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SWEEPING COERCION.

ANOTHER STEP TO SUPPRESS THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

The Irish Anti-Rent Campaign Declared Illegal—Trial by Jury Likely to be Suspended—Cent Nationalist Demonstration in Kildare—Parnell on the Situation.

DUBLIN, Dec. 18.—The Executive has formally proclaimed the anti-rent campaign. This is accepted by the leaders of the National League as a step on the Government's part to ward off 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 secured. The proclamation warns all persons that inciting tenants to refuse to pay or to withhold rents is an illegal act, and that the anti-rent movement, by whatever means carried out, is a criminal conspiracy. In addition it says that all moneys, receipts or documents given or received for the purpose of such conspiracy are liable to seizure, 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 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 evictions, and to restrain the Government's coercive activity. In the meantime, however, the Unionist papers clamor for the immediate suppression of the National League, and even demand that trial by jury be suspended 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 pro-keepers 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 publication will be continued just as when the *Land League* was suppressed.

WHAT THE LEADERS SAY ABOUT IT.

Mr. Tanner, M.P., speaking at Coachfield, Cork, to-day proposed the downfall of the Government within three months. Mr. Hooper, M.P., declared that tenants were capable of offering an honest combination with or without the plan of campaign. There were no arrests at the meeting. Messrs. Deasy, H. Harrington and Sheehan, M.P.s, spoke at Kildare to-day, denouncing the action of the Government. Mr. Harrington condemned the use of priests from the meeting. Mr. Deasy was unable to attend any meetings to-day. Mr. McLaughlin, presiding at an anti-rent campaign meeting at Knockmanna to-day, said if all the Nationalist leaders were arrested 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 recent gastric attack. His doctor will permit him to resume his Parliamentary duties on the opening of the session if he promises to abstain from expressing an opinion on the "plan of campaign" wishing first to go to Ireland to consult with the promoters of the plan, whom he has not seen since the time of the last session of Parliament. He also desired to obtain fuller knowledge in regard to various matters before 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 a charge of "conspiracy to defraud." Similar summonses were served upon John Dillon, William Redmond, Daniel Crilly, David Sheehy and Matthew Harris, all Parnellite members of Parliament. 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 consists in accepting as trustees for tenants reduced rents refused by the landlords. The summonses upon Mr. Crilly was served at Ballyhanlon, where he was visiting. The new summonses served on Messrs. Dillon, O'Brien, 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 in violent terms for conspiring with Judge O'Brien to usurp the functions of the jury and manufacture a verdict by illegal means. The pretence of bringing Mr. Dillon 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 present "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.

DUBLIN, Dec. 18.—At a demonstration last night in Kildare in favor of the "plan of campaign," Jeremiah Jordan, Parnellite, M.P., for West-Claire, and Joseph K. Cox, Parnellite, M.P., for East-Claire, both defied

the Government to do its worst by arrests and coercion against the plan. The gentlemen openly declared that the "plan of campaign" would be relentlessly enforced against the Vandeleur estate in County Clare upon which the rents are due to-day. "We will bring Vandeleur to his senses to-morrow," Mr. Kenny, M.P., said to the Vandeleurs, had been murdered since 1846. Mr. Cox, in his speech, said that the Irish members of Parliament 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 freedom of Ireland before them in the immediate future. Mr. Jordan declared that at had formerly been paid by remittances from America. The American people were resolved that no more of their money should go into the pockets of Irish 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 Vandeleur estate and arranged a method to lodge the rents in the hands of a private trustee, which the tenants are now doing.

THEY PAID THEIR RENTS—TO THE TRUSTEES.

DUBLIN, Dec. 18.—During the past two days every penny of the rent owing by tenants to the Fossberry estates at 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.

AN APPEAL TO KILDARE.

DUBLIN, Dec. 19.—A meeting is to be held at Kildare to protest against Vandeleur's evictions. The call for the meeting is printed on handbills, and concludes as follows:—

People of Kildare!!! At the most important 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, Dec. 18.—Tom Harley, the tenant who, on October 20th last, with a band of neighbors successfully defended his hut at Clankilly 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 tavern to celebrate the victory, was to-day acquitted and set at liberty at the Munster assizes.

A PATHOTIC BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

DUBLIN, Dec. 18.—The New Ross Board of Guardians, which was recently dissolved for placing a wing of the poor house at the National League's disposal and for giving special privileges to evicted tenants, has held a meeting in defiance of the Government and resolved that no rate be paid to a new board of guardians and that the treasurer be ordered not to pay cheques.

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 cent.

DUBLIN, Dec. 20.—Joseph Richard Cox, Jeremiah Jordan and Joseph Edward Kenny, Parnellite members for East and West-Claire and South-Claire respectively, succeeded yesterday in hoodwinking the police and in collecting and escaping with all the rents due from tenants on the Vandeleur estate in County Clare. They went to Kiltuoh on Friday. It was known to the police that they went there to act as trustees under the "plan of campaign," to collect from the tenants of the Vandeleur estate the reduced rents refused by the proprietors. 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 Kiltuoh 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 the money when it had all been handed in. The trustees, after having put the police on their track, appointed three places of rendezvous in the town of Kiltuoh and managed to have all rebellious tenants instructed to go to proper places. On Sunday it snowed very hard in Kiltuoh. The trustees left their hotel separately, collected 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 of the tenants at Kiltuoh and finally concluded that either the rigor of the police arrangements 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 not part of a stratagem to throw the police off their guard against a postponed collection.

FATHER FAHY RELEASED.

DUBLIN, Dec. 20.—Father Fahy, who early in September was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for refusing to give bail 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 Lewis 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 as an admission that the charge against him was true. He was accordingly imprisoned. The priest met with an ovation on his release.

The city of Galway will be illuminated to-night in his honor.

REDMOND ALSO ARRESTED.

DUBLIN, Dec. 20.—Mr. Wm. Redmond, Parnellite, 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, and 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.

DUBLIN, Dec. 20.—The proceedings against David Sheehy, Parnellite M.P. for South Galway, for accepting rents as a trustee under the plan of campaign at Tippermore, county Tipperary, have been abandoned.

PRECAUTIONS FOR THE FUTURE.

DUBLIN, Dec. 20.—The lessees 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. Tanner and O'Connor to-day the magistrates were unable to reach an agreement. Lessees claim that trustees are still collecting rents of tenants and evading the police.

