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VOL. XXXVII.—NO. 19.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15. 1886.

PRICE. FIVE CA

He Vindicates His Position.

A Splendid Speech-Toronto Charact by His Eloquence and Argument The North-West Insurrection Reviewed-4 Startling Indictment.

Following are some of the principal points in the magn'facent speech recently delivered by the Hor. W. Laurier in Toronto. From the published account it appears that the speech had a marvellous effect on those present, and completely captured the audience. The Mail management has been lashed into a perfect fury by the speech, as it will be seen from the portions given that it is a complete refutation of the slanders and misstatements that paper has been indulging in concerning the Province of Quebec and the position of intions and our language. I do not admit the French people in their relation to the Dominion in general and the North-West in the greatest sinners; I am said to be anyway surrection in particular. Mr. Lauriec was accompanied by the Hon. E. Blake and other leaders of the Reform party from various parts of the province.

After some preliminary remarks the hou. entlem-n said:-

" For several months past the press of this Province, the Tory press of this Province, and especially of this city, has been assidously senting the impression abroad, and time and again making the assertion, that there is in the whole French race of Canada an ever fermenting element of rebellion; that the French race are not loyal to the consitution of this country; that they will not submit to the duties of citizenship except in so far as they tally with their interests and prejudices; and if I am allowed, and I think I will be on this occasion, I will refer to my own individual atanding when I am represented day after day as a traitor and a rebel. I am here this evening; my chief object in coming here to this city of Terento was to meet these accusations, and meet them in the face of the people to whom they are daily addressed. And I am thankful, Mr. Chairman; and I thank Toronto for giving me the apportunity, which I now shall avail myself of, of meeting these charges ing them, as I hope, and I am sure I will ropel them, to your satisfaction. There reat interest in which and of which I would are several top we are all into I am a French Canadian, like to address but above all . . . nadian; and these ercommon interests which make a commen

A REMINISCENCE OF OLD SCOTIA.

After alluding to the pandering of Federal Government to the French, the hon, gentle-

man proceeded :-"I am free to admit this, and without any restriction, that previous to the year 1841, that is, to the granting of responsible gov-ernment to the people of this country, every man of the race to which I belong was a rabel, either in arms or in heart. But does it follow that because our fathers were rebels that their sons should harbor tresson in their hearts? I am sure there must be in this audience on appreciation of the sentiments of those gallaut Highlanders who fought by the side of Prince Charlie et Culloden, against the British flag, which even then floated in all the lands of the the earth. It is to the testimony of that hour that I appeal. Their course after the reballion was over is a living witness to the fact that the most fervent loyalty can take the place of sullenness, and even rebellion. What was true, gentlemen, of the Scotch Highlanders, is true also of my fellow-countrymen, the French race in this country. The difference is that the Scotch Highlanders fought for a sentiment and my French fellow-countrymen fought for a prin ciple. But before they rebelled against the Crown of England they had proved their loyalty to that country in more manners than

GOOD PARTH OF THE CONQUERED.

It is a matter of history that as soon as the great contest between Montcalm and Weife He said: -- had been decided in favor of Welfe, the I belong French Canadians accepted unreservedly the state of things and became loyal British subjects. And twice in succession during the course of a few short years their loyalty was put to the test, and in what were they found wanting? The country was invaded twice by the Americans, and twice they were repelled, the French Canadians fighting as the Colonies which were then in rebellion nobly to accomplish this as any British subnobly to accomplish this as any British subjects of the time could have done. They repelled all the blandishments of the emissaries of the French Government in the emissaries of the French Government in order to induce them to cast off British rule and throw in their lot with the American pecple. Why did they rebel? History is a witness of all their struggles against the Brit-ish Crown. The only things they asked for ish Crown. The only things they saked for be they French, Celtic or Anglo-Saxon, I was the rights of British subjects; and as would defend their cause with all the strength soon as those rights were granted them-I re- of my being. I am conscious that I could peat what I said before—they became what they are to day, the most loyal subjects that would do, in the face and in defiance of all England ever had. Sir, the attachment to British institutions is natural to men of your origin. It is a matter of tradition to you. It must be so, because their very nature is permeated with the associations and memories of the Old Land. Our attachment to the British Crown springs from another cause. Your attachment to the British Crown flows in your blood. With us our attachment to the British Crown springs events, and said :our attachment to the British Crown springs events, and said:

were wrenched from the Government by the laters for being the cause of that rebellion, make a smooth surface when the foot is pushfrom gratitude, it springs from the heart.

These half savage people who rebelled in persistence of Mr. Blake. After the rebelling them that they had no right to tax ed forward. Three men in a boat went along ral use of gas atoves, and of noke, where fires.

We have learned to love British institutions the North-West did not rebel against the lim had broken out there was a general cry people that were not represented in the

more freedom than we would ever had had we remained the subjects of Frace (applause), and how many times in that grand old city which have the honor to represent, looking at the banner of St. George waving over her proud rebelled is simple enough, and the reason is citadel, how many times have I said to myseif this: that the mesnest worm that crawls that that flag represented the defeat of my upon the earth, when trampled upon, will encountrymen, my ancestors, but at the same deavor to recoil and atrike back; and I time recalled the thought that it was the flag. the most precious to the human race, the fl.g of liberty.

A NOBLE SENTIMENT.

The hon, gentleman then proceeded to speak of the insults that have been recently hurled at the French race os individuals as well as nationally :--

Mr. Laurier said, "I admit that we retain our language, our religion, and our characteristics, but I cannot see the justice of the reproach, and more, it seems to me that we would not have been worthy of any esteem or of the name of French Canadians if we had not kept sacred the memories of our forefathers; so, I repeat, I love England; I honor and esteem English institutions; I do not regrot that we are now subjects of the Queen iustead of France; but may my right hund wither by my side if the memories of my fore fathers ever cease to be dear to my heart It has been said also that English privileges and liberrties have been encouched upon. That we want to put forward our own instiby the Tory papers. In answer to this charge I cannot do better than to refer to a speech which I made in the month of May at the Ciub Nationale in Montreal, a society com-posed, as you probably know, of students. I spoke of the House of Commons at O tawa, and of the procedure there, and I spoke as

"What I have told you will show that though the House of Commons, where there are about 40 French members, is exclusively an English assembly, the French language is the official language as is the English, but it is seldom spoken. The reason of this is that it is impossible to follow the speakers in the debates unless you speak the language of the majority. The remainder of the extract went to show that the French were an artistic people, and the force of circumstances in America was such that the English language was destined

to become the most universal."
You see, gentlemen, this is the extent of my imputation. I fully admit that the Engdians.

THE CANADIAN PEOPLE, Mr. Laurier then proceeded to speak in

"We may not assimilate, we may not blend, but for all that we are the component parts of the same country. We may be French in our origin -and 1 do not deny my crigin-I admit that I pride myself to it. We may be English, or Scotch, or whatever it may be, but we are Canadians ; one in aim and purpose; and not only Canadians, but we are also members of the same British Empire. This fact, that we are all Canadians, one in our objects, members of the British Empire, proud of being British cul jats and Caradians, is evidence that we can keep rid of race without any detriment to the nation. As Conadians, we have feelings in common with each other that are not shared by our fellow-coun!rymen on the other side of the water. As Canadians, we are affected by local and national considerations, which bind us together and so we are led to look back to the land of our ancestors and feel, with all that, to be no less good Canadians. These are the feelings of the race to which I belong, and on this question I am true to my race, I am true to Canada, I am true to England, and last, and for this I have often been reproached with being a traitor, I am above all true to the cause of liberty and THE STUDENT OF PRECEDENT.

Having said that he was French in race and instinct, Mr. Laurier proceeded to say that petitions that were sent to them, the prayers that were made daily to them; that they he was next an English Liberal, and more than this, that his principles were the out come of the study of the history of England.

