.

prove probably the worst fiasco in connection with the affair. The war has fairly been opened and the end is not difficult to foresee.

THE trial of the Campbell case has ended in a verdict whitewashing both parties to the suit, and, strangely enough, the person who comes out the worst kicked, so far as the consideration of the judge and jury is conpeople know, is as "innocent as mountain snow." This is the very irony of the fate which rests on legal procedure. As a matter of fact, however, it seems as though the verdict was one rather of the Scottish "non. proven " type. What concerns the public most in connection with the matter, is the demoralizing tendency of the publication of such repulsive details as have been emphasised in the case, The business press, of course, has to pander to the tastes of its constituents, but the result is by no means a desirable one. Doubtless as long as the opportunity exists, it will surely be taken advantage of. There is but one remedy, and that is a very sweeping change in the methods of dealing with such trials. They should be heard strictly in private. They concern no one but those directly interested, and are neither edifying, instructive or deterent in their revelations. It is to be hoped that this paraded over the earth's surface in all its naked repulsivences.

RECENTLY Sir John Macdonald charged Mr. Blake, while conceding his ability, with being "consumed with ambition." It is hard to see the exact point intended. So far as politics are concerned, it is no secret that | not one which breaks the law, but is simply Mr. Blake has a marked aversion for the an ordinary matter between debter and methods which public procedure almost compels. Office has always been forced on him, and he has always shaken it off as soon as he saw that he could safely do so without sacrificing principle or duty. At the bar he stands among the highest, and ambition in that respect could only be in the direction of hibited in the rejection of Mr. Parnell's very reaching the bench. It is commonly under- equitable bill. stood that Mr. Blake declined one of the highest judicial positions in the country. But, as far as politics are concerned. Mr. Blake has himself answered Sir John Macdonald's sneer. He said at Orillia :--

" So I am consumed by ambition and envy! Little he knows me! If there is one thing I personally wish above another it is to be once more in the ranks, instead of at the had of the Liberal party. If there is one thing I personally dislike more than another, it is the possibility of acceding to office. I am bound "in my country's interest to labor for success in this con est; but, if the people decline it, I "shall be personally grateful, and cheerfully 'accept their decision.

THE New York Herald is playing the old role of the spider who courteously invited the ily into his parlour. It is doing this in rather on amusing way. It appears that Canada is, according to the Herald, suffering the most extreme agony, and suffering all on account of Protection. Its condition carries the Herald to shed most copious tears of sympathy, and it indulges in much solemn counsel and reflection over the evil results of protection in general and the present tariff in par ticular to this country. From all this we may infer that the erection of a trade barrier between Canada and the United States was not so insignificant a matter as at the time of its creation, the latter pretended to think it, nor the trade between the two counties so insignificant as certain persons at Washington alleged when negotiations for a new reciprocity treaty were attempted. The one act to which the government of the day may point as good and in the public interest. and claim some credit for, is undoubtedly the imposition of a protective tariff. Let the devil have his due. But in all the jeremiads of the New York Herald there is an omission which makes its argument worthless. There is a very rigid protective tariff in the United States. It will be time for the United States to turn its healing attentions to Canada when it has removed "burdens" from its own back which it pretends to deplore so profoundly in reference to this country.

A CRUSHING REBUKE.

During the tour of the Protestant Horse Chestnut Combination certain officious individuals at Cobourg, presuming to speak on behalf of the Irish Catholics of that place, presented a fulsome address to Sir John Macdonald. This gave deep offence to the large body of Catholics in the town, who expressed their resentment by holding a mass meeting on the 10th inst., at which the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved-That whereas a number of gentlemen signing themselves Irish Catholics did draft and present an address to Sir John A. Macdonald and his colleagues on the occasion of their recent visit to Cobourg, with the manifest purpose of injuring the success of the Reform candidate for West Northumberland in the Provincial elections now nend.

ing;
And whereas—The impression which was intended to be conveyed thereby, and which has been extensively circulated through the riding, is that the address in question ema-nated from us as a body; Therefore, We, the Irish Catholics of

Cobourg, in mass meeting assembled, do hereby desire to place on record our disapproval and repudiation of the address afore said. And we further declare that the said address was the production of a certain clique whose eading spirits are a permanent official in the employ of the Dominion Government, a person employed by the same Government temporarily during the summer months, and another person who is not a resident of this riding at all, but who is well known as the agent of an Irish Conservative newspaper published in Toronto.

Resolved also, that in our opinion it would be very injudicious for the adherents of any creed to single themselves out from the rest of the community and as a class approach a party politician with a political address.

And furthermore, as Canadian citizens, we dceply deplore the action of The Mail news paper, which, in a country like ours, composed of different creeds and nationalities, instead of endeavoring, as it should, to promote feelings of friendship and toleration among all classes, is attempting to atir up in the community the basest passions that could THE ARKESTS IN IRELAND.

The Imperial authorities, in collusion with their "unionist" allies, seem determined to act the part of madmen with reference to "coercion" in Ireland. The arrest of Dillon and his colleagues is a glaring proof of administrative infatuation. There can be no doubt the persecution must fail like previous efforts, and it will be seen that the government cerned, is an outsider, who, for anything the has been compelled to cast about for a pretext. It is "conspiracy to defraud" which is laid at the door of Messrs. Dillon, Harris and Sheehy. Where is the basis for such a charge ! Those who sketched out the "plan of campaign" to be followed in the war of landlord and tenant were adroit strategists; the plan was evidently very thoughtfully worked out, and no weak point was left in the armour of the combatants through which the lauce of ordinary law could penetrate. It may easily be imagined that the Government were not long in taking legal opinion on the subject of the "plan," That of the Attorney-General of Ireland was in the following remarkable terms of encouragement to the League and discoursgement to the landlords. With rethe Attorney-General said :-- "There is a Campbell case is one of the last which will be mode by which the landbrds might get hold of the money, WHICH, OF COURSE, IS NOT A MATTER FOR THE GOVERNMENT; AND I DAKE SAY THE LANDLORDS WILL HAVE GOOD ADVICE. I DO NOT SEE HOW ANY ACTION CAN BE TAKEN BY THE EXECUTIVE." That is a good legal settler. In the opinion of the law officer of the crown, the "plan" is ereditor. The action of the Government will be found unproductive of everything except irritation, ill-feeling, and the conviction that it is straiging everything it can in the direction of oppression. The whole proceeding is a strong proof of the folly which was ex

THE PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

There is probably some error in the alleged report of Mr. Anglia's speech at Hali fax, which makes that gentleman say: "They," that is the Liberal party, "would sweep away the National Policy and rearrange taxation, although it would be impossible to reduce it." The National Policy is now part of the economy of the nation, and can only be changed under circumstacces of a very exceptional character, so exceptional in fact that at present there seems no possibility of their occurring. Mr. Blake has himself admitted this in his public speeches. And there is also this fact to be remembered, in connection with the adoption of the National policy, which is sometimes overlooked. That policy was no creation of the Conservative party, however much it may take credit for the same. It so happened that in 1878 the public feeling was ripe for a protective policy, and the Conservatives, with greater perception than their opponents, took advantage of the long rolling wave and were lifted to power on its crest. The policy was, in fact, a National one, and no party can justly lay any claim to it, nor undertake to sweep it away. The indictments upon which the trembling wretches at Ottawa appear at the bar of electoral opinion do not include that policy. Perhaps the one solitary sot which they might plead in extenuation of those rank offences which smell so strongly to heaven is that they accomplished in a some. what effective manner the will of the people ia relation to protection. But as they are not directly responsible for the National Policy, which made them, and not the reverse, their deep offences will overbalance any merit they may claim on its account. But it may be said that readjostment may in certain cases be desirable. Care must be exercised in this respect. The recent neighboring Republic as to a readjustment of the tariff with regard to the sugar trade depending on it.

AN HISTORICAL PARALLEL.

David Hume suggested over a hundred years ago that politics may be reduced to a science. He was right. Politics can be reduced to a science, but not till politicians become more scientific men and get rid of their desire to govern for the sake of power, when they pursue their object out of pure love for the establishment of order and truth. But it would seem that we are as far off as ever from realizing the dream of the philosopher. His assertion regarding popular government still holds good, and we have only to apply it to Canada at the present moment to feel the bitterness of the repreach it conveys. He said : " The conquerors in such governments are all legislators, and will be sure so to " contrive matters, by restrictions of trade, and by taxes, as to draw some private, as well as public, advantages from their conquests."

But the legislative conquerors of Canada. under the leadership of Sir John Macdonald, have wildly exceeded the worst approbensions of Hume. Not only have they contrived matters to the extent he marks, but they have boldly declared that they alone shall govern and, in doing so, appropriate the public resources and revenues to their own use without restraint. Should we object to this they threaten "to smash confederation into its original fragments." Already they have declared their intention of plunging the country into civil war rather than surrender the reins of power.

This is demagogism gone mad, and unless Sir John Macdonald is secretly commissioned,

he would not pursue a course without prece-

dent in history since the days of Jack Cade. Sir John Macdonald obtained power in 1878 by exactly the same methods which Cade adopted to capture the realm of England. Compare the utterances of the two men and the similarity will be found astonlahing. Taking the change of time and place into consideration, what could be more Macdonaldite than this speech by Cade :-

"Be brave, then; for your captain is " brave, and vows reformation. There shall " be in England, seven half-penny loaves for a penny; the three-hooped pot shall have ten hoops; and I will make it felony to drink small beer. All the realm shall be in common. And when I am king all shall eat and drink on my score; and I will apparel them all in one livery, that they may agree like brothers, and worship me their lord."

The difference between the English and Canadian people in dealing with their Jack Cades was that the English chopped the head off their man, and we made our man king. Now, when we see Sir John marching through the country, escorted by such "Boodlers" as ference to the depositing rents with trustees McCarthy, Thompson, White, Mackintosh. McMaster, Welch, Boultbee, etc., in his train, we fancy we see Jack Cade marching on London with George, John, Dick, Smith the weaver, Michael, etc., his followers.

Here we have history repeating itself with a vengeance. All that is needed to complete the parallel is an Alexander Iden.

AFRICA AND IRELAND.

The following letter, which speaks for itself, has been addressed to Mr. John Fitzgerald, President of the Irish Land League. from Mr. A. J. Chambers, a colored min.ster of Wilmington, N. C., one of the leaders of the colored race. Mr. Fitzgerald desires it to be widely circulated among the Irish, as he regards it as a pleasing mark of sym-

WILMINGTON, N.C., Dec. 2, 1886. Hon. John Fitzgerald, President of Irish Na-

tional League of America, Lincolo, Neb. DEAR SIR,-Accept my thanks for the Gladetone pamphlet. I saw your address on the Tory policy of coercion. I am in a fever to cross the sea and lift my voice on Ireland's soil against English tyranny. I am the more anxious since the efforts made to hush Dillon's voice and the attempt to crush the people of Sligo with military force and threats of blood and butchery. I beg you to lot Africa have a word with your country's foe. I may be forbidden to speak. but what an effect such an injunction will have throughout the world, proud England silencing a humble son of a former slave from America, rising as it were from his own ashes to voice a protest sgainst Eog-lish misrule in Ireland! I would not be still if so commanded by all the constables of the British empire; while to put me in jail would so startle this land as it has never been before in Ireland's cause. Imprisonment! why to die for her would be an enviable immortality. I have the honor to be your chedient ser-Andrew J. Chambers.

MR. LAURIER AT TORONTO.

The reception given the Hon. Wilfrid Laurier at Toronto was worthy of the intel. none. ligence and patriotism of the Queen City of the West and of the gifted leader of the Canada, and put an end to jobbery and cor-Quebec Liberals. Some doubt was expressed as to the propriety of inviting Mr. Laurier to address the people of Ontario at the present time when, feeling is supposed to run pretty high among the truly loyal against all who have condemned the execution of Riel. The event, however, has dispelled all apprahension on that scorn. Mr. Laurier met with an enthusiastic reception from one of the largest assemblies that ever gathered in Toronto to hear a public man.

For over a year the Tory press of Toronto had been industriously endeavoring to blacken Mr. Laurier's reputation, to make him cut a rebel and to hold him up to obloquy as a sympathiser with the enemies of British suggestions made by Senator Sherman in the institutions. The hearty reception and earnest attention he received demonstrated the failure of those cuhas created a panic in the sugar-growing doavors. He went into the whole question States and paralyzed some of the industries of the causes and history of the Northwest rebellion and proved, amid frequent thunders of applause, that the neglect, tyrangy and injustice of the Dominion Government produced the rebellion, and that to Sir John Macdonald and his colleagues must be attributed all the crimes, miseries and sorrows of that unfortunate uprising.

Mr. Laurier's visit to Ontario will do much to dispel the clouds of misapprehension which have been raised by the Macdonaldite press. His eloquence, carnestness, incontrovertible arguments, the dignity and charm of his manner, all had their effect on people who are quick to form correct impressions, draw logical conclusions, and estimate personal worth. But it has done more. It has proved that the people of Ontario are not the fools and bigots that readers of The Mail and journals of that fik would have us believe them to be. It has also shown that there is no ill-will against French Canadians, or any desire on the part of any considerable class to give heed to the ravings of the Tory organs in their efforts to create a war of race and religion.

The attention given to Mr. Laurier's speeches in the West may also be accepted as an indication of the drift of public opinion in regard to the rebellion and the responsibility of the ministry. The passion excited by the events of 1885 has cooled, subsequent revelations of the criminal conduct of the Government and reflection have succeeded. till none but those blinded by their Tory partisanship blame the unhappy Metis. or feel resentment towards those who proclaim the justice of their cause while regretting their resort to armed rebellion.

of Tory orators and journalists in the work of which, now that they have been exposed, stirring up discord between the two great only entitle him to the further distinction of branches of the Canadian people.

THE LIBERAL POLICY.

A depraved taste for antiquated chestnuts can alone account for the constant assertion in the Tory organs that the Liberals have no policy. Heresfter, they cannot repeat that nonsense, for Mr. Blake in his address before the young Liberals of Welland laid down the policy of the party in terms which leave no room for doubt on any point. It is a National Policy in the highest sense. It is a progressive, a Liberal and thorough Reform policy. Regularly formulated, it is embraced under the following heads: -

1. PARLIAMENTARY REFORM -- A reformed Senate, small in numbers, with declared and appropriate functions, elected by and responsible to the people at large. An independent Commons, free from enervating and degrading contact with the public treasury and the pub-

2. ELECTORAL REFORM .- An enlarged and simplified franchise, conformable in each Province to the views and circumstances of that Province, with lists made by the local author? ties and to be exercised in districts fairly divided, so as to produce a really representa tive assembly, an honest and efficient executive, dealing with the neople's business fairly, justly, promptly, and on business principles keeping promises, redressing grievances, and so preventing rebellions in the west and dis-

content in the east.
3. COMMERCIAL REFORM.—A check to the progress of monopoly fostered by this Government in so many aspects, in transportation, in land, in manufactures.

4. Civil Service Reform.-A reform in the Civil Service, embracing as far as may be appointments by merit, promotions by merit. a fair day's work for a fair day's pay by a reduced and efficient staff, and the abolition of the present superannuation system.
5. Constitutional Reform.—The obtain-

ing of the constitutional right to make our own commercial arrangements through our own responsible agents.

6. ADMINISTRATION REFORM. - Economy and retrenchment in the public expenditure; a check to the alarming increase which has taken place and relief from the people's growing burdens; such a reduction of taxation as past extravagance allows; such a readjustment as shell make it bear more equitably and less oppressively; a reduction of sectional taxes, and of taxes on prime necessaries and raw materials, and a diminution of the injustice inflicted by the specific system on the poor, as between them and the rich, in respect of goods of varying qualities and values.

7. RECIPROCITY REFORM. -An errnest effort to promote reciprocal trade and to improve the relations between us and our neighbors on the fishery as well as on the other questions.