GLADSTONE AND IRELAND.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—Mr. Gladstone, in a letter to Prof. James Stuart, M.P., says he thinks the Home Rule measures are conservative in the true sense of the term. He adds that if it help in some measure to settle the affairs of Ireland he will confer upon Great Britain a service greater than any he has as yet wrought.

WHAT THE NATIONALISTS CHARGE.

DUBLIN, December 20.—Mr. Healey will represent Messrs. 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 tenants' trusts, 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 arrests and seizures at Loughrea, charges the executive with conspiracy, false imprisonment, assault and battery, trespass, 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 you flock at Owen Sound hold toward you we cannot express in words; our grief overcomes us. For nearly a quarter of a century you have labored amongst us, having come here when the place was almost a wilderness, having undergone every privation and hardship that can befall a zealous priest in promoting the work of God and seeing to the wants and welfare of his children; and 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 zeal, energy and piety. The Decrees of Providence being what we feel assured that your removal is for the best, and that it will be for your own advancement and good. Wherever it may be the Divine will to send you, dear Father, we wish you God-speed; and be assured the prayers and good wishes of your children will be always with you; and that health and happiness may attend you in whatever part of the globe you may be, in reply to one of the many wishes we extend towards you.

Sent on behalf of the congregation of St. Mary's Church, Owen Sound.
MRS. FORBES, ROSE HUTTON,
M. SCULLY, A. GUFFIN,
GEO. SPENCER, WM. MCLEARY,
A. F. J. SPENCER.

A purse accompanied the address. The Rev. Father was surprised, and returned thanks in a feeling manner.

CHOIR CONCERT, GRAFTON.

The concert under the auspices of St. Mary's Choir, given on Thursday evening, 9th 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. Coughlin, by his rendering of the songs "Newfoundland Dog" and "Postillions," shows that he 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. The 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 starter."

"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, promptly responded: "No, sir, brass has no effect on them."

MEN OF MARK.

Herod and John.

The following is a summary of the lecture delivered by the Rev. Bernard Vaughan, S.J., on these two characters:—

The text was taken from the fourteenth chapter of the Gospel of St. Matthew, and related the story of the murder of John the Baptist by Antipas Herod, the Tetrarch of Galilee, at the request of Herodias' daughter. After some beautiful and important remarks of the city of Tiberias, on the lake of Genesareth in Palestine, the Rev. preacher proceeded to explain how at that time Herod had been living for some years in a magnificent palace of his own construction in that city, with the wife of his half-brother, Philip, his adultery being made more outrageous before God and scandalous to the people by a pretended marriage, which gave to the partner of his sin 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 cruelly unjust fashion—having robbed his own half-brother of the affections of his lawfully-wedded wife and turned them to himself—John the Baptist, clothed in a camel's skin, and with a leathern girdle about his loins, and wild hair about his feet, was living in the desert about the Jordan, preaching those eternal 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: we must be aware of our sin, 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 the desert," men and women and even children went forth from cities, towns, and villages, and God gave efficacy to the word of the austere ascetic, who found a ready echo in the 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 penance and faith in his mission.

"Then," said St. Luke, "these went forth to him all the country of Judaea and all the people of Jerusalem, and all the region about the Jordan, confessing their sins." It must have been a strange and most wonderful sight to have seen this just and holy man who described himself as the friend of the Bridegroom and Our Lord, "Who take away the sins of the world," standing up in the midst of this motley throng and lifting up his voice in language so clear and strong that it thrilled them through and through. "Ye brood of vipers, who have shown your teeth to devour the widows and their children, how great and simple, manly and straight was the teaching of this just and holy Baptist. He did not wait to 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 be, he entered them with all the power of the rugged eloquence which he so well knew how to command. God was with him, and God was preparing the hearts of his people, so that the word of the Baptist fell upon good soil which produced a rich harvest of souls. The fame of the Baptist soon reached the ears of Herod, and the Tetrarch invited him to his palace. What did this princeling could have been his motive in asking a man so wholly opposed to him in life and manner to come to the Golden House. No doubt Herod thought it good policy to send the Baptist.

The Baptist was a man in favor with the people, and the Tetrarch felt that by letting it be known that he thought well of the Baptist he might win popular applause, and pass for a liberal-minded man. Besides, no doubt, he hoped by patronizing this bold and fearless preacher he might, if not win his friendship, at any rate purchase his silence, and that 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 Baptist did accept the invitation to eat; 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 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 no opportunity of putting to Herod in his own house. And accordingly, as soon as he came across the Jordan 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 admonition. Following his own advice to the publicans, to do nothing more and say nothing less than was appointed him, his duty was clear and definite—to rebuke the Tetrarch for his heinous sin of injustice, and this he did in so straight and sincere and simple a way that the Tetrarch could not misunderstand what his duty was in the 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 away." He went straight to the point, and 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 the flesh and blood whispered to John, "It is no use finding fault when the only result will be resentment; you had better keep silence if

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 non-interference to John, just as was their practice to suggest these motives to ourselves.

