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LEO XIII'S GOLDEN JUBILEE.

Precious Gifts from Every Corner of the World—Fifty Years Since His Ordination as a Priest.

Leo XIII, fifty years after ordination as a priest, will celebrate his jubilee in the Vatican as one of the wisest of Popes. Pilgrims from all over the world are en route to Rome, or are already at the shrine. St. Peter's. The solemnity will be celebrated on December 21. It will be one of the grandest events in the history of the Church. The representatives of over 200,000,000 Catholics will crowd the streets of the Eternal City, all eager to pay homage to the head of the Church. America and Canada will be represented by many of her best and most learned men. Cardinals Gibbons and Taschereau having appointed several months ago committees to prepare for the Golden Jubilee.

When Leo was chosen to be the 250th Pope of Rome, Pius IX. having died, he found the Church in a perilous position. With a firm hand he has guided it out of danger. In 1877 Pius IX. died, and he assumed the papal power, and the Church was fighting the powers of Europe. The war between the Quirinal and the Vatican was bitter; Germany had declared against the Pope. Just before that he had given up the fight for life, he resorted to his right to temporal power and issued a protest against the succession of Humbert to the Crown of Italy. He died in February, 1878, having been Pope over thirty-one years, the longest papal reign.

Joseph Vincent Pecci, known as a scholar and diplomatist, was elected by acclamation. He had ruled over Perugia and Spoleto, and had been Papal Nuncio to Belgium. He was elected February 20. His first pastoral letter was written in strong words, and stated the position of the Church without threat or appeal.

Under Pope Leo the Church has regained its strength and added to it. Bismarck has surrendered, and Franco is more than friendly. Ireland swears by its ancient religion, and England is never more Catholic than to-day. America is the strongest country for the faith. At the jubilee every American diocese will be represented.

Pope Leo early recognized the power and the faithfulness of American Catholicity, and it was by his order that the third Plenary Council was held in Baltimore, made a code of ecclesiastical laws, and raised the American Church from a mission to a standing with the European countries. There are about 10,000,000 Catholics in the United States. Less than a century ago there was not a bishop in the United States. But when the Council met in Baltimore five years there, and in it twelve archbishops, fifty-seven bishops, seventy-two procurators, many abbots, prelates, and nearly one hundred priests.

The value of the church property in America is something enormous. New York City alone has 200 churches, 150 parochial schools, many asylums and quantities of real estate. In every large city in America the Roman Church is proportionately prosperous.

It is said that on the fiftieth anniversary of his entrance into priesthood the Pope will resign his title of "The Freeman of the Vatican" by throwing off the last shroud of the Pious Nono policy and driving through the streets of Rome, King Humbert, who has shown himself brave, good-hearted and sensible, would, it is believed, be the first to show his veneration for the Pope.

The jubilee Mass, which the Holy Father will himself celebrate, will cost 1,000,000 francs, or \$200,000. It will be on a scale hitherto undreamed of. There have been hundreds of thousands of magnificent presents, which the Pope will receive during the jubilee, are to be placed on exhibition in the Piazza della Vigna, in the Vatican. The royal family of Italy will offer a golden chalice. Other presents will be as follows:

— Marshal and Madame McMahon will send two magnificent Sevres vases.

— The Societe Bibliographique, de Paris, will send a magnificent volume containing the Pater Noster, printed with illuminated text, in 150 languages.

— Alsace will send a curious reproduction of the Strasbourg clock, complete to every particular.

— The Archbishop of Rheims will send a reduced copy of the colossal statue in bronze of Urban IV., recently unveiled at Chantilly.

— Perhaps the most remarkable gift is the colossal organ built by Caville-Coll for St. Peter's. Hitherto it has been wanting a melodious voice to match its volume of sound. The idea of an organ powerful enough to fill the vast Basilica has been laughed at, but such men as Ambrose Thomas, Goumard, Massenet, Saint-Basiles, and Leo Lalibe have pronounced it possible, and architects like Barrins and Cavalier agree that the erection of an organ will not injure the aspect of the naive. The work will be completed this winter.

— Naples sends the Pope a throne of gold.

— The students of Catholic colleges all over the world will erect a statue in the name of the Pope to St. Thomas Aquinas.

— The thirty-two Austrian Archdukes send a certain quantity of relics of the saints.

— The Empress of Austria sends a splendid tiara.

— Goumard has written a composition entitled "Leone XIII."

— The Pope now wears a precious diamond ring given him by the Turkish Sultan.

— China will send a high percentage with rich presents, including a large contribution from the Empress-Regent.

— The Pope contributes \$60,000 toward an exhibition of art to be held in the Vatican.

— The Catholic Temperance Union of America has furnished an address of congratulations.

— The Bishops of the United States are sending special representatives with unusually large sums of money.

— The Empress Eugenie will present the Pope with a portrait of her dead son, framed in a setting of violets of amethyst and gold.

— The congregation for the Propagation of the Faith will receive \$100,000 at the hands of the Pope. Other congregations will be financially remembered.

— Catholic Knights of America will send a suitable testimonial.

— The Holy Father now wears the stole made for him by American Sisters.

— Ireland will dedicate the Irish National Church in Rome.

— Spain's presents to the Pope are now on exhibition in Madrid. The Queen Regent gives a magnificent tiara.

— Bishops of India and the Australian hierarchy will send work of Indian art and Peter's Pence.

— Emperor William, Queen Victoria, Jules Ferry, Bismarck, and Alexander will send gifts.

— Pope Leo is the fourteenth of the Sovereign Pontiffs who lived to celebrate the golden jubilee of ordination.

DEATH OF BISHOP CARBERY.

Distinguished Career of an Irish Dominican.

A cable despatch on Monday from St. Mary's Priory, Cork, announced the death of Bishop Carbery, of Hamilton, Ont. In July the Bishop left his diocese to seek rest in his native land, and intended also to visit the Eternal City before returning to Canada. His only companion was the faithful Brother Dominic. To all appearances the Bishop was in fair health, but the change of climate must have affected his constitution even more than was then to be seen. To a man, in his age, over 62 years at the time of his consecration as Bishop of a Canadian See, the change from the mild climate of Italy to Canada was not without many dangers. But he obeyed the command of the head of the Church, and left the Convent of San Clemente in Rome for the Diocese of Hamilton about three and a half years ago. The white-haired, aged pastor was received with the greatest honors by his flock, and his executive ability was soon shown by his active management of the affairs of the diocese, which he ruled with wisdom, firmness and gentleness. His kindly ways, deep insight and sympathy with human nature brought him the love of all who were under his spiritual guidance, and his scholarship and talents abilities compelled respect. While he made no radical changes in the diocese, the condition of many congregations was vastly improved, churches and schools were built and new pastors appointed for growing parishes. In his private life he was plain and simple, and while maintaining the dignity of a wearer of the purple as the head of a great diocese, he was personally always the humble Dominican monk. A good and faithful servant all his life, he has now entered into the joy of his Lord, and it is fitting that he should have died in his native land, and within the walls where he once was Prior Joseph.

A BRILLIANT CAREER.

Dr. James Joseph Carbery was born in Mullingar, County of Meath, in 1822. He received the rudiments of his early education in the principal school of that town, under a teacher whose name and abilities have not yet died out of the memory of that locality, Mr. John Heghan. Thence he passed on to the academy attached to the Diocesan Seminary of Newcan. At the end of his course the young seminarian expressed his desire to join the Dominican Order. At that time there was no such institute in his native county, and he determined to embrace the state of priesthood in the Order of Friars Preachers. When his vocation was satisfactorily tested by Dr. Wm. Vincent Harold, the then Provincial, he was accepted as a postulant for the religious habit, and sent with a companion aspirant to the same state of novitiate, being sent to Italy, to enter on his novitiate. The convent of "Our Lady of the Oak" (the Quercia), lying at a short distance outside the city of Viterbo, was chosen by his Superiors for his novitiate house. By a happy coincidence and singular privilege it was in the same great convent that Father Lacasair, in his Dominican habit, was sent to establish the Order of Preachers in France, had spent their year of probation, under the guidance and example of the revered Father Palaganza. Three years previously the same novice master, then assisted by the present Very Rev. Commissary-General of the Order in San Francisco, N. S.—Father Sadoe Villarsan—formed the Irish novitiate, Brother Carbery, to the life of

IN THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1843, he was admitted to solemn profession on taking his religious vows, and was detained in the same place to make a course of two years' philosophy under excellent professors, Fathers Vincent Aquaroni and Pelliquetti, and here he received subdiaconship from the hands of Cardinal Pianetti, Bishop of Viterbo. To enter and complete his course of theology he was sent to the University of Rome, the Irish Dominican convent of St. Clemente, he read theological lessons under Father Ciolette, a Spanish lecturer and member of the same community, while every day he attended the classes of theology in the celebrated schools of St. Thomas in the University College of the Minerva, where he read under the two famous Regents, Spanish divines, Xato and Pige, having at the same time, under Father Guilelmo as Master of Studies. Having received diaconship from Cardinal Palrizio, and the order of priesthood from the Cardinal Archbishop of Constantinople (having already taken his degrees), Father Carbery returned to Ireland in 1849. The first appointment he received in the service of religion and his Order of Friars Preachers was his immediate assignment to the parish of St. Mary's, Pope's Quay, by the then Provincial of the Hibernian Dominicans, Dr. John Pius Leahy, now the Venerable Bishop of Dromore. Not long after he was chosen as sub-prior, reappointed to the same office in 1854 and again in 1858. In November, 1859, he was removed to Limerick, where on several occasions he was elected to the office of Prior. During his stay in that city, owing to his great

POPULARITY AND INFLUENCE, co-operating with his zeal for the beauty of God's house, and the energetic clergy in all his diocesan duties, Father Carbery rebuilt in a marvellously short time the beautiful church of St. Saviour's for his Order, as it now stands in that city. In the Provincial Chapter, held in Dublin in 1876, he was raised by the suffrages of the assembled Capitular Fathers to the important charge of Provincial Superior of all the houses of the Order in Ireland. At the termination of his quadriennial period of holding that office he was recalled to Cork, to be placed at the head of the community as Prior of St. Mary's, in the year 1880. He was scarcely settled down with the prospect of spending the remainder of his days in Cork, to the bishop, clergy and people of which he was so sincerely and steadfastly attached, when he was raised to a post once more viewed by the priests of the Seminary and then placed in the vault.