S. FEDERAL REFORM. -The full and practical recognition of the federal character of our constitution; an end of disallowance of local laws affecting purely local matters, and not gravely touching Dominion interests; no more disallowance of Streams Bills; no more attempts to seize escheats: no more efforts to pass license laws : no more struggles to strip provinces of their lands and jurisdiction; no more seizing of provincial railways; no more centralization, but a full and frank recognition of provincial autonomy, home rule, and our system of large local liberties; an earnest effort to adjust prominent grievances, and to settle on fair terms the questions be tween the provinces and territories and the Dominion. Justice to all, special favors to

the financial relations of the Provinces of

10 Secial Reform. - Beyond all a deternination to put down the divisive forces of race and creed. A refusal to divide upon these fatal issues; the cultivation of the spirit of Canadian brotherhood, and Canadian nationality; this by the observance of the great rules of eternal justice, and equal rights, and of the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty, and by the practise on the part of the various majorities to be found in the several Provinces of these principles, exemplified intolerance, liberality, and even generosity on the part of the strong

towards the weak. 11. MORAL REFORM -A continuous and sustained effort to elevate the moral condition of the people, the creation of a condition of thought and feeling which shall forward all good causes, the causes of honesty and uprightness, of morality and temperance, and may in due time enable the forces of law and regulation to work in new spheres hand in hand with those of morality and religion for

the advancement of the race. Here we have a declaration of policy which challenges the edmiration and must command the support of all Canadians who love their country and desire to sec it happy and prosperous. The objects herein set before the people are in bright contrast, as Mr. Blake said, to "the black results of Tory misgoverument, so plain on every hand." With this platform the Liberals may safely appeal to all Canadians, especially to young men, to join the Reform ranks and assist in the triumph of a truly National Policy.

MR. MEREDITH.

When a man undertakes to lead a parliamentary party he must expect to endure searching criticism into his conduct as well as into the motives by which that conduct is governed. Heretofore Mr. Meredith has stood well in public estimation. He has generally been regarded as an honest, though has been that evil associations have in his pen and example. case, as in many others, corrupted his morals. or that his character had been misunderstood, it is now quite plain that he can no longer be regarded as in any degree better than the brawling brood by whom he is surrounded. It has recently been shown that he offered a sent in his projected cabinet to Mr. D. J. O'Donoghue, on condition that that gentleman | earth, and the fierce struggle for woulth has would desert Mr. Mowat and vote with the destroyed the old feelings of pity and help-Opposition. It has also been established that fulness that gave poetry, music and art their he was cognizant of the conspiracy of Bunting and others to bribe certain Liberals after At the present time these branches the last Ontario election to go over to the of highest human endeavor are poor, Tories. Again, it has been shown that he pale, passionless substitutes for the genuine drew up a legal document which it would creations that sprang from the souls of the be difficult to correctly characterian and pre- men of old, bearing forever the eign of inspir-Thus it turns out that Mr. Laurier's visit serve the amenities of language. In all these ation and revelation. Look at the ideals of to Ontario has given a valuable test of popular | matters success would have placed him at the | beauty that modern men bistom on canvas or personally determined, to ruin the country feeling and all must rejoice at the result, head of the Ontario Government. Through- and marble. Their women faces simper or and make engeration a despairing necessity, which may be taken as a fair indication of out these very dubous transactions Mr. sneer, their men faces are a their stellidy

the failure that has overtaken the exertions] Meredith assumed an appearance of innocence poltroonery and hypocrisy. Thus we have another instance of the trouble experienced by Sir A. T. Galt and others in trying to preserve their personal honor and retain political connection with Sir John Macdonald. But, there was a difference. Sir A. T. Galt severed his connection with Sir John and preserved his honor, Mr. Mcredith retained the connection and became what we see him to.

> Political exigencies in Mr. Meredith's case are almost as inexorable as in the case of Mr. Thomas White, but whereas the latter bluntly confessed his inability to avoid telling un truths, the latter endeavors to act a lie, and reap whatever benefit may come from so doing. In the present Ontario election cam. paign in Ontario Mr. Meredith is supported by The Mail, the weekly edition of which is mailed by thousands from his central cemmittee to Protestant electors in the province. Mr. Meredith is aware of this, if he is not a party to the distribution. That paper teems with assaults of all kinds against the Catheic Church, the hisrarchy, the priests, Separate Schools and Catholics generally. The Church is represented as an implacable foe to free institutions, the hierarchy as plotting the destruction of Protestant liberties, the priests as men who make a desert wherever they are permitted to live, the separate schools as hotbeds of bigotry and Catholics as ignorant slaves whose votes are sold to the highest bidder. Aware of all these atrocious felsehoods and slanders appearing in The Mail, Mr. Meredith has never said a word in repudiation of the course pursued by the chief organ of his party. He is willing to take all the benefit that may accrue to him as leader of the Tory Opposition from The Mail's sectarion crusade while he pretends to know nothing about it, and tries to pose as one, who is no an enemy to Catholics or Catholic institu-

But the game is too transparent. He cannot deceive the men whose eyes are upon him, and who would think far more of him were he to come out boldly and avow himself in sympathy with his organ. His address to the electors was an echo of The Mail. anti-Catholic platform, and he cannot hope to escape responsibility by abusing those who have exposed his hypocrisy and condemned it in proper terms of indignation and contempt.

"THE MAIL'S" MISTAKE."

There would be much greater satisfaction in dealing with the Tory crusade against Catholicity were the organ thereof sincere in the course it has taken. Readers of Th. Mail are taught from its columns every day that the growth and spread of the Catholic Church is a terrible menace to free institutions and British ideas of government. They are also taught that Protestautism is the form of religious thought to which the Catholie Church has the most abiding detestation. Nothing could be more erroneous. In me countries in the world is Catholicity more 9. FINANCIAL REFORM.—To settle finally flourishing than in constitutional England and republican America. Her conquests are less among the poor and ignorant than among the wealthy and highly cultured. Protestantism she does not regard with the remotest feeling of apprehension. Were The Mail as well posted in the history of religiouss it pretends to be, it would not 'gnore, by implication of argument, the great fact that Catholicity largely reconquired the ground it had apparently lost at the time of the so-called Reformation. It would also be aware that Protestantism in the present day is driven in self-defence to lean more and more upon the Catholic Church, without whose contral authority it would soon cease to exist. In fact, the Protestant churches are, to use the expression of a famous writer unfriendly to Christianity in any form, but so many huxters' stalls built in between the buttresses of the Ancient Church. The enemies of the Christian faith do not conceal their contempt for the sects, and direct their assaults almost wholly against Catholicity. No. The Cathelic Church looks upon the various forms of Protestantism as children who have gone astray, not as enemies. Infidelity is the enemy that has to be met and overcome if the faith is to be preserved. Infidelity is the daughter of Protestantism. Implacably hostile to the Church, it has caten its way through Protestantism, and is now face to face with the priest at the church door. The danger is a common one, alike to Protestants as well as Catholics. Already a cry has gone up from the Evangelical sects for a union of Christendom to meet the common foe. That union can only be effected by and with the Catholic Church. She alone has the spirit and organization to preserve the faith to mankind. Protestants of the better class, those who read, observe and think, recognize this great truth, and some not a brilliant public man. But whether it of them have urged its acceptance with voice,

Modern society is honeycombed with vices that touch the very heart of this great question. Faith in God is obscured or openly denied. A cruel, soulless philosophy epitomised in the formula "the survival o the fittest," has taken possession of the minds of mon. Selfishness has been apotheosised on wonderful excellence in the ages of faith

to correct all this, not by teaching the forms begue. of art, but by laboring to make women and men pure and true. When this end shall be attained, beauty and goodness will fol- Protestants into voting for the Tory candilow and earth will again become a paradise. Protostantism has well-nigh fulfilled the purpose for which it has been permitted to exist. Gradually but surely it is dissolving into Catholicity on the one side and infidelity on of Quebec and the Dominion! the other. For The Mail to assail the Church in the manner it does is to betray a total misapprehension of the situation. Protes- editorial gyrations of The Mail. Certainly tantism is not in danger from the Catholic we have too much respect for and confidence Church any more to day than a hundred in the intelligence of our Procestant countryyears ago. But it is in danger from in men to suppose they can be led away from fidelity. That is the quarter from the practical issues of the election by such whence Protostantism must expect the wicked and children appeals. At any rate we heaviest blows. Her own children are have no right to assume that they are tooltrampling her under their feet. To the and bigots till they proclaim themselves such church alone can mankind look for safety in at the ballot box. authority, for it has dawned upon the wisest among Protestants that there is no half-way refuge between Catholicity and Infidelity.

Passion and prejudice may be, doubtless it is, very strong among the people to whom the Mail in its path towards boodle on the incoherencies of The Mail are addressed, but | Protestant horse. We admire the strictness it cannot be so simple as not to see that by with which it keeps to its text without reassailing Cathoticity it is ranging itself on the gard to what others opposed to it may say. side of those who are seeking the destruction | and with sublime indifference to the fact that of all religion. It may be fairly presumed, sobody takes the slightest stock in its however, that there are but few sensible utterances. Protestants who can be led astray by the chief organ of Macdonaldism.

REVIVING OLD HATREDS.

Practical issues in provincial politics are of small account, it seems, in the presence of those vaster considerations which appear to the giant intellect that controls The Mail to overshadow the whole earth. Ordinary structions to make a thorough and impartial men in a free country might be supposed to investigation on the spot. His first latter is take simple, natural views of questions of legislation and administration, and form their opinions as to the fitness of one or other party to manage public affairs on the capacity and conduct of opposing politi cians. For instance, the people of Outario might be reasonably asked to compare Liberal rule in Ontario with Tory rule in the Dominien, or to choose between Mr. Mowat, who has defended his province against the assaults of the centralizing power at Otlawa, and Mr. Meredith, who has ever been the pliant tool of the arch-enemy of provincial rights. They might be asked to consider how it is that the great Dominion under Tory rule has a deficit of \$5,865,554, while the comparatively small province of Ontario, with far more limited resources, has under Liberal rule a surplus of \$6,766,090! These are practical subjects for consideration and discussion. They are matters which ought to engage the attention of the electorate, because they touch upon the important questions of taxation and expenditure, and the honesty and ability of the men entrusted with govern ment. To the leaders and organs of the parties the people look for an explanation of these things, but when they open The Mail they read such stuff as this :-

"The Irish rebellion of 1798, as described by the Fords and Finertys of the Nationalist cause, was at the outset an attempt on the part of an oppressed peasantry to secure a measure of freedom by constutional means. But their laudable efforts in this direction aroused 1'10testant fanaticism, and the unoffending ratives were flogged, pitch-cupped and tortured by infurnated Orangemen til driven to take up arms in self defence. The third and last chapter represents England sending draroons and artillery to conder these unhappy people and restore them to slavery. This are not takes no note of certain well ascertained fiets. It ignores, for instance, the striking figure of Father John Murphy, of Boo'avogue, riding forth at the head of a bund of pikemen for the avowed purpose of exterminating Protestants and Protestantism, and giving a pledge of his zeal by killing a Protestant pastor, and by sprinkling his tollowers with holy water before turning them losse to butcher. It blinks the turning them lose to butcher. massacres of Wexford and Scullabogue, and it counts as nothing the testimony of Father O'Brien, the Cealjutor of the Archbishop of Cashel, that the real object of the insurrection was the advancement of the Catholic faith and the substitution of horses funds being regularly the extirpation of heresy, funds being regularly collected by the priests in the diocese, and help being expected from France."

Now, what is the object of raking up these wretched stories of religious strife in Ireland from the gloomy annals of a hundred years ago? Whas good purpose is to be served? What bearing can they have on the single questions as issue between parties in a local election among Canadians? None whatever! Yet this is the sort of twaddle served up day after day to Canadians, instead of candid discussion of the obvious differences between the Government and its critics. But we may be sure there is an object, or the men who seek the confidence of the electorate would not travel into such out-of-the-way regions for subjects wherewith to woo the multitude. Perhaps the average intelligence of the Ontario elector is such that he will forget the rascalities of Macdonaldism when summoned to gaze upon a vision of a Scullabogue barn, and the priest of Boolavogue at the head of a band of pikemen.

There is a grotesque ghastliness of absurdity about The Mail's editorial ravings that reminds us of those pictures of the internal regions in which certain French artists delight. A railway train run by devils and freighted with lost souls bearing the visages of the famous men and women of tant fears of "Romish Aggression" in order the time, or the great statesmen of to defeat the Mowat Government in Ontario. Europe riding a bicycle race on the But the Tory organ is sowing the wind and road to perdition chased by a horde of it will reap the whirlwind. demons, are images of diseased imagination no more hideous than those indulged in by The Mail in its efforts to frighten and confuse its readers. Evidently the Tory estimate of Protestant intelligence is not very high. But this reference to

"The year ninety-eight, When our troubles were great."

has its motive, which can be nothing else

idiotic or vainly vulgar. The Church seeks allusions to St. Bartholorew and Sculla-

And all this abominable writing is performed with the sole purpose of scaring dates in order that the Boodle gang may get possession of the revenues and resources of Ontario and divide them among themselves, as they have plundered and portioned those

It would be impossible to conceive a greater outrage against common sense than these

"THE FRENCH INVASION."

It would be folly to attempt to follow The

On Friday the chief organ, acting under direction of the Inspiration office at Ottawa, male another assault on the French in Oatario. The counties of Prescott and Russell were singled out as particularly obnoxious to " British" freedom because the French tanguage is taught in the public schools therein. A special correspondent was despatched, so The Mail says, about a fortnight ago with inin the same issue. He begins by telling us what he intends to do. Lest we should be accused of garbling, let us quote his exact

"I shall show that the French Canadian has not only overflowed into Ontario from the province to which he belongs and in which he enjoys peculiar privileges, and lives under semi-tendal institutions, but that a bold at tempt is being made to claim these privil ges and perpetuate these institutions in this pro-

vince and in this year of grace."
"I shall show that the French-Canadian habitants are moving in a solid mass south and west of the Oltawa; that they have already taken up the best part of the Counties of Russell and Prescott, and have their advance guard pushed in at the corners of Storment and Glengarry.

"I shall show that, instead of allowing him to become a citizen of Ontario if he will, a deliberate attempt is being made to keep the ha itant forever apart from his fellow-citizen+; that the Ontario Public schools are managed so that he may not learn the language which is the topque of the common wealth in whose councils he takes a part ; and that some of the schools are so managed that English-speaking children have to learn

French or learn nothing.
"I intend to show that in these Public schools (not Separate schools, bear in mind, although that would make no difference) the French Roman Catholic catechism, authorized by their lordships the Archbishops of Montreal and Quebec, is taught to whoever happens to be attending the schools, and that the readers used are not those authorized for all the other public schools of the province by the Minister of Education, but a series published at Mentreal and "authorized" by

ie same eminent ecclesiastics. "I shall show that the system of fabrique ssessments for the building of churches, etc., which prevails in Quebec is practically in force in the Province of Outside, and in feet that the fithe system exists in Outside in all

Now, supposing the writer makes good his promise, and shows all these things-what is his object? The gifted Irish Catholic writer of The Mail tells us that this "invasion" has been going on for fifty years. How is it that The Mail never discovered this awful danger in it to British institutions till the French Canadians turned their backs on the Tory party? So long as the Canadian pony tretted in harness with the Protestant herse he might talk French, go to Mass, learn to read, write and expher in French, but when he kicked over the traces, he must be whipped. He might be as French and as Catholic as he liked so long as he voted Tory. the moment he censed to do so he must be deprived of his religion and his langage.

It so happens that we know something of Prescott and Russell and the people who dwell in those counties. We have no objection to them or their institutions. Those institutions are decidedly British. And if there is a " solid reserve," as The Mail says, pouring into Ontario from Quebec, what is to prevent it? If the French go into the woods and swamps and clear them up, the land is theirs by right of conquest. It is natural they should carry their language and their religion with them. Who can stop them? Is the Mail's idea of British institutions so pure that it cannot tolerate rivalry? Might not an unprejudiced stranger, looking at the two peoples, French and English, judging them by standards of social morality, give the palm to the habitant?

But a child can see through this gome. The howl about the French and Catholica generally has been raised by a gang of political knaves with the view of rousing Protes-

AGRICULTURE VERSUS MANUFACTURES,

Amid the din of controvorsy that 'age of the question of labor Agriculty and Mr. Jus ice Rose.