John's interference was demanded when we know God's laws were being violated. Fortunately John was not the style of man to be actuated by what flesh and blood had to say in such a matter—his place was to obey, not to deliberate, to follow and not to lead, and this lesson he had learned thoroughly by the discipline to which they had been subjected in the desert. His passions he knew 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 this was a sin of injustice, was more heinous in a ruler than in the ruled, and that as a creature of God man had nothing to do with toleration 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 licet; 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 admonished or thwarted. The words, 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 mob 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 circumstances, he compromised matters, he put the just and holy man into prison. Accordingly John was hurried off from the Golden House to which he had been invited as a guest to be flung 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 had 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 course for him to have adopted. Man's duty was to obey the voice of conscience, not upon its practical 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 to do God's will, and that Divine Will was practically made known to us by the voice of conscience whose office it was to apply in each particular juncture the principle of the Natural Law, that its voice was God's voice, and that its functions were those of a king and judge and priest—of king as ruling the dominion of our being, of judge as sitting in judgment upon our thoughts and words and deeds, and of priest in blessing and comforting and encouraging us. What more wicked thing than to oppose conscience from its throne; what so suicidal as to turn a deaf ear to its dictates; and what so sacrilegious as to give it over to be scorned, defiled, and outraged by those unclean beasts within us—our passions? Accordingly, John being before all things a man of God, followed the voice of God speaking to him through his conscience. He would not, could not, go against that conscience which he esteemed as his king, for as his judge, as his priest, as his king, and his director. And because such was John's individual practice, it followed that, though wanting in all that this world values and prizes, he was, for all that, more of a man than his fellows. He was a man of principle, a man of law and order, a man of conscience, and "man's conscience is the oracle of God," the Rev. preacher went on to describe the scene in the banquet hall, and the confusion of the king at the dancing girl's request that the head of the Baptist should be brought to her in a dish. The constabulary of the Tetrarch's hall was at him as he remembered the words, "Non licet; it rang through his soul like a death knell. He was afraid to do the wicked deed; he was afraid of the Baptist, he was afraid of the people, and still he was afraid to go against his oath. He was afraid to displeas the girl, but more than all he was afraid of being laughed at by his guests. Once more the victim of cowardice, stilling his conscience, he let loose his passions and commanded that the girl's wish should be forthwith carried out. They saw wherever lay the chief difference between these two 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 for justice and to rebuke the King for injustice, God was with him and gave him the courage to do his duty and thus to merit the second grace of laying down his 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 conduct, a lover of show and splendour, a superstitious princeling, a miserable coward afraid of his conscience, afraid of his passions, afraid of the Baptist, afraid of his people, afraid of his courtiers, afraid of his mistress, afraid of a ball-dancer. Well might Our Lord when in the hour of His trial stand before the wretched judge, refuse to speak one single word to him. The more we studied the life and conduct of Antipas Herod, the less difficulty we had in understanding how he treated Jesus as he did, reckoning him no better than a fool. John the Baptist and Antipas Herod were made of flesh and blood as we were; like as they had each their lower and higher

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 together 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 more and more of a man, till at last his lower nature seemed almost absorbed into his higher, and he became more of a man, so that the Holy Spirit spoke of him as "The Angel." Let them be unprincipled and they, too, might sink as low as Herod; let them be principled and they might rise as high as John.

GRAVE OF KING DATHI.

The Mounds of Rath-na-Roe—Traces of an Ancient Necropolis of Celtic Royalty.

By W. W. WAKEMAN.

Two miles in a north-westerly direction from the village of Tulusk, in the county of Roscommon, stands Rath-na-Roe, formerly a chief residence of the provincial kings of Connaught. About half a mile to the east of this historic structure lies Rath-na-Roe, or the King's Cemetery. The Rath would seem 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 Peirce in his work upon the Round Towers and Ecclesiastical Architecture of Ireland, 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 antecedent to the introduction of Christianity to this country. It consists of a wall like what is found in fortifications of the Cahic or Cahel class, 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 of the five provinces into which Ireland was divided.

The ancient writings referred to state that this cemetery contained no fewer than fifty mounds. It is extremely difficult to imagine that so many tumuli could have stood within the enclosure, unless indeed we may suppose the majority of them to have been of inconsiderable proportions. Only two or three of the existing remains show a diameter of more than twenty to twenty-five feet. All have become mostly ruined and decayed, and the aspect of the place to many who had not account of the ancient importance of Rath-na-Roe as a necropolis of Celtic royalty, would be least of all inspiring. Not a few of the mounds must have entirely disappeared, and others but faint traces can be detected against the qualities of the soil. The mounds would appear to have been sunk fact, with sides of earth and lined with dry stones, over which large flat stones were placed. Numbers of human bones have been found within them. A few only present the appearance of being burials; but the rest of the earth remains covered in abundance with some of the fragments. One of the mounds presented a very magnificent appearance, of black clay, and decorated with charred, and bones, in high relief. A considerable portion of this mound may be considered as the remains of the Royal Irish Academy. Peirce was very proud of the possession of a ringed inclosure, formed of stones, which was said to have been found within his mound. Objects, formed of metal, are rarely discovered amongst the contents of our burial vases. The latter, as a rule, seem to belong to a period when the use of metal, or bone almost exclusively prevailed in the manufacture of arms or implements.

The dissolution of the *Rath-na-Roe* may have been originally occasioned by Scandinavian invasions. We learn that during the partial occupation of Erin by the Danes "many caves" as the grave mounds were called by the old chroniclers, known to exist in this country were "searched" by the foreigners. And well might these enterprising invaders have well willed to ransack the tombs of long-departed Celtic magnates, who, it would seem, were, within an acknowledged historic period, often right royally requeathed. We have seen how during later pagan times the chief sin was buried with weapons and other belongings which in life he had treasured. That the royal tombs often contained golden ornaments there can be little question, and that of such valuables the foreigners made a pretty clear sweep is sufficiently suggested by the proximity with which their "searches" were executed. We can never know what booty they secured at Newgrange, Dowth, or Knowth, or at hundreds of other mausoleums plundered by them during the eighth and ninth centuries. A few gold-bearing tombs, however, seem to have escaped their attention, and in at least two modern instances the remains of pre-historic natives of Erin 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 entertained after dinner by an Irish harper, one of whose songs related to far distant times and long abandoned 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.

THE TWO BRIDES.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

MARRIAGE BELLS IN FAIRY DELL.

It was a most beautiful day for Fairy Dell. The air was cool and fresh, and the sun shined brightly on the water...

On the present day morning also, the neighboring population were to be seen flocking from every direction toward the Dell.

The bride and groom were seated at the head of the table, and the guests were seated on either side of them.

Lucy remained at home to make of her honeymoon a season of heartfelt enjoyment to her household, her acquaintance, and the ready far and near, a season made memorable to them by her practice of unlimited beneficence, coupled with the most graceful hospitality.

At the wedding, the bride and groom were surrounded by a large number of guests, and the celebration was most successful.

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THE VILLAGE ANGEL.

Or Agatha's Recompense.

CHAPTER I.

THE GERM OF A TRAGEDY.

A nobler girl had never lived than she whose faintly face and saintly ways were so appreciated that in the vicinity of her abode she was known as "The Village Angel."

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—"only a doctor's daughter," as Sir Van Carlyon said, over and over again to himself, a fortune over and over again to himself, a fortune over and over again to himself, a fortune over and over again to himself.

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 he willed it?

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

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THE VILLAGE ANGEL.

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CHAPTER II.

THE VILLAGE ANGEL.

Every one in Whitecroft knew and loved the "doctor's daughter." There was no one like her, and none of them remembered over to have seen any one like her.

Every one in Whitecroft knew and loved the "doctor's daughter." There was no one like her, and none of them remembered over to have seen any one like her.

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A SAXE-COBOURG PRINCE.