At High Mass in Notre Dame Church, on Sunday last, (Rev. Curé Sentenne delivered an eloquent panegyric on the late Father Flavien P. Martineau, whose death occurred last week. The reverend speaker dwelt particularly upon the last moments of Mr. Martineau, and stated that he had passed away most peacefully, retaining consciousness till the very last moment. Being the founder of several leading congregations, the Rev. Curé Sentenne stated that he was entitled to numerous plenary indulgences. The gentlemen of the Seminary, by the death of the late Father Martineau, had sustained such a "void" that would probably be very difficult to replace him. As deceased had worked hard in the interests of his flock, he hoped that now that he had joined

THE LATE ABBE MARTINEAU.

The Great Apostle of Temperance Passes Away Suddenly—The Funeral.

The Catholic portion of the community was greatly surprised Wednesday when it became known that Rev. Abbe Flavian Martineau, P.P., of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, had died at 10.15 this morning, of congestion of the lungs, after but four days' illness. The reverend gentleman was born at Lucon, France, in 1830.

After attending the Seminary of that place for a number of years, during which time he became known to Rev. Abbe P. Vincent, who then was a brilliant classical course, he entered the priesthood and was immediately appointed a professor of rhetoric. About the year 1860 he joined the Order of St. Sulpice, and in 1862 was transferred to Montreal, where he fulfilled for some time a mission in connection with St. Joseph's church, Richmond street. In 1864 he was sent to Notre Dame church, and ever since has fulfilled his duties to the satisfaction of all.

By special request His Holiness Pope Pius IX., in the year 1870, decided that the month of May should be dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and, by special permission, the Rev. Abbe Rousset, the then curé of Notre Dame church, but now of St. James, appointed the Rev. Abbe Martineau to preach the special exercises, and two years ago the present Pope decided that the month of October should be dedicated to the Rosary. Again the Rev. Abbe Martineau was selected to conduct these exercises, and fulfilled his work so well that several of his sermons were subsequently preserved in full and kept in the archives of the Seminary as the most noteworthy of his countrymen.

The late Mr. Martineau was a great musician, and was also the founder of nearly twenty different congregations, chiefly composed of ladies.

Dr. Kotis attended deceased during his illness. At four o'clock Wednesday afternoon special prayers for the dead were recited in the musical chamber.

"The history of the Seminary," said a prominent clergyman to our representative, "was there such an imposing ceremony as this which took place at Notre Dame Church Friday morning in connection with the death of the late Abbe Flavian Martineau." Long before the appointed hour (8.30) the vast edifice was crowded with citizens of all creeds and nationalities, and it is expected that when the solemn ceremonies were performed, fully 10,000 citizens present. The *letzte Ave Maria* was performed Thursday evening by the Rev. Curé Larus, assisted by the Rev. Curé Sentenne, P.P., and Curé Giband. The Mass was sung Friday morning by the Rev. Curé J. B. Larus, assisted by the Rev. Messrs. J. Guibot, and L. Dent. His Grace Archbishop Fabre occupied the throne of St. Sulpice, while at the same time a large gathering of members of the clergy, and the students of the Montreal College, the Grand Seminary and the Christian Brothers' school, to the Oratory, these special exercises, the *Domine Jesu Christe*, while at the Communion *De Profundis* was sung. At the conclusion of the service a solemn Libera was sung by His Lordship Bishop Grandin, of St. Albert, Manitoba, who had come purposely to Montreal for the occasion. His Lordship was assisted by his secretary and Rev. Curé Sentenne, of Notre Dame, and Grand Vicar Marbois, of the Archdiocese of Quebec. Among the members of the clergy who occupied seats in the Sanctuary were Rev. Messrs. Valutin, Leclair, Strubbe, Lonsangan, Rousset, Desmaroux, Giband, Hamon, Decary, Reed, Maroux, Lesage, Tassé, Chevresis, Ebrement, Racicot, Provost, Laporte, Deguire, Schmidt, S.J., Oaise, S.J., Salomon, Adams, Lemphire, J. E. Baudouin, of the Archdiocese of Quebec, Morin, Gastonguay, Carriere, Desrochers, of St. Martin's, and numerous others whose names could not be ascertained. Rev. Father Campean, of the diocese of Burlington, represented His Lordship Bishop de Goebsbrand, and Rev. Father Maroux, of St. Hyacinthe, represented His Lordship the Bishop of St. John's, and the Rev. Father Pelletier, of the diocese of Montreal, represented the Rev. Curé Sentenne at the funeral cortege was formed. Among those who followed the hearse were several hundreds of priests and citizens, also delegates of nearly all the Catholic congregations of the city. The remains were taken to the Grand Seminary, where, prior to being placed in the vault, a solemn Libera was sung, at which His Lordship Archbishop Grandin, of Quebec, presided.

In the afternoon the remains were placed in the vault, and viewed by the priests of the Seminary and then placed in the vault.

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A SCOTCH THEOLOGIAN, OR FAITH AND MORALS.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS:

SIR.—The following observations owe their origin to an article in the *Star* of Saturday, November 26, entitled "A Scotch Theologian." I presume you wonder, very naturally, that I did not send these remarks to the paper in which the aforesaid article appeared. I would have done so with pleasure; but had, on a previous occasion, written something of a kindred nature for publication in the *Star*, the manuscript was kindly returned with thanks, as being at that particular season "inopportune." Happening to be of a different opinion, I sent it to THE POST, where it subsequently appeared. I have again taken the liberty to send you the result of my cogitations on the peculiar theology of a Scotch theologian, Professor Flint of Edinburgh University. The following are his words:—"It was the special temptation of teachers and preachers of religion to exaggerate the merit of faith and belief, and to denounce a mere belief either in mere belief, or in mere doubt; there was merit only in believing or doubting according to truth." On the supposition that Christianity is a mere human invention, like Calviniem, Methodism or Tambourinism, &c., the professor is undoubtedly correct; for my part, I would not believe the dogma of the Trinity, nor any other Christian doctrine on no better authority than any or all of those multifarious and discordant sects could produce. But if Christianity is a divine revelation, I ought humbly to believe whatever Christ has propounded through the medium or channel that He established for my instruction. Before proceeding further, it may not be amiss to have a correct definition of faith. Christian faith is the ready and unwavering acceptance, as truth, of whatsoever God has revealed to man, whether in the written or unwritten word. How are we to learn what God commands us to believe? I answer, through the Church that Christ, true God and true man,—established for that purpose. "Hear the Church; he that hears you hears me, &c.; behold I am with you all days, even to the consummation of the world; I will send you the Paraclete, who will teach you all truth." That Church must consequently exist at the present day, unless we admit that Christ's promise of perpetual guardianship has failed. That Church must be the One, Holy, Catholic and Apostolic Church, unless it can be shown that there is another, more ancient, more united, more holy, more Catholic and Apostolic than the Church whose centre is in the city of Rome, and of which Leo XIII. is the successor of St. Peter, the High Priest. He is also the one shepherd of the one fold, which he cannot lead astray, because Christ prayed that his faith should not fail. With such guarantees possessed by the Church for teaching the truths of divine revelation—leaving miracles aside—faith, I maintain, is highly meritorious, and doubt an insult to God, and highly sinful. According to Prof. Flint, however, "there is no merit either in mere belief or in mere doubt; there was merit only in believing or doubting 'according to truth.'" In so speaking, Prof. Flint is, in my opinion, guilty of a solecism. I cannot with propriety be said to believe that the whole is greater than a part. I know it to be a fact, and there is no merit in my acknowledging it as such. The merit of faith consists in conquering doubt. For instance, the astronomer, in calculating an eclipse of the sun, does not believe it will occur at a certain time or place, or under peculiar circumstances, such as total, partial or annular; to him it is a truth. On the other hand, the historian, so impressed with the gulf between his insignificant knowledge and the superior, almost godlike intelligence of a being like himself, yields up his doubts as the only tribute he can pay to science, and calmly and with faith awaits the result. In this discussion, I cannot well pass over, without notice, what the *Star* styles "an impressive and carefully elaborated address" on "Honest doubt," delivered in Erinian church, on Sunday, Nov. 27. "The preacher took occasion to point out the distinction between honest doubt and the mere loquacious chattering of those who were but repeating what they had heard from others. He fully endorsed the sentiments of Professor Flint." "Honest doubt"—the Rev. gentleman remarked—"had done immeasurable good in helping to solve many of the religious questions brought before the world, and the man who had doubted and puzzled himself over the truths of Christianity, eventually finding faith, was certain that the knowledge and faith which he had acquired was his own." How doubt and puzzling oneself over the mysteries of Christianity can be considered as safe guides leading to divine faith, or how darkness—a mere negative—can be transformed into the source of light, is a mystery to me. Such rambling talk can only be characterized as "loquacious elaborated chattering." But granting that the puzzled doubter has acquired faith through this novel process, it is altogether worthless, as being wholly human; in fact, it is no faith at all. Yet, to do the Rev. gentleman justice, I concede that there is such a thing as "Honest doubt" in matters of faith; but every Catholic must avoid it as poison. "Honest doubt" has led, and is daily leading numbers of our separated brethren of every phase and grade of society

TO SEEK AND TO FIND THE SOLUTION OF THEIR DOUBTS IN THE BOSOM OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

and to seek and to find the solution of their doubts in the bosom of the Catholic Church, and to cast aside, as utterly worthless, the "loquacious chattering" and discordant opinions of unsent teachers and preachers of religion.