Church of England, Very Rev. Arch the question of labor, Agriculty ce has been conspicuous by its absence throughout. Not that the farmer has been if gored, but because, than to revive old hatreds, excito religious like the water in the er gine boiler, his potent animosities and stir up the embers of bigotry. power has been quiet, unseen and undemon-One day the chief Tory organ devotes whole strative. But he dow seems to be the sub-

Washington, show that of the entire exports of the republic eighty-four per cent. came [from the ground, mines, forests and fisheries, leaving only sixteen per cent. as the product of machinery. It is shown that cotton and grain govern the commercial prosperity of the United States. The spindles of England are fed by the former, and the stomachs of half the world by the latter, and that, therefore, not only America, but Europe, are interested in American agriculture. The four millions of farms in the U.S. cover 300,000,-1000 acres, and the estimated value of their produce is nearly \$3,000,000,000. Therefore it is reasonably shown that the agricultural interest of the States constitute the heart of the nation. Let that industry but stop its pulsation for a season and the result would be chaos. But little is heard of this mighty engine in the demonstrations of the day.

The same principle works with equal force in Canada. Let us glance at our exports for one year. They are as follows :--

Produce of mines	3,639,536
Produce of fisheries	7,960 001
Produce of forest	20,989.708
Produce of animels	25 337,104
Agricultural products	14,518,293
Manufactures	3,181.501
Miscellaneous	557,374

The same great disproportion between nanufacturing importance and that of the fields and forests, mines sul fisheries, is thus seen in Canada as in the United States. The moral is plain, but the fact cannot be donied that it is more appreciated in that country than in Canada, Our agriculturists especially permit themselves in too many important ro. p ets to lag behind in the race. But these tion a show that there is, at least, every encouragement to the farmers to exhibit greater energy and greater real in the matters of stock, scientific farming, etc, than they too

PROTESTANTISM IN DANGER.

If we are to believe The Mail, whose picty is beyond reproveh, Protestantism is in danger. Sir John Macconald, in the role of D. fender of the Faith, is an edifying sight. But Ned Farrar writing down the Catholic Church is a spictacle truly elegant. It bangs Banagher. Just fancy, the good, the noble, the virtuous gentlemen who have taken Protestautism under their wings. What finer example of unadulterated Protestantism could be found than Mr. C. W. Bunting! What brighter star of Catholicity than Mr. Edward Farrar! And behind this brace of worthies, inspiring them in the glorious cause, the angelic Sir John Macdonald !

So far the flames of sectarian strife, to rouse the worst passions of the people in order to obtain a fleeting party success, is work so demoniacal that no language can describe it. And we find the men who ought, in common regard to the welfare of the country, sternly rebuke the evil counsels of those who are forcing this false issue, willing to accept any advantage that may arise therefrom. Neither Sir John nor Mr. Meredith have spoken out like men. With mineing namby-pambyism they go from place to place. They will not tack's the questions to which their chief organ is wholly devoted. Cathotics belonging to their party are deeply pained at their avoidance of the one thing which ought to be explained. But if erals are likely to join the crust de they have started with a view to office, they were never more mistaken in their lives.

The Tory game is thoroughly understood, and thoroughly despised, as they will find out to their cost on the 29th. The knavery of the men who are setking to get possession of the Treasury of Ontario is so transparent that nobody takes stock in it. And while they are raising the cry that Protestantism is in dancer, the best Protestants in the country-men like Dr. Caran, Dr. Dewart, Dr. Cochrane, Dr. Nelles-repudiate in the strongest terms the persons who are raising it and the motives that actuate them. Rev. Dr. Cavan, Principal of Knex College, writes : -

The Minister of Education is attacked from various quarters in regard the book of "Scrip ture Readings" for use in the public schools. This attack reems to me quite groundless, and such as no exigences of party war are can iustify.

Rev. Dr. Dewart, editor of the Christian Guardian, the organ of the Methodiet Church,

I do not hesitate to say that, if the other grounds on which it is alleged that Protestantism is in danger in this province are as weak, as flimsey, and as futile as what has been urged about the "Scripture Readings" in the public schools, they are not likely to secure the confidence of candid and intelligent people.

Rev. Dr. Cochrane, of Brantford, adds his testimony :---

"Unless we give up our national and nonsectarian system of education, and erect denom-inational schools, subsidezed by Government, where each Church may teach its own creed and put its own interpretation upon Scripture. I see no better way than that which has been adopted. To name such a retrograde movement is to doom it. No reasonable man would for a moment seriously consider such a proposal."

Mr. W. H. C. Kerr, who compiled the Scrip. ture readings, expresses his opinion thus :--

"I have had neither time nor inclination hitherto to notice the idiotic clap trap that 'ins been written to the rewspapers on this saliject by people who ought to know better! Itrusted the obvious malevolence of the writers being the best antidote to their words."

Rev. S. J. Hunter, of Mamilton, also speaks in praise of the action of the Department of Education. But the following list of Protestant ministers, on whose advice Mr. Ross acted in arranging the Scripture reading, shows how much they regard the talse and foolish sectarian cry aised by Tory despair :-

THE METHODIST CHURCH. - Rev. Dr. Ross, Rev. Dr. Sutherland, Rev. Dr. Dewart, Rev. S. J. Hunter, Rev. W. S. Blackstock, Rev. E. Roberts, Rev. J. M. Simpson, Mr. John Macdonald, Mr. R. Walker, Mr. Warring Kendenland, Mr. R. Warring Kendenland, Mr. R. Warring Kendenland, Mr. R. Walker, Mr. Warring Kendenland, Mr. R. Warring Kendenland, Mr. R.

deacon Boddy, M.A.; Rev. Prevest Body, M.A.; Rev. John Carry, D.D.; Rev. John Langtry, M.A.; Rev. J. P. Lewis, Rev. J. Middleton, B.A.; Rev. J. W. Beck, Rav. A. Sanson, Hon. G. W. Allan, Mr. N. W. Hoyles, B.A.; Mr. C. R. W. Biggar, M. A.; Mr. G. B. Kirkpatrick, Mr. A. McLean Howard, and J. A. Worrell, B.C.L.

returns issued by the Bureau of Statistics, at Davidson, Mr. J. L. Blaikie, Mr. James Washington show that of the entire exports Maclenau, Q.C., Mr. H. Cassels, Dr. Mac-THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.-Rev. H. P.

Powis, Rev. John Burton, B.D.
THE BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. Castle. Opposed to this array of ministers we have such moral Protestant christians as C. W. Bunting, E. Farrar, W. R. Meredith, A. Boultbee and Sir John Macdonald. Enough

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

From Our Own Correspondent 1

OTTAWA, Dec. 18.-Of all the men in the world, the last I should think of as likely to be world, the last I should infine of an income of the brought under The Mad's Protestant whip is Father Molloy, of this city. The cultivated correspondent sent by that paper to work up the school question in Prescott and Russell, as an election cry against the Mowat Government. has got to'd of a little work by Father Molloy on Irish saints. For him its pages are a source of endless ridicule, and he devotes whole columns to extracts and comments in order to hold up alleged Cathelic teaching to the contempt of his Protestant renders. His list let. ter is dated from South Indian, a village which has enrung into existence during the last five years on the line of the Canada Atlantic rail way. His description of that really lively little place more than half English and possesses several Protestant churches, is singularly amus-ing to those who are familiar with its people. He describes it as a somnolent, patriarchal spot. there is not a newspaper to be seen in French or Englisa. I defy a man to find such a state of affairs in the remotest region of English-s eaking Ontario. Here within 22 miles of the capital of the country, on a line of railway coming directly from there, I have had for four days no rumor reach me, except by letter, of he great world that lies beyond. I know that the province is in the throw of a great political contest, yet no newspaper reaches one in this resort of the French speaking p pulmian. On one wonder that the human int lest under such conditions grows doll an ! cold?"

I have visite i South Indian frequently. It is the centre of a fine agricultural country, from which large quantities of grain are unaually experted. It contains lumber unils and other factories. I never met anyone there who could not speak English. There are even or night hotels, in any one of which I could always find a daily paper from Ottawa or Montreal. Personal knowledge, therefore, compels me to the a swiding conclusion that The Mail correspondent, deliberately and with an object, states what is not in accordance with facta.

EVERYBODY IN OTTAWA knows Father Milloy. His name is a household word among Protestants as well as Collobies. His name is synonimous with antique Irish priestly goodness. Good as Irish pursus are known to be the world over, there are nonbetter than Father Milloy. His name is also dear to the people around Ottawa as that of a man who has devoted himself to charity in the service of God. A more devoted, unaeffish, man does not exist. Among his own people he is regarded with veneration, and among Protestants he is held in the highest esteem. The attack upon him in The Moil is as wanton as it is wicked, and will do more than anything else, perhaps, to confirm the Catholics of Eastern

perhaps, to confirm the vaccount.
Onta: io in their opposition to Toryism.
RIDEAL.

OUR QUEBEC LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Quenec. Dec. 17 .- A few days, perhaps even before this is in print, may witness the practice of parliamentary government wrenched. There can be no doubt about it now-Ross is on the point of retiring. Indeed, he may do so to day; certainly he will throw up the sponge this week. But instead of recommending the Lieutenant Governor to send for the buder of the Opposition, it is now said, and with an authority which I cannot but regard as unquestionable, that he will recommend hese gentlemen imagine that Protestant Lib | the Hen. Mr. Mousseau to send for Judge Mathieu. That is the situation as it stands at present, and you may rely on it as authorititve. Judge Angers has been about loned. People may say what they like, but it is well known here that Judge Angers was willing to accept the responsibility of forming a Cabinet. But Anger did not surremier with out a struggle. We know, beyond all dispute, in fact on the authority of the two gentlemen bemselves, that Judge Angers off red to take Messrs.

this I am in a position to grove it, and up to the handle, too. And when he failed, but not such a broad minded and powerful advegate till then, did the name of Mathieu loom up Whether he has accepted or not I do not know, but Taillon left for Montreal this juncture. As a workingman yourself in your evening! What brought him there? What day, you can fully enter into all our wants do you think? Why, to see Judge Mathieu, of course. At least that is the inference we have all formed here. What other con-clusion could we come to? As for the Lieutenant-Governor the Nationalists believe that he will not consent to send for another outsider, while the followers of the Government doing the greatest good to the greatest num-candidly say that he will. They openly tell ber, we simply seek by praceful and legal us that the Lieutenant Covernor will do as means, by union an I co-operation among ourhe is told by the people at Ostawa. But we must remember that the Lieutenant Governor accepted Angers on condition that he struggle, and to secure both for the public could get a majority of the M.P.P.'s to and private good that equitable share in the follow him, and it he accepted Angers why not try Mathicu?

AN IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.

tells the people that the signers are opposed to the Ross Government; that that Government is holding on to power illegally and in face of a majority of the people's representatives, and that the signers were and are opposed to the that the signers ucre and are apposed to the present administration. I wish you to particularly note the words "were and are," because they have special significance. Wel, that address is signed by Messrs. Bernatchez, Bisson, Boyer, Bazinet, Brassard, Caodin, Deschenes, Duhamel, David, Forest, Gaguen, Glado, Girouard, Lenneux, Lafontaine, Latiner, Latineria, Machard. Lareau, Lussier, Laliberté, Mercier, Matchand, McShane, Murphy, Norin, Martin, Pilon, Robidoux, Rucheleau, Rinfret, Shehyn, Syl-

westre, Turcotte, T. saer.

The second "address" expresses a want of confidence in the Ross Government, the determination of the signers to vote for its over-throw, their desire to see a Mational Governmen established, and the two signers, Trudel and Larochelle, say they are opposed to Dr. Ross holding on to power. Now mark the Ross holding on to power. Now mark the distinction between the two addresses. The thirty-two M.P.P.'s who "were and are" hostile to the Ross administration will vote "no confidence" in it, and desire commus to showing how Mr. Mowat is a ject of some consideration at the hands friend of the Irish and the Cathello Church, the next it seeks to terrify Protestants with that it is pointed out that the next it seeks to terrify Protestants with that it is pointed out that the next it seeks to terrify Protestants with that it is pointed out that the next it seeks to terrify Protestants with that it is pointed out that the next it seeks to terrify Protestants with that it is pointed out that the next it seeks to terrify Protestants with that it is pointed out that the next it seeks to terrify Protestants with that it is pointed out that the next it seeks to terrify Protestants with that it is pointed out that the next it seeks to terrify Protestants with that it is pointed out that the next it seeks to terrify Protestants with that it is pointed out that the next it seeks to terrify Protestants with that it is pointed out that the next it seeks to terrify Protestants with that it is pointed out that the next it seeks to terrify Protestants with that it is pointed out that the next it seeks to terrify Protestants with that it is pointed out that the next it seeks to terrify Protestants with that it is pointed out that the next it seeks to terrify Protestants with that it is pointed out that the next it seeks to terrify Protestants with the

government to take its place. For all practical purposes the two documents mean the sane thing. But I will show you how the difference Previous to the election one of the two who signed the second address was induced, by false representation, to write a letter expressing confidence in Dr. Ross. When the Nationalists heard of this they ran the gentleman in ques ion, proved to him how he had been imposed on, and he then indignantly signed another document pledging himself to support the Nationalists So, you see, if he says he "was and is" opposed to the Ross Government they could produce his first letter, but by simply saying he "is" opposed to the present admi saying he "is "opposed to the present administration he leaves Dr. Ross powerless. Then I may, too, tell you that B urbenais will sign one of the two addresses also. It was owing to an accident that he had not signed already, but you may expect to see his name among the rest o-morrow or after.

THE FUTURE. The Nationalists are cheerful to day. They see now that their leaders are moving and that the intrigue of the Government is no allowed to go unnoticed. They do not to care very much whether Cameron to. They are confident of a majority of

without him

QUEREC WEST. I was speaking to an Irishman yesterday who has always been a Conservative. He supports Mr. McGreevy for Quebec West and hats con-sidered a man of some influence in that division But he is an independent min ed man and no milksop. He puts his principles above his party every time, and he is now on our side of the House in Dominian policies. He knows Quebec West well, and he assired me that o far as the Irish vote goes Melircery will not have anything like the same support he got at the last election. He mentioned the names of the last election. He mentioned the names of twenty or thirty Irishmen in the division, readers of the Post of Tuve Witness, who, to his own knowledge, had determined to leave the anti-Home Rule party and come over to Blake. You may, of coarse, wonder that any Irishman could be a Tory nowadays, but you must tendember that Mr. McGreevy has had the patrone go of Quebec West for a long time, and he has placed a number of persons unfor personal obligations to him. It is a poor sea-fatabace, and there is to bim. It is a poor son-rituracy, and there is a great deal of fore-d idleness in that part of it edled "D'amond Harbor" and the "Cive. And then McGreevy always spends money-by the barrel full sometimes—and he buys his way in with unblushing holdness. But chances are all against him this time. The statement quote above is full of significance and I have no doubt but Matter Heorn, Goong Homphrios, Cimrles Fitzparrick, or any other dumer could get away with tun. I hear too that enough of the French Canadian vote will change to give him the mil ten, even without the aid of the Irish, but he tweet the two it looks as if he will be one ishe tor his political craw thumping to Sir John A. Macdonald

MR. DAVITT AND THE KNIGHTS.

The Address Presented to the Eminent Patriot and His Reply Thereto.

The following is the address presented by deputation from the Knights of Labor of Quebec, previous to his departure, and his reply thereto:

To Michael Davitt, Lsq .

Str. The Quelice Branch of the Knights of Labor desire to unite with their fellow citizens of all classes, creeds and origins, in extending to you a cordial welcome to the eradle of the Canadian Dominion, which is prouder of the great work of civilization that has sprang by peaceful toil from its nursing than of the deeds of blood and prowess that blazon its history, labor being the grand con queror that enriches and builds up nations more gurely than the most elections battles.