I belong to the school of those men who fill the pages of English history, who always faced the great to get the right. I belong to the school of Hampden, and Pym, of Russell and Somers, and of Burke. And of one who did not hesitate, we read, on one pocasion to say to the Ministers of the Crown that they had not behaved as they should have towards shall ever trample over my living body. As long as I have the breath of life in me, as long especially as I have a seat in Parliament, it the rights of any are trampled upon, not do this alone; but this I could and I opposing clamour, I would call upon the people of this country to stand by the oppressed against the oppressor.

THE NORTH-WEST REDELLION.

In a few well-timed remarks Mr. Laurier led up to those unhappy events which in the

because in British institutions we have found authority of Her Majes , the Queen. They deavor to recoil and strike back; and I say that the guilt of the rebellion does not rest with these men so much is will cudeavor, I think I will not fail, to prove have been suppressed and never brought that the Halfbreeds were denied for several down to the House. "What were the grievleng years rights and justice, rights which more of the halfbreeds?" "What had they were admitted as soon as they were asked by bullets. I charge against them that they have treated the H differeds with contempt, with treated in the same manner that the half-undisguised disdain; I charge against them breeds of Manitoba had been treated and nothat they weuld not listen to their prayers; I charge against them that they drove them to Manitoba had been given titles for the lands despuir, that they drove them to the madness, which they occupied. The halfbreeds of the to the rashness, to the crime which they afterwards committed. I have no doubt there are parties here who believe this language is too strong. I repeat the charge gentlemen, and I put myself altogether in your judgment. You will all admit with me that one of the most precious gifts which we enjoy under the constitution is the right of petition. It has always been one of the undoubted privileges of the realm of England that whenever one of Her Majesty's subjects decins himself aggrieved in any particular he has the right to approach the throne, to petition the severeign, and to explain his grievances whatever they may be. The Hallbreeds availed them-selves of that right, For seven long years they sent into Ottawa peti-tions, memorials, representations of every kind, setting forth their grievances. For seven long years they never received anything like an answer. But now today we are told by the government and by the friends of the Government that the Haifbreeds had really no grievances; that though they petitioned they petitioned for frivolous objects. The Government denied everything. They commenced by denying that there were any petitions. Mr. Chapleau some time ago wrote a letter saying that the Halfbreeds had never made any representations; that if there had been any representations they would have been listened to. At the very moment when Mr. Chaplean was writing that letter, there was evidence in the Blue Books that seventy different communication had, during a period of seven years, been sent by Halfbreeds to Ottawa. But now they cannot stand upon that ground, Th y cannot now deny that petitions were this country, and no man in his senses will sent. But now they say that representations were made but that they were frivolous. were made but that they were frivolous. Frivolous! Perhaps, indeed, to the Govern nothing more. Certainly there is nothing to which any Canadian can take exception. And I will say this, that we are all there grievance of the poor hulfbreed who was ask ing the people of this country that ing for his pet y patch of land was a frive not one single halfbreed has been dispossessed lous grievance. But to the balfbreed of his land, I often think of that atory. I that was his all. And, sir, let the think that in trying to convince other people Mr. Laurier then proceeded to speak in grievances of these men have been they have convinced thems less. They are strong terms against race and religious strife. ever so frivolous, they had a right to an very cunning. They say, "We challenge the abover. And the moment that, petitioning Opposition to show that a baltbreed has been as they did, they received no answer, that dispossessed. They have confidence in the moment, even if their grievances had been frivolous, they became real. And I say now, what excuse can be given for that conduct ? For seven long years the half-breeds petitioned and nover received an answer. Αt last they received an answer. At last a promise was made, made to a delegation sent in 1883; but as I shall show you hereafter, that promise was broken; the word pleaged by the Government was violated. Is it to be wondered at that the hearts of there men become embittered; that they lost faith in the Government : that they came to the conclusion that for them, at O tawa, there was no justice and no hope : and that ut list they resorted to the last argument, which is always resorted to by men who have exhausted every other means of getting justics. But some will perhaps say, "Oh, but those who speak on behalf of the Halfbreeds are carried away by their feelings; they do not represent facts; they exaggerated the faults of the Government. I say that in this rather the state of things disclosed by the petitions is even worse than I have yet made out. I charge this against the government, that not only did they refuse to answer the prayers that were sent to them by those people, but I charge against the Government that they ac-

> myself upon your judgment. THE TEST.

tually concealed the true state of facts, the

actually concealed that from the public at

large, and from the representatives of the

people at Ottawa. This is a strong charge to

Government that they concealed information

upon that subject for several years. And again, in regard to this statement, I place

Mr. Laurier then read from the journals of parliament to prove that the present opposition had again and again endeavored through Mr. Blake to obtain papers bearing on the condition of the halfbreeds, but that the orders of the House were not obeyed.

Two sessions clapsed before the order of the House was completed with, before the papers ordered were produced. What had we displayed before us here? I nut it to the inteligence and fairness of every man not biased by party prejudice. Was it aparietic negli-gence or wilful concealment of information? If it was not apathetic negligence or wilful concealment of information, what wasit? And whether it was one or the other; whether it was neglect or wilful concealment, I say it was criminal. If my language is deemed too strong, let Ministers themselves explain, Let them say what qualification is to be given to their conduct. That is not all. Those papers produced on the 5th of May, 1883, after the rebellion had broken out, were not produced spontaneously by the Government.

for information. Every man wanted to know who were the Halibreeds and what they complained of. Mr. Blake made himself the voice of the public upon this occasion. Day after day, after the news of the Duck Lake fight had come to us, Mr. Blake stood up asking the Government to bring down those papers for which he had asked two years before, and all other papers that would throw light upon the subject. Day after day it was refused. It was only by dint of great perseverance that with those who provoked them. I say the Government was actually induced to that the Government is responsible for it. bring down some papers, not all. We know I charge this against the Government, and I now that some of the most important papers to complain of ?" "What were they asking Simply this. They were asking to be for ?" thing more and nothing less. The halfbreeds of which they occupied. The halfbreeds of the North-West demanded the same thing. The half-breeds of Manitoba had been given a special grant of land for what we call the extuguishment of the Indian title; the half-breeds of the North-West demanded the same thing. And not only did they demand these things, but the white settlers demanded it for them, the North-West Council demanded it for them, and it was refused. It was for seven long years refused. It was granted, whon the half-breeds had made their demand with their gens in their hands. Then, for the first time, the Government complied with their demand.

> NORTH WEST EVICTIONS. You have heard the statement made by Ministers of the Crown, by members of Parliament and by the press, that not one single Haltereed has ever been ousted from his land. Ministers have made the statement : members of Parliament have repeated it; the press has repeated it until it has become a stock phrase in Tory hterature. Well, I can understand members of Parliament and the press repeating the statement. They accept the assertions of the M meters. But as to the Ministers making that assertion I am sure I cannot understand it, inless in trying to convince others they have convinced themselves. You have, perhaps, heard of the story of the Frenchman who wanted to play a joke on a friend. It was in Marseilles, and he said—"If you go to the harbor you will find a whale." The friend disbelieved him at first, but finally went to the harbor, telling people whom he met, until quite a large crowd was gathered to see the whale in the harbor. The joker who started the story saw the crowd and said:—"Well, perhaps after all there is something in it. I will go and see if there isn't a whale in the harbor. Mr. fact that it is their privilege to say what paperashall be brought down, and what shall he concealed, Rat I accept the challenge to prove that a halbreed has ever been dispossessed of his land. Meagre as they have made the bloc book, there is enough to show that the aggerien is true; that not only was more than one Halfbreed dispossessed, but that upon the policy which was adopted by the Government the whole population was liable to be evided one by one. This is the charge that I make. Now you have often heard the ministers say that not one Halfbreed was dispossessed. Let me at once call your attention to the following extract from a letter written by Father Andre to the North-West Council in June,

"I beg of your infulgence to be obliged to make you acquainted with a grievance of mine, which, however, will give you an idea of the state of things calling for a prompt remedy. I hold at Duck Lake a tract of land of about 200 acres, of which I have been in peaceful possession for over seven years. The land was fenced in, and cost me a good deal of money, and was always respected as the Catholic missions' property at Duck Lake. I was one of the first settlers at that place, and through my exertions the settlement increased rapidly, and nobody ever troubled me in my lawful porsession of that land until last March, when a man by the name of J. Kelly jumped my claim, and notwithstanding my protestations claimed the land as his own, and put the make, and I deliberately charge against the frame of a house upon it, depriving me in that manner of half my property. And this is not the only occurrence of the kind so.