AS A CANDIDATE FOR THE BULGARIAN CROWN.

—THE PRINCE OF WALES BAKES HIM— GAUDIAN EFFENDI UNDER A CHARGE OF KALBARIANISM.

VIENNA, Dec. 15.—Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Cobourg to-day had an interview with the Emperor Francis Joseph, and conferred with Count Kaloky about the prince's proposed candidacy for the Bulgarian throne.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The Prince of Wales and Duke of Edinburgh vigorously support the candidacy of Prince Ferdinand, of Saxe-Cobourg-Gotha, for the throne of Bulgaria.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 15.—Ambassadors of five of the powers recently informed the Porte that Gaudian Effendi, the special Turkish envoy to Bulgaria, has been playing a double game in Sofia.

THE MODERN CORINTH. The moral atmosphere surrounding the upper classes in New York does not seem to be a healthy one, if the statements of Dr. Dix, a prominent Protestant clergyman, are any indication.

THE O'CONNELL MEMORIAL CHURCH. Lines written for the occasion of the laying of the foundation-stone of the O'Connell Memorial Church, and dedicated respectively to the Very Rev. Canon Brogan, P.P., of Cahirciveen.

RUSSIA'S RELATIONS WITH GERMANY. St. Petersburg, Dec. 15.—The Official Messenger continues the articles which have recently appeared in the Russian press generally regarding Germany's attitude towards Russia.

VERY PROBABLE. BERLIN, Dec. 15.—The Koenigszeitung says as a result of the African delimitation conference England has secured the best result in the Victoria Nyanza. From this point of view quite a new aspect is lent to her real preparation for an Eminpasha relief expedition.

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.

You are allowed a trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Vole's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances.

A TERRIBLE CHARGE.

A CHURCH YOUNG MAN ACCUSED OF ATTEMPTING TO MURDER HIS AGED FATHER.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—Yesterday two men entered the house of John T. Hewitt at Rogers park, knocked him down and robbed him of \$70.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all throat and Lung Affections.

THE POPE 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 inspect their clergy scrupulously within the limits of duty in regard to the rent movement.

A Most Liberal Offer.

THE VOLTAIC BURT CO., Marshall, Mich., offer to send their Celebrated VOLTAIC BELTS and Electric Appliances on thirty days trial to any man afflicted with Nervous Debility, Loss of Vitality, Manhood, &c.

DILLON'S POSITION.

DUBLIN, Dec. 15.—The Freeman's Journal states that the movement led by John Dillon is directed against the Government, and that the Government is unable to indict him for conspiracy.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Dec. 13.—Religious fanaticism is rampant in certain quarters at Ottawa. I have heard expressions of opinion...

A TURNING POINT

in the destinies of the Dominion. A combination of political adventurers, destitute of fixed principles in purpose or action...

As the eyes of the people of Ontario are turned in all directions, it is the paramount duty of the press to bring attention to the various elements of the campaign...

THE HISTORY OF HUNDREDS.

Me. John Morrison, of St. Ann's, was seriously afflicted with a disease of the kidneys that drooped and developed and his life was despaired of...

THE IRISH SITUATION.

ARREST OF MESSRS. DILLON, O'BRIEN, HARRIS AND SHEEHY.

White-Collaring Reduced Rents in Loughrea.—Intense Excitement Throughout the County.—Opinions of the London Press on the Arrests.

THE ARREST OF IRISH COMMONERS.

DUBLIN, Dec. 16.—John Dillon, member of Parliament for East Mayo; William O'Brien, member of United Ireland; Matthew Harris, member of Parliament for East Galway...

HOW THEY WERE ARRESTED.

DUBLIN, Dec. 16.—An immense Nationalist demonstration was held at Loughrea today. Father Cunningham presided, and a number of other clergymen were present...

SENTENCING THE BELFAST RIOTERS.

BELFAST, Dec. 16.—Forty-one persons have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from three months to seven years...

MORE TENANTS ADAPT THE "PLAN OF CAMPAIGN."

CORK, Dec. 16.—A meeting of tenants of Cork, Tipperary and Limerick was held today at Mitchelstown. Messrs. O'Connor and Flynn, members of Parliament, made addresses...

MOONLIGHTERS AGAIN.

CORK, Dec. 16.—Moonlighters have raided the Kantuck 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 Nationalists state open defiance to the law..."

among them. Every one of them spoke of it with profound contempt. One gentleman, who was reported as having joined the League...

RUSSELL COUNTY LIBERAL nominations for the House of Commons and Ontario Legislature took place at Dundasville today. There was a large attendance...

FOR MATRONS the Liberals have nominated a resident farmer in the person of Mr. Henderson. Speaking at the meeting in reply to questions...

THE NATIONALISTS ARE LAUGHING at the stupidity of the police in not acting sooner than they did. They might have seized many thousands of pounds by taking action earlier...

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I took occasion today to interview a number of Protestant Liberals with a view of finding out what influence the No Popery cry has had...

have nothing whatever to do with outrage, dishonesty, or resistance to the law. The Government will be driven from one arbitrary act to another...

The Morning Post urges the Government to blow up the blow at every hazard to the benefit.

The Chronicle says that if such a drastic remedy fails, it would be reasonable for the Government to apply for fresh powers and such an appeal should not be made in vain.

DUBLIN, Dec. 7.—Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien arrived here today. Both are much disturbed and hurt physically. In addition to the troubles which the gentlemen had yesterday at Loughrea...

PROSECUTION AGAINST THE POLICE OF LOUGHREA for the recovery of the money and documents seized yesterday. Messrs. Harris and Sheehy today met the tenants of the O'Connell estate in G. R. County Galway...

THE NATIONALISTS ARE LAUGHING at the stupidity of the police in not acting sooner than they did. They might have seized many thousands of pounds by taking action earlier...

THE MIDDLE AGES, is a trap-door about six feet wide, which gives ingress to a small square cell, measuring some two and a half meters 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...

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 echo of a more ancient tradition...

IT SELDOM FAILS.

J. D. Cameron, of Woodville, Alameda, Cal., writes: "I have often cured after all other treatment had failed."

CONFERENCE IN THE NEW CABINET.

PARIS, Dec. 15.—The Chamber of Deputies met today by a vote of 508 to 12 passed the provisional budget for two months, asked for by the new Government. In the course of the debate on the budget...