We wish to respectfully lay at your feet the humble tribute of our admiration for the tilent, the suffering and the patriotic devotion which mode your name a universal and honored household word and won for the cause of Ireland and her people a more generous appreciation and heartier sympathy from the whole civilized world. In the situation and called for aid to a sixth the situation and called for aid to a sixth the situation and called for aid to a sixth the situation and called for aid to a sixth the situation and called for aid to a sixth the situation is a copy of the document. and regeneration, we wish you a full and

speedy measure of success. But it is chiefly as members of the great

army of toilers, of an organization which glories in the dignity of labor, and aims at the elevation and protection of the industrial has once in regionated its parapacity to govern clevation and protection of the industrial has oncoun recovered its respectively over masses, that we approach you on this occasion. Our trethern in Iroland are made than exercise. Our trether in Iroland are made called upon take its rightful stand, and to claim its legitamate share of the firsts of its own creation, it owes in no inconsiderable degree this much desired consummation to Michael Davitt and his powerful champonship of its long operation of the common love for Iroland and the state of the common love for Iroland and the state of the common love for Iroland and the state of the common love for Iroland and the state of the common love for Iroland and the state of the common love for Iroland and the state of the common love for Iroland and the state of the common love for Iroland and the state of the common love for Iroland and the state of the common love for Iroland and the state of the common love for Iroland and the state of the common love for Iroland and the state of the common love for Iroland and the state of the common love for Iroland and the state of the common love for Iroland and the state of the common love for Iroland and the state of the common love for Iroland and the state of the common love for Iroland and the state of the common love for Iroland and Iroland Ir into his ministry. And we know also that these gentlemen indignantly refused the pression and downt. which cause, and that it our duty to acknowledge the debt, at least direction. And all this occurred within the last day or two. And we know, too, that it else. We, therefore, sir, respectfully sak yen was only when he failed to "reconstruct" to accept our most heartfelt thanks for the was all the Lieutenant. The value services which by tongue and proposed to the people; prison cells await the nation's leaders, and every engine of a particular about to be ters to say that the sympathy of such a known and honored friend of humanity at large, of of even-handed justice to all men, is ex tremely precious to our organization at this and aspirations. No one knows better that those wants are good, those aspirations legitimate, that our methods are open and above board, and that we have nothing in common with Freemasonry, Socialism or Anarchy, Believing that good government consists in selves, to crystaliza our strength for the removal of the disabilities under which we public administration to which we are as fairly entitled as any other body in the State. We believe this to be all the more necessary us the tendency of the age, unless checked, important degrees that has in provincial politics then the light since the local elections. This it does in the term of two "Addresses to the Floctors of the Province of Quebic." One of Local elections and the province of Quebic. One of Local elections are degradation of the workingman has an equal right to enjoy the full blessings of life; but at the same time we declare that we make the M.P.P.'s elected on the 14th Octob r, and the other is signed by two of the M.P.P is elected on the same date. The first address tells the people that the signers are opposed to force a more general obedience to the Divino injunction, that "the laborer is worthy of his hire." Our moth is justice to all, injustice to none. In fine, we consider our cause to be the cause of popular rights, of real government by the people, and for the people and the opportunity of marking our apprecia tion of one who has been so thoroughly identified with that great cause, and indeed with the cause of the oppressed generally, as you, is therefore exceedingly welcome to us. Asking you to accept our best wishes for

your happiness and for the success of your uble life-work. We romain, dear sir, on behalf of the Quebee Knights of Libor. Quebec, December 15, 1886.

MR. DAVITT'S REPLY. Mr. Davitt replied as follows :--

GENTLEMEN,-I thank you far more for the manly sentiments contained in your address than for the high compliment which you pay

pleased to take a too generous rather than a just estimate of my humble efforts in behall of Ireland and of the emancipation of labor. Some parties here in Causda have taken excaption to some words of mine, recently spoken in connection with an address presented to me by the Kuights of Labor of Montreal. I beg again to give uturance to the same sentiment for which I have been thus mildly reprimanded -that is, the expression of a fervent hope that the same justice, the same charity, which has characterized the action of the Catholic prelates of the United States towards the organization of the Knights of Labor, may soon be fellowed by such of the dignitaries of our church here in Canada who have been heretofore averse to this great bulwark of the cause of labor. Your organization is not a secret society, but even if it were, it would only resumble in this respect the scoret conclaves and combinations which enable mean

- of special denubelations levelled against occult combinations on the part of wealth and power. I am slad to listen to so clear, so calm and so un answerable a presentation of the aims and objects of this great movement. You are from its your enunciation of the fundamental rights of our common humanity without resorting to any menace against society. This is the best and wisest policy to pursue. In the words of a great champion of the industrial democracy of Europe, continue to Pepeak your thoughts holdly, and make known your wants courageously, but without anger, without reaction and without threats. The strengest me-uses—if indeed there be those for whom threats are necessary - will be the tirmuess not the irritation of your speech " I am pleased to find that you recognize how universel is the cause of tabor, and how much much more not le and just it is to a his ve the peaceful trium heat in the rial enterprinction the inhuman exploit of war and breedshed. The cause of industry, like that of resignon, can be international without being map strintic. Religion wars again t the vice and sin, not of one constry there, but of homeoutly throughout the world. And the times of labor like wise snould not only be organized and directed as Sir & Die minatice of more po lies and the element printeged additioned one nation, but should also be combined in at least an interesternal total of mangaria against the firms of dejustice and speciet in every perties of the industrial world, Sentlemen, I steak you ence more for the adress which you product to me in h hart of the Kidghts of Lawer of Quebec,

THE FMTH CURE.

If you do not value your health, and y as time is not worth anything, put your faile to the "innointing oil," or the meater tolor "Knock Chapel." But if you do volue to atta, and have not time to where in useless extent ments, take Dr. R. V. Piercels " Gel on Medical Discovery " on the appearance of the first symptoms of consumption; which at a loss of appealts and theh, general debate, slight, dry, backing cough, etc. E cry v you defer treating your case in a ration? manner makes the disease barder to comb. . Send ten cents in stamps to World's Dispersary Medical Association, Buffile, N. Y., for Dr. Pierce's Treatise on Consumption.

TRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE. APPLAL PROMITTIE EXECUTIVE TO OBSESS IZC -AID RECURRED FOR THE ANTI-EVICTION FUND,

A meeting of the Montreal Backshof the A meeting of the Montral Baron of the Irish National League was held on Suaday efternoon in the St. Pstrick's Rall. The president, Mr. H. J. Cloren, occupied the chair. After the reading of the minute Mr. M. Kelly, treasurer of the Payati reception committee, presented a foot report of the receipte and expenditures, which has attacked. The chairman stated help described an official communication from the exercise of the league which dealt with the every necessary the situation and called for aid to assess the

EXECUTIVE OF THE IRISH NATIONAL LEGGLE, Lincoln, Nob., Nov. 30, 1886.

H. J. Cloran, Lag. State Dele mite; Sir, The Tory Government of Great De hor nation's teaders, and every engine of a peression and unconstitutional legislation is about to be

used to prop up tyoning and hojas ice and crush the legitimate aspiration of Ireland.

We must see to it that our premise of assistance was no idle boast. State delegates are called upon to proceed at once to the work of or, anizing the league in their respective Statez and Provinces. They should use every means increase the membership of existing branches and establish new ones; and should urge the officers of branches within their jurisdiction to devise means to promptly raise funds and forward them to the National Treasurer, Rev. Charles O'Rielly, D.D., Detroit, Michigan, maid of the anti-eviction fund. We must not stand idle in the face of the present crisis. Experience has proven the futility of correion to caush a determined and united

With the loyal aid of her exiled children Ireland must come out of this struggle uncon quered, unconquerable, victorious.
(Signed), Yours faithfully,

John Fitzgerald, President.

Irish National League of America, Office of President and Secretary.

Action was taken on the letter and it was refolved to call a number of the representative Irish citizens in the different parishes together for next Sunday afternoon, for the purpose of organizing in the different sections of the city. The meeting then adjourned.

A woman who is weak, nervous and sleepless, and who has cold hands and feet, cannot feel and act like a well person. Carter's Iron Pilts equalize the circulation, remove nervousness, and give strength and rest.

A London physician, of large practice, was busy writing in his study when a visitor entered. The doctor went on with his work, merely pausing to point over his shoulder and remark briefly, "Take a chair, sir." The visitor drew himself up indignantly. aware, sir, that 1 am Lord FitzHerbert!"
"Take two chairs, sir!" cried the physician, working away harder than ever.

A lady writes: "I was enabled to remove the corns, root and branch, by the use of Holloway's Corn Cure." Others who have tried it have the same experience.

(From our own Correspondent.)

BACK IN THE OLD RUT. DUBLIN, Dec. 1, 1886 .- The Tory attempt to rate treland by the ordinary laws of the constitution has ended, as every sane man expected, in utter collapse and failure. Mr. Gladstone told the people of England last June that the choice they had to make lay between Home Rule and Coercion. The Tories derided the idea. As many English statesmen before him, Lord Salisbury asserted that all that was wanted was a firm administration of the ordinary law, in order to pacify Ireland and to settle the Irish question. The country has been peaceful and the English Tories raised chorus of delight and said Home Rule was ad, stupidly ignoring the pregnant lessons which said a style of argucaches fo the Irish peoper Crimes dispersed, and cross-headed English Softers believed the reason was the existence in Dublin Catle of a tern and fearless" government. Of course the reason for the lull was parfectly well understood here. Landlords were, from -ac motive or another, acting with forbearance, and evictions had ceased over a large portion of the country. But during the last fortnight the cutire situation the changed, and on half a hundred

A PIERCE "FAIR RENT OR NO RENT" WAR is at this moment waging. The "Plan of Car paign' has been enthusiastically adopted on every estate where the landlord refuses a reduction. It is an all-powerful weapon. Its policy is so daring and defiant that the Gov. ernment should grapple with it or else submit to be covered with ridicule and contempt. To make any attempt to suppress the movement would be to acknowledge their failure to rule Irelant by means of the ordinary law. On the other hand to calmly look on and allow the legal rights of the landlords to be trampled upon, the write of the courts to be despised and the rents to be collected by John Dillon or William O'Brien, would be to ubrogate the functions of government altogether and to constitute the National League the executive of the country. To mid to their difficulties and embarra-sement, there was a serious ofference of opinion in their own ranks. There are

TWO DISTINCT PARTIES IN THE CADINET.

On the one side is the party of Lord Randolph Churchill, which is hampered by principle, and is guided solely by expediency. To this party the action of General Buller in coercing the landlords was due, and their i-ica way, at all costs, to keep Ircland tranquil to is winter and thus to falrify the predictions of Mr. Gladstone. Opposed to them is what may be called the old Tory party in the in the Cobinet, to which Lord Salisbury him- stan es are of a very grievens and serious self is inclined, who all along detested the policy of theneral Buller, who brought about the dismissul of Sir Robert Hamilton from Dublin Castle, and whose influence, it would seem, has now once again predominated. For the last month these two parties have been fighting their battles in the Cabinet, and meantime Iroland has been.

ROUSING FOR THE FIGHT.

Day after day the "Fair Rent or No itent" movement has been spreading. John Dillon and William O'Brien have hurried 'rom una place to another, rousing the spirit of the neople, perfecting their organization and collecting the rents. At last the Government have " uruck a blow." As usual they are too hate, and as is incritable in the case of men divided and uncertain in their own minds, their blow is a weak and ineffective one. If this movement was to have been suppressed, they paght to have taken action about three weeks ago. 1: is now beyond their reach and beyand their power. If they really intended to revert to the old brutal policy of coercion, then their cocreton ought to have been of a thorough fashion. We have become so used o egercion acts here that it would take something very new and original in the shape of repression to intimidate even the weakest among-t us. Even at this moment the Govvernment apparently don't know what to do. John Dilton is called upon to give bail to be of "good behavior," whatever that may mean, and 24 hours afterwards the announce. ment is made that General Buller, who recently stated

" THE HAND LEAGUE WAS THE SALVATION OF THE PEOPLE.

has been appointed under-secretary to the Lord Lieutenant. It is quite impossible to unders and the policy they have at heart. One thing only is quite clear and certain, and that is that every step they have so far taken has steenthened our position here and Gladston . . Flagland. The Dillon prosecution

LUDICROUS AND STUPID FARCE,

new and the meeting of Parliament, in the middle of January, is the critical time. If they are determined to silence Dillon they should do so at once. Instead of that they are proceeding in such a fashion that there is no possibility of their alleneing or imprisoning him for the next three or four weeks at the

The case was called for hearing yesterday.
It was at once adjourned to December 11. When it does come for hearing it must, at least, take several days, and a week more may be added, bringing the time down to December 18. It will probably end in Mr. Dillon being ordered to find certain bail within seven days, that is on or before December 25. The Christmas holidays then ensue. The court will not be sitting. Mean time, from now to Christmas, Mr. Dillon will be pursuing the even tenor of his way, campaigning in Mayo, or Galway, or Sligo Eventually, should he be advised to give bail, as I think likely, he will then be just as free as now. He can continue the same line of conduct and repeat the same speeches. The court will practically have no remedy. They cannot touch him or even impound his securities until he is convicted of having been guilty of bad behavior, which can only be by a trial before twelve jurors, an ordeal the government well know they dare not face. To that, looked at from whatever standpoint, you will see the action of the government is inexplicably stupid and inaffective.

ITS EFFECT UPON THE PEOPLE

has already been marked and significant. It has roused them from north to south and east to west. Jakin Dillon is universally beloved and trusted. No more unsuitable man could be selected by the Government for prosecution, and it may safely be said that no greater danger to Lord Salisbury's Ministry could arise than the impresonment of such a man, In England the new departure has given intense satisfaction to the Gladstonians, and, on the whole, I think it the best thing that has happpened since the defeat of the Home Rule Bill.

J. E. REDMOND, M.P.

- A SEASONABLE HINT.

For an obstinate harrassing cough there is no better remedy than Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, which cures all throat, bronchial and lung dis-cases. It is pleasant to the and effectual for young or old.

THE CASE OF DR. McGLYNN.

WHAT CHURCH NOTABLES SAY ABOUT HIS SUS-PENSION.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.-The World this morning devotes the best part of a page to the alleged suspension of Father McGlynn for his sympathy with Henry George, punlishing interviews with Cardinal Manning, Cardinal Gibbons, Bishop McQuade, Arcti-bishop Leroy and other Roman Catholic notabilities throughout the United States. Cardinal Manning regarded the summons to Rome received by Dr. McGlyan as being merely to permit him to explain his position. He did not interpret the summons as mean ing a condemnation of Father McGlyon's course. "The Catholic Church," said Dr. Manning, "is not opposed to the present labor movement or Mr. Henry George poless they fall into Socialism. The Catholic Church has always been the faithful confident friend of the working people, but there must be a very wide distinction made by tween the Socialist and the workingman. I saw in a telegram some time age that Mr. George had said the Catholic Church had never confirmed the principle of property in land. This is not true. Exactly the reverse is the tact. The church has from the beginning taught the right of property in had. St. Church holds and teacnes the law of property the principle that property was founded on the law of nations, that it is sancticged in Revelation, that it is taught by the Catholi-Church, and that it is incorporated in the civilization of the world.

CARDINAL GIBEONS' VEWS. Cardinal Gubons refused to speak clearly regarding the McGlynn oase, because it catus under the sole jurisdiction of Archbishop Corrigan, but stated that his "greatest de cire, and the desire of the Church, is to sethe relations between employer and employe harmoniz d, and unless there is here mony injury will result to both parties, because one cament get along without other. Capitalists carnot injure the laboring classes without it jaring themselves, and I hope, as I believe every good citezen dees, that their relations will always be unitable." The Cardinal denied a statement that priests were sometimes imprisoned for treach . . (church doctrine, and in reply to a question as to the probable punishment of Dr. MeGh, and if the Pope decided against him, said : 'The punishment of priests veries see main & to the circumstances. They are sometimes bound to discontinue the extralect the ministry for a certain length of time, and it the circumnature they are then expelled foun the ministry altogether, but I can assure you tay are never confined in any prison."

THE CHURCH AND THE ENGLITS Archbishop Le roy, of New Oilston, refused to speak concerning the McGlyan case, but expressed is sympathy with the labor moviment, particularly the Keights of Labor. The Chr. cen, so far as the Arabbishop's dioce e a concerned, has taken no action regarding the order, and, as far as he knew, no disayproval of the organization had been officially pronounced in the United States. The condemnation of the Archbishop of Quebec, as he understood it, was aimed at the secrework of the order, and could be appeared by alterations in the ritual. To do this, however, would probably require an entire change of the order in policy. The Archbishop declined to say suything regarding the recent conference between Mr. Powderly and the dignitaries of the church in America, and the report of the archbishops to the Pope. The Knights of Labor, said the Archbishop, in conclusion, form a powerful organization. a great power with the Republic, "One million men," repeated the Archbishop, esr-nestly and significantly, "and all tightin men. They are people who read, intelligent men, and it is unfortunate that some of them do not keep within bounds." Of the future attitude of the Church towards the order the Archbishop could my no hing. In Rome they never move hastily, and he could not make any prediction as to the time that would clapse before the Pope could be heard from on the subject, though the Archbisnop seemed to think there might be danger should from the present agitation.