This letter has already attained to greater dimensions than I had originally contemplated; but I cannot well bring it to a conclusion without once more contrasting the nature of faith as conceived by Professor Flint, and as defined by the Catholic Church. The former is of opinion "that there is no merit either in mere belief or in mere doubt; there was merit only in the believing or doubting according to truth." In the Catholic Church the merit of faith consists in accepting unconditionally and without hesitation the truths of divine revelation,—the fact of their divine origin being a sufficient guarantee of their truth. I will endeavor to elucidate both *theses* by a reference to Chapter VI. of the Gospel of St. John, which is familiar alike to Protestant and Catholic. Our Lord had just performed the stupendous miracle of feeding five thousand with five barley loaves and two small fishes. Taking advantage of their favorable sentiment towards Himself and their lively gratitude for the superabundant feast, which He had caused, as it were, to spring out of the ground to allay their hunger, He proposes for their consideration another species of banquet far superior to the manner in which their fathers had eaten in the desert, and far more wonderful than any of the miracles they had hitherto seen Him perform. "The bread which I will give is my flesh for the life of the world. He that eateth my flesh and drinketh my blood hath everlasting life." How was this announcement received? Nearly on all sides with murmurs of disapprobation. I can picture to myself groups of men standing everywhere around, discussing the new doctrine. I can fancy, at the same time, a venerable old Jew with snowy beard ascending an eminence. Waving his hand, as a sign for the multitude to cease their "loquacious chattering," he addresses the Qin the following terms:—"Some of Abraham and fellow countrymen—What a great attraction has brought you today to this rugged mountain? For what have you forsaken your daily toils and occupations? Have you not come to see this young man ('If he really be a man') and to hear the words of wisdom that fall like virgin honey, from his lips? Surely He is a prophet, for no other prophet has done the wonders that He has done. He has made the blind to see, the deaf to hear, the dumb to speak. The lame He has made to walk and run swift as the roe. Lazarus He awoke from the sleep of death. This very day He fed five thousand with the five barley loaves and two sardines that my beloved grandson Moses brought in his school-basket, lest he might faint by the way. You firmly believe, as I do, that Jesus of Nazareth performed all the above wonderful works. But why do you believe? Because 'they are according to truth.' And therefore will you not believe when He says that He will give His flesh to eat and His blood to drink? Because it is 'a hard saying,' contrary to nature, contrary to reason, contrary to one law, and therefore 'not according to truth.' But some one may say, per adventure, He spoke in parables. Not so, my friends. Some amongst us, myself included, went to consult Him concerning the saying, 'What think you of the Son of Man and drink His blood you shall not have life in you.' I have therefore concluded to depart, and to tarry no longer; do you as you shall think fit. Accordingly many—not all—'went away and walked no more with Jesus.' Our Lord saw them go, but made no effort to call them back. Turning to the twelve, He only said: 'Will you also go?' Then Peter, though wholly ignorant of the nature of the mysterious food, responded, full of faith,—'To whom, O Lord, shall we go? Thou hast the words of eternal life.' Such was the faith of the Twelve Apostles, and such is to-day, and ever shall be, the faith of the Catholic Church; because without faith, it is impossible to please God. Then Thomas refused to believe the resurrection, unless verified with his own eyes; his wish was indeed gratified, but no compliment was paid by Our Lord to his unbelief.

I cannot conclude this rather lengthy effusion more appropriately than by quoting for the benefit of Prof. Flint of Edinburgh University, and his reverend admiring friends of Erinian church, the words of Our Lord to Thomas on that memorable occasion: "He that believeth and hath seen Thomas, thou hast believed; blessed art thou, because thou hast not seen, and have believed." St. John, vi. 29.

ALEX. G. GRANT.

THE FUNERAL OF BROTHER JOHN AT QUEBEC.

Yesterday morning the funeral of the late Rev. Brother John, Director of the St. Patrick's School, took place from the school house (which is opposite) to the St. Patrick's Church, thence to Belmont Cemetery, where the Christian Brothers of the Quebec diocese are buried. Long before the hour of the funeral service the sacred edifice was crowded to repletion with members of the St. Patrick's congregation and citizens from every other community in the city. Amongst the number present we noticed Senator Bailly, M.P., Chevalier Robitaille, M.D., affiliated with the Christian Brothers Institute, Paris, France, for four years service, gratis, Hon. Mr. Oulmet, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Paul de la Roche, Esq., Secretary of the Department of Public Instruction, M. A. Heon, Esq., O.C., Monseigneur Legare, representing His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau, Fathers E. Maguire, Labrecque, D.D., Director of the Grand Seminary, Drolet, ex-Curé of Sillery, Brother Christian, Superior and visitor of the Quebec district, Brother Arnold, Director of St. Ann's School, Montreal, Brother Alphonsus, Director of the Mother House, situated on Cote street, Montreal, Brother Chrysostome, Director of the Brothers School, L'Islet, Brother Denis, Director of Commercial Academy, Montreal, and all the directors of the Quebec Christian Brothers schools, as well as their assistants and the pupils of the same, to the number of 4,000, who wore mourning badges, composed of a white and black rossetta. The St. Joseph society from Diamond Harbor, of which the late deceased was the founder, turned out in regalia with banners, likewise the whole main portion of the St. Patrick's church, who were most eager to pay their last tributes of respect to the departed Brother John, who was endared to the hearts of all who ever came in contact with him for his nobleness of character and honesty of soul.

The sacred edifice was deeply draped in mourning, including the three altars and galleries. The Rev. Father Hayden, C.S.S.R., rector of St. Patrick's church, celebrated the Mass, assisted by the Rev. Father Cronin as deacon and Dracou J. Finnan, from St. John's, N.B., as sub-deacon. The ceremony was most impressive and at times hardly a dry eye could be witnessed. At the close of the solemn ceremony, the six brothers in religion, viz. Bro. Stephen of the Commercial Academy, Bro. Jerome, of the St. Roch school, Bro. Patrice, of the St. Saucure school, Bro. Paulson, of St. John's school, all the directors of the schools as foregoing mentioned, assisted by Brothers Morrin and Turillib, acted as pall bearers and carried all that was mortal of the remains of the deceased brother to the elegant hearse and thence to the Woodfield Cemetery, followed in the following order:—St. Joseph's Society, with banner, headed by officers in regalia; the pupils of the schools, presided over by the Christian Brothers to the number of 1,600; members of the St. Patrick's Congregation to the number of about 500, who all walked to the St. Foye's toll gate, about one mile from the city, whereon all took vehicles to the cemetery and the estimated number of *voitures* who followed the remains from that point was 300, and without doubt one of the largest funerals that ever took place in Quebec. We were nearly forgetting to mention that the Rev. J. O'Reilly, of Manchester, N.H., U.S., and the Rev. P. O'Kelly arrived in the city to attend the funeral. The scene at the cemetery was very affecting, and the tears that came from the eyes of many of the late Brother John's friends flowed most copiously, and showed many a bleeding heart and deep affection. When the body of the deceased was contained in its last resting place, the multitude left in silence for their homes. We cannot close our report without mentioning the energy and admirable services rendered by Mr. Germain Legare, undertaker, who was most zealous in every preliminary connected with the funeral.—*Telegraph*.

IRISH PUBLISHERS TO BE PROSECUTED.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The Government, as the result of Saturday's discussion of Irish matters in the Cabinet Council, is determined to prosecute the editor or publisher of every newspaper publishing reports of meetings of the League branches, whose suppression has been claimed, and it is asserted that Mr. O'Brien will be re-arrested the moment his present term of imprisonment expires unless his paper, *United Ireland*, ceases in the meantime its persistent repetitions of the offences for which its editor was indicted and jailed.

BALFOUR AS A LIBELLER.

Mr. Barrett, who was arrested recently on a charge of obstructing the Irish police, but whose case was dismissed for lack of evidence, has expressed his determination to continue his action for libel against Chief Secretary Balfour for having stated in a public speech that Barrett had been convicted. Mr. Balfour, when his attention was called to the inaccuracy of the statement, wrote a letter to the press to correct his mistake, but Mr. Barrett does not deem the secretary's explanation adequate and will have nothing less than an apt apology or substantial damages at the hands of a court of law, neither of which, however, he is likely to get.

ENFORCING THE CHURCH ACT.

It is probable that the present week will witness a vigorous enforcement of the Church Act in Ireland in pursuance of instructions issued yesterday and despatched post-haste to Dublin Castle.

RELIGIOUS PEACE IN FRANCE.

President Carnot will send costly Jubilee gifts to the Pope. President Carnot appears to be on an insurmountable wave of religious peace. He has given orders to have the regular services in the Elysee chapel resumed.

NO NUNCIO FOR ENGLAND.

The opinion prevails in various places that if diplomatic relations be resumed with England, a high dignitary will not be sent as nuncio to England, because the Irish bishops would object to obliging a prelate officially accredited to the English Government.

Our fields are sown with tears, grief grows in every furrow of the lowland. The thoughts of all your now sorrowfuls shall be as troubles passed away two thousand years ago, when Christ shall circle His glorious arms about your head and you rest in an infinite compass of surpassing glory, or when glory or ripened grace shall be within you and without you, above and below, when feet of clay shall walk upon pure surpassing glory. The street of the city was pure gold. —[Rutherford.]

The ministry are set for the defence of the truth. We must lead the van in our quest, stand the shock of assault. Oh, my soul, thy God hath said, "I have made thee a watchman," and amid the discoveries our position opens to view, we cannot feel indifference and be innocent. We must accommodate our actions to our circumstances: we must stand in the evil day, and prove to the interests of the truth as it is in Jesus a lack of defence. —[Rev. James Royle.]

Virtue traverses a steep and rugged road. If not supported at every moment she will assuredly succumb.