Duck Lake." Now, gentlemen, that may have been an ordinary case of trespass, such as might hap. pen in aby country, and there would have been nothing more to say; but I say this, and this is what I can prove, that this trespass was made upon a state of things sided by a Government, and which Government never redressed, having often been applied to.

SACRED REBELLION.

The hon, gentleman then reviewed at great length the Northwest troubles, and in justification of the efforts of Riel and Dumont, referred to history and concluded a magnificent speech with the following peroration :--

Before I proceed any further let me quote the language which was spoken upon one ocossion by the great Earl of Chatham, the greatest man of his day, the man who first started England in the 18th century in that coareer of victory and glory which she has been following ever since. Let me tall you what he once said. The American colonies to the south of us were then in open rebellion, fighting the British Government. Lord Chatham, old and feeble, came to the House of Lords one day, upbraided the min- tom with paddles, which are made so as to

British Parliament; that it was an act of tyranny on their part. He said, "If I were an American, as I am an Englishman, while a foreign troop remained in the country I never would lay down my arms! Never! Never! Never!" If the editors of the good loyal Tory newspapers of Ontario had been living in that day what would they have said of that remark of Lord Chatham's? For my part, gentlemen, I am a loyal subject -(loud applause) — but I have the courage of my convictions—(renewed applause) — whether they are right or wrong. I believe those men were goaded to revolution: but when they rebelled they committed a crime against the peace. I was not born on the banks of the Saskatchewan, but on those of the St. Lawrence, and when the rebellion took place I had a soat in Par-liament. I owed allegisnes to my Sovereign and I knew my rights as a citizen and my duties as a subject of Her Majesty. When the volunteers were called out, the Govern ment for the first time in this whole matter did its duty. The rebellion had broken out and had to be suppressed. The Government had to be sustained. I sustained it.

THE LIBERAL PARTY

as a party offered no opposition to the Gov ernment in this matter until the back of the rebellion had been broken and all danger was nasted. Then, when the law had been vindicated, came the time to arraign the Govern since the rebeltion had been proing away of the ground that chance brings
voked elemency should have followed
in the steps of victory. This is the
course which of took. It is not the
unanimous course of the Liberal party on this
ranean Hotel, which, as visitors to Jerusalem
course which be a proing away of the ground that chance brings
something to light. Such a chance brings
taken place. A new hotel had to be built
unanimous course of the Liberal party on the
ranean Hotel, which, as visitors to Jerusalem question. Every man according to his own conscience, and I acted according to my own conscience. Sir, convinced as I am that these men were in the right; that they were detending their just rights; that they had been driven to crime by the Government, I again expressed my convictions upon that subject in as strong language as was at my command, I knew that I had been the cause of seandal to the numerous tribe of Tory editors who have lashed their brains most unmercifully in order to bring against me some grand sentence of scorn and indignation. My native land is not only the Province of Quebec, where I was born, but it extends all over the portions of this continent that flows in my veins. My kind are all those of whatever race or creed who on this continent live under the protection of the British flag, and you will certainly all agree with me that it is the propose of God that all races who are covered by the British flag (Applause and laughter.) When I read the speeches of Mr. Thomas White, Mr. Thompson and Mr. Fester, telling the people of this country that the people of the cause they are poor and ignorant, wall is people of the cause they are poor and ignorant, wall is people of the cause they are poor and ignorant. we resent it. When we find them violating that it behaves us to freely light for it with all the means that the constitution places at our hands.

FRUE SPEECH IN IRELAND

DEMANDED BY THE PROTESTANT HOME WULE ASSOCIATION -CHURCHILL'S CHOICE OF POSITIONS.

DUBLIN, Dec. 13.-The Protestant Home Rule association of this city had a meeting today and adopt d a resolution in favor of free speech, open air nectings and fair play to Catholics. Magistrate Charks in a speech said Lord Randelph Churchill had no faith in the Conservatives, yet he had not the conrage to leave them, believing it better to reign in hell than to serve in heaven.

THE GERMAN ARMY BILL.

THE COMMITTEE CONCLUDE CONSIDERATION OF IT-THE PRUSSIAN MINISTER MAKES

ANOTHER SPEECH. BERLIN, Dec. 13.—The commission on the new military bill have concluded the general debate on the measure. It was decided to allow the bill to be read the fir at and accond time, and then to discur, the clauses separately. At the meeting to day the War Minister declared that sur, statement from the Imperial Government referring to the conutry's foreign relations could only be made known in a respon sible form in a public sitting of the Resichstag. The Imperial chancellor himself, if he were present at the sit-ting of the commission, would refrain from explaining in detail Germany's relations with other powers. The Government's possible action could not be revealed without prejudice to the Germany policy of peace, and off to the west and included the Holy Sepulth, situation was not yet sufficiently ripe to ther, or turns to the east so as to leave the debated publicly. If the motives which shrine "without the Gate" A continued led the Government to declare urgency for the measure failed to satisfy the committee, Prince Bismarck could disclose nothing more because he saw that further information might lining the interests of Oceanny. The North remain, and we must wait till the time comes of the when some other houses has to be rebuilt. for additional army credits constitutes an admission that German interests are affected by the Bulgarian crisis. "The demand," the Gazette says, "simply means the German army, in comparison with the forces of other powers, has become unmercifully weak."

A FRENCHMAN'S FEAT.

HE TRIES TO WALK ACROSS NIAGARA RIVER IN A PAIR OF BIG SHOES OF HIS OWN INVENTION.

NIAGARA FALLS, Dec. 13.—Alphonso King, young Frenchman, recently accepted a bet of \$3,000 that he could not walk across the 60 lb of pitch, It ib creosote, 14 lb of heavy Niagara river, a distance of 100 feet in a joils, 6 lb of naphticuline, 5 lb of naphthol, 2 pair of shoes of his own invention. On Sature lb of naphtha, 2 lb of alizarin, and 1 lb of down to the ferry landing and prepared for lip acid), bouzel, aniline, telmidine, anthrathe trip. The shoes used are shaped like a cene, and telicine from which the day, accompanied by a few friends, he went aurine (valuable ayes), bosides phenol (carbofish and are thirty-two inches long by eight ened sacohorin is made). When coal is burn inches wide. They are provided on the bot ed in domestic stoves, the amonia, the tar,

moved along all right for a third of the . when he struck a swift current and was thrown forward on his tace. Those who wit-nessed the feat are of opinion that the shoes could be made practicable in ordinary waters

THE WALLS OF JERUSALEM

INTERESTING DISCOVERY MADE IN BREAKING GROUND FOR A HOTEL AT DERUSALISM,

It is to Sir Charles Wurren, the present First Commission of Police, who, as Captain Warren, acted for the Palest ne exploration fund, that we owe our first glimpses of "Underground Jerusalem." He told us in exact figures of the great depth of rubbish which had gathered in the valleys, and which, in spite of the filling up, are still visible in the ancient city. The work of Sir C. Warren cleared up some points that were formerly doubtful, but much remains of sura-are many problems regarding graphy which can not be solver excuvations are made. Prothe points requiring light to be them are the exact positions and the Holy Spaichre.