A FRIBNO'S VIEWS.

Bishop Ryan, of western New York, a personal friend of Dr. McGlynn, believed that the action of the Pope has reference not to the views Father McGlynu has espoused but to his open advocacy of a candidate for public honor;, which is not allowed a priest, and ex-Everyone knows that the interval between posted that the Propaganda would make a thorough emigricy into the facts of the case. Bishop McQuaid, of Rochester, upheld the action of Archbishop Corrigan. Archbishop Williams, of Boston, refused to talk upon the subject. Archbishop Walsh, of Philadelphia, wanted further consideration of the matter before he spoke. Bishop McM shop, of Hart-ford, said he had nothing to say to the public on that head. Archbishop Riordan, or San Francisco, was ill and could not be seen.

WHAT THE LABOR LEADERS SAY.

A prominent supporter of Heary George said: "May not the utterances of Archbishop Corrigan be caused by something deeper than a desire to protect private land property rights? He is the director or secretary or president, I am not sure which, of the Cutholie Colonization Society, which has hundreds of thousands of acres in Minnesota, Nebraska, California, Kentucky, Tennessee, New Mexico, Texas and other sections of the West and Southwest. Do you not suppose that his mind was somewhat biased against all those who who would nationalize the vast possessions of the Catholic Church in this country, as they have been in Mexico? It was not the people that Archbishop Corrigan thought of in his fulminitions against the new doctrine, as he was pleased to call it. That's only my opinion, of course, but you have it for what it is worth. The action of the church will drive the workingmen still further from her. Their allegiance in this country is not of the strongest; but when our friends are perse cuted for our sakes the breach will be widened. I am willing to recognize the authority of the church in spiritual matters, but when it becomes a question between it and my bread and butter, of better surroundings for my children, of the future of my adopted country, I am opposed to its inter-

BROKEN DOWN.

"Being completely broken down in health, I was induced to try that valuable remedy, Eurdock Blood Bitters. One bottle made me feet like a new man, restoring me completely to health." Geo. V. Detlor, Napance, Ont.

"A commercial gentleman, aged thirty two, seeks the acquaintance of a lady with a view to matrimony. Age, beauty, religion, nationality and fortune are matters of secondkry importance. - Kurambatyam.

A RIVER HOLOCAUSTA

THE BURNING OF THE ST LAMER J.
M. WHITE ON THE MISS ISSIPPE.

Upwards of FMy Lives Lost on the I Refuted Steamer-Ble Craphic Ster of the Ter- and awake the immates. rible Disseler as told by the Survivors.

NEW OBLEANS, Dec. 14.—Alt hough several lives are reported lost by the burning, of the steamer White, Captain Muse, who was in command, telegraphs that only one person, a norter of the Boat, is known to be lost. The hout and cargo are a total loss. The J. M. White was built at a cost of \$2222000. The cargo was valued at \$50,000. Time insurance doubtless fully insured.

THE SECOND EXCINEDA'S SECRY. NEW CHIRANS, Dec. 14 .- Thomas Barry, second engineer of the stee mend. M. White, was on duty when the fire brake out in the cotton umidships. For a time he thought he greached them and hach the fire under control, but it finally gained such headway these these could do nothing with it. He stav a that the fire then, money coming from the sale. The whole history of the Church and the patrimony of lives lost, including the sale. St. Peter make it sufficiently continued to the sale. history of the Church and the patrimony of lives lost, including the colored fireman St. Peter make it sufficiently evident that the and two colored charactermaids, one of Church holds and teaches the law of property them named Martha Washington. The second m issue. Cardinal Monning seemed to be wook, also colored, was lost. Burry also remuch impressed with Mr. George, whom, he purts the loss of Captain Floyd, and the stated, had assured him that he did not deny superintendent of the Video Colored. his wife and daug'hter, whe, were passengers; he knows nothing us, to the number of passengers that were a ward, but thinks there were some wonven and children on deck. The evidence, however, a cumulates that there were many lives last, some placing the numher at 50.

> CHIEF ENGINE ZE M'GREEVY'S GRAPHIC TALE St. Louis, Dec. 14 -A special from New Orieans, Anding to the burning of the stramer White, says all the rescued people took the Mississippi River train for this city, craving this noon.

Word am McGreevy, chief engineer of the mat, gives a statement of the disaster as ho es : Amut 10 10 o'clock I at night, when law day at Dr. Ferret's place, above Post Landing, at Point Counce, at which place in bott was loading cotton seed, a fire Jonny, who were on the watch, give the alaim and the pumps were pet to work but without avail. The watchman gave the abarra by ringing the bill, and Clarke Calla-bon and Bill assembled the people in the cabin. The fire spread rapidly and in less than 15 minutes the boat hernid to the water's edge. The re were four kegs of powder in the migaz ne, and the mement the fire reached then the flores shot up about 100 feet. The ight was the most heartrending over witessed. The shricking of women and chilren for help was awful. He saw the superin endent of the Vidalia Railway standing aft of the ladies' cabin, throwing his two little daughters into the water; he stood there and burned to death with his wife. There were in the cobia nine lady passengers and about eight men. At New Texas twenty deck nands were taken en board. All are supposed to be lost. It is learned that Andrew Pierce, salar, and Antonio Rebatta, a fireman, are the ones to whom all the credit of saving the survivors is due.

THE SAVED.

The following officers are known to be s wed :- Captain Muse; clerks A. Mackay, O. Bell and Callaban; pilots John Stewart and Bob Smith; engineers William McGrevy, Thomas Barry, F. G. Palleen and stevedore Jenny; mates John Genet and Tom Trimbell; watchman, Tom Miller; sailorman, Anly Pie ce; steward, P. Ryan and Nunez. Col. which must exert great influence open the [1, James, who was in a staternom, managed affairs of the country. Mr. Powderly says be to get ashore and had to walk two miles has 1,000,000 men enrolled, which constitute without a coat, het or shoes in the chilly without a coat, hat or shoes in the chilly way to the hurricane deck. wind before he could reach a railway station. He was taken to his home on his arrival here.

AMONG THE LOST

ars Lewis, the 2nd cook ; Oscar, the baker ; Amos, the porter; Dick and Dolph, the firemen. A prize ox taken on at Stareaburg was reacted to death and two of the five keepers periched.

ANOTHER GRAPHIC ACC. UNT.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 14.-The States has the following account of the loss of the steamer J. M. White, gathered from the AMUSING SUIT IN THE TORONTO COURTS-A atli zers and craw : —

The boat had landed to take on a pile of cott n seed, and there were between thirty and forty roustabous engaged in this work, when, precisely at 10 15 o'clock, every body was a a tled by the loud ringing of the beil by Wat thin in Miller : immediately after the ery of fire was raised, and in on instant the wildest confusion reigned. Men darted to and tru, and the work of arousing the electing passengers was begun. The fire was discovered by Thos Barry, the second engincer, who, with his partner Steven Jenny, was on watch at the time. The first intimation he had of the fire was a small light on the top of a row of cotton bales, unidehips, which greatly resembled the flame of a lantern. Barry left his post to investigate, and was astonished to discover that the light was caused by a bale of cotton briskly burning. Barry gave the alarm and

HIS VOICE RANG THROUGH THE DECK ROOM

of the vessel. Watchman Miller took in the situation at once and rang the huge bell located on the second deck. Miller stood at his post ringing the bell till he was forced to retreat by the encrosching flames. The noise of the clanging bell aroused W. McGreevy, the chief engineer. He sprang out of bed and groped his way through the smoke to wake up his partner, John Pallaisier, who had also been aroused by the hell, and was on his way to hunt for McGreevy. The two men then looked as best they could through the stifling souke for the others who slept in that part of the best, but not seeing anyone, and believing that they had left, they crawled out on the hurricane deck and were compelled to climb down on one of the stanchions to the right side of the boat, from whence they got on shore. In the meantime two streams of water were brought to play on the fire, but the heavy black volumes of smoke drove the engineers

THEY FOUGHT THE FLAMES

step by step, but were at last forced to drop the hose and save themselves. The fire burned with frightful rapidity, and in less time than it takes to tell, the entire boat was a mass of flames. The fire soon caught the railing of the cabin deck, and before any assistance could be had the boat looked as if she was encircled by a stream of fire. Crackling of flames and the shricks of the

When the alarm was first sounded Alex. McVey, head clerk, was sitting in his cabin. The first peal of the bell caused him to rush outside; seeing the flames leap high in the air, he ran bank to the cahin and endeavored to get the books and money. The fire gained asked them and they have said "No.

rapidly on him, and he was compelled to leave the office, but not before he had: secured a sum of money from the series. McVey then turned his attention to saving: the cabin passengers, of whom the re were 15, or 18, including nine ladies. He first woke the second clerk, Jrsc. Collahan, who ran out of his room in his undershirt and trousers. Callahamand McVey then went to each room.

THE TERMITED. PASSENGERS

quickly got out, nearly all of them in their night garments. Among them was a gentle-man unknown, but recognized as the superintendent of the Vidalia Southern Railway. He had als wife and two children, girls of 9 and 12 years, with him; he called them round him. and hade them follow him. By this time the flurges had reached the cabin, through which thick smoke was rolling. The panic stricken: on the boat was \$29,000, and the cargo is some to the storm and the others to the front, The gentleman referred to was among those that went to the sterm; upon reaching the deck he grasped his two children, one at. a time, and threw them into the river ; beforehe and his wife could follow the flames had

THEY WERE BURNED TO DEATH.

The two pilots on watch, John Storegand Bob Smith, were then in the pilot horse and were compelled to jump into the river, where they wers picked up; they had a nurrow escape from death.

The fire burned so quiezly that it was impossible to see who were saved and who,were lost. The deck was crowded with roustahout and deck passengers, thirty of the latter having got on the vessel at the New Texas landing, just above where the book was burned. Nearly all of these were lost. While the passengers and craw were escaping from the boat the steam pipe thew up and was builed 300 yards in the air. The force of the explosion caused over twenty bales of burning cotton to be hurled high in the air, where they revolved several times and then fell into the river. After the explosion

TERRIBLE . HRIEKS WERE EBARD coming from the stern of the vessel; for an instant two colored women were seen standing on the gallery just back of the wheel nouse, and the next instant they were hidden from view by smoke and flames. The first part of the most to give way was the wheel louse. It fell into the water, and a draft being created, the flames swept through the centre of the boat.

Those who escaped were taken away from the scene by the steembout Stella Wild. which plies between Bayon Sara and Natch z As the W II was backing out, four kegs of gunpowder that were in the hold of the White exploded, and cotton and burning timbers were hurled in all directions. This virtually put the fire out, and what was once a palatid steamer was now a black mass. When the Wild reached the river a loudery for help came from the middle of the giver. A boat was lowered and was quickly pulled in the direction of the cry. Through the darkness the crew saw the figure of a man grasp. ing a bale of cotton, but before they could reach him the bale turned over, and when it was righted the man was gone.

The J. M. White was making the most

successful trip this year; she was owned by the New Orleans & Grenville Transportation Company of this city. Captain H. C. Brown, State Logineer, who was a passenger on her, estimates the loss of life at 30. Mr. Brown says: -Wash. L. Loyd, formerly a clerk on the Wells Hays, ran through the cabin calling up the passengers and

NOBLY LOST HIS LIFE TRYING TO SAVE

o hers. Captain Muse, the commander of the White, had been ill all day and was in bed when the fire broke out. The chief mate was in charge of the steamer. "I had about ten feet start of the fir, and although I ran rapidly forward, when I reached the bank, the fire we's within 25 feet of me; I did not sen a scul in the cabin as I ran did not see a scul in the cabin as I ran landlords or Government in prosecutions for through, the cabin was in full blaze at the tarmenation in the "Plan of Campuign." time and the flames were rapidly eating their United Ireland says: John Dillon's line of con-

A SEASONABLE HINT.

During the breaking up of winter, when the air is chilly and the weather damp, such com plaints as rheumatism, neuralgia, Lumbago, sore throat, croup and other painful eff cts of sudden cold, are prevalent. It is then that Hagyard's Yellow Oil is found truly valuable as a household remedy.

THE RICE OF A HUSBAND.

WOMAN SUED FOR COMMISSION FOR BRINGING ABOUT HER MAR-

TORONTO, Dec. 16 .- An amusing suit came infore the Division Court to-day. County Constable King sucd Mrs. Peter Burton tor \$70 commission for producing her a husband. Plaintiff alleges that he was commissioned by defendant to engineer a scheme for getting Mr. Burton, a well known citizen, to marry her, and also to get a handsome young widow, who was acting as Burton's housekeeper, to give up her position. King was successful in arranging the morriage, but failed to induce the housekeeper to leave Borton's employ. It McGRATH—In this city, on the 12th inst., appeared from other evidence that after the John McGrath, aged 75 years, a native of marriage Mr. and Mrs. Burten did not live County Care, Ireland, happily together, and finally the wife dis. CUNNINGHAM. covered that the housekeeper was administering to Mr. Burton a certain love philter. Mrs Burton procured a bottle of this wonderful mixture, which she administered to her hus band by pouring small doses upon his coat tails. But as it had no count she commenced to punish him in various ways, till finally he deserted her. Defendant alleges that her solicitor brought about the marriage between herself and Mr. Burton, and not plaintiff. Judgment was reserved.

SHOT IN A BAR ROOM.

FATAL ENDING TO A QUARREL ABOUT NATION-ALITY AT CARGILL. CARGILL, Ont., December 16 -A sad shoot-

ing accident occurred at a Cargill boarding house between 1 30 and 2 c'clock this afternoon. It appears that Joseph Johnson, of Ellengowen, went into the boarding house under the influence of liquor and he and s jeweller named Ulrich got into an argument about nationality. The proprietor of the hoarding house, Jickling by name, wanted to get Johnson out of the house and picked up what he supposed to be an empty gun, put a small charge of powder in it, placed a cap on it and handed it to one Griffith, who happened to be in at the time with several others, and told him to point it at the floor and scare the old man. Instead of doing as request: d, he placed the gun on the bar and w few inches of Johnson's back and fired. The man dropped instantly, and never spuke after. The shot took effect just below the shoulder blade.

Ciptain Jawkins—No, I'm not exactly engaged, but I have the refusal of two or three girls. Miss Ethel—What a capital way of putting it! I uppose you mean you have

THE GERMAN WAR TABE PRODUCES AN UNBASY-FEELING IN BERLING WILLIAM AND LUITPORD.

BERLIN, Dec. 13.-The public feeling of aneasiness owing to the war scare, though without definite basis, is beginning to visible affect husiness and retard enterprise. It is reliably stated tast a prominent attache or the court gave it ex his opinion that there will be no war while the Emperor William lives. The European press predicts a short life for the new Fixneh Cabines. .. The Berlin Arrest Zeitung supposes that a Boulanger Caninet is at present inopportune, but will ensure soon, which prospect, it says, process better than any spring else thes danger that it thoustening Gennary from the Wests. In Beam there are amount that the Government will introduce in Parliamenta modified pro posal for a brandy tax to comer ithe military credits.

Municu, Dec., 16 .- Pringo Luitpolds who has just returned from Berlin; immediately upon his arrival here rent to the Emperor William a dcapatch expressing his appreciathen of the cordial reception extended to him im the German capital. In his reply the Emperor says: Edu. speak of how joyinliv warelcomed your first visit since you assumed the regency, and of how the recollection of the time when we lived seven months together during the par with France once more united us. May we ever remain united. The earnest words you spoke to your subjects whomapresent America in the Reichting have. I trust, fallan on good ground.

'A SOUTH CEROLINA TALE.

NEGROF & WHO FORM SP A THEFT AND MORRIE R LAAGUE.