SHOT BY HIS FATHER.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 15.—Robert Bosenick, American born, son of a Hungarian in good circumstances, has been one of many suitors for the hand of Lena Watki...

PAUL, SAID HIS MAMMA.

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

FIRST AUTHOR.—

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

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 again? Restaurant Matron—No, the meat's tough.

THE PRINCE OF THE CHURCH.

Finally, the famous Philocalan calendar, published by Bucker, is no less precious on this subject. Under the title Item Depositio Martryrum, June 20, we read a mutilated passage, which can, however, be completed...

The Middle Ages, is a trap-door about six feet wide, which gives ingress to a small square cell, measuring some two and a half meters 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...

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ANCIENT SOUVENIR

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

London Tablet.

The erudite Christian archaeologist, Professor Mariano Armetini, states that near the third milestone on the Appian Way, moving from the Porta Capena, there is 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 Catacombae...

IN VIA APPIA.

among the ruins of very ancient Christian oratories, still stands a building well known to Roman archaeologists but wholly ignored by persons foreign to that branch of study. It consists of a semi-circular chamber, two-thirds of which are subterranean, whilst the remainder rises above the ground...

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THE PERSECUTION OF VALERIAN, who confuted the Christian cemeteries. We read further in the Revelations of St. Bridget of Sweden (Book iv., c. 7) that our Lord Jesus Christ himself made known to her that during the time the holy bodies of St. Peter and St. Paul remained in the platonia above-named they were diligently guarded and honored by the angels of heaven...

When I lay my foot was like a lump of lead in my stomach. I took a black blood Bitter. The more I took, the more it helped me. It is now in my hand, I am like a new man now!"—Mrs. Elizabeth B. C. O. Township Barris, Ont.

BOOK NOTICES.

THE MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY. December, New York, 30 Centavos Place.

This noted American serial closes with the present number its sixtieth volume. During its existence its career has been one of steady progress, and it bids fair to keep up its already high standard. The magazine is interesting to others than Americanists as a repository of general history pertaining to the continent. The present number contains a paper interesting to old campaigners and soldiers, "Misunderstanding; 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 gun which in 1863 was used in firing on Charleston...

THE GAZETTE OF BROTHERHOOD. This is a small monthly series published for sixty cents a year, devoted to the Cultivation and Preservation of the Irish Language and the Autonomy of the Irish Nation. This is a sufficient recommendation, and the little serial, edited by Mr. M. J. Logan, seems to be doing its work well and conscientiously.

MORE BULGARIAN TROUBLE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14. The Boston Herald writes: "The Vienna correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says the proceedings of the Government in regard to the Serbian ultimatum, are so serious that it is probable that the Government will have to declare war on Serbia."

WAR CLOUDS.

PARIS, Dec. 14. A prominent Berlin general, commenting on the recent changes in the French Cabinet, says that a "Boulanger" will come out of this prospect which, it says, proves better than anything else the danger that is threatening Germany.

BREVITIES.

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

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 Herbert.

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?" Orator.—Not very; I had my best suit on and rotten eggs don't wash off easily.

My boy, what does your mother do for a living?—She asks of a little barbed-wire zebra. "She cuts cold victuals, sir."

A spondfish 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 a man is gratuitously inguised into the "spirit of inquiry."

It is said that Glaucoeter is the name of a woman so cross-eyed that when she sleeps 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—till, while that of most women is made up of—toilet.

A great deal of comfort is to be got out of the recollection of good things." I said an old ochuicr, rubbing his hands. "I luxuriate over the memory of many a good dinner which I ate years ago. Besides, none of those dinners can give me nightmare now."

"The Village Angel, or Agatha's Recompense," is commenced in another column. Our readers have a great treat in store for them. The narrative is an intellectual "feast of unclouded sweetness" for those who perseive it. It is moral as for old and young.

Disparage and depreciate no one; an insect has feelings, and an atom a shadow.

giving his official acts in advance," and that "so many of our best men decline to seek the suffrages of the people, because our methods are corrupt and degrading." This Mr. Rice reasonably contends is not as it should be. It seems to think that the Australian voting system is the best. The number is a very good one.

ELEMENTARY HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

This is a short summary of the events which have taken place in the neighboring republic since the discovery of the continent of Columbus. It is necessarily very brief, and so far as the summary of the war of 1812 deals with the facts taken by Canada is in many respects correct.

THE BROOKLYN MAGAZINE. December. 7 Murray street, New York.

This number is full of "Christmas," and it is in fact a special Christmas number. The serial has outgrown its local name, and now appears as "The American Magazine." It will be as well to give it 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 Beecher Stowe's, a spirited and delightful description of "Christmas in New England" during the time of the Puritans and now. Miss Edith M. Thomas' poem "Northern Heart in Southern Climate" is very pleasing. A most interesting article, contributed by William Perry Browne, descriptive of "A Christmas in the Tennessee Mountains," sketching the methods adopted by mountaineers in celebrating the year's festival. A new writer, Edward Irving, tells a graphic and powerful short story, "Which Was It?" All the remaining articles are good, and we bid farewell to the Brooklyn Magazine, and look with pleasant anticipation to the coming of "The American Magazine."

QUESTIONS. December. Part 6. G. L. Sherrell & Co.

This very valuable and cheap serial in the December number comprises the second year of its very successful existence. It has been twice enlarged, and further improvements are in contemplation. The present number contains a good portrait of R. H. Browning, with a series of music and poetry. A portrait of John Jay, and life by Mrs. S. K. B. B. and selections from her works. A portrait of Martha Washington, an illustrated poem, and an ideal picture from "The Early Returns" complete the illustrations. In the Geography Department, the subject of "Physics" is introduced by D. W. Neely, M. D., of Philadelphia, and an interesting poem on "The Starry Woman" by A. J. Johnson, together with illustrations. "The History of Philosophy," "Hellenic Animals," "History of Rome," "Vegetable Products," "Shakespeare," and "Miscellaneous Questions." The other departments are "Milton in Paris," "Reviews," "News and Notes," "Open Congress," "Story Book," "Recent Publications," and "Editorial Table." We have already priced this monthly sufficiently. Its cost, only \$1 per annum, placed it within the reach of every one, and it contains an immense amount of information, though some of its questions, we may say, are rather absurd. There is hardly any necessity for such a serial in the "Questions of Judgment" in the present number. Such are rarely waiting time over an impossible subject which might be profitably employed. The serial promises well.