The questions have not only a hiarelanological interest, but the whotian world has naturally a deep anxiety know the exact truth regarding them, present no excavations can be earlied on; the Porte refuses all applications for permission meat, and I took another step also. I say it Porto refuses all applications for permission was my view and not that of the whole Liberal to explore where digging might at prespect took his own side, and my view was that took his own side, and my view was that it undations of a house require the clear took his own side, and my view was that will remember, formerly stood not far from the Damascus gate. The spot where this took place may be described in the words of the account which has some home —it is "at the head of David street," not named directly from the Royal Palmest, but from the Tower of David, which stands at the end of it. Here, in clearing out the foundations, old walls, canals and custerns were laid bure; but the most important discovery was come to at a depth of fifteen fect. Here was found the remains of an old well, which is supposed to have been one . I e ancient city walls, and almost all the achorities are agreed it is the "second "will" of Josephus, which covered by the British flag. My kind are has been so long aght for. About thirty not only those in whose value flow the blood yards of this war. we been uncovered. Two courses, and in places three courses, of the stones remain in position. These stones are large and similar to those in the Tower of David. The line of the wall begins directly opposite the tower and runs to the north, tending slightly to the west. So far it follows a line parallel to the present wall ruen ng wall is peculiar.

A great many people believe that the

Holy Sepalcher does not stand on Golgotha

never the new sepulcher, "wherein was never man bid," which had been excavat d in the Garden of Joseph of Armsthea. Robinson was not the first to expr se doub's in this subject, but he has dealt begalvior it in his work on Jerusalem; Capain Condor prifers for Golgethe, or Colvary, the round mound "framed like a skuh" outside of the Damas as Cole, General Gordon, who lived some munths in Jerus dem immediately before going to Khartoum, and devoted his time or busively to the atury of this temperat, also no epted the knob of rock at the Damasons Cate as the most prescribe position. The en wetion existing is tween the fiely Sepul her and the second wall comes about in this way: The crucitizion took plue "without the gate." Yow the second wall is supposed to be as old as the time of Hezekish, and his existence at the time of the S. vour's sojourn on earth is not doubted. The Holy Sepulcher is at present in the very middle of the city. The city may have grown round it in eighteen centuries, but if this second wall could be traced so as to inclose the spot within its circuit its specially exalted sanctity would be at once destroyed. The most sacred shrine of the Christian church would cease to exist; the Crusades would be looked upon as a delusion, as only a fight for an empty nutshell. This will show the interest which attaches to the few feet of ancient masonry which have been dis-covered at the head of "David street" in Jerusalem. The thirty yards of wall are not enough to decide the point; it would require, perhaps, to be traced one hun-dred yards further to know whether it went shrine exploration is impossible, as the space is all built over to the north. Under these houses lies the secret which has such interest and importance. There for the present it must Tagblatt and other papers that the demand and the digging of the foundations may give us another gli.npse of the significant wall .-London Daily News.

THE POWER OF A TON OF COAL.

How many of the general public have any idea of what a ton of coal will yield at the gasworks, while, burned in the usual pattern of domestic grates, the principal products are smoke and dust? It will yield 10,000 cubic feet of gea, 1,500lb of coke, 20 gallons of ammonta water (valuable manure) and 140lb of ter. The tar, when destruc-tively distilled, will yield, in round numbers, cene, and tolicine (from which the new sweetand its valuable derivatives, are completely

NEATNESS IN DRESS AT HOME. The importance of neat and tasteful house dressing cannot be overestimated. The matron who appears before the members of her family in a shabby, soiled wrapper, and makes the excuse—if, indeed, she takes the trouble to make one at all—that "it is so much more comfortable," has little idea of the possible consequences of such a course. Could she but realize that her dress is an v lexample to her daughters, and one prodt liveof con-sequences that will reach far beyond her own span of life; that her husband and sons cannot fail to draw comparisons between her dress and that of the ladies they meet in other homes, and that these comparisons cannot fail to decrease their respect for her, she might be induced to give more attention to her personal appearance. Not even the burden of care and constant employment can furnish a sufficient excuse for careless personal habits, for few things are more important to the well-being of a family. There is an old saying to the effect that an untidy mother has disabldient children; and while neither parcets nor children may realize the why or wherefore of it, yet there is always a lack of respect and an indifference to the authority of a mother who takes no pride in her personal appearance. And it is not the mother alone upon whose shoulders rests the burden of responsibility for home meatness and order in dress; the father has his duties to look after as well, and should never fail to insist upon the younger memhers of the family presenting themselves with well kept hands, clean faces, neatly brushed hair, and orderly dress, at least at every mest where the family assemble. - Brooklyn Magazine.

MERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.

You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dyc's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of boos, and all kindred troubles. Also, for many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet, with full information, etc., mailed free by ad dressing Voltaic Belt Co., Marshali, Mich.

GYPSIES AS MUSICIANS.

In days of yore, long ere the hills of lingland were tunnelled, its rivers crossed, or its valleys were invaded to make way for railway trains, it was sweet to listen to the mild music which, emanating from some gypsy camp in a secluded dell, mingled with the notes of the rightingule and other birds of song, just as the sun, on his vermilion car, sank below the horizon in the distant west. Although in-roads have been made on the hannts of the gypsy tribes, and their music is not heard so ften now as formerly, the old love of it still lingers in the tents, and lives in the hearts of this singular people. Their home life is now and then culivered by music and dancing, especially when the women have had "good luck," and the men have been successful in their speculations. It is then they indulge, more than they usually do, both in eating and drinking. A few of "fortune's suites" will make them so light-hearted, and they become so merry, that a tune on the violin is proposed, to which all that are able and so disposed dance with great hilarity, especially to that anown arm within his own. as the "White Cockade." Many of the "But by no means Many of the men dance well, and the women and girls generally more lightly and elegantly, and all help forward, all of us."
of them seem to enjoy the pastime. The "Teach me, my own darling mistress,"
favorite lastruments of the gypsies are the Lucy said to her, in a tone half-coaxing, halfof them seem to enjoy the pastime. The favorite instruments of the gypsies are the harp, fiddle, tambourine, and tin whistle. Such apt pupils in music are many of them, that if they had proper facilities and efficient tutors they would be no disgrace whatever either to the most eminent composers or to the most accomplished musicians. In different parts of singers in cathedrals and churches, and have often been employed to sing before princes and fashionable assemblies, both private and public. In Spain some of the Gitanos are theatrical performers, and cases are not infrequent in which they have attained great efficlency and popularity In Hungary a writer relates of knowing several gypsy women who were popular as public singers, and one in particular, whose voice was of such remarkable aweetness that she was almost constantly engaged in singing at concerts given in the private mansions of the rich and noble for many miles around, and for which she was always very munificently paid. - Proorlyn

A STUDY IN LEGS.

Mayazine,

Men generally cross their legs when there is the least pressure on their minds. You will never find a man actually engaged in business with his legs occosed. The limbs at those times are straighter than at any other, because the mind and body work together.

A man engaged in auditing accounts will

never cross his legs, says the Denver Tribunc, neither will a man who is writing an article, or who is employed in any manner where his brain is actively engaged. When at work in a sitting posture the limbs naturally extend to the floor in a perfectly straight line.

A man may cross his legs if he is sitting in an office chair discussing some business proposition with another man, but the instant he becomes really in carnest and perceives something to be gained, his limbs uncross quick as a flash, he bends forward towards his neighbor and begins to use his hands. That is a phase that I believe you will al-

ways observe. Men often cross their legs at public meetings, because they go there to listen, or to be entertained: they are not the factors in the performance, and they naturally place themselves in the most comfortable position known to them -- namely, leaning well back in their

chairs and crossing their legs.

A man always crosses his legs when he reads a newspaper, but is more apt to lie down when he reads a book. He reads the paper, of course, to inform himself, but at the same time the perusal of its contents is re-creation for him, and his body again scales its position of relaxation.

When a man is reading a newspaper and waiting for his breakfast his legs are always crossed, but as soon as the breakfast is brought to him he puts the paper aside, atraightens out his legs and goes to work— that is, begins to eat, his mind now turning on the duties of the day before him.