CHARLESTON, S.C., Dec. 15, -A week ago the York county, S.J., reporting that a white try same d. F. reporting that a white try samed J. F. reporting that a white try samed J. F. reporting that a warm a d manged that he soon died, and that if ur colored men had been is rested as the manderer, and a monthed to fair. The theory was that some if the negrous it id been detected by the boy in the cot of smaller g cotton from his fath, res field, and that comes ent their a cost they killed him. He re was great excitea seat they killed min. Incre was get excited a seat in the capably in consequence. It was and Courier, to seat at all the facts, sens a specialist ories; or dent to York and will publish to narrow with results of his investigation. There is evidently an inlaming state of afficient York County, and it is proved so clusively that an eganization ex-ists among the colored people which contemists among the colored people which contemplates marder in the event. If detection of any mombia accessed of crime. If wenty regrees are now under arrest. The first act on the body of the marder-d boy before a jury brought out all the facts. One of these regrees turned states ever and choose a fact it d be killed a many who, was muritared 18 to on he ago. Several of the colored votnesses at the innext sware that who was murdered 18 promise ago. Several of the colored vertices said the inquest swore that that had a club or sist a in the county for the turposa of stealings actor, provisions, whisky, sic. The members stere to steal whatever they wanted, and if debrated we e sworn to kill the person who detected the true. A hundred white the meaning, he must the other door down and this meaning. We must the other door down and this naming, to mered the outer door down and demanded the four murder is from the jailer. The sheriff, be wever, had already sent them to Columbia, Vans avoiding a lyaching.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

THREATS AGAINST THE MEMBER FOR MIDDLE TIPPERARY-DILLON'S CASE.

D BLIN, Dec. 16.—Thomas Mayne, Parnellito member of pariament for Middle Tiperary, who, in the capacity of trustee under the "plan of campaign," is receiving from Wexford county tenants the reduced rents refused by the land lords and their agents, has been served with a notice by the agent of the Bronkes estates that if he makes any other use of the moneys so deposited with him than to return to the tenants the law will be applied to him. This threat, if carried out, will test the return to the tenanta the law will be applied to him. This threat, if carried out, will test the quest on of the right of tenants to permit their entrusted tents to be expended in fighting the landlords or Government in prosecu ions for participation in the "Plan of Campaign," United Ireland says: John Dillon's line of conduct will not be changed by the sentence ordering the limit of Manton, of parts unknown in the United States of America, in the product of descripin, and because the said will not be changed by the sentence ordering the said Suzan Ash before the Supreme Court for the said suzan Ash before the Supreme Court for the State of the United States of the State of the United States o him to furai-h a boad with two sureties for his "good behaviour in tuture." "Nobody," says "good behaviour in tuture." "Nobody." says United Ireland, "cares a rush for Judge O'Brien's pious opinion concerning the legality of the 'plan of campaign.'"

A poetical man, learning that the late N. P. Willis named his revidence "Glen Mary, after his wife, concluded that it was just about the right thing to do, and so he calls his house " Glen Matilda Jane."

MARKDED.

GIBSON-RYAN.—At Gatesville, Texas, November 24, at the residence of Mr. S. J. Ming., Rev. Father Baddon, of Wato, efficient of the Alexander of Mr. S. J. ativg, Mr. G. C. Gibson to Mrs. Alice Ryan eldest daughter of Geo. Cummings, of Moutreal,

DIED.

MORTON -In this city, on the 19th instant, John, ag d 2 years, son of John Morton. *AHERN.-In this city, on the 11th inst. James Ahern, aged 79 years

RYAN-On Friday, 10th December, 1886, Patrick Ryan, aged 67 years, a native of the County of Tipperary, Ireland. DOLPHIN .- At Boston, on the 3rd instant.

Bridget Agnes O'Brien, aged 36 years and 7 months, wife of Harry Dolphin, 1981

CUNNINGHAM.—In this city, on the 15th inst., Mary Ellen McGuire, beloved wife of W. Cunningham, tobacconist. MoGLINN.-In this city, on the 17th inst

George McGlinn, printer, aged 28 years, second son of George McGlinn.

BURNS—In this city, on the 14th inst. at the Hotel Dieu, Ellen Brady, aged 43 years, widow of the late William Burne.

DIFFLEY-In this city, on the 12th inst., John Dilley, aged 68 years, native County Longford, Ireland.

McCOY-In this city, on Sunday, the 12th instant, Hugh T., aged 1 year, 8 months, and 6 ays, youngest son of Robert McCoy. MANNING-In this city, on the 14th inst. Maria Mooney, beloved wife of Thomas Manning, aged 63 years.

DESJARDINS .- At St. Andrew's, P.Q., on Monday the 6th December, Julia Mary Minuie, nged 7 years, eldest daughter of J. A. Desjar-dias, of Rigaud. 139-2

DILLON.—In this city, on the 7th instant, James Dillon, aged 36 years, a native of County Armagn, Ireland, formerly of Bout de L'ile,

DESJARDINS.—At St. Andrews, Que., on Monday, the 6th Dec., Julia Mary Ethel (Minnie), aged 7 years, eldest child of J. A. Desjardius, of Rigaud. 142 1 COUVRETTE. - In this city, on the 13th of December, Margaret Laura, eldest daughter of J. B. O'Leary, of H.M.S., and beloved wife of

Charles L. Couvrette McCLUSKEY-At St. Sophie, P.Q., on the 6th Instant, Edzabeth, relict of the Inte Michael McClurkey, aged 87 years, and mother of John McClurkey, Customs Department. 1412

Baby's Birthday. A Beautiful Imported Dirthday Card scut to any hally whose mother will send us the names of two or more other bables, and their screen's addresses. Also a handsome Dirmend Dye Bample Card to the mother and much valuable information. Wells, Richardson & Co., Blontreal.

4-G]



CURE

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Ache (hey would be almost priceless to those some suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunated atheir goodness does not end here, and those who once try them wil, find these little pills wally ablish so many ways that they will not be willing to the will not be willing to the will not be willing.

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose, They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please a who use them. In vials at 25 cents: five i \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by Ez.l.

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to SR a Day. Samples and duty FREE lines not under the horses' feet. With BREWSTER'S SAYETT REST HOLDER CO. Holly Mich.,

State of Messachusetts, one of the United States of America, has contracted a second mastriage. Montecal 18th September. 1886 DUHASIFL, KAINVILLE & MARCEAU, Attorneys for the said Dame Suzun Ash. 7 27

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two. Conundrums.

Prof. E. W. Siewart answers two questions

Guernseys and Jerseg's ?" the same blood or principle, and the special people making less a specialty of their cattle, did not take as much pains in restring them. Guernsey much pains in restring them. Guernsey noutry ward wat it is not the tarn yard and noutry ward wat it is not the tarn yard and noutry ward wat it is not the tarn yard and noutry ward wat it is not the tarn yard and noutry ward wat it is not the tarn yard and noutry ward wat it is not the tarn yard and noutry ward wat it is not the tarn yard and noutry ward wat it is not the tarn yard and noutry ward wat it is not the tarn yard and the tar much paint in reaving them. Guernsey eat le were somewhat larger, rougher sollowere somewhat larger, rougher poultry yard, yet it is not the rest food for young chickens. It is a very good food in winter, as it is heating, but fer young chickens strongest, in Largery. This caused greater attention to be paid torking breeding and feed-attention to be paid torking and torking breeding and feed-attention to be paid torking and torking and torking and torking and torking and torking and torking attention to be paid to deliver farmers first clusively are liable to be troubled with bowel ing of the Jerseya. Analysis system, and diseases. Give a variety of food, give J. H. Offics IV. Press Louisiana Ant's Bark. Introduced the individul merit system, and line pleasy of range, and, above all pive clean J. W. Allium II. Press, some various Barks and a Barks and Common The Guesnsey segment is a 1st fairly quarters. beginning to consider individul merit as a bisis of value. American breeders, as yet, bave made very few tests for uctual butter have made very loss the purity of the life. Young stock that has been stanted in yields. They stin may up in party of the party of the padigitee. Some Guernseys have been proved its earlier days never fully recover the loss, to yield very rich maik. There is no doubt to yield very rich maik. There is no doubt that untested Guernseys and Jarseys have that untested Guernseys and Jarseys have that untested further wise pure land to the province of the party of t equal suppositions white, that wis purchasers will not buy wither of these treeds without proof of merat. The time should be considered as past when these breeds can be sold simply on supposed purity of blood.

in practice. The admines of the dainty, sursnoe companies? choice little South Down will exclaim: Behold your model! The Shropshires would choice little Soften Shropskires would had your model! The Shropskires would nest. They need all the exercise they are large leicester and Chiwoid breeds are them of had disposition and difficult to thought by many to be the feet baseds commander when they come off with the broom thought by many to be the best baseds com bining both mutton and week; and perhaps, Eggs with stand a wide range of temporal in the present state of the case, this may be with relative to the case, the case of the ca considered the best practical solution of considered the best practices someten of the question. But, on the contrary, some experiments with Merinoes go to show that the bread. On the wood side of the account, this breed certainly stands at the head-hut how about mutton? The best feeders in Vermontan I in Washington county, Pa., have showe that the Merine can be gradually changed into a first class mutton sheep. French experiments have proved the Merino to ue a mutton sheep. When the Merino to be a matton sneep. When the common pirot try nestroys is usual interest Merino is fed systematically, as the mutton breeds are fed, there is every reason to be left shruthery around the heavyed very few chickens will be lost from his depredations. there certainly is no reason to suppose that the best feeding will injure the wool.

HOREER PEET. What makes your horse wear out in one-

third of his instartal life; what has been his feet full of corns? What causes the navicular trouble? What brings on a bog spavin? Why do horses have string-halt? What is the cause of a scedy-toe that many horses have? What makes them have thrush, canker of the toot, laminitis and weak heels? The shoe, Mr. Esitor, makes and causes all the many troubles I have mentioned. Still owners of horses insist on having their horses shod the old way, with a heel and a toe shoe; with corks big enough for lack-screws. How to prevent all the above trouble that cur poor horses have to suffer: Do not allow the smith to use a knife on the foot of your horses at all, elsuply rasp the foot off, just enough to got even hearing; then apply a tip, or a thin, flat shoe, should you use the tip never rasp the heel at all; should you have your horses feet shod with plain, flat shoes, keep the hee's down low enough to get a frog pressure; three nails on each side is amough to hold it in place on any driving horse until the shoe is worn out. Never allow the smith to rasp the outside of the fact at all. If you follow these instructions you will save many horses from going lame. The toads are not too hard for any horse's feet if you will give the feet any show whatever If you let the smith out the sole and frog to suithir will and pleasar, then fill it full of nails, rasp it off until it is as thin as paper, you must expect lame. horses, and you will have them. Only think of the horse in his natural state. He will travel over any road day in and day out barefoot; still as soon as he is brought to the city he is sent to the smith, then trouble commences. Any horse that is shed with a big, heavy shoe, never should be allowed to go out of a walk. A driving horse for road plongure has no more use for a calk than the writer has for thirteen toes. Any man who tells you that a foot which is strong and healthy requires a shoe to protect the frog end heels tells what is not so, and he can't prove it by showing results.—Rural World.

RELATIVE COST OF MUTION.

It appears by a well determined fact that while the sheep requires more food for 1,000 pounds of live weight than the steer, it makes more flesh out of a given amount of food than thn the steer does. Sir J. B. Lawes got 6.2 pounds of water-free nutritive material, and pounds of water-free mutton out of the same amount of food-- difference of one third in favor of the sheep. In live weight the figures stood 9 pounds of steer to 11 pounds of sheep out of 100 pounds of dry food eaten. The reason why more food por pound of live weight is required not only because of the digestion and assimilation of a larger proportion of it, but because of more radiating surface on the number of sheep required to make the live weight of a 1,000 pound steer, thus calling for more food of respiration, or for the keeping up of the temperature of the animals. It also appears to be a fact that fineblooded sheep require more food per pound of live weight than coarse-wooled. Prof. Sanborn, of the Missouri Agricultural College, estimates the domand of sheep for food to exceed, for each 1,000 pounds of live weight, that of cattle by 25 to 35 per cent. But let it be remembered that the sheep not only produces mutton, but a fleece of wool at the same time, while the steer converts its food into meat only. In another way the sheep is more economical than the steer. It feeds largely on what is rejected by the steer, and would otherwise go to waste. Randall tellers that in trials as to the relative shrinkage from cooking petween mutton and beef, the rotult was in favor of the mutton, Prof. Sanborn makes other comparisons thus: "Given 100 pounds e ach of live steer and sheep at 4 cents a prand. live weight, if we subtract 8 pounds of, wool at 20 cents a pound from cost of the sheep, the dressed carcass of the steer, at 60 per cent, shrinkage, will cost 6.66 per pound; the dressed carcass of the shee, will cost 4.61 cents per pound; or the former costs 42 per cent more than the latter." It would seem, from all the evidence, that there can be no

mutton than in growing beef. AN ORCHARD HINT,

The longevity of a tree is largely a question of food. A tree which, with plenty to eat, and drink, may be kept in good health for 200 or 300 years, is old and decroped at less than 100 or 200 when it grows where food is

doubt of the greater economy in growing

scarce. On Lawns and in gardens the tidy person keeps leaves and litter, nicely cleaned up and this material is what the wild trees love. There is generally nothing for a nice lawn tree to feed upon but the minerals it Prof. E. W. Siewart answers two questions on get the soil. If the roots are kopt that most valuable of agricultural papers, the Cultivator and Country Gentleman, as the Cultivator and Country Gentleman, as follows: "What is the difference between follows: "What is the difference between the country and decreases?" Guernaeya and Jersega?"

The difference between the Guernaeya and Jerseys and ifference in rearJerseys consists mostly in difference in rearJerseys consists mostly in difference in rearlerseys consists mostl

adibblings.

The first few months of a calf or colt are more important than any other period of its

Straw will soon be used for building purposes. It is estimated that strat may be closely pressed into bales 14 to 16 inches, er of any size desired, and the biles be used for bilding malls. The walls can be plasof any size desired, and the bles be used for by lding walls. The walls can be yellaston and wool combined? Well this count to and wool combined? Well this count to down has not yet been answered conclusively drum has not yet been answered conclusively.

Setting hear should not be feel while on the

It is a fact that motor is more essential to fell crops than manuse, and it is also more attendent in material supply. The trouble is that no means are employed to save it for use and the different of twee full erms and stanced youl in the areasure of grountly for improvidence.

It will anoprise old poultry growers to learn that the common hows in regarded as a valuable bird. He destroyed to hald all of or

Farmers who have kept a strick account with thirds of a king that is propose of posicity oat bound to less than a pound of pock, yet the lebe of min who has to buy beto feels that he cannot afford to buy poultrthird of his natural life! What makes his very often, as it costs more than other

If your mogs begin to cough look out for malignant lung troubles. It they more and he about their beds intestinal deficulties may be suspected. Plenty of pure air, pure water, and varied food will a see way mal gu at diseases.



JURES ALL HUMORS,

om a common Blotch, or Fruption, the worst Scrotula. Salt-rheum, the worst Scrotula. Salt-rheum, short, all discuss caused by bad blood are enquered by this powerful, purifying, and enquered by this powerful, purifying and enquered by the sit manifested its potency is uring Tetter, Rose Rash. Bolls, Cartureles, Sore Eyes, Scrotulous Sores and Swellings, His-loint Discuss. In the Swellings, Hollac, or Thirder, and Enlarged Grands. Send tested plates, on Skin Discuss, or the same mount for a treatise on Scrofulous Affections. THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE. Perangily cleans it by using Dr. Pierce's iolden Medical Discovery, and good algestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, viral screength, and soundness or onsitution, will be established.

CONSUMPTION,

which is Scrofulous Disease of the leadings, is promptly and certainly arrested at leared by this God-given remedy, if taken and care the last stages of the disease are remark. From its wonderful power over this terribly at al disease, when this offering this now ellocated remedy to the public, Dr. Prench chought seriously of calling it his "Consumption Cure," but abandoued that name is too limited for a medicine which, from its wonderful combination of tonic, or strengthening, alterative, or blood-cleansing, anti-billious, sectoral, and nutritive properties, is unequaled, not only as a remedy for consumption of the lungs, but for all

CHRONIC DISEASES

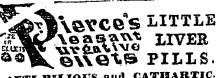
CHRONIC DISEASES
OF THE

IVER, BIOOD, and LUISS.

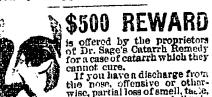
If you feel dull drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish-brown spets on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, had taste in mouth, internal heat or chills, alternating with not flashes, low spirits and gloomy borebodings, irregular uppetite, and costed tongue, you are suffering from Indicastion, Dyspepsin, and Torpid Liver, or "Billousnees," In many cases only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Ploree's Golden Medical Biscovery has no equal.

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Acadian 1,350	" F. Metzrath.