A watch, stolen from a Wilkesbore woman seventeen years ago was returned to her recently by a Roman Catholic clergyman, who received it in the confessional.

VENDETTA;

The Story of One Forgotten.

CHAPTER IV.

Every one knows what kind of summer we had in Naples, in 1884. The pestilence of all lands... The plague, born of dirt and criminal neglect and sanitary precautions, gained on the city with awful rapidity, and worse even than the plague was the unrelenting heroism of the people.

"Santissima Madonna!" she yelled shrilly through a half-opened door. "Leave him alone! He is dead! He is dead!"... The heat in the city was intense. The sky was a burning dome of brilliancy, the Bay was still as a glittering sheet of glass.

"I will accompany you," I said eagerly. "One would not let a dog lie unburied, much less this poor lad, who seems friendless."... I looked up. A tall monk, whose cowl partly concealed his pale but resolute features, stood at my side.

"You are residing in Naples?" he asked. "I gave him my name, which he knew by repute, and described the position of my villa. Upon that he bent, and enjoyed perfect health."

"I have not," I said, "but I have a very good reason for it. I am a doctor, and I have just returned from a long stay in the mountains."

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heart. All illness, a not the plague. Rest here till I return; I am going to fetch a doctor."... The little fellow looked at me with wonder, and tried to smile. He pointed to his throat, and made an effort to speak.

"What!" I cried, "you will not try if you can save him?"... The Frenchman bowed with satirical suavity. "Monsieur must pardon me! My own health would be seriously endangered by touching a cholera patient."

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stella comm' a te! What did Guido say? "Eure! than the flawless diamond, unapproachable as the farthest star."... I held the stone to the light, and it glowed with a soft, steady light.

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Roman vault that had never been opened since my father's body was carried to its last resting place... I knew that were my agony much further prolonged I should go mad.

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fantastic terror to my own fears. I knew that were my agony much further prolonged I should go mad... I looked at the coffin, and it seemed to me that it was a living thing.

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the ground, its splintered portions bearing de- manded witness to the dreadful struggle... I looked at the coffin, and it seemed to me that it was a living thing.

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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1887

LANDS DOWN should take a lesson from Ely, before it is too late.

SHOULD war be declared in Europe, Ireland's opportunity will be at hand.

The Mercier Government has been compelled to take legal proceedings against two hundred commercial companies who have refused to pay the tax according to the decision of the Privy Council maintaining the validity of the Government's claim.

CHOLERA has reappeared in South America. Its center is in Chili, and Peruvian ports have been closed to Chilean vessels. These facts should be sufficient to induce the Dominion authorities to take renewed precautions.

GLADSTONE will celebrate the seventy-eighth anniversary of his birth on the 29th inst. Still he is one of the most active of public men, if we may judge by his speeches and writings, and bids fair to crown his career by a glorious Act of Reconciliation between England and Ireland.

IN Europe the outlook at the present time is anything but reassuring. Standing armies, ready enormous, are being increased, troops are massing on the frontier between Russia and Austria. Every nation on the continent is in a state of crisis or turmoil of some sort, and all are suffering from the tension of strained relations or internal discord. Some thing must give way somewhere before long.

HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP FABRI has issued a pastoral relating to the proposed taxation of church property. The document is published in the French language only. Why is this? Are English speaking Catholics not worthy of instruction in their own tongue?

AMERICAN opinion, boiled down to a paragraph, is thus truthfully expressed by the Brattleboro, Vt. Reformer—

The story of an attempt to assassinate Secretary Balfour is "too thin." It is fairly questionable whether he has even imagined such a thing. The Tory government is rapidly covering itself and its coercive policy with contempt.

THE N. Y. Evening Sun evidently classes Mr. Chamberlain among the undesirable immigrants. It hopes that "when the Brum magdom Dodger completes his labors at Washington... not forget to return to England. Repatriate America!"

on the ground that the book is grossly indecent and immoral. In the employment of the printing establishment are many women. In a body they went to the foreman and refused point blank to work an hour longer on Mr. Fulton's book. They gave as their reason that the text was unfit for reading. The manuscript was sent for by the heads of the firm and they sustained the position taken by their employes, and refused to prosecute the work, although over 100 pages had been placed in type.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., Board of Trade recently held a long discussion on the trade relations of Canada and the United States. It was finally—

Resolved, That this Board warmly approves of reciprocal free trade with the United States on the broadest possible basis, including the abolition of the restriction on the coasting trade and the transfer of vessel property, and embracing the concession to the Americans of the common right with our fishermen to use our fisheries.

WAR between Russia and the Austrian and German allies appears on the verge of breaking out. What the great armies now massing are going to kill each other for is hard to make out. It seems, however, that Russia has been balked in her trip to Balkans, and doubtless thinks that if she can cripple Austria she may gobble Bulgaria at her ease. Should war be declared Italy, England and Turkey are sure to be involved. The possibility that France has a secret understanding with Russia complicates the situation, which is the gravest that has occurred in Europe since the overthrow of the first Napoleon.

THE arrest of Mr. Sheehy, M.P., and the threatened prosecution of the Rev. Father Ryan by the British Government shows with what blind fury the Balfourians are inspired. In the eyes of the world there is nothing more execrable than these prosecutions. The purpose is to intimidate the people into an appearance of quietude. But this horrible tyranny must be checked by some means. With admirable patience the Irish people are submitting to it, because they know it cannot last and that they have only to wait a little longer when short work will be made of the whole crew of Tory coercionists.

RECENTLY, owing to the increased cost of everything which goes to make up a newspaper, the great dailies of America have had to increase their selling and subscription rates. It now seems as if their example will soon have to be followed by the Canadian press. Telegraph rates have been nearly doubled within the past week, wages are on the increase, and the general effect of the forcing up of prices under the prevailing fiscal system must have an effect. And now it is said that the Ottawa Government proposes to re-institute postage on papers mailed from the office of publication.

AN indication of the drift of popular feeling which cannot be ignored is seen in the fact that The Mail, a great newspaper started by the subscription of two hundred thousand Conservative dollars, has been compelled in self-preservation to abandon the Conservative party and advocate the same principles as the Globe, a paper which it was brought into existence to oppose. Who would have thought when The Mail was started that they who started it were merely creating another organ for their own destruction. It is a sad fate to be blown from the muzzle of a gun of one's own making. No wonder Sir John wants another organ. But he ought to be careful. It may go off at the wrong end too.

WHAT is known as the non-conformist vote in England, made up of members of the various dissenting churches, is of immense importance in a general election, and as it goes the country goes. It is, therefore, highly significant that a mass meeting of the dissenting ministers of England, held at Manchester yesterday, protested against the action of the Salisbury Government in relation to Ireland. The class of Englishmen represented by these ministers may be said to carry the conscience of the British nation, and when they declare against a government its doom is merely a question of short dates.

THE Toronto World makes a gauzy show of cheap generosity and insincere toleration in asking "Why should Protestant Toronto be less liberal than Protestant London or Catholic Montreal in electing a mayor?" London elected a Catholic, Montreal a Protestant. The question is easily answered. Toronto has "Catholics of the character, experience, education and capacity desirable in an occupant of the civic chair." But they never will, or can, be elected. Because Toronto is ruled by a mob of the most God-forsaken bigots outside Sheol. The World knows this to be a fact.

PAUPERISED Irish landlords, at the suggestion of the infamous Townsend Trench, Landsdowne agent, propose to ask advances from the Government to enable them to pay mortgages. The Government to accept rentals as security. At the meeting where this proposition was adopted one of the evicting tribe said: "It was the landlord's last chance." Besides showing the desperate straits to which these worthless leeches on Irish industry are reduced, this resolution proves that the Government has completely demoralized them. By the time they are back to back they have ruined themselves and their tenants, heaped up mortgages, mortgages and mortgages of all kinds on their estates, with the intention of compelling the tenants to pay for all; but now, when they find they cannot confound the results of the labor of the people any longer, they appeal to the Government to save them from the results of their own folly and wickedness. Pauperised and thieves, by occupation, they would live upon the Government of England when they can no longer feed upon the poor of Ireland. It is quite in keeping that this proposition should have been made by the mal-odorous agent of the Evictor of Luggacurran, the meanest and most unprincipled of his tribe. Had these landlords acted like men who knew their position and responsibilities, and come to fair terms with their tenants, lived honest, useful lives, as some among them have, they would not be begging State aid to-day, after enjoying centuries of the grandest opportunities ever bestowed on any class of men on the fairest portion of God's fair earth.

REV. MR. MACDONNELL, a Presbyterian minister, of Toronto, is raising as much noise as he can over the allegations that while Protestant preachers pay income tax, Catholic priests do not. The reason is simple. Priests are single men who have no salaries. They live by the altar at which they serve, and, as a rule, live on very little, their whole lives being devoted to their flocks without reward, save what enables them to live decently. Preachers, on the other hand, are highly salaried. They are professionals, in fact, who will not preach unless they are well paid. There is no comparison between priests and Protestant preachers. The former seek reward hereafter, the latter insist on having their cash on the nail.

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES has been given a certificate of character by the Prince of Sluggers. John L. Sullivan says of him:—"He is a nice, sociable fellow, with splendid manners, and taking into consideration all that he has had to fight against in the way of family, he is a splendid, good, all-around man. He is the sort of man you like to meet anywhere and at any time and to introduce to your family."

AFTER that, His Royal Nibs may go visiting with a clean bill of health. So high an authority on social questions as the distinguished gentleman from Boston could make no mistake. Yet we have read somewhere that out of his own set Albert Edward is not regarded as the most welcome of visitors in English homes.