Men cross their legs in a hall room, but it is far from an elegant tuing to do, and it is not done by those who have been brought up in good society. It is your 'three penny. bit young man" who crosses his legs at a ball, and, would you believe it, I have seen young ladies do the same thing?—New York

A Most Liberal Offer.

THE VOLTAGE BELT Co., Marshall, Mich., offer to send their Celebrated Voltaic BELTS and Electric Appliances on thirty days' trial to any man afflicted with Nervous debility Loss 61 Vitality, Manhood, &c. Illustrated namphiet a scaled envelopes with full particulars mailed free. Write them at once.

THE TWO BRIDES.

CHAPTER XXXII.-Continued.

They had both been explaining to Lucy the of men and the shocking bad taste of the age, had wrought in the structure of the glorious carhedral and its decorations. It was now all covered inside with a coat of whitewash-an act of vandalism first done, most likely, by the French during the was in 1235 when St. Ferdinand entered it as conqueror; the twelve hundred columns, each of one block, of marbles of different hues, reproducing all the vivid colors of the rainbow; the blue roof studded with gold and silver stars, from which hung hundreds and marvelous tracery; and through the stained glass windows the richest tints ever streaming on the marble pave-ment. Surely, when the saintly warriorking had dedicated to Christ this, the most beauliful temple of Islam, the worshipers who came which the dawn to the morning sacrifice might well fancy that the brilliant

scene which met their eye on entering the holy place was an anticipation of paradise. So did it seem to Lucy, as they pansed called on the travelers during the near the portal to explore with the eye the evening. They were anxious to demaze of perspectives before them in the rich twilight of Andalusia.

" Shall we over build such temples again?" inquired Lucy.
"Never!" (faston answered. "At least not till the anti-Christian and anti-social spirit which now forms the very soul of the triumphant European democracy shall have

swept away all existing institutions, and Christianity begins anew to reconstruct Mervous Debility, loss of Vitality and Man. the entire social order, and to reform both the heart and mind of humanity."
"Why, Gaston, what a gloomy prophet

you are !" said Lucy. "It is, in substance, what my poor Diego was saying, both about Mexico and about when he came to us at Mortlake,' Rose added. "And papa was much struck

ty the truth of his prophecy.' "Then you all think that these beautiful churches will be allowed to fall into ruin, or be utterly destroyed by the spread of modern

democracy?" again asked Lucy. "I fear," said Gaston, "that it shall be destruction before reconstruction, not merely a purification or repairing of the

existing structures. "Ab, if we could only repair and purify thoroughly before the tated time!" exclaimed Rose. "It would be a glorious work to restore this magnificent temple to its former beauty and wealth of color, even though the

destroyer were at its gates!" "And the spiritual temple ?" Lucy in-

"So with the spiritual temple," she answered. "I should give a thousand livesdevoting them one after the other through him with a contentment and a worshiping the slowly passing years -to make the couls | love most touching to behold. of all who believe as I do the pure and light. some temples of the Holy Spirit, and their lives the true expression of the spiritual beauty within. The life of a nation is made up of the lives of its citizens."

"It is a hard work, I fear, dearest sister mine," said Gaston, pressing to his side the

"But by no means a hopeless one," snawer. ud Rose. "And certainly one that we can

earnest, "how I can help to do my share in this most blessed work.

"You are doing it already, dear," replied her teacher. "You are first deepening and widening your own heart as a receptacle for all most helpful graces and saving virtues. my oldest boy, to bring him back to me By-and by, when you are back at Fairview from the jaws of death. And if He asks of Europe, particularly in Russia and Hungary, and Fairy Dell, you will be able to pour out me to give up my oldest daughter, shall I many gypsies have become very ropular as all this overflowing fullness on all around you. refuse her to Him, even though she be—as Ah, we only have to set our souls on fire He knows she is the very light of my eyes?

> cried Lucy, as she impetuously threw her arms round her friend's neck, "I am only beginning to understand in you that higher take you, the dearest of all my treasures, and diviner self which spurs you on to and give you up to Him who will know how the new life work you have set yourself to make you a joy and a blessing to thousto do.

"You and Gaston may do far more, a thousand times, at Fairy Deli than ever I may be able to attempt or accomplish in the afflicted country to which I am going," the girl said, thoughtfully.

That is true," put in Gaston. "Your field of labor over there will be, at best, and for many years to come, like those sandy wastes in Southern Franco which they are now beginning to reclaim from hopeless sterility. The first settlers on their confines planted young pines and spruce where the billows of sand were fast encroaching on the adjacent green pastures. They planted the sapings by the hundred, and often by the thousand. Those furthest from the grassy plain often perished. But their lifeless stems formed a barrier protecting the kindred growth behind them; while those that survived covered the earth around them with a coating of the leaves they shed. And thus, by degrees, the patient labors of man aiding the slow but sure process of nature, the area of vegetation was enlarged at the cost of the neighboring Life, verdure, beauty, fertility, began to inclose in circles that went on narrowing yearly the dead sandy waste, until the entire desert was covered with the green forest.

"And so you think," Rose said, " we shall succeed by our labors, and by multiplying our colonies of devoted women and men, in reconquering, from the moral waste, tracts formerly covered with life and beauty?"

"So will charity in action, and the resist-less power of lives of self-sacrifice, ever succeed in transforming the most God-forsaken land into something as beautiful as the Gar-

"Ah, there spoke my brother, my own Gaston," Rose said, as she kissed again and again the dear face, still so beautiful in its disfigurement.

This conversation was held on their return to their own rooms in the posada, and while waiting for Mr. D'Arcy and Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson. "You are beginning to make me think,

both of you," said Lucy, with a mock air of pettishness, "that I have not chosen the better part. That is cruel of you, Gaston." "My darling," Gaston said, "were I con-

vinced that you were called from on high to follow Rose in her divine mission of charity and regeneration, I should bid you go, though the effort were to break my heart on the spot. '

"It is too clear to me, and to others, that you are made for each other," Rose here interposed. "Remember how [God brought you to Gaston, and gave you charge over him. The love which is of such a growth is God-sent. It will enable you both to be mission-

arles among your own people."

Just then their parents arrived, and all were busy comparing notes,—all agreeing She strongly urged Gaston to return with for time and eternity. On her finger sparkled that. So you must come and take breakfast by mail by address that everything around them was marked them. But Gaston and his father were given the precious sapphire ring given her by with your mother and sister."

with decay or neglect, and hoping that the very comfortable apartments in La Garidad, Diego. She was there to give to the Most

"Pray do not ask me to do so," pleaded Rochester, N.Y.

the plain.

5. As the morrow was to see Rose in the sad changes which time, political and re-ligious revolutions, together with the neglect make them all happy on that their last evening together. She and Lucy sang together several of their favorite American songs, to the great delight of the inmates of the hotel, as well as to that of their own dear ones. To see the two girls side by side, one could not help being struck with admiration at their brief reign of Joseph Bonaparte. Rose had beauty, so different in its style, and yet been describing the vast interior as it giving to their features and expression so wonderful a resemblance when they sang together or conversed with each other with animation, that one might have mistaken them for sisters. When they sat or stood apart in silence, the resemblance disappeared or ceased to be so remarkable. Are there of silver and gold lamps, the walls and spaces not flowers, naturally differing widely in above the capitals of the pillars, wrought color and formation, which come to be like lace work, inlaid with precious stones each other in hue and shape, because they have grown up side by side—as if the breath ing of the same air, the basking in the same sunlight, or the vital juices drawn from one native soil, tended to compensate for the difference of kind and color by the superior influences of near neighborhood Several of the most distinguished citizens of Cordova, to whom the D'Arcys were known, and who had neard the romantic story of Diego's love and untimely death, tain them a little longer, and show them more of their city and society. But Mr. D'Arcy was anxious not to prolong his child's ageny and his own by unnecessary delays, and, besides, Mr. Hutchinson's time was limited.