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30 State street Boston, and 25 Common street, Montreal. Nov. 9th, 1886.

DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT of Montreal. Superior Court. No. 1311. Dame Eloise Pothier, wife of William A. J. Whiteford, jeweller, of Coteau St. Louis, Dis-

trict aforesaid, has instituted against her hus-band an action for separation as to property. Montreal, 20th November, 1886. CHS. C. Del.ORIMIER, Attorney for Plaintiff.

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GRAVE OF KING DATHI.

Continued from first page.

plates, as well as a number of objects exactly similar, from different parts of the country.

are preserved amongst the treasures of the strong room" in the Academy. A human skeleton, covered with thin scales of gold, is represented to have been unearthed some represented to have been unearried some time late in the last century in the County Waterford. Of this "find," however, no specimen is known atill to exist. No doubt the royal cometery of the Relig must have been a place of considerable speculation to grasping Sea Kinge.

The principal tomb of the Rathcroghan group consists of a rather low mound, from the ocutre of which rises, to the height of six feet, a red sandstone monolith or pillar (onitable dearg), the base of which is sure, several feet. The monument (mound, cara, and piller) has from time immemorial been described as the grave of Dathi, last Pagan Monarch of Ireland.

This celebrated personage flourished in the commencement of the fifth century, A.D. His father, Fiachra, was King of Connaught. Af ter the death of Fiachra, Dathi succeeded to the paternal throne, and, on the death of his uncle, Niull of the Nine Hostages, he became Monarch of Ireland, leaving the government of Counaught to his warlike brother, Ambalgaidh. "King Dathi, following the example of his predecessor, Niall, not only invaded the coasts of faul, but forced his way to the very foot of the Alps, where he was killed by a flava of lightning, leaving the throne of Ireland to be filled by a line of Christian kings."
See O'Donovan's "Tribes and Customs of the Un-Flavanach."—Addenda.

Tuomas Davis, in an exquisite and truly tempted to reproduce the accompanying verses, has well iliustrated the circumstances of this Monarch's death, which occurred in A.D. 428. :

> Darkly their glibs o'erhang, Sharp is their wolf dog's fang, Bronze spear and falchien clang-Brave men might shun them ! Heavy the spoil they bear-J-wels and gold are there-Hostage and maidon fair— How have they won them?

From the saft some of Gaul. Homan and Frank, and thrail, B. rough, and hut, and hali— These have been torn, Over Britannia wide, Often in battle tried-Enemies mourn!

Up on the glacier's snow. Pown on the vales below, Mo: arch and clansuren go-Bright in the morning. Nover their march they slack. dura is at their back, When tal's the evening black, Hideous and warning.

Forth from the thunder cloud Leaps out a fee as proud— Sudden the monarch bowed— On rush the varguard: W felly the king they raise, Struck by the lightning blaze, Grastly his dying gaze, Catching his standard t

XIL See ye that countless train Orossing Ros-Com ain's plain, Crying like hurricane, Vile liwai? Broad is his carn's base.
Nigh the "King's burial-place.
Last of the Pagan race,
Lieth King Dathi!"

INTERESTING PACTS.

to the tall obeliscal pillar which rises from the centre of the principal mound remain-ing upon the Hill of Tara, county Meath, and which was believed by Petrie to be the reritable Lia Fail, or Stone of Destiny, upon which the ancient Monarchs of Ireland from "time out of mind," were crowned. There san we little or no question that the "Coronation Stone" so long preserved in Westminster Abusy possesses very doubtful claim to be considered the Lia Fail of Irish history.

About 310 yards to the north-west of the Religious be observed on the map a spot called Owney's gal-i. e, the Cat's Cave, because wild cats used to hant rabbits in it. This place has long been associated with the of apples, weigning them after they have name of Meave, Queen of Connaught, who been peeled and cored; a tablespoonful of fived about the beginning of the first century salt, a teaspoonful of ground cinnamen, a of our era. This lady was supposed, after death, to have become a fairy, and in that capacity to have been known to Shakespeare as Queen Mab. There can be no question that her mortal remains were buried somewhere in Relig na-ree, and it is a curious fact that upon a stone, used as building material In a portion of this cave, the name of Medit occurs in the Ogem character. This etatement rosts on the authority of the late Sir Samuel Ferguson, who was one of our highest authorities on the subject of Ogam inscriptions, and cryptic symbolism as found in

Before concluding this article it may be well to observe that Dathi and Nfall were by no means the only Irish Monarchs whose exploits beyond the sea have been more or less recorded.

Dublin readers will be interested in learn-

ing that Crimthan, an Irish King, whose fortress stood on the point of Howth now occupied by the Bailey Lighthouse, and who lived so long ago as the first century A.D., is stated to have brought to that place many wonderful spoils, including a golden chariot and chass boards studded with hundreds of gems, which he had won in an invasion of Britain. Crimthan was contemporary with Agricola, and is said to have added to his other honors the renown of successfully encountering the disciplined legious of haughty Rome, then the mistress of the world,-Catholic Herald.

The great demand for a pleasant, safe and reliable antidete for all affections of the throat and lungs is fully met with in Bickles Auti-Consumptive Syrup. It is a purely vegetable compound, and acts promptly and magically in subduing all coughs, colds, brenchitis, inflammation of the lungs, etc. It is so TALATABLE that a child will not refuse it, and is put at a price that will not exclude the poer from its benefits.

Sometimes mothers secrete the erring boy for fear the father might hide him when he comes home.

"Uncle John," said Annabelle, "you thermometer out in the barn, but what is it restored, and the system benefited in every at \$5.50 to \$6. Several parcels of Alsike good for ?' good for !"

THE HOUSEHOLD.

(Specially prepared for THE POST and TRUE Witness.)

[The Editress is propared to answer all questions or natters connected with this Department.

BECIPES FOR CHBISTMAS PUDDING. Of egra a single dezen take; Of four the whites omit;
Of eifted sugar then you'll shake
Just half a pound into it.
Then take a spoon and beat the stuff Till you have beaten it enough.

Of raisins, currants, grated bread And suet, each a pound; You then will take, and o'er them spread, One nutmeg, large and round. Then add a single glass of wine, And you will have it very fine.

Be sure you beat it constantly With all your main and might; Then put it in a mould, and the The lid across it tight. And having boiled four hours, 'twill be A pudding bright and fair to sec.

To be eaten with Transcendental sauce. Beat one egg until light; add a large teacup of pulverized sugar and one glass sheary mix well together.

Put in a pan one-half pound of flour, ditto bread crumbs fine y grated, three-quarters of a pound of beef suct, one pound of raisins picked and stoned, ditto currents, and a few sweet almonds chopped, and one half pound of cut caudied peel. Then put in a bisin some sugar according to taste, a little mixed spice, a little salt and a teaspoonful of sugar, Thomas Davis, in an exquisite onl truly and the gratings of two lemons and the juice historic poem, from which I have been of one; also a wineglass of brandy and two of raisin wine; best eight eggs and add to them the sugar, spices, lemon-peel, jaice and wine; then make a hole in the pudding and pour in the mixture; star well together for half an hour; butter your mould and pour in your pudding; tie up the mould in a cloth, and boil six hours .- Germantown Telegraph

> One pound of raisins, stoned and cut small; I pound of currents, well washed, picked and dried ; quarter of a pound of citron, cut fin- ; half a pound of suct, shredded and cut very fine, almost like flour; half a pound of brown sugar, 6 eggs, a saltspoonful of ground mass, the same of allspice, half as much cloves, 2 teaspoonfuls of cinnamou, the same of ginger, I teaspoonful of salt, a nutmeg grated, I git of brandy, a pint of milk, half a pound of bread crumbs, and half a pound of flour; beat the yolks of the eggs, one at a time Carter's Iron Pills will relieve her. Now why well into the sugar; add all the spices not be fair about it and buy hera box? and the salt, then the brandy and the milk; sift the flour and mix it well in; then the bread crumbs and all the fruit, last of all the whites of the eggs, beaten to a stiff froth ; the "You look studning in that new dress; but, pudding should be about the consistency of a plum cake; butter and then flour two tin forms and put your pudding in them, (. twoquart covered milk can answers admir . bl.), have a pot with boiling water, the water to come about a third from the top of the form ; put the form in the pot and let it boil uninterruptedly for four hours; have a kertla of boiling water to add to your pot, as the water evaporates very rapidly. This pudding can be kept all winter in a cold, dry place, and be warmed by boiling over for an hour. Sauce-Four ounces of sugar and two of butter well creamed together; then boat au egg thoroughly into it, and two cunces of

CHRISTMAS RED BOUND. Rub well into a round of beef a helf a pound of saltpetre finely powdered. Next day mix half an ounce of cloves, half an ounce of black pepper, the same quantity of ground allepice, with half a pound of sult; wash and rub the beef in the brine for a fortnight, adding every other day a tab espoouful of salt. At the expiration of the fortnight, wipe the best quie free from the brine, and stull every interstice that you an find with equal po When seen by O'Donovan, in 1837, the red tions of chopped parsa, v, and mixed sweet dallan, leagann, or coirthe (names used by the larbs in powder, sense used with ground litish to describe monumental pillar stones) allspice, mace, salt and caye one. Do not be stispice, mace, salt and day, time. Do not be of Dathi lay prostrate beside the mound upon which it is now recard. This monolith, it may be cheerved, bears a most remarkable likeness to the tall obeliscal pillar which rises from the centre of the principal mound remaining moon the Hill of Tara great Most. This is an excellent preparation to assist in

keeping the Christmas holidays. MINCE MEAT.

Shred and chop very fine two pounds of beef suct; by dredging the suct occasionally with flour it chops more easily and does not olog; soil slowly, but thoroughly, two pounds of lean round of beef and chop (mix all the ingredients as they are prepare); stone and cut fine two pounts of raisius; wash and pick two pounds of currants : cat fine half a pound of sitron; chop two pounds grated nutneg, a saltsportful of allepier, half as much cloves, two cunics of rose-water, half an ounce of essence of almonds, half a pint of brendy, and a quark of eider. This may be kept in a cool place all winter. If too dry add more eider.

THE WASSAIL.

According to the best authority a wassai bowl is compounded as follows: Put over the fire a pint of strong old ale with a half pound of sugar, a grated nutmeg and half an ounce of grated ginger; when it reaches the boiling point, add a quart of cold ale and four glasses of sherry, with two ounces of loaf sugar in which the yellow rind of a lemen has been rul bad, and three this slices of lemon; make the whole hot, but not boiling : roast half a dezen apples, cored but not pared, and filled up with sugar; put them into a punch bowl and pour over them the hot mixture. Serve immediately, and be-tween your cups sing that olden ballad com-

"A jolly wassel-bowl
A wassel of good ale,
Well fare the butler's soul
That setteth this to sale;

Our jolly wassel." And before tossing off your last cup-if you have strength and voice left-this pleasant ditty:

"I love no rest but a nut brown toste And a crab layde in the fyre. A little breade shall do me stead, Much breade I not desire;
No froste nor snowe no winde, I trowe,
Can hurt me if I wolde; I am so wrapt, and throwly lapte, Of jolly good ale and olde.

Back and syde go bare, go bare, Both foot and hand go colde: But belly God send the good ale inoughe Whether it be new or olde."

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 parifier is used to relax constipated bowels and expel the bilious poison from the circulation. Rheumatic and blood must congratulate me. I am graduated." from the circulation. Rheumatic and blood "H'm'!" grunted Uncle John, "so is our old impurities are dles driven out by it, digestion way by its use.

RESOLVE NOT TO PROCRASTINATE] which is quoted here at \$6 to \$6 50. In ANY MORE.

On Tuesday, Nov. 9th, in New Orleans, La., at the 198th Grand Monthly Drawing of The Louisiana State Lattery, under the sole care of Generals G. T. Beauregard of La., and Jubal A. Early of Va., the wheel of fortune spun rapidly thusly:—No. 94,552 drew First Prize of \$75,000. It was sold in fifths at \$1.00 each; one to L. A. Beltran of No. 193 Esplanade street, New Orleans, Ls., a young sugar refiner there; one to T. L. Pendell of Keene, Ky., a touacco raiser, paid through 1st National Bank of Lexington, Ky.; one to Mrs. Eliza J. Peterson, No. 53 Moulton street, Charlestown, Mass.; the others to parties in Chicago, Ill., and Manchester, Va. No. 48,000 drew the Second Prize of \$25,000, also sold in fifths at \$1 00 each; one to Henry L. Valencia, San Francisco, Cal., paid through Wells, Farzo & Co. Espress; one to Jas. H. Johnson, Sin Antonio, Tex., paid through Traders' National Bank there; one each to W. M. Brown and James K Jackson, both of Boston, Mass; No. 67,853 drew Thfrd Prize, \$10,000, slso sold in fifths at \$1 00 each; one paid to Wm. Tonkin, San Juse, Cal., one to G. Rocco, Stocken, Cal., both paid through Wells, Fargo & Co. Express; one to the Angle-Californian Bank of San Francisco, Cal.; the rest to parties in New York. Nos. 19 011 and 62 825 d.ew the two Fourth Prizes, \$8 000, sold all around. But en Jan. 11th, 1887, the 200th Monthly Drawing will cause \$535,000 to go flying about, and any information can be had of M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., on application. It would be well to form now reaclutions with the new year, and not prograstinate the wooing of fortune.

What Toronto's well-known Good Sam ritan eags: "I have been troubled with Dys pepsis and Liver Complaint for over 20 years, and I have tried many remedies, but never found an article that has done me as much good as Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure."

CLARA E. PORTER.

"Young man," said a grim-visaged pas-enger, selemnly, "we read in the Book of Broks that some day this world will be destroyed by fire. What would you do in the event of such an awful emergency?" " What would I do?" repeated the young man, celmly; "I would turn the hose on, of course. I belong to the fire department.

My friend, look here! you know how weak and nervous your wife is, and you know that

Wifely devotion-Mrs. Yerger was dressed to go to a ball. She had on her new dress. great (mear ! what a lot of money it costs times hard times," remarked Colonel Yerger. Lor, Charles, what do I care for money when it comes to making you happy !" replied Mrs. Yorger, with a beaming smile.

Worms cause feverishness, moaning and vest esences during sleep. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleasant, sure and effectual. It your druggist has none in stock, get him to procure it for you.

The Del Rio Dot is edited by a young lady. She remarks: "Man proposes, turit someget him to do so."

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

IN NERVOUS DEPRESSION. DR F. W. LYTLE, Lebanon, Hu., says: " have personally used it with marked advantage when overworked and the nervous system much depressed.

COMMERCE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

"Loun.-There has been more enquiry during the past ten days, which has resulted in more business at firmer prices. Su crier has sold as \$3.80 for ordinary, and \$3.90 to 84 for choice . O. Outsrio patents have soid at \$4.05 to \$4.25 and during the past few days about 1,000 bals of Manitous strong flour have changed hands at \$4.30 to \$4.35. A good business has been done in city bags at firm prices. We quete :- Patents, Haingarian, per brl. \$0.00 quote:—Patents, Haingarian, per bri. \$0.00 to \$0.00; do, American, do, \$0.00 to \$0.00; Strong Bakers' (American, \$4.30 to \$4.50; Strong Bakers' (Manitobin), \$4.25 to \$4.30; Strong Bakers' (Canada) \$5.90 to \$4.10; Strong Bakers' (Canada) \$5.90 to \$4 05; Superior Extra, \$3.80 to \$3 90; do. chone \$3.90 to \$4.05; Extra Superhae, \$3.70 to \$3.75; Fancy, \$3.55 to \$3.60; Spring Extra, \$3.40 to \$3.50; Superhae, \$3.00 to \$3.10; time, \$2.75 to \$2.80; Middings, \$2.20 to \$2.30; Pollards, \$2 00 to \$0.00; Ontario bags (strong)

OAIMEAL -- We quote car lots of ordinary catmonict \$3.95 to \$4.05 per bil., jo bung lots \$4.10 to \$4.25 G annexted \$4.25 t \$4.50, in longs \$2 00 to \$2 10 for ordinary, and \$2 15 to \$2 25 for granulated. Moulle qub t at \$20 to \$22 per ton. Cornment, \$240 to \$2 50 par bid BRAN, -There have been transactions at

\$13 00 in car lots, and we quote \$13 00 to \$14 as to quantity. Shorts, \$14.00 to \$15.00. WHEAT-1 ces in this marker have not advanced any. Canada red winter wheat 81c to 85; Canada white winter and spring, 81c to 83 :; No. I hard Manttoba wheat, 87 to 88 :; No. 2 do, 85 to 86 ; No. 1 Northern, 82 to 84 ; No. 1 hard Duluth, 80 to 87 ;.