WE see by the Lanter Leader that the cattle John Townsend Trench raised on the evicted farm at Luggacurran could not be sold in Ireland; they were taken to England, they could not be sold there either except at a fourth or a fifth of the market price. On this proof of English sympathy for the victims of Landsdowne's brutality and avarice the Leader observes:—"Away through the heart of England among a people whose circumstances and whose lives are the very reverse of our own, public opinion tracks the evictor, and in the most effective shape shows its practical sympathy with the tenantry of Ireland. It is a great and a hopeful augury. There is no diminishing the significance of the occurrence. Everything was on his side except right. He had might with him. He has a great title and great influence; he is a trusted member of the present Government, and the Governor of one of England's great colonies. He had besides working for him the wildest of intrigues to do all that was needed to effect a sale. Yet, with all these powers as his back he failed. The homeless tenants of Luggacurran, in that strange land among a people alien in race and religion and sentiment, found none but sympathisers and friends who did them not lip service merely but sacrificed their time and their profits to befriend them."

COMMENTING on Lord Derby's words, "The Irish question has been prolonged so long that the people may say it must be settled somehow," the N. Y. Sun reminds his lordship that there is no way but the right way. Hundreds of wrong ways have been tried for centuries and have turned out failures—failures under Queen Elizabeth, under Oliver Cromwell, under George the Third, and under Victoria. The English Government has tried coercion acts of all degrees of severity upon generation after generation of Irishmen, and yet Ireland stands defiant to-day, as she did ages ago. Irish leaders have been shot and hanged and imprisoned for hundreds of years, and yet other leaders are constantly arising to renew the old battle. The history of the Green Isles since the days of Strongbow has been grievous indeed. The only way of settling the Irish question is by conceding the demands of the Irish people, as set forth by their representatives in the British Parliament. It will be a happy day for both England and Ireland when it is thus settled.

A DEPUTATION of lumbermen waited on Hon. Mr. Mowat the other day at Toronto to induce him to reduce the Crown dues and ground rents, which were increased by an Order-in-Council last spring, and which come into operation this winter. Formerly the fees were 75 cents per thousand feet Crown dues, and \$2 per square mile ground rent. These rates are to be increased to \$1 for the former and \$3 for the latter. Mr. Mowat listened to their representations, but it is understood that the new rates will go into force, they being the same as are levied in this province. When it is borne in mind that these lumbermen nearly all entered into the trade with very small capital, and that they are nearly all millionaires now, it must be admitted that they have very little cause for complaint. As a matter of fact, the charges ought to be further increased and the duties levied on stumpage more than on ground rent, as then they would pay for what they actually out, and have a greater interest in preventing the destruction of the forests.

IT is enough to make the angels weep to see the Kazoot denouncing bribery and corruption. This must be a pleasing change from its accustomed role of excusing and defending the rascalities of its Ottawa masters. The change must be very soothing to its nerves, especially since the object of its new-found virtuous indignation is the Hon. James McShane, against whom it has always displayed the most uncompromising bitterness, the most furious partizan hatred. This morning it gleefully announces that "proceedings are to be instituted for the disqualification of Hon. Mr. McShane for the part he played in the (Laurie) contest, as related by one of the witnesses at the trial." We would advise the organ to slow. The conspiracy to ruin Mr. McShane will be laid bare whenever an investigation shall be made. A construction has been put upon his acts which we feel confident will not stand the test of thorough examination. It would be regarded as a great triumph if the Tories could drag Mr. McShane down to their own level and make the world believe him no better than themselves. But, as the old saying is, all will come out in the washing. On all occasions, in and out of season, the Kazoot has heaped all sorts of contumely on the Minister of Public Works. As an Irishman it held him up to ridicule in lying reports of his speeches; it garbled, distorted, vilified, did everything, in fact, that its evil nature could prompt to injure him, but the more it sought to injure him, the more popular he became, and we have no fear but this last despicable attempt will prove as abortive as those that preceded it.

MR. LOVITT, Liberal, was elected for Yarmouth, N.S., yesterday by a majority of 566. In Shelburne, N.S., Gen. Lauris has a reported majority of six. This close shave he owes to the unblushing bribery resorted to by the Government on his behalf. Thus, the Liverpool Times throughout the contest worked upon the electors with the following degrading arguments:—"To vote for Robertson means to vote against railways, against breakwaters along the coast and against bounties for our fishermen."

IF it is wrong to bribe a single voter by promises of payment or future considerations, how much worse is it to bribe a whole constituency by making the people believe that if they sustain the Government candidate they will be rewarded with the expenditure of public money on costly public works; but if they elect an Opposition member they will be punished with Government neglect and deprivation of necessary and proper consideration. The utterly debauched character of Tory sentiment is well seen in the appeal quoted.

MR. GLADSTONE'S REPLY. Mr. H. J. Cloran, President of the Montreal branch of the Irish National League, has received a letter of thanks from Mr. Gladstone, on receipt of the resolutions adopted at a public meeting, held in this city about four weeks ago, to protest against the barbarous treatment of Mr. William O'Brien. The letter is as follows:—"Liberal Central Association, 41 and 42 Parliament street, Dec. 9, 1887."

H. J. CLORAN, Esq.: Sir,—I am desired by Mr. Gladstone to acknowledge with his cordial thanks the receipt of the resolutions, which you have done him the honor to transmit to him on behalf of the meeting in Montreal city. I am, sir, your obedient servant.

WM. ALF. DRELER.

DR. BERNARD O'REILLY'S LIFE OF LEO XIII. In the person of the present occupant of the chair of St. Peter the world beholds a man who, in the most exalted station a human being can fill, commands universal homage, both on account of the dignity and virtues of his character and for the wisdom and success of his government. Leo XIII. is a Pope worthy of the culminating glories of the nineteenth century, and though many of his predecessors have wielded greater direct temporal power, it is doubtful if any of them ever was accorded the same world-wide reverence. Kings and nations who do not acknowledge his supremacy are nevertheless foremost in admitting the splendor of his services to humanity. In this, the year of his episcopal jubilee, people from all parts of the world are hastening to do him honor, and the heart of Christendom beats responsive to Catholic faith. At this opportune season a work has appeared which should find an honored place in every Catholic home, and which should not be unwelcome in Protestant households. The story of the career of a great and good man must ever be a fountain of goodness.

"Lives of great men all remind us, We can make our lives sublime, And, in parting, leave behind us Footprints in the sands of time." Dr. Bernard O'Reilly's "Life of Leo XIII." has just been issued by the Ross Publishing Company, of Toronto, and is now offered for sale by subscription in this city. It is compiled from an authentic memoir furnished by order of His Holiness, and written with his encouragement, approbation and blessing. The scholarly style of the work is in keeping with the dignity of the subject, and being authentic in all matters with which it deals, it is of the greatest value historically. As the author observes in his preface the life of Leo XIII. has been devoted, next to the divine interests of souls, to the culture and advancement of letters and science. What he has effected in these matters, as well as in the wider sphere of practical statesmanship, is recorded in these pages. Leo XIII. stands forth even now as one of the most cultivated scholars of the present or any past century. His Encycloidal Letters, apart from their opportuneness, their doctrinal authority, and their wonderful grasp of the moral needs and dangers of Christian society, are acknowledged to be masterpieces of literary composition. But superior to these qualities of intellectual culture is the man's own stainless character, a saintly life lending tenfold authority to his exalted station, and the recognized abilities of the ruler and the statesman. Even those who most differ from Leo XIII. and the Church of which he is the head, are fain to acknowledge that no other teacher in modern centuries has given utterance to such pregnant, needful, and far-reaching words of

inspired wisdom. But to all Christianmen and women to whom, in an age running so fast into the reckless extravagance and furious appetite for luxury and sensual enjoyment of the Imperial Roman world, the return to the Gospel ideals and practices is a cherished dream, must hail the law of Christian living laid down by Leo XIII. as a rising snow on high of the banner of Christ. Nor has the world-wide fame of Leo XIII. as a scholar failed to help him less wonderfully than his diplomatic skill toward winning the confidence of governments and peoples. It is his reputation for unpernicious prudence, for moderation, and for the most varied learning that has enabled him to restore friendly relations between the Holy See and the most hostile non-Catholic powers. Besides his success as an arbitrator between nations, he is the first Pope, since the days of James II., to whom an English ambassador has been accredited. This is, perhaps, the most signal proof of the power regained by the Papacy under his pontificate. There are mighty questions threatening the internal peace of the three kingdoms, which the far-seeing wisdom of the Head of Christendom and the inviolable sense of justice of the common parent of Christians can alone solve satisfactorily once for all.

Not the least valuable portions of this work to the ordinary reader are those which echo the sentiments of the Vatican on the leading topics of religious thought, and the vital social questions which are agitating the whole world at the present time. That the Vatican has great influence in settling these questions, or of modifying public opinion is admitted by all, and its views are stated clearly in the volume before us. The work is elegantly and profusely illustrated, and is to be had for a price that brings it within the reach of all.

HOW THE FIGHT GOES ON. In Parliament when the Crimes Act was unfolded, Mr. Parnell warned the Ministry that the effect of its enforcement would be the creation of secret societies, and the transformation of open agitation for necessary constitutional reforms into conspiracies, the extent and result of which no man could foresee, but which were sure to work incalculable evil. That warning has been recently emphasized by an address, issued by Dr. Woodlock, Bishop of Ardagh and Clonmacnoise, to the clergy of his diocese. His Lordship says that "the enemies of their country and all good are doing their utmost to spread secret societies in Ireland." The Bishop, we presume, has good ground for the statement, and we trust the warning he has uttered will have the effect of preventing, or, at all events, limiting secret organizations. It ought to be no secret among Irishmen at this time of day that these societies are promoted, and often actually got up, by secret agents of the Government for the purpose of betraying them into guilty associations. The object is to neutralize the efforts of those who are striving to bring about a true union of peace and good-will between Englishmen and Irishmen. Nothing is so much desired by Balfour and his abettors as to drive the people to exasperation. The vindictiveness, the cruelty, the meanness with which these infamous men have pursued this infernal policy are matters of daily execution. Yet they are feeble compared with the methods of Cromwell and William Pitt, and all the world knows how they failed to crush the indomitable spirit of the Irish nation. Where Cromwell massacred thousands of men, women and children, Balfour murders by twos and threes. Where the earlier villain hanged the Irish leaders, the later one tortures them to death in prison. In the latter instances Cromwell deserves more credit than Balfour on the score of humanity. Both, however, have done their worst, and as the one failed so must the other.