Rose accompanied her father and Gaston to their room when the evening was over. She could scarcely bear to have her dear parent out of her sight a moment, now that the separation was so near. As usual, Mr. D'Arcy would have dismissed her with his blessing and a few words of fatherly affection. But Rose would not, for this once, be satisfied with that.

"Do not send me away yet, my precious papa," she said, as she clung to him fondly, and looked up into the beautiful features now so strikingly like those of her grandfather—and the gray hair, fast becoming white under the wintry influence of long sorrow. "Oh, let me stay awhile with you and

"Both Gaston and I will be but too bappy to keep you a little longer with us," Mr. D'Aroy said. "My little girl must not think that her father ever wearies of her presence

by night or by day."

"Oh, yes, dear papa, call me your little girl still; let me be your little girl of long ago," she said, with a mighty effort to re strain her emotion. "Come, Gaston, dear," she continued, "you will sit on this low seat on one side of papa, and I'll sit at his knee on the other." And keeping one of her brother's hands in her own, and putting the other in her father's, she sat looking up at

"Papa, dear," she said, after a moment's silence, "there is but one thing that fills my heart with sadness, and almost makes me doubt of my own motives, that is, to leave you without the care of your little girl." And the poor girl's firmness gave way at the "Gaston now has Lucy," she conthought. tinued, "and he will not miss his oldest sister

much."
"Is that kind of you, Rose?" Gaston said. "Father knows me better than you, -for he knows that Lucy's love, most precious as it is to me, and much as I thank God for it, is not the love of my sister, -of my little Rose, my second self."

"It is all God's will, my darling," Mr. D'Arcy said, "and I shall not withstand animating her, each time they met, to per-His choice. He has been pleased to spare severe and aim high, and be in the New my oldest boy, to bring him back to me with the love of Him who is all charity, to kindle the flames around us everywhere."

No, my love," he continued, in a voice so kindle the flames around us everywhere."

solemn and so tender, that both Gaston and "Oh, Rose, my own precious darling," Rose wept as their father spoke: "no! I must do alone what your dear mother would self-sacrifice, could not, however, help yearnhave helped me to do, were she by my sideands of souls now unblessed and joyless."

"My only comfort is that Lucy will be to you what I could not have been, had Diego lived," she said, struggling with her tears. "My union with him meant life long separation from you, dearest papa. Lucy's union with Gaston means that the being who, outeide of my own family, loved you and me most devotedly, is now to live with you as suffering in the agony this conversation your daughter."

Thank you for that, dearest Rose," said Gaston, drawing her to him, and kissing her tinued, embracing her friend, "I, who am but tenderly. She remained passive in her brother's embrace, while their father, perhaps unconsciously, folded his arms round the pair. It was a touching spectacle,—that hour, as is the custom in Catholic countries, venerable parent with moist eyes, praying was fixed for the ceremony. All the elite of sllently for all best gifts on these his two Andalusia were in the church, come there to venerable parent with moist eyes, praying was fixed for the ceremony. All the elits of ellently for all best gifts on these his two oldest children, about to be sundered by a do honor to both father and daughter. And voluntary and subline sacrifice. Thus Mr. many a gallant young nebleman, who had. Hutchinson found them as he chanced to formerly vied with Diego de Lebrija in paycome to Mr. D'Arcy's room to make some necessary inquiries about their route on the service on that morning more for the purpose

And so Rose bade all three good night, and was soon locked in Lucy's sisterly embrace. The two girls knelt and prayed together, the fervent prayer of pure and generous hearts.

Thrice blest whose lives are faithful prayers, Whose loves in higher love endure; What souls possess themselves so pure. Or is there blessedness like theirs?

CHAPTER XXXIII. ROSE'S BRIDALS.

Madame Barat's daughters, in Seville, were glad to see Rose, though but for a short hour's space. Their venerated mother's letter, announcing her coming, had already reached the organ and choir from the cloister within them, and with their whole hearts they en | broke forth in joyous triumphal strains, and couraged her to persovere in her noble enter- from the depths of the monastery a bridal prise. They had sent a message to the procession came torth-a troop of noble Sisters of Charity to inform them of Rose's maidens in virgin white, and crowned choice, and congratulating them on their with flowers, followed by Rose in her being about to possess one so tried by suffer full and magnificent bridal robes, supsing about to possess one so tried by suffer-

Rose went to her new home.
We pass over the parting with Lucy, who, however, was promised by her father that she should be allowed to return to Saville when her friend was to receive the veil. By degrees Lucy was brought to understand that all was not so terrible in the life of abnegation embraced by Rose. The latter was an eloquent teacher of the unearthly as well as of the earthly wisdom.

oaded with their best wishes and blessings,

And so Lucy went away from Seville with new aspirations in her soul, and ideas of moral perfection she had not till then dreamed of. It sense she seemed standing before the Altar was with infinite difficulty that she could be of the Lambon high, amid the splendors of

era of renovation might dawn ere the where Rose was permitted to visit them splendid remains of former civilization and daily, and where Gaston received from the prosperity should become a shapeless mass of Sisterhood all the care which unbounded ruins, undistinguishable from the nubbish of charity and a long experience in ministering to the sick and infirm rendered so efficient

and so welcome. It was in yain that our old acquaintances the Dake and Duchess, pressed Mr. D'Arcy to accept their own palace as his residence while wife and father, and most grateful as he was to his noble friends, no place on earth could draw him away from the side of the child he absence of his darling. near whom he was privileged to stay for so short a while. Every imaginable mark of respect and sym

pathy was paid by the most distinguished

citizens to their American visitors. Their

connection with the lamented Lebrijas caused them to be looked upon as almost Spaniards. And to them the Spanish character was now manifested in its noblest attributes. Even the Sevillian ladies, who, a few years before, had envied Rose as the betrothed of one of their most brilliant grandees, were now loud and unanimous in praise of her generous self-sacrifice. She was devoting the splendid fortune bequeathed to her-and devoting her own lite with itto the service of a distant, half-civilized population she had never seen, and that because the moral misery of their condition had appealed powerfully to the sympathies of the man of her choice. The few lady friends who were admitted to see Rose in her religious retreat declared she was ten times more lovely, -softened and hallowed as her youthful beauty was by much suffering,-than when she formerly shone supreme among their fairest by the side of Don Diego de Lebrija. How could they help admiring so much generosity in one whom the great world around them was ready to worship as an idol? They were equally just in praising Madame Baratand her associates for the magnanimity shown in sending away from their own doors one so desirable as Rose to a body of teachers and missionaries among the heathen, and one who, together with birth and rare talents and uncommon accomplishments, brought the wealth so necessary to found and maintain great establishments.

The Sisters of Charity, in accepting Rose, entered cordially into her views. Not one dollar of the fortune she brought with her was to be applied to the need of the Spanish houses. They resolved that all should be devoted to the distant mission of which they approved. And, with Rose, a chosen band of Sisters, selected from among the noblest-born and the most advanced in virtue, was to accompany her. all to Panama, and thence to their destination, while the period of first probation for our novice was shortened at the suggestion of the Archbishop.

About two months after Rose's first entry into the Sisterhood, she was allowed to receive the habit of the order and the white veil of novices.

Mr. D'Arcy went to Madrid to meet Mrs. Hutchinson and her daughter, Frank remaining in the capital till the ceremony was over. One of the ladies who were to accompany Rose to America was also to pronounce her last vows on the same occasion.