THE GAZETTE OF BROTHERHOOD. This is a small monthly series published for sixty cents a year, devoted to the Cultivation and Preservation of the Irish Language and the Autonomy of the Irish Nation. This is a sufficient recommendation, and the little serial, edited by Mr. M. J. Logan, seems to be doing its work well and conscientiously.

DONAHUE'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE commences its eighth year with the January issue. The leading article is a brief history of the Irish Element in the Southern Confederacy, including an original letter from J. Ferguson Davis (with a portrait). The Magazine contains one hundred large pages a month, making a volume of twelve hundred pages a year. Price, \$2; \$1 for six months. Address Donahue's Monthly Magazine, Boston, Mass.

MORE BULGARIAN TROUBLE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14. The Boston Herald writes: "The Vienna correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says the proceedings of the Government in regard to the Serbian ultimatum, are so serious that it is probable that the Government will have to declare war on Serbia."

WAR CLOUDS.

PARIS, Dec. 14. A prominent Berlin general, commenting on the recent changes in the French Cabinet, says that a "Boulanger" will come out of this prospect which, it says, proves better than anything else the danger that is threatening Germany.

BREVITIES.

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

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 Herbert.

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?" Orator.—Not very; I had my best suit on and rotten eggs don't wash off easily.

My boy, what does your mother do for a living?—She asks of a little barbed-wire zebra. "She cuts cold victuals, sir."

A spondfish 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 a man is gratuitously inguised into the "spirit of inquiry."

It is said that Glaucoeter is the name of a woman so cross-eyed that when she sleeps 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—till, while that of most women is made up of—toilet.

A great deal of comfort is to be got out of the recollection of good things." I said an old ochuicr, rubbing his hands. "I luxuriate over the memory of many a good dinner which I ate years ago. Besides, none of those dinners can give me nightmare now."

"The Village Angel, or Agatha's Recompense," is commenced in another column. Our readers have a great treat in store for them. The narrative is an intellectual "feast of unclouded sweetness" for those who perseive it. It is moral as for old and young.

Disparage and depreciate no one; an insect has feelings, and an atom a shadow.

THE TRUE WITNESS

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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1886

CHRISTMAS.

This week brings us once more to the Christmas festival—the special feature of the Christmas year so far as social intercourse is woven with the feasts of Holy Church. Next Saturday will see all Christian people in union and amazement, like the shepherds on the hillside, by the teaching of the angelic messenger. Here, indeed, would the year be wove it not for the oasis in the desert which the story of the Nativity creates. Young 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 licks his wishes of good meaning. The hardened become softened; the sinister looks with repentance to the Manger of Bethlehem, and the miser feels that his hoarded 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 Christmas tide. Dark and dreary would the world be had we no Christmas. The season is associated with the most stupendous terrestrial events and the most astounding messages from heaven. Let us observe it with all holy rites and all innocent joy. Let the rites of Holy Church be done and domestic feast and revelry mark the recurrence of the Christmas of 1886. And for ourselves we commend to the subscribers of THE TRUE WITNESS with all sincerity and cordiality,

A STEBBY CHRISTMAS AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

The officers and men of the G.M. will concur in the following opinion in the work concerning the candidature of Mr. Sheppard, of the G.M., in Toronto as a "labor candidate":—"The self-respect of all citizens is wounded, and all are aroused 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 libelous journalists, whose 'scams' are those not of honest labor, but of the libeller'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 contests 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 these gentlemen, who have assumed the functions of trustees, will, in face of the opinion of Attorney-General Holt's report in The Post a few days ago,

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 concerned, is an outsider, who, for anything the people 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 repetitive details as have been emphasized 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 deterrent in their revelations. It is to be hoped that this Campbell case is one of the last which will be paraded over the earth's surface in all its naked repleteness.

RECENTLY Sir John Macdonald charged Mr. Blake, while concealing 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 Mr. Blake has a marked aversion for the 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 reaching the bench. It is commonly understood 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:—"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 head of the Liberal party. If there is one thing I personally dislike more than another, it is the possibility of ascending to office. I am bound in my country's interest to labor for success in this contest; 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 fly into his parlour. It is doing this in rather an amusing way. It appears that Canada, 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 particular 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 countries 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 pending;

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 emanated 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 aforesaid. And we further declare that the said address was the production of a certain clique whose leading 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 deeply deplore the action of The Mail newspaper, 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 stir up in the community the basest passions that could find vent from the breast of man.

THE ARRESTS 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 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 lance 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 discouragement to the landlords. With reference to the depositing rents with trustees the Attorney-General said:—"There is a mode by which the landlords might get hold of the money, which, OF COURSE, IS NOT A MATTER FOR THE GOVERNMENT; AND I DARE 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 not one which breaks the law, but is simply an ordinary matter between debtor and creditor. The action of the Government will be found unproductive of everything except irritation, ill-feeling, and the conviction that it is straining everything it can in the direction of oppression. The whole proceeding is a strong proof of the folly which was exhibited in the rejection of Mr. Parnell's very equitable bill.

THE PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

There is probably some error in the alleged report of Mr. Anglin's speech at Hill-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 circumstances 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 1875 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 trombling wretches at Ottawa appear at the bar of electoral opinion do not include that policy. Perhaps the one solitary act which they might plead in extenuation of those rank offences which smell so strongly to heaven is that they accomplished in a somewhat effective manner the will of the people in 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 readjustment may in certain cases be desirable. Care must be exercised in this respect. The recent suggestions made by Senator Sherman in the neighboring Republic as to a readjustment of the tariff with regard to the sugar trade has created a panic in the sugar-growing States and paralyzed some of the industries 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 reproach it conveys. He said: "The conquerors in such governments are all legislators, and will be sure to do 'constrive 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 apprehensions 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 demagogic gone mad, and unless Sir John Macdonald is secretly commissioned, or personally determined, to ruin the country and make epaxaction a despairing necessity,

he would not pursue a course without precedent 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 astonishing. 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-hopped pot shall have 'ten hoops; and I will make it felony to 'drink small beer. All the realm shall be '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 McCarthy, Thompson, White, Mackintosh, McMaster, Welch, Boulbe, 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 Eden.

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 minister 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 sympathy.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 2, 1886.

Hon. John Fitzgerald, President of Irish National League of America, Lincoln, Neb.

DEAR SIR,—Accept my thanks for the Gladstone 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 Lords 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 let 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 against English 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 stifle this lead as 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 cherishing servant. ANDREW J. CHAMBERS.