Cons-There is nothing doing on spot in this market, and we quote prices nominal at 53c to 55c in bond, and 48c duty paid. PEAS-Prices are steady in sympathy with the English market.

OATS .- In the country oats are held at 27c per 32 lbs, but as they are not worth more than 22a to 23; there is of course no business to be done at the moment. Here we quote 27c to 28s.

BARLEY .. - Malting barley is quiet and quoted at from 552 to 582 per bushel. Feed burley 452 to 502.

Ryr.—There is still an absence of demand

for rye, and prices have purely a nominal value, and we quote 45c to 50: per bushel. BUCKWHEAT—Here prices rule in huyers' favor, and are queted at 400 to 430 per 48

MALT-Montreal No. 1 is quoted at 90: to 95c, and other kinds from 75c to 85c per bushel in bond. SEEDS, -Advices from points west of To ronto state that a few parcels of red clover seed have been picked up at \$5 to \$5 50 per bushel. We quote prices here purely nominal timothy there is yet nothing doing, and we quote prices \$2 00 to \$2 40 per bushel.

HAY AND STRAW.—There is a good demand, sales of choice timethy being made at \$12.00 to \$13 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs each, down to \$7.50 to \$8 for dark cow feed. Pressed hay sells at from \$10.00 to \$12.00 per ton. Straw \$3.50 to \$6 per 100 bun les of 12 lbs each, and pressed at \$6.00 to \$7 50 per ton.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—There is a better feeling in the butter market owing to an increased demand having set in, both on local and export ac-Western has been bought for count. English shipment at 15½c to 16c for choice lots. Other lots have been sold at 14c to 15c. We quete :- Creamery, fine to fancy, 23c to 25c; do, fine to good, 20c. to 22c; Townships, fine to finest, 18c to 21c; do, fair to good, 16c to 19c; Morrisburg, fine to finest. 190 to 200; do, fair to good, 160 to 17c; Brockville, fine to finest, 180 to 193; do, fair to good, 140 to 17c; Western, fine to finest, 150 to 16c; do, fair to good, 14c to 141c; low grades, 10c to 12c.

CHESSE—The market here is quiet, but strong in sympathy with outside points. A quiet time is expected from now until after the holidays. Prices here are graduelly tending upward, and sales have been made at 12½c to 13: for fine to finest Septembers to the local trade. We quote: Finest Fall colored, 124c to 124c; finest, white, 12½3 to 12¾0; fine, 11½0 to 120; medium to fair, 10% to 114c; lower grader, 9% to 104c.

FRUITS, &c.

APPLES.-The market continues firm, with | siles confined to jobbing lots of good sound | per bag, laid down here, fruit at \$2.75 to \$3.00. Car lots are quoted | Sweet Potatoes.—Th at from \$2 to \$2.75 as to quality, but there is carcely anything doing in round quantities. EVAPORATED APPLES.—The firmness pre-viously reported in this market has been supplemented by a sharp advance, helders now asking 12c per lb. for 50 lb. boxes. We quet: prices firm at 11c to 12c.

PEARS-Boston fruit is quiet, and quoted at \$3 00 per box. Western baskets, 50c to \$1 00. Birrels, \$5 to 68 00.

GRAPES-There is no particular change in Almeria grapes, sales having been made at S4.00 to \$4.50 per keg. Oranges,—A fair demand is experienced for Valencia fruit in cases, with sales re-

ported at \$5 00 to \$5.50. Florida are quoted t \$4.00 to \$4.50 in boxer, and at \$7.00 to S8 00 in barrels. LEMONS -The market is quiet as usual for this season of the year, and sales are reported to \$3.50 for No. 1, but \$3.50 is the lowest it at \$3.00 to \$4.00 in boxes, and at \$5.00 to

\$5.50 in cases. Malaga half-chests are still quoted at \$7 00. COCOANUTS, --Market unchanged, sul prices are quoted at \$6 00 to \$6 50 per 100.

PROVISIONS, &c.

PORE LARD, &c -A fair business has been done in Montreal short cut mess pork, sel-s aggregating 100 bble, having been made at \$14.50 per bbl., and more is offered at the same figure. Western short cut clear has been placed at \$14.25. Sales of lard in pails have transpired at 9c to 9fc. Smoked meats 12; per lb., and breakfast bacon has been low, being reported at 410 to 41c. We quote: - Montreal short out pork per bri, \$00 00 to 00 00; Chicago short cut clear per brl, \$14 50 to 15 00; Mess pork, Western, per hrl, \$14 00 to 14 25: India moss heef, per tee, \$00 00 to \$00 00; Mess beef, per tee, \$00 00 to \$00 00; Hams, city cured per lh, 12c to 12½c; Hams, canvassed, 00c to 00c; Hams and lianks, green, per lb, \$00 00 to 000; 00 00; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb. 9c to 910; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per tb. 830 to 90; Bacon, per lb, 100 to 111c; Shoulders,

ed, per lb, 41c to 41c.

Dressed Hogs—There have been sales of dressed hogs to arrive from the West at \$6 10 per 100 lbs., but they have been bought ng the past lew days at \$5 85 to \$5 90 in car lots, and a fair range of values may be quoted at from \$5.85 to \$6, the latter price for job. partor. bing lots.

CHRISTMAS LIVE STOCK. RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF LIVE STOCK.

The following were the receipts of live took at Point St. Charles by the Grand Frunk Railway for the week ended Decem-

ber 20th: - Cattle, 899; sheep, 946; calves, 14; hogs, 189 At Point Sc. Charles cattle yards business

was fairly active, there being a good supply of cattle offered, which were of a fine aver age qualty, and met with a good demand rom butchers and shippers. Extra choice Christmas stock sold at 5c per pour4. Export cartle brought from 42 to 432 per pound, and common butchers' stock sold at 32 to 33? per pound, live weight. During last week a good husiness was done in cattle. Export the pool at 452, while lambs brought 45c to 5c per lb, live weight for choice failed to get any benefit, until a gentleman the many control of the manism by Dr. Thomas' stock. Hogs were in good supply, and met who was cured of rheumatism by Dr. Thomas' with an active demand at from 41c to 43: per blive weight. Business at the East Research for the fatherest and the East Research for the fatherest and the fatherest for the fathere b live weight. Business at the East End abat. it both internally and externally, and before toir was quiet, the supply being much larger , two hottles were used I was radically cured. then the demand, as mostly all the butchers had secured their Christman supplies last b.i., \$1.75 to \$1.85; do (spring exera) \$1.50 had secured their Christman supplies last to \$1.65; do (superfine), \$1.40 to \$1.50; this week. Some very fine cattle were effered at strong in sacks of 140 bs (per 196 bs), \$4.30 this market and sold. There were \$300 had week. Some very fine cattle were effered at of sheep and lambs offered, which sold at from 210 to 40 per lb live weight. Live hogs were in light supply and sold at 41c to 470

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eggs -- A fair demand has been experienced for good limed stock during the past few days, at 17c to 19c, but held goods are very dull at 18c to 19c. Strictly fresh are firm

and quoted at 22c to 23c. GAME.—The demand for partridge still holds good, quite a number of sales having been made at 55c to 60c per pair for fine birds well packed, sales of birds in less desirable condition having been made at 50c. Deer carcates have sold at 6c to 7c per lb, and choics saddles at 10s to 11c. One lot of 8 saddles sild at 8c.

DRESSED MEATS .- Farmers' frozen beef have ruled fairly steady, and sales have been made at 40 to 44c per ib for hindquarters and at 3a to 40 per lb for ferequarters. Mutton curcases 5c to 6c per lb.

DRESSED POULTRY. -There has been a very good demand for fresh killed, dry picked turkeys, and such lots have been placed lor shipment af 10c to 10 c. Chickens have sold at 6 c to 7c per lb, geese at 6c to 7c, and ducks at 90 to 100.

BEANS.-There has been a little more enquiry for choice hand picked medium become which have been placed in small lots at \$1 20 to \$1 35 per bushel. Fair to good lots \$1.10 to \$1 15. Car lots 90c to \$1.10.

HONEY.—There has been some enquiry for choice white clover honey in comb, which is scarre, and some holders ask as high as 20. per lb., but we quote los to 18c. In cans prices range from 9 to 11c as to quality. Imitation honey 8: to 810 per lb. Hors.-The market is very dull. We qu te 150 to 200 for fair to good and So to

125 for poorer lots. POTATOES. - There is no stir in this market. Car lots of Early Rose have been offered in the country during the week at equal to 60c

SWEET POTATOES .- The demand is rather slow, and prices are about as last quoted sales having transpired at from \$3.50 to \$4 50 per bbl.

ONIONS. -- The market remains quiet but very firm, with sales at \$2.75 to \$3 per bbi. Ashes. - A few small lots are being quietly picked up at about \$4 10.

GENERAL MARKETS.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES-Refined sugar quiet but steady at 61c to 61c for granulated, and 45c to 55 for yellows. Barbadoes molasses are firmer under a more active enquiry, with a'es at 33c to 34c. Holders now ask 37c to

Figh. -The feature in the fish market has been a decline of 25c to 50c per brl in green cod, sales having been made as low as \$3 25 can be cought at, and we quote \$3 50 to \$3 75 per brl. Dry cod quiet at \$2 70 to \$2 80. Labrador herring are quoted at \$5 25 t \$5 50, and Cape Breton at about the same figures, although sales of choice fat fish have been made at \$5 60 to \$5 65 Salmon is quiet but steady, with sales of Newfoundland at \$21 in tierces for No. I and \$19 for No. 2 In barrels, No. I has sold at \$14 and No. 2 \$13.50 British Columbia has sold at \$13.50. Fresh and haddook are source, and have Bold at 4 to 5: per lb.

FISH OILS-Steam refined seal oil has been sold in small lots at 500, and large lots are quoted at 48c to 49c. Stocks are moderate. Cod oil is in Father large supply, and there is placed at 10 to 110. Tallow still keeps very not much doing in the way of business. Inw, being reported at 410 to 41c. We Graine Newfoundland cod is queted at 423; cod and Hal'f-x at 350 to 362; Gaspe 392; cod liver oil 65c to 70s.

OYSTERS—Sales of bivalves have been made at \$3 00 to \$4 00 per bri for Malocques and narrows, common at \$2 50 to \$2.75. Very choice are quoted at \$4.50. HARD COAL.—The market continues firm at \$6 50 for stove, \$6 25 for cheatnut and \$5 for

egg and furnace, per 2,000 lbs delivered.

STEAM COAL.—The market is strong. We quote Cape Breton \$4.00 to \$4.25, Picton per lb., 0 00 to 0 00; Tallow, common refin \$4.50 to \$4.75, and Scotch at \$5.25 to \$5.50 p.r gross ton.

When a lady, in answer to an importunate cheaper since, and we learn of business dur. alms. taker, answered that she never gave anything at the door, the beggar said as to that he had no soruples to going into the

> Mr. W. R. Lazier, Bailiff, &c., Belleville, writes: "I find Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil the best medicine I have ever used in my stable. I have used it for bruises, scratches, wind puffs and cuts, and in every case it gave the best satisfaction. We use it as a house. hold remedy for colds, burns, &c., and it is a perfect panacea, It will remove warts by paring them down and applying it occasionally.'

"My pa," said a small boy, "is a preacher, and is sure to go to Heaven." "Hub!" said the other small boy, "that aint nothin. My pa is a doctor and can kill your old pa."

Henry Clement, Almonte, writes: "For a long time I was troubled with chronic rhea-We find it a household medicine, and for eroup, burns, cuts and bruises, it has no

Au old bacheler, who died recently, left a will dividing his property equally among the surviving women who refused him, because, said he, "to them I owe my happiness."



This pow ler never varies. A marvel of purity, 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 phosphate powders. Sold only in cane. Royal Baking Powder Co., 106 Wall St., New York.

MILLINERY :

English felt hats

The balance of this season's Importation of Ladics' Mizzes' and Children's Trimmed and flutriumed Hass and Bonnets are now selling at greatly reduced priors

FRENCH FELT HATS PRENCH FELT BONNETS

All Greatly Reduced All Greatly Reduced ENGLISH FELT BONNETS All Greatly Redu.ed

S. CARSLEY.

AMERICAN FELT MATS AMERICAN FULL BONNETS

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CHILDREN'S TRIMMED HATS

CHILDREN'S TRIMMED HATS

CHILDREN'S PLUSH HATS

CHILDREN'S PLUSH HATS CHILDREN'S PLUSH HOODS
All Greatly Reduced
All Greatly Reduced
PLUSH TAY O'SHANTERS

All Greatly Reduced The above are all fresh Goods, Latest Styles and Colerings, and Cheaper than the Cheapest.
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Now granty used as a Trimming for Evening Cos-ames. Come and see them at S. CARSLEY'S.

EVENING FLOW PRS FLOWERS A complete assortment at all prices.

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ABOUT BROOKS ABOUT BROOKS ABOUT BROOKS If you want the best possible make of Six Cord Spool Cotton for hand or machine tue, ask for Jonas Brooks', and see that the name Jonas Brooks' Bros. 18 on each spool. None are genuine without the name.

For sale throughout the Dominion by first-

class dry goods firms and becoming more popu-lar every day.

ST. LAWRENCE HALL, MONTREAL, Nov. 27th, 1886. Messrs. Callahan & Co.,

Gentlemen,—The Oilograph of Mr Parnell, issued by you, appears to me to be en excellent likeness, giving as it does the habitual expression of the Irish leader.

MICHAEL DAVITT.

We guarantee our "PARNELL OILOGRAPH," (Copy of ted.) the only correct like of the Iristic of the Iristic of the Appendix painting. Size of the Money refunded receipt of \$2. 123 Money refunded

if not satisfactory. CALLAHAN & CO.. 215 Fortification Street, MONTREAL. Agonts Wanted. Liberal Terins.

PRICE: Mounted, \$2.50. Framed, \$5, \$7.50 and \$1v. 144-eod tf

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Rollimore. No. 112 Fifth Avenus. N V. BIC OFFER. To introduce them, was will give Away 1,000 Self-Operating Washing Machines. If you want one send us your name, P.O. and express office at once. The National Co., 22 beyen, S. Y.

11— L

FURIOUS AGAINST ENGLAND.

TRAINED RELATIONS BETWEEN LUGLAND AND

RUSSIA -TIA: CZAR FURIOUS AT PRINCE

ALEXANDAR'S RECEPTION AT THE ENA LISH COURT. New York, Dec. 20.—The World's London special says the relations between Great Britain and Rassia are daily becoming more strained. In order to mark the bitterness of his feeling's against England the Czar recently recalled his ambasuador from Lendon, leaving the important questions now pending between the two countries to be transacted by the charge d'affaires. Lord Salisbury has retaliated by summoning the Queen's ambassador, Sir Robert Morier, to London on a trivial pretext. It is not likely

he will return to his post antil the situation assumes a more peaceful aspect.

The Czar is furious about the manner in which Prince Alexander was received at the English court, On the other hand, his objection to the candidature of Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg has given great offence to the Royal family here. Neither the Czarewitch ner Czerina is to spend the winter in the south of France as had been arranged. The Czar is so chagrined by the conduct both of the Orleans family and Prince Waldemar in the Bulgarian difficulty, that he is determined to prevent his wife coming into contact either with her brother or with Duc de Chartres' family, all of whom are spending the winter at Cannes.

Holloway's Pills .- Liver, Lungs and Kidneys. -- Most diseases of these depurative organs arise from obstructions, over the removal of which these celebrated Pills exercise the most perfect control. A course of them is strongly recommended as a remedy for for such chronic affections as liver calargements, congestion of the lungs, torpidity of the kidneys, and other functional disorders which cause much present suffering, and if neglected lay the foundation of organic dis-cases. Holloway's Pills are specially adapted for the young and delicate; their gentle and purifying action ranks them above all other medicines. In indigention, nervous affections, gout and rheumatism these Pills have achieved for themselves universal fame. They expel all impurities from the blood, and thus restore obcerininess and vigor.