The Duke and Duchess, with their daughters, were allowed to be present, with Mrs. Hutchinson and Lucy, when the latter visited their friend on the eve of the day appointed. The noble Spanish ludy had been a great comfort to Rose during these two months of anxious preparation, just as she had been to her dear mother before. No parent could lavish on her dearest daughter a more loving solicitude than this true hearted woman. She had no thought of turning Rose away from her purpose. the contrary, she praised and encouraged her, severe and aim high, and be in the New

World another Teresa, Mrs. Hutchinson could not view her dear Rose's resolution in that light. Her religion | the holiest inspirations of zeal and charity, strained his darling to his heart. her motherly heart made her wish that Rose, even at the last hour, could be made to listen to the pleadings of poor irank. Lucy, who understood and admired her friend's been the felicity of her life.

before the ceremony?" Mrs. Hutchinson asked as they were about to retire. "I fear not," Rose answered.

deed, I know you cannot; so you must not

try."
"And is this the end of the old life?" Mrs. Hutchinson said again.

"Mamma, dear, we are only distressing Rose," said Lucy, forgetting her own inferior was making Rose as welt as Mr. D'Arcy endure. "My own brave darling," she cona little heretic, can only say, 'God bless you. And that I do with all my heart.

The morrow came at length. Au carly ing homage to Rose D'Arcy, attended divine service on that morning more for the purpose might damp the ardor of her spirit. On the of beholding the tall and soldierly form of her contrary, their every word tended to feed, brother, and of looking on his scarred face more and more, in that privileged soul the draped in gray, as they stood motion brother, and of looking on his scarred face more and more, in the burned. The Duke the quarter-deck, one, taller than the and sightless eyes, than of seeing her for the holy flame with which it burned. The Duke the quarter-deck, one, taller than the control of the paw exist and Duchess, with their daughters also, waving a white handkerchief unceasing

ence. The infirm inmates of the hospital were The infirm inmates of the hospital were also there in goodly number, and so were it was who had himself taken passage for them, and insisted on paying manufactory, and from the needlest districts of the Triana suburbs. Mr. D'Arcy to be, he said, Dona Teresa's contribution to father and holding his hand, while luctured in the said to be the said, Dona Teresa's contribution to father and holding his hand, while luctured in the said to be the said, Dona Teresa's contribution to father and holding his hand, while luctured in the said to unter to meant found not one word to unter to heart found not one word to heart found not one word to heart found not one word to unter to heart found not one word found not one word to heart found not one word found not heart found not one word manufactory, and from the needlest districts their fare all the way to Panama. This was of the Triana suburbs. Mr. D'Arcy to be, he said, Dona Teresa's contribution to and Gasten had been careful to pre-pare themselves to kneel together that morning at the Table of the Lamb, and to partake with Rose of the bread which is the foretaste of the eternal banquet. There was ing, so capable of great things, and so high in ported by the Duchess and her oldest the way to Cadiz?" Mr. D'Aroy daughter, and followed by Mr. D'Arcy be affectionate farewells to her old friends, and tween the Duke and Gaston. There was on the the first greetings were over. the girl's angelic features a glow that was more than the healthful color of pure young blood, -there was a light which was not of earth, and which moved the heart of every

awaited her, -the brilliant cortege of ladies pale and haggard poor Hutchinson looked. dividing on each side to let her pass, and Rose herself pausing a moment to take her ed. father's arm, while with her free hand she ook that of her brother. And thus she stood the before the altar-steps. But to the interior was with infinite difficulty that she could be of the Lamb on nigh, amid the spirituals of persuaded to leave Gaston almost alone the Heavenly Jerusalem,—and to Him alone, among strangers. And Mrs. Hutching who appeared to be sensibly present to the so, in this, shared her daughter's opinions. She strongly urged Gaston to return with for time and eternity. On her finger sparkled that, So you must come and take breakfast by medicus sapphire ring given her by with your mother and sister."

well pleased to see you here as she is to see free of charge, to all who desire on the same of the Heavenly Jerusalem,—and to Him alone, among strangers. And Mrs. Hutching the heavenly Jerusalem,—and to Him alone, among strangers. Of course you are too sensible and cope, in German, French or English too manly to renew your suit now. She knows by full directions for preparing and using the precious strangers. And his father was given by the precious sapplies of the Lamb on nigh, amid the spiral and the Heavenly Jerusalem,—and to Him alone, who appeared to be sensibly present to the Gaston. Of course you are too sensible and to precious for preparing and using the precious for preparing the precious for preparing and using the prec

Holy God the heart and the life she had the poor fellow. "And yet, I suppose pledged to an earthly lover. And was he the Duke and Duchess will find it not among the happy multitude that sur-rounded the heavenly alter and throne?

In this spirit she answered with a firm and musical voice the questions of the officiating prelate. "Yes " she asked to devote her life to chastity, poverty, obedience, and to serving Christ in the presence of the sick, in Seville. De as the palace was to the poor, and the ignorant. "Yes?" she was him, on account of its connection with his there of her own free will, impelled by none, and given to God by the noble father, whose heart never ceased to ache thenceforward for

And then that doating and widowed father surrendered the hand of his child to the Lady Superior. She was to be his no longer to have in his home and near his heart in its sore need. And while he and Gaston withdrew to where the Duke was standing, the bridal procession formed anew, while the organ and choir sang a more triumphant anthem, and they led the lovely bride in her radiant robes back to the cl. ister.

Presently they returned, this time a train of nuns preceding the Superior, with Rose at her right hand, habited no longer in her wedding robes, but wearing the poor; and modest dress of her new profession, Again she knelt, while the Lady Superior

cut off the long rich auburn locks, and bound on her head the white veil, the symbol of that innocence and murity of soul which is the indispensible condition toward a life of persevering self-sacrifice. For the pure heart is ever the strong heart.

And now, in her changed bridal robes, together with her companion, Rose falls prostrate before the altar steps, the Superior and her assistants spreading over the prestrate forms a funeral pall. Thenceforth they are dead to the old life, and the new life begins.

A thrill of irresistible emotion through the vast audience; and amid the unrepressed sobs of the women, and the silent tears of more than one man, the choir intone the De Profundis. Aye, "from the depths" of sin and misery the Almighty hand can lift up the sinner and sufferer to freedom from guilt, and to the realties of blissful enjoyment. But, oh, to what heights of beroism and holiness of moral grandeur and glorious usefulness to others does not that same All-Power-that I shall know them to be with you." ful Goodness lift up the willing, innocent soul from the depths of its own native weakness and helplessness!

And then, when the sublime psalm of David -the cry of his heart in his utter need to his Divine Helper-had ceased. Rose was lifted from her prestrate position. Her new mother opened her arms to her, and folded her in a loving embrace, and presented her successively to each member of the family Without delay passage was secured for thom | she had chosen, white sweeter, more melting, more soul stirring than all the preceding melodies, pealed forth the Ecce quam bonum et quam jucundum,-" Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity."

Poor Lucy almost sobbed aloud while the Duchess, who had taken her scat by her side, strove to soothe her with all the most endearing terms she could employ. Mr. D'Arcy and Gaston had remained with the Duke in the sucristy, all three yielding to an kindness?" said Rose, as the tears femotion of which cheir manhood did not feel and fast down her cheeks. "Oh, my

And so, as Louis D'Arcy bethought him of she sobbed out as she hung on the net his half-decolate home, far away beyond the Duchess, herself utterly over Atlantic, he felt, with a keen "Lucy, my sweet sister," she said to pang at his heart, that his darling weeping girl, whose agony touched the hould never again gladden it with of all. "Lucy, will you not be stoor her presence. His little "Fairy Queen" would never again resume her loved sway over the becuteous realm that had obeyed in silence since childhood. Hers was to be the your image goes with me, cherished to ilsome life of one building a precarious home revered to the end of my life. Good amid the inhospitable solitudes of the Coloramid the inhospitable solitudes of the Color-dear Frank," she said, "you know had desert, laboring to bring, from the deep shall pray for you. God make ", of bosom of the earth, the waters that should fertilize the sandy waste around her, and keep the cold hand between both of his consuming her existence without seeing, perhaps, any of the fruits of her self-sacrifice. as if he wished it to be photographed Still, he had given her to God willingly, joy-ously; and, docide as he knew her to be to all Not one word could Mr. D'Arcy sa she would, he housed, he in the divine hand an instrument of mighty efficacy for good.