MR. LAURIER AT TORONTO.

The reception given the Hon. Wilfrid Laurier at Toronto was worthy of the intelligence and patriotism of the Queen City of the West and of the gifted leader of the 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 apprehension on that score. 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 out a rebel and to hold him up to obloquy as a sympathizer with the enemies of British institutions. The hearty reception and earnest attention he received demonstrated the failure of those endeavors. He went into the whole question of the causes and history of the Northwest rebellion and proved, amid frequent thunders of applause, that the neglect, tyranny 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, earnestness, 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 ilk 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 1855 has cooled, subsequent revelations of the criminal conduct of the Government and reflection have succeeded, till none but those blinded by their Tory partiality blame the unhappy Motis, or feel resentment towards those who proclaim the justice of their cause while regretting their resort to armed rebellion.

Thus it turns out that Mr. Laurier's visit to Ontario has given a valuable test of popular feeling and all must rejoice at the result, which may be taken as a fair indication of

the failure that has overtaken the exertions of Tory orators and journalists in the work of stirring up discord between the two great 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. Hereafter, 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 public domain.
- 2. ELECTORAL REFORM.—An enlarged and simplified franchise, conformable to each Province to the views and circumstances of that Province, with lists made by the local authorities and to be exercised in districts fairly divided, so as to produce a really representative assembly, an honest and efficient executive, dealing with the people's business fairly, justly, promptly, and on business principles, keeping promises, redressing grievances, and so preventing rebellions in the west and discontent 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 obtaining of the constitutional right to make our own commercial arrangements through our own responsible agents.
- 6. ADMINISTRATIVE 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 shall make it bear more equitably and less oppressively; a reduction of sectional taxes, and of taxes on prime necessities 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 earnest 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.
- 8. 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 Stream Bills; no more attempts to seize seabeds; 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 between the provinces and territories and the Dominion. Justice to all, special favors to none.
- 9. FINANCIAL REFORM.—To settle finally the financial relations of the Provinces of Canada, and put an end to jobbery and corruption.
- 10. SOCIAL REFORM.—Beyond all a determination 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 practice on the part of the various majorities to be found in the several Provinces of these principles, exemplified in tolerance, 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 admiration and must command the support of all Canadians who love their country and desire to see 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 misgovernment, 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 not a brilliant public man. But whether it has been that evil associations have in his 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 seat in his projected cabinet to Mr. D. J. O'Donoghue, on condition that that gentleman would desert Mr. Mowat and vote with the Opposition. It has also been established that he was organizer of the conspiracy of Bunting and others to bribe certain Liberals after the last Ontario election to go over to the Tories. Again, it has been shown that he drew up a legal document which it would be difficult to correctly characterize and preserve the amenities of language. In all these matters success would have placed him at the head of the Ontario Government. Through-out these very dubious transactions Mr.

Meredith assumed an appearance of innocence which, now that they have been exposed, only entitle him to the further distinction of 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. Meredith retained the connection and became what we see him to-day.

Political exigencies in Mr. Meredith's case are almost as inexorable as in the case of Mr. Thomas White, but whereas the latter blantly confessed his inability to avoid telling untruths, the latter endeavors to act a lie, and reap whatever benefit may come from so doing. In the present Ontario election campaign in Ontario Mr. Meredith is supported by The Mail, the weekly edition of which is mailed by thousands from his central committee to Protestant electors in the province. Mr. Meredith is aware of this, if he is not a party to the distribution. That paper terms with assaults of all kinds against the Catholic Church, the hierarchy, 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 falsehoods 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 sectarian crusade while he pretends to know nothing about it, and tries to pose as one who is not an enemy to Catholics or Catholic institutions.

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's 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 The 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 Protestantism is the form of religious thought to which the Catholic Church has the most abiding detestation. Nothing could be more erroneous. In no countries in the world is Catholicity more 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 religion as it pretends to be, it would not "grope, by implication of argument, the great fact that Catholicity largely reconquered 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 central 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 Catholic 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 eaten 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 of them have urged its acceptance with voice and example.

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 epitomized in the formula "the survival of the fittest," has taken possession of the minds of men. Selfishness has been apotheosized on earth, and the fierce struggle for wealth has destroyed the old feelings of pity and helpfulness that gave poetry, music and art their wonderful excellence in the ages of faith. At the present time these branches of highest human endeavor are poor, pale, passionless substitutes for the genuine creations that sprang from the souls of the men of old, bearing forever the sign of inspiration and revelation. Look at the ideals of beauty that modern men bestow on canvas and marble. Their women faces simpler or sner, their man faces are a ther stolidly

THE FARM.

Prof. E. W. Stewart answers two questions... THE FARM. TWO CORNEDREDS. Prof. E. W. Stewart answers two questions...

scarcely. On lawns and in gardens the tidy person keeps leaves and litter, nicely cleaned up and this material is what the will trees love.

CORN MEAL. Corn meal is a convenient and we might say a cheap article of food in the barnyard...

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

Straw will soon be used for building purposes. It is estimated that straw may be closely pressed into bales 14 to 16 inches...

What makes your horse wear out in one third of his natural life? What makes his feet fall of corns?

ALLAN LINE. CAPITAL PRIZE \$150,000. "Wada hereby certifies that the drawings..."

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED. Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Capital Prize, \$150,000. THE NEW FOUNDED LINE. The Steamship of the Liverpool Mail Line...

REMEMBER! THE presence of General... THE KEY TO HEALTH. BURDOCK'S BLOOD PURIFIER.

ARNPRIOR. WANTED—For the R.C. Separate School of this village...

CONSUMPTION. These are the clogged avenues of the Lungs, Kidneys and Liver...

CONSUMPTION. If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have a yellowish color of skin...

CONSUMPTION. These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and at most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the LIVER STOMACH KIDNEYS & BOWELS.

HEALTH FOR ALL. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. This Great Household Medicine Rests Amongst the Leading Necessaries of Life.

FOR THE CURE OF Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. It is an infallible remedy.

ALLAN LINE. USHER CONTRACT WITH THE GOVERNMENT CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF THE CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES MAILS.

1886--Winter Arrangements--1887. This Company's Lines are composed of the following double-engined, Clackwell, Iron Steamships.

NEW FOUNDED LINE. The Steamship of the Liverpool Mail Line... THROUGH BILLS OF LADING.

GLASGOW LINE. During the season of Winter Navigation a steamer will be chartered to Glasgow...