But it may be said that in one way success has attended the Cromwellian policy. An hereditary spirit of deadly animosity has been perpetuated; that it may be continued to future generations is the object of the Tory government. They hope to maintain that union of states and division of hearts described by Swift, for purposes opposed to the welfare of the people while calculated to preserve the domination of a despised and detested class. But the day and the men for such measures have passed away. The government of Ireland by coercion is in its last throes. It will die hard, no doubt, for the men who stand by it know that the day which sees the triumph of the Irish cause will also witness the opening of the same struggle in England on a field cleared for action by an exulting democracy.

THE WAIL OF THE "KAZOOT" A prolonged wail over the condition and prospects of the Mercier government resounded yesterday through the dismal columns of the Kazoot. Its grief no doubt arose from somewhat the same reflection that occurred to Juvenal long ago—

"Pleurar lacrymis amissa pecunia veris. The thought that those pleasing pilgrimages to the Ancient Capital, whereby Kazoot officers used to be so plentifully replenished ere Mercier routed the Tories from the treasury, was enough to sadden the sensitive soul of an organ so delicate as the Kazoot. It cannot think with equanimity of its divine right to fourteen pines for printing having been taken away. Everything must be wrong when that is interfered with. No government can stand which is not convinced of the justice of this principle. Hence it launches into prophecy and predicts, "The Government will be defeated and the way be made for a ministry national in the true sense of the word and representative of the whole people." We should like to know

whether this organ is going to take place right off, or will we have to wait till the triple alliance of Tasse, Latte and Cornetier has been arranged? Of course these gigantic intellects will represent the whole people.

But let us see what are the grounds on which the Kazoot bases its hopes of defeating the Government. According to a careful analysis of the Legislative Assembly, the Ministerialists number thirty-six, not counting vacant or contested seats, nearly all of which are pretty sure to return Government supporters. On the other hand, the straight Opposition only amounts to seventeen. This is giving them one more than L'Electeur allows. Looking to the Legislative Council, we cannot see any hope there for a change of Government. Of what may be called irconcilable Tory reactionists, there are but nine, Government supporters are nine also, with five independents and the Speaker. Among these latter Mr. Mercier can count on obtaining a majority; at any rate, were the council disposed to act as it did in the case of Mr. Joy, it could not override the majority in the popular chamber.

Considering these things, we fail to see on what grounds of probability the Kazoot bases its prophecy. Meantime the organ should keep in mind Longfellow's couplet:—"Don't cross the bridge till you come to it, Is a proverb-old and of excellent wit."

REPORT OF THE ENGLISH DELEGATES. A few days ago we laid before our readers the report of the delegates sent from Scotland to examine into the state of Ireland. It was an able presentation of the facts of the situation and fully sustained the justice and propriety of the National League, as well as a powerful endorsement of the Plan of Campaign. Delegates were also sent from England with the same object. It consisted of men of parliament and business men of proved independence and sagacity. These gentlemen visited all parts of Ireland and have recently made their report.

The following is an abstract of the conclusions at which they arrived and which are fully argued in their report:—"First—That the Irish people are eager for peace and abhor and dread outrage as much as Englishmen do. Second—That their demands, as well in respect of land as the national question, are distinguished by extraordinary moderation. Third—That the National League, proclaimed as a dangerous association, is the chief agency for maintenance of law and order in Ireland. Fourth—That political meetings in Ireland are not less orderly and well conducted than they are in England and Scotland, and that the only danger of a breach of the peace is the irritating display of force on the part of the authorities. Fifth—That the Irish nationalists, like the English home rulers, are not separatists. Sixth—That in Ulster the great majority of the people who are opposed to home rule will, when home rule is granted, forget past differences; that considerations of common interest will make them join with their fellow countrymen in carrying on the government in Ireland, and that they themselves even now are well aware that this will be the case. Seventh—That as a matter of fact nobody in Ireland fears religious persecution. Eighth—That the quarrel of the Irish people is with mob law and not with the people of England, and that so far as the two peoples are concerned, a real union has for the first time in their history been established. Ninth—That the members of the Irish Parliamentary party have been chosen by the leaders solely for their patriotism and readiness to support anything that will promote the national cause, and that so soon as Home Rule has been established, many men of special culture and qualifications, who at present hold aloof, will come forward and assist in making and administering good laws. Tenth—That the present English administration of government in Ireland is not only most ineffective in promoting the good of the nation and most irritating to the mass of the Irish people, but is a heavy and unnecessary burden on the taxpayers of England, Scotland and Wales. Thus it will be seen that the national cause, the methods by which it is maintained, the men who are its leaders and exponents, have all been warmly endorsed by Scotchmen and Englishmen of the highest character and purest motives. When, as is intended, millions of copies of this report are circulated among the people of Great Britain, the education of the masses will be completed sufficiently to make the continuance of the hideous policy of Balfour impossible.

A NEW TORY SCHEME. Already we have published a report of the contemplated coup whereby the Salisbury government hope to dish the Nationalists of Ireland. The scheme has been laid bare in the old country, and is thus relayed by Mr. T. P. Gill in the N. Y. Tribune:—"The following communication has reached me through a person in London whose position and character lend it a special importance. It will appear to-morrow in United Ireland, and from the text of its first leader you will see at once the great gravity of its import:—"Unionist circles here in London are greatly elated at present over a stroke of policy which it is confidently predicted will relieve the Irish Government from all its difficulties. It is freely asserted that the Government have succeeded at last in securing the co-operation of Monsignor Persico as well as of a few prominent fish bishops. Monsignor Persico, it is said, has undertaken to control the Irish priesthood and prevent them from opposing the action of the Executive, no matter how extreme it may be. In consideration for this service the statement is that the Government have undertaken (1) to endow richly a Catholic university and (2) to receive an envoy from the Pope and to send an ambassador to the Vatican. The Unionists loudly boast that this arrangement will enable them to crush the Nationalist party in Ireland. A special programme is that all the troublesome leaders of the Nationalist movement are to be got under lock and key, the priests to be silenced and compelled to leave the league and Irish discontent to be finally allayed by a generous endowment to a Catholic university. I am, of course, unable to say what amount of truth there is in this, but it is the common talk of Unionist circles. I will not presume at this stage to say what amount of truth there is in the rumor to which this correspondent refers. It is beyond question that Government circles are circulating the

morning very confidently. Under a rumor put forward by the press...

That in the alleged calculation which the Government have in their minds...

COMMERCIAL UNION AND LOYALTY. Goldwin Smith, in a letter to the Mail depicting the progress of the movement...

When we talk of our loyalty we are hardly conscious of the complete change which the traditional object of the loyalty...

The strength of the loyalty cry, as opposed to an economical necessity, or what the people of this country believed to be such...

But even from their law point of view they are certainly mistaken. The United States are more prosperous in every way than the provinces of the Dominion...

difference between these sections, does it not stand to reason that, given the same opportunities of trade and growth...

THE CONSPIRACY AGAINST MR. McSHANE.

A Quebec despatch to a city contemporary, dated yesterday, contains the following paragraph:—

Referring to the proceedings for the personal disqualification of the Hon. J. McShane, La Justice says this evening:—

The concluding sentence is confirmatory of the opinion, now entertained among politicians here and at Quebec...

As for the Tories who have shown themselves so willing to enter into this cabal, little can be said except that it would be astonishing if they had not jumped at a chance of injuring Mr. Mercier's Government...

HON. EDWARD BLAKE ON THE STATE OF IRELAND.

Any statement the Hon. Edward Blake may make will be accepted in this country as true, especially when it takes the form of testimony of what came under his own personal observation...

Mr. S. H. Blake, Q.C., referring to his brother's visit to Ireland and the remarks he is reported to have publicly made concerning an eviction in Limerick...

EXEMPTION FROM TAXATION.

ARCHBISHOP FABRE ISSUES A PASTORAL AGAINST THE PROPOSED ACTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

On Sunday a pastoral letter from His Grace Archbishop Fabre was read in the different Catholic churches of the city. It will be remembered that recently the Finance Committee decided to abolish the exemption from taxation on church and school property...

majority of cases it is utterly impossible for the tenants to pay the rents demanded of them. I travelled chiefly in the South. I saw some evictions at Coolgreaney, in Wexford county...

I saw nothing to justify the charge that a great deal of the poverty and misery of tenants is due to the action of the law...

LITERARY REVIEW.

In the January number of The American Magazine, Wm. H. Rideing will have the first paper of a series on Boston artists and their studios, reproducing some of their paintings and showing their distinctive styles of art...

WIDE AWAKE 1888.

The readers of this wide awake magazine for young people are no accustomed to read reading matter that they will wonder how it is going to be better than ever this coming year...

THE MEDICAL RECORD.

"The Epitome" (Supplement to Brathwaite's Report), in its issue for November, 1887, says:—"Our exchanges show that the report of the proceedings of the International Medical Congress, distributed by the Medical Record, has received a more extended acceptance or recognition than any other medical journal report ever published."

The Christmas Wide-Awake is the most delightful Christmas juvenile imaginable, and appeals to the widest range of tastes. Edmund Clarence Stedman's poem, "The Star-Bearer," is eloquent of the sacred associations of the great gift...

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church yesterday morning, when Rev. Curé Sentenne, P.P., read the pastoral letter of Archbishop Fabre on "Exemptions From Taxation," and commented upon the same from the pulpit.

WHAT HAS THE UNION DONE FOR IRELAND?

LETTER II.

"Suppose that England should prefer to buy her corn cheap than she can procure it from the Irish ports, and that she should give up the duty on wheat...

To the Editor of THE POST AND TRUE WITNESS:

Sir,—I have brought a powerful auxiliary to support the Tory-Unionist opinion, that Ireland reaps immense advantages by the measure of 1866, which secured for the landlord of Ireland the monopoly of the English market for the supply of his agricultural produce.

The editor of the leading journal of the public press of England makes a claim for vast advantages conferred on Ireland since the Union, the loss of which would be a disaster to the Irish people for six million quarters of corn as would purchase nine million quarters of foreign corn.

CHAMBERLAIN'S REAL MISSION.

A PROMINENT CONGRESSMAN SAYS IT MUST BE A FISHIERIES QUESTION.

Every subscriber to either THE POST or TRUE WITNESS can have one of our excellent Litho. Pictures of "The Leading Home Rulers," by sending us one new subscriber to either paper and paying his own subscription in advance.

AN IRISH HEROINE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—Among the steerage passengers on the Guion steamship Arizona, which has arrived from Europe, was a bright eyed, rosy cheeked, young Irish girl. She is the heroine of an Irish evictions case which happened last June...

off. I shall change against them the price we pay for it. Every monopoly that Ireland sinks under is upheld by the Imperial power; it is not, therefore, fair for me to place them to that account?

Firstly—I charge the millions extracted from the industry of the Irish people by absentee landlords, who do not contribute to the support of the poor and throw upon the residents all the local burdens.

Secondly—For allowing upwards of one million pounds sterling annually to be levied on the people by the unconstitutional and irresponsible authority of grand juries and restrict the expenditure of which is notoriously corrupt.

Thirdly—For upholding the intolerable system of corporate monopoly, by which the civil rights of the people are usurped, and by which their property is plundered and squandered.

Fourthly—For upholding the absurd system of tolls and customs, by which the people are universally made the victims of illegal and unjust exactions.

Fifthly—For upholding the monopoly of the Bank of Ireland, and thereby so long preventing the establishment of banking companies throughout the country on sound principles...

Sixthly—For compelling the people of Ireland down to the year 1876 to support a rich, unwieldy Church Establishment, quite disproportionate to the duties it had to perform.

Seventhly—For obliging the people of Ireland to support a large standing army in time of peace, a military police, a stipendiary magistracy, for the sole purpose of upholding the unjust monopoly of the East India Company...

Eighthly—For paying to support the shipping and North American monopolies in the lumber trade, and thus being obliged to pay for American lumber considerably more than Baltic lumber could be procured for—a loss which operates in a two-fold manner—first, in the price, and secondly, in paying more for an article than a good one could be procured for...

Ninthly—For paying to support the shipping and North American monopolies in the lumber trade, and thus being obliged to pay for American lumber considerably more than Baltic lumber could be procured for—a loss which operates in a two-fold manner—first, in the price, and secondly, in paying more for an article than a good one could be procured for...

Tenthly—For paying to support the shipping and North American monopolies in the lumber trade, and thus being obliged to pay for American lumber considerably more than Baltic lumber could be procured for—a loss which operates in a two-fold manner—first, in the price, and secondly, in paying more for an article than a good one could be procured for...

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WARLIKE MOVEMENTS IN EUROPE.

The Military Council at Vienna Elop at Galicia—Russia Likely to be Attacked in Early Summer—The Feeling in Germany.

VIENNA, December 18.—The military council in this city to-day was presided over by the Emperor Francis Joseph. There were present Herr Von Tiza, Hungarian prime minister; Count von Taaffe, minister of the interior; Count Kolomyj, Count Bylandt-Kalabay, Imperial minister of Finance; Archduke Albrecht, Count Von Wilbarsheimer, minister of defence of Austria, and Baron Von Serepary, minister of defence of Hungary.

Another military council will be summoned to-morrow. It is semi-officially stated that the Cabinet shares in the belief that cord relations with Russia will be maintained. No difference exist except with respect to Bulgaria.

ONLY "PREGATIONS." The Austrian officials do not attach the same importance to the Journal de St. Petersburg's article of yesterday disclaiming Russia's responsibility for the present state of affairs in Europe as do the newspapers and the Boersse.

BERLIN, Dec. 18.—Reports have reached the war office which describe the Austrian defence works in Galicia as neglected, while the movements of the Russian troops show an accurate knowledge of the weak points for attack.

for a collective note from the allied powers demanding an explanation of the Russian concentrations. It is certain that Prince Bismarck has not yet taken a definite position on the ultimatum.

ATTACK RUSSIA EARLY IN THE SPRING. Military circles in Vienna regard the campaign as even closer, and are of opinion that it will be opened within two months.

TO DENVER IN ONE NIGHT. On December 4, 1887, the Burlington route, C. B. & Q. R. R., inaugurated a fast train service.

Let dishes be neatly washed, rinsed in hot-water and drained, and a good rub with the shille.

ENGLAND'S ATTITUDE REGARDING CANADA.

The attitude which the British Government would assume in the event of Commercial Union being rendered possible between Canada and the United States...

The following letters explain themselves: NEW YORK, December 5, 1887.

HON. WILIAM MCDUGALL, C.B., Ottawa, Ontario.

DEAR FRIEND:—I send you herewith advance proof sheets of a speech delivered at a Commercial Union meeting, held at St. Thomas, on Saturday evening last...

I am, faithfully yours, ERASTUS WILMAN.

OTTAWA, December 7, 1887.

MY DEAR WILMAN:—In reply to your note of the 5th inst., asking for information as to the nature and scope of the reciprocity negotiations...

I may premise that the then Canadian Government proposed to settle the claim for compensation for the privilege of inshore fishing, provided for by Article 22 of the Treaty of Washington...

I need hardly add that these instructions gave Sir Edward Thornton carte blanche to include manufacturers in the additions...

No, I have not, because that depends so much on local conditions of which I can have but a very imperfect knowledge.

A HIGH VALUATION. "If there was any one bottle of Hagyard's Yellow Oil in Manitoba I would give one hundred dollars for it."

Imperial Cream Tartar Baking Powder is made from pure 99% Crystal Cream Tartar and English Soda...

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Diseases of Advanced Years.—The grand climacteric being passed, mankind passes to old age.

"FOREIGN OFFICE, July 3rd, 1874.

"SIR:—I have received your despatch of the 17th ult., forwarding the amended draft Reciprocity Treaty which Mr. Fish has promised to submit to the Senate...

You will find this despatch, as well as the

draft treaty agreed to by Mr. Fish on the part of the Whittington Government...

HE remains, yours faithfully, W. McDUGALL.

Erastus Wilman, Esq., New York.

HENRY NORMAN'S LETTERS.

HOMER BULE IN THE LIGHT OF CANADIAN EXPERIENCE.

[The following Toronto letter was sent by Mr. Henry Norman, of the Pall Mall Gazette, to his paper for publication yesterday.]

TOBACCO, Nov. 26.—The Honorable Oliver Mowat has been Premier of Ontario and has just returned to Toronto...

"In what, Mr. Mowat, in a word, does the local autonomy of a Canadian Province consist?"

"Well, in all matters of property, civil matters, in municipal institutions, in education, in the administration of justice, in the preservation of order and in any constitutional change so far as it relates to our own institutions."

"And the matters within the control of the Dominion?"

"Are customs and excise, the postal service, all relating to trade and commerce, the organization of the militia, the administration of the criminal law. They appoint our judges and pay them; they tax us in any way they like, and finally they have an absolute right of veto however, it is necessary to be a little more explicit."

"Certainly, the latter. It is not satisfactory to us that the Dominion should appoint our judges, and we can, therefore, sympathize with the Irish in their disapproval of that provision in Mr. Gladstone's bill."

"Do the Canadian provinces prize their Home Rule powers?"

"They prize them above everything. I do not think we could possibly exist at all under legislative union—in fact such a thing is perfectly ridiculous. There is not a single province that would consent to it, and it could not work if they did."

"Have you an opinion as to the amount of Home Rule which might safely be granted to Ireland?"

Imperial Cream Tartar Baking Powder is made from pure 99% Crystal Cream Tartar and English Soda, hence is the best that can be made.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Diseases of Advanced Years.—The grand climacteric being passed, mankind passes to old age.

"FOREIGN OFFICE, July 3rd, 1874.

THE BALLAD OF O'BRIEN AND HIS BREACHERS OF DISCIPLINE.

Funny folks, one of the best friends Home Rule has in the English comic press, has an amusing series of woodcuts...

They'd shut up loud O'Brien, That Patriot so foine, In a cell to sleep on a plank or floor;

"Begorra," says the Martyr, "I think you've caught a Tartar."

Now I mean to lie abed all day and snore; So in all sorts of weather, He reposed upon the feathers,

And detoid the regulations of them all at Tullamore.

As one might lay a sughin' An arrow come a flivin' Wid paper wrapped around it, an' stuck into the door.

Next day a Saxon Warder Came to the "Parlour Boarder" (As the tyrants call the Martyr) bearin' with him food galore;

He had coffee, and he had tea, And now laid eyes on me; But divil a drop of whiskey could be got in Tullamore.

Says O'Brien, "There'll be a row, sirs, In the bread I found my trousers, With a keen but kindly legal eye, But divil a drop of whiskey could be got in Tullamore."

In the egg, sure, I expect I Have a collar and a necktie; 'Tis meself will lend the fashions here at grand old Tullamore."

In Blarney towed our Hero Did bound get the Nero; (By this should govern the Government), Who stood deaf, an' dumb, and mute, Would'nt' how the juices that about Was smuggled to the Infirmary at watchful Tullamore."

THE COLLAPSED CENTRAL BANK.

THE SHAREHOLDERS HAVE A MEETING, BUT NO LOVE FEAST—LOTS OF SHAKY LOANS.

TORONTO, Dec. 13.—A meeting of the shareholders of the Central Bank was held this morning, and at times it was of a rather stormy character.