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING. granted in Liverpool and Glasgow, and all Continental Ports...

H. & A. ALLAN. 141a street, Portland, 50 State street, Boston, and 25 Common street, Montreal.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT of Montreal. Superior Court, No. 1311. Dame Eloise Poubier, wife of William A. J. Whiteford...

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. BELL OF PURE COPPER AND TIN FOR CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, AND ALL OTHERS.

MEENEY BELL COMPANY. The Finest Grade of Church Bells. Treated Experience. Largest Trade.

McShane Bell Foundry. Fit—2nd Grade of Bells. China and Pans for Churches, Colleges, Town Halls, etc.

LIST OF AGENTS FOR "THE POST" AND "TRUE WITNESS." A full list of agents across various provinces including Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

GRAVE OF KING DATHI.

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

The principal tomb of the Rathcroghan group consists of a rather low mound, from the centre of which rises, to the height of six feet, a red sandstone monolith or pillar...

This celebrated personage flourished in the commencement of the fifth century, A.D. His father, Fiachra, was King of Connaught...

Darkly their glim' o'erhung, Sharp is their wolf dog's fang, Brown spear and falcion clang—

From the soft snows of Gaul, Koman and Frank, and thral, Brough, and lut, and hall—

Up on the glacier's snow, Down on the vales below, Mo' arch and clannu'n go—

Forth from the thunder cloud Is out the eagle's proud, Golden the monarch bowed—

See ye that countless train, Crossing Ros-Coin's plain, Crying like hurricanes,

When seen by O'Donovan, in 1837, the red dathia, leagann, or corthe (names used by the Irish to describe monumental pillar-stones)

Shred and chop very fine two pounds of beef suet, by dredging the suet occasionally with flour...

According to the best authority a wasai bowl is compounded as follows: Put over the fire a pint of strong old ale with a half pound of sugar...

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 toast And a crab layde in the frye, A little breade shall do me stead, Much breade I net desire;

Sometimes mothers secrets the err'ing boy for fear the father might hide him when he comes home.

"Uncle John," said Annabelle, "you must congratulate me. I am graduated."

And the great demand for a pleasant, safe and reliable antidote for all affections of the throat and lungs is fully met with in Biokle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

(Specially prepared for THE POST and TRUE WITNESS.)

(The address is prepared to answer all questions on matters connected with this department.)

RECIPES FOR CHRISTMAS PUDDING.

Of eggs a single dozen take; Of four the whites omit; Of sifted sugar then you'll shake

Of raisins, currants, grated bread And suet, each a pound; You then will take, and o'er them spread,

To be eaten with Transcendental sauce. Beat one egg until light; add a large teaspoon of pulverized sugar and one glass sherry;

Put in a pan one-half pound of flour, ditto bread crumbs fine y grated, three-quarters of a pound of beef suet, one pound of raisins

One pound of raisins, stoned and cut small; 1 pound of currants, well washed, picked and dried; quarter of a pound of citron, cut fine;

Wife to devotion.—Mrs. Yerger was dressed to go to a ball. She had on her new dress;

Worms cause feverishness, moaning and restlessness during sleep. Mother Graves' Worm Expulsiory is pleasant, sure and effectual.

THE DEL RIO DOT is edited by a young lady. She remarks: "Man proposes, but God disposes."

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RESOLVE NOT TO PROCASTINATE ANY MORE.

On Tuesday, Nov. 9th, in New Orleans, La., at the 188th Grand Monthly Drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery, under the sole care of General G. T. Beauregard, of La., and Jubal A. Early of Va., the wheel of fortune spun rapidly thusly.—No. 94,562 drew First Prize of \$75,000.

What Toronto's well-known Good Samaritan says: "I have been troubled with Dyspepsia 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 Northrup & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure."

My friend, look here! you know how weak and nervous your wife is, and you know that Carter's Iron Pills will relieve her. Now why not be fair about it and buy her a box?

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COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Timothy here at \$8 to \$6.50. In Timothy there is yet nothing doing, and we quote prices \$2.00 to \$2.40 per bushel.

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 account.

FRUITS, &c. APPLES.—The market continues firm, with sales confined to jobbing lots of good sound fruit at \$2.75 to \$3.00.

GENERAL MARKETS. SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—Refined sugar quiet but steady at 6 1/2 to 6 3/4 for granulated, and 4 1/2 to 5 1/4 for yellows.

ST. LAWRENCE HALL, MONTREAL, Nov. 23th, 1886.

We guarantee our "PANELLO OILOGRAPH" (Copyrighted) the only correct method of the Irish language in painting.

KNABE PIANOFORTES. UNEQUALLED IN TONE, TOUCH, WORKMANSHIP and DURABILITY.

A BIG OFFER. To introduce them, we will give away 100 sets of our "The National Co."...

RUPTURE. Have you had of the annoying reduction for DR. J. A. SHEPHERD'S Famous Home Treatment...

FURIGUS AGAINST ENGLAND. STAINED RELATIONS BETWEEN ENGLAND AND RUSSIA—THE CZAR PERHAPS AT PRINCE ALEXANDER'S BEQUEST AT THE ENA ISH COURT.

New York, Dec. 20.—The World's London special says the relations between Great Britain and Russia are daily becoming more strained.

Holloway's Pills.—Liver, Lungs and Kidneys.—Most diseases of these depravative organs arise from obstructions, over the removal of which these celebrated Pills exercise the most perfect control.

Holloway's Pills are especially adapted for the young and delicate; their gentle and purifying action ranks them above all other medicines.

This powder 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.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure. FULL WEIGHT PURELY VEGETABLE. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO. 106 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

MILLINERY.

The balance of this season's Importation of Ladies' Hoses and Children's Trimmings and Fur-trimmed Hats and Bonnets are now selling at greatly reduced prices.

FRENCH FELT HATS All Greatly Reduced. ENGLISH FELT BONNETS All Greatly Reduced. ENGLISH FELT BONNETS All Greatly Reduced.

Novelties Novelties. A splendid assortment of White Ostrich Pompons. Beige Ostrich Pompons. Cream Ostrich Pompons.

Novelties Novelties. A complete assortment at all prices. S. CARSLLEY.

ABOUT BROOKS ABOUT BROOKS ABOUT BROOKS. If you want the best possible make of Six Cord Sport Cotton for hand or machine use, ask for 'Jonas Brooks'...

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