"The bank's assets amount to \$2,591,300, consisting chiefly of notes and bills made by almost all sorts of people in every kind of business, and some of a very kind of bank spread over the entire Dominion and extending into the United States."

"We may take it, therefore, that the only friction between you has been because of the too great limitation of home rule?"

"Precisely. The friction between Upper and Lower Canada before the Confederation has, to some extent, been entirely dispelled by the home rule we have enjoyed."

"Do the Canadian provinces prize their Home Rule powers?"

They prize them above everything. I do not think we could possibly exist at all under legislative union—in fact such a thing is perfectly ridiculous.

Total assets... \$2,806,000. Assets immediately available... 119,000.

It was stated that shareholders would have to be called upon for double liability, but it was not yet known whether the full amount would be required.

THE LUCKY ONE FOUND BY MRS. J. M. MASON.

She picked up her Argus-Leader and noticed that ticket 71,411 of the last drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery had drawn the prize of \$15,000.

Sam Jones, the revivalist, had the audacity to say before a Boston audience that he did not believe in culture with a big 'C.'

MINISTERS, LAWYERS, TEACHERS, and others whose occupation gives but little exercise, should use Carter's Little Liver Pills for torpid liver and biliousness.

Try them.

THE "TIMES" YARN.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—Michael Davitt, in an interview to-day, said: "The 'Times' revelations were concocted either by its anti-Irish editor or somebody in New York."

They'd shut up loud O'Brien, That Patriot so foine, In a cell to sleep on a plank or floor;

As one might lay a sughin' An arrow come a flivin' Wid paper wrapped around it, an' stuck into the door.

Next day a Saxon Warder Came to the "Parlour Boarder" (As the tyrants call the Martyr) bearin' with him food galore;

Says O'Brien, "There'll be a row, sirs, In the bread I found my trousers, With a keen but kindly legal eye, But divil a drop of whiskey could be got in Tullamore."

ALFONSO OPENS THE CORTES.

(From a Madrid Letter.)

The baby king of Spain, having reached the mature age of seventeen months, was on hand at the opening of the cortes.

King Alfonso XIII, possibly thinking he was being scolded, protested audibly. The gorgeous nurse strove to pacify him, and succeeded for a moment.

The epidemic of measles is still raging in the Island of Eriksay. There have been eleven deaths from measles in the island within about two months.

SCOTLAND.

The Ustakon Colliery Disaster Relief Fund now amounts to £1,010 £11, which is about £7,000 under the amount required.

Who is there that is not frequently annoyed by distressing headaches? Sufferers from sick or nervous headache will find a perfect cure in Burdock Blood Bitters.

A FREQUENT ANNOYANCE.

Messrs. Gourley Brothers & Co., Dundee, have contracted to build a steamer of 800 tons, to Messrs. William Thompson & Sons, Dundee, to replace the steamer Carmona.

The square of ground in Glasgow situated in Tureen street, having a frontage to Anderson street, on which is situated Messrs. Ligat's mill and other buildings, has been acquired by Mr. Mayberry, property agent, Hope street.

At a jury trial in Inverness, Myles Martin, who was one of those implicated in Borniskitwaig riots in Skye last year, was charged with improper conduct to a girl five years of age on 20th March last.

BEAR IT IN MIND.

That pure blood is the life nourishment of the body, and means perfect health, no one can deny.

A pretty fancy for a lace pin is a long bar of frosted silver, on which, bundled together as if "a-ool," is a row of birds of different kinds, while on a swinging bar below is the legend: "We're happy this weather, because we're together."

MILLIONS HOMELESS.

Disastrous Floods in China—Incalculable Loss of Life—Hon Province a Big Lake—Necessity for Immediate Measures of Relief.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 15.—The steamship City of Sydney arrived to-day from Hong Kong and Yokohama. Chinese papers give details of a disaster occasioned by the Yellow River overflowing its banks in the province of Honan, and describes it as one of the most appalling occurrences in loss of life and property recorded in recent times.

THE LOSS OF LIFE IN INCALCULABLE, and the statement is made by missionaries that millions of Chinese are homeless and starving.

DETAILS OF THE DISASTER are very meagre. It has occurred in a district where but few foreigners are, and the reports furnished by the officials and published in the Peking Gazette convey a very inadequate account of the extent of the loss of life and property, and the sufferings of the survivors.

THE NECESSITY FOR LIBERAL AID may, therefore, be imagined. Already considerable sums have been contributed towards the relief of sufferers.

Who is there that is not frequently annoyed by distressing headaches? Sufferers from sick or nervous headache will find a perfect cure in Burdock Blood Bitters.

A FREQUENT ANNOYANCE. Who is there that is not frequently annoyed by distressing headaches? Sufferers from sick or nervous headache will find a perfect cure in Burdock Blood Bitters.

A GERMAN GENERAL'S VIEWS. BERLIN, Dec. 16.—According to the Reichsanzeiger's version of Gen. Von Schellendorf's speech on the military bill to-day, the Minister of War said the object of the bill could be perfectly summed up in the words of the Emperor on the opening of Parliament...

BEAR IT IN MIND. That pure blood is the life nourishment of the body, and means perfect health, no one can deny.

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DOZZONI'S COMPLEXION POWDER. It imparts a brilliant transparency to the skin. For sale by all first-class druggists, or mail order.

HAVE YOU A PAIN? Anywhere about you? USE PERRY DAVIS' "PAIN KILLER." And Get It Instant Relief!

NO MORE PILLS! MOTHERS LIKE IT! CHILDREN LIKE IT! Because it is agreeable to take.

CROUPS, COLDS, Coughs and Consumption CURED BY ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM.

PALMO-SULPHUR SOAP. Efficient in clearing the skin of impurities, and keeping it in a perfect state of health.

PILES. Painful relief. This cure and new method returns. No indolence. Neither pain, nor loss of time.

NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY. Under the Patronage of Rev. Father Labelle. Established in 1854, under the Act of Quebec.

CLASS D—Drawing Third Wednesday of every month. WEDNESDAY, DEC. 21, 1887, At 2 o'clock p.m.

PRIZES VALUE, \$60,000.00. FIRST SERIES: Real Estate worth \$5,000.00, 1 Real Estate worth 2,000.00, 10 Building Lots in Montreal 300.00.

PRIZES VALUE \$10,000.00. SECOND SERIES: 1 Real Estate worth \$1,000.00, 2 Real Estates worth 500.00, 4 Thrashing Machines worth 250.00, 50 Gold Chains worth 40.00, 1000 Toilet Sets worth 5.00.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Cure SICK HEADACHE.

CURE SICK HEADACHE. Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system.

CURE SICK HEADACHE. Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint.

CURE SICK HEADACHE. It is the base of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast.

CURE SICK HEADACHE. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take.

CURE SICK HEADACHE. CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York City.

HOULD FREEDOM'S ER SMILE.
ould freedom's er smile on the land of my birth,
How happy I'd feel, for there's not on this earth

HONORING HOME RULERS.
DISTINGUISHED AMERICANS AT A RECEPTION TO HONOR AND O'HONOR.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Sir Thomas Henry Erskine Childers and Arthur O'Connell, Irish Home Rulers in the English Parliament, arrived in this city this afternoon, escorted by a committee of Washington Irish societies

CHAMBERLAIN ON THE FISHERIES.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Mr. Chamberlain, in conversation this afternoon, referring to the adjournment of the Fishery Commission, said:

WAR TALK.
FURTHER CRITICISM OF THE MILITARY STRENGTH OF RUSSIA, AUSTRIA AND GERMANY.

DIAMOND DYES.
FOR SILK, WOOL, COTTON, and all Fabrics and Fancy Articles.

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FOR SILK, WOOL, COTTON, and all Fabrics and Fancy Articles.

CASTORIA
for Infants and Children.
Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Eruption, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. It is the best medicine for infants and children.

A MORE SENSIBLE VIEW.
Vernon Harcourt considers the Liberal Party is well rid of the Dissidents.

WHAT WAILS YOU?
Do you feel dull, languid, low-spirited, lifeless and indifferently? Do you experience a sense of fullness or bloating after eating, or of "grogginess," or emptiness of stomach in the morning?

RUSSIA'S MOVEMENTS WATCHED.
VIENNA, Dec. 17.—Count Kalnok had a long conference with the Emperor yesterday.

AT FREQUENT DATES EACH MONTH
Burlington Route PEORIA OR ST. LOUIS
CALIFORNIA EXCURSIONS WITH CHOICE OF ROUTES VIA COUNCIL BLUFFS, DENVER, COUNCIL BLUFFS, OMAHA, ST. JOSEPH, ATCHISON OR KANSAS CITY.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.
This Great Household Medicine Bank Amongst the Leading Necessaries of Life.

L.S.L. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$150,000
We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for the monthly and semi-annual drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company.

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

NEWFOUNDLAND LINE.
The Steamers of the Liverpool Mail Line sailing from Liverpool to Halifax, via St. John's, N.F., are intended to be despatched.

REMEMBER
That the presence of General Beauregard and Rensselaer is a guarantee of absolute fairness and integrity, that the chances are all equal, and that no one can possibly divine what number will draw a Prize.

NEW INVENTION
A NEW INVENTION
BIRKBECK'S BLOOD BITTERS

THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE.
BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.
This Magazine portrays American thought and life from ocean to ocean.

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

NEWFOUNDLAND LINE.
The Steamers of the Liverpool Mail Line sailing from Liverpool to Halifax, via St. John's, N.F., are intended to be despatched.

GLASGOW LINE.
During the season of Winter Navigation steamers will be despatched regularly from Glasgow for Boston (via Halifax) on the following dates.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING.
Granted to Liverpool and Glasgow, and at all Continental Ports, to all points in the United States and Canada, and from all Stations in Canada and the United States to Liverpool and Glasgow.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.
Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc.

HAYWARDS YELLOW OIL.
CURES RHEUMATISM.
FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS.