So, lifting up his soul to the triumphant our good God bless you for this?" throng of the Blessed,—while the strains of forgot the words, nor the look of neutrons the Te Deum were sounding throughout the tenderness and gratitude with which church, and verse after verse was sung alter ing for the sweet companionship that had nately, and with heartfelt devotion, by choir and congregation, -he would leave his his hands over the quaint headdress as "Shall we not see you to-morrow morning | child to the Providence that had so wonderfully guided her, nor mourn for the blessed years during which he possessed her and her mother, nor cesse to hope for better times in Fairy Doll. His was the faith that could enable him to say, in his heart of hearts :

With thankful, true content, I know this is the better

way
te not a faithful spirit mine-mine still at close of day
Yet will my foolish heart ropine
For that bright morning dream of mine."
A few days afterward, Mr. D'Arcy and Gaston, together with Mrs. and Miss Hutchinson, accompanied Sister Rose and his companions to Cadiz, where the steamer awaited the devoted missionaries. Rose appeared to be supremely happy in her vocation. In over the great ship's side. She was a truth, the prospect of the good she hoped to in motion. Her dark hull rose about brother, in their conversation with her on the that she sent up into the morning air. way, allow one word to escape them that insisted on seeing Rose and her little all faded in the distance. The fall band at Cadiz. Indeed, the Duke heart found not one word to utter to their mission.

They arrived at Cadiz late in the evening, and were to embark at an early hour the next morning. Before dawn, however, Rose had the consolation of kneeling for the last | the picture Lucy's words were paint time at the communion table with her dear father and brother and Dona Teresa. As Mr. D'Arcy was about to leave the church, he was met at the door by a tall figure halfconcealed in the wide folds of a Spanish cloak. What was his astonishment to recognize in the stranger Colonel Butchinson.

"Why, Frank, what has brought you all the way to Cadiz?" Mr. D'Aroy inquired, "I thought I might come down quietly," he said, "and, without letting the ladies know of my presence, wait here till the teamer sailed. I know, too, that you and

Gaston will need my help then."
"That is most kind of you, doar Frank," beholder to the love of better things.

With a firm step she advanced to the altar, whore the Archbishop and the Lady Superior air, and he had an opportunity to see how

> "Oh, I do not want to distress her by even the sight of me," he answered. "And I ourstive powers in thousands of call, he want to have one last look at her dear face it his duty to make it known to his her dear face.

But why conceal your presence?" he ask-

before she goes from us forever.' "But, my dear boy, Rose will be just as well pleased to see you here as she is to see Gaston. Of course you are too sensible and Gaston. Of course you are too sensible and cipe, in German, French or English too manly to renew your suit now. She knows full directions for preparing and using

enough to see me here." ongh to see me note.

D'Arcy. By the way, here is the Deche herself. So now there is no escape for Frank was introduced to Dona Tere fose he could either reply or go away. received him most kindly; and they gether went to the hotel. The little b nuns breakfasted at the convent in they had spent the night. To Mrs. Help son and Lucy Frank's arrival was a welcome and timely boor. So they rea him with every demonstration of de Yet they both doubted the propriety of again speaking to Rose. This difficult soon put an end to, however.

Mr. D'Arcy, as soon as he had breakfo bastened to the convent to inform his da ter of what had happened. She manif neither surprise nor displeasure. but natural, dear papa," she said. the poor fellow should desire see us off. He will make party more complete. And—if 1 may press one hope to you, paps, while I ar

with you-it will help to keep Co Hutchinson firm to his good purpose, i trust him like a son, and make him lo seek your company and open his heart to "I understand you, my love," he and shall do as you desire. He is a fellow, and deserves all the friendship G and I can show him."

"Thank you, dearest papa, for that, will be a great comfort to me to know Lucy's brother will be thus held dea you, especially. And now we mu going.

At the convent gate their friends them. Rose and her companions were elling in the well-known and popular of their Order. So Frank, as his rested on the group, was startled at se Rose in this strange garb, and he deathly pale, as if the transformation she und ergone made her a being of another spi and placed her forever beyond his reach. met him, nevertheless, with her wor bright smile and cordial manner.

"This is kind of you," she said, " leave dear papa and Gaston with less r "I could not resist the temptation, was beginning to say. But she wa quick for him.

"It makes us all so much happier to you with us at the last mement," she in her sweetest tones.

Once on the steamer, Mr. D'Arcy lor a moment in taking leave of his child, felt that the strain was becoming too p for him. "You will find everything made ea

you, on your arrival at Havana, said the I as he bade Rose farewell. "The Car General has received orders to year comfort, and to provide you with guards till you reach l'anama. May fulfill every wish of your heart, dear Rose!" he added, kissing her hand ently. " How can I, how can we all, ever

you and Dona Teresa for all my second mother, my comferring as take care of Gaston and papa? I leave have loved me as if I were your own with me, cherished the glories of our country!" He coul look long and intensely into the sweet

own, own precious garring, but kissed the dear face again and again, with kissed the dear face again for this?" He were accompanied.

"Rose, darling," said Gaston, as be face he could not see, "Rose, the daister ever given to brother," he wen "will you not sak for me patience under affliction and grace to do all the good to those around me?"

"I will. indeed," she answered. Gaston, your own good God will make you in a thousand ways this dreadful tion. Lucy!" she added, 'I give byou.' You will be to him far more could ever be."

Lucy took the hand placed within he and led Gaston away. The last be sounding, warning strangers to depart.

For nearly an hour Mr. D'Arcy rem motionless, gazing at the receding ver rather at the group of six female ered the other with her kisses and her -Gaston kept his face steadily fixed direction the steamship had taken, the ior sense endeavoring to follow and him. But he answered not one word down his cheeks, at length, tears tri and fell into the salt sea, -more bitter than the intense bitterness of its water most acceptable to Heaven, as comit the hidden fount of purest brotherly lo unbounded resignation to the will

(To be continued.) === COMSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from pr having had placed in his hands by India missionary the formula of a vegetable remedy for the speedy and nent cure of Consumption, Bronchil tarrh, Asthma and all throat and Affections, also a positive and radic, for Nervous Debility and all Nervous plaints, after having tested its will fellows. Actuated by this motive and sire to relieve human suffering, I the free of charge, to all who desire it

UR OTTAWA LETTER.

(From Our Gwn Correspondent.)

TAWA, Dec. 6.—Three Irish Catholics have a Tero named as eligible for the Tory nominanamed as eligible for the Tory nomina-for the Ontario House in this city, viz.: Henry, J. R. E-monde and Joseph anagh. Nothing can be said derogatory to of these gentiemen, except that as Catholics occury a very anomalous position, inas-to as they are supporters of the party which has they are supporters of the Party which nway. ittle ba :s. Hot gone to the country on the "No Popery," own with the French" er os. That any one hen will get the Tory nomination I very h doubt, because the moment an Irish all were neminated, the Orange-Tori s d split off and run

A CANDIDATE OF THEIR OWN.

the reason why our city bosses of the in are in such a state of runk. The up I think, will be that all those will be desirea overboard and a candidate of the Laborstant formation given the nomination. of course, would eliminate the few Irish polics still remaining on the ragged edge of polics sim remaining on one ragged edge of p Col s of suce ss. Our population is to evenly ded be ween Catholics and Protestants for latter to hope for a political triumph on the art to y

versi n m s of Catholic Liberals have been primed for the Local, the two most prominent of Mayor McDougal and Mr. J. L. Dowlin. ter is president of St Patrick's Society thor ugh representative Irish Canadian. McDougal is an old and respected resident, would b very acceptable to large numbers ng alt el saes.

FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

iends old squabble continues between Mr. Perley poin square e duffices of their Mr. Perley I Mr. Mac intosh. Neither will give way to pother, but, I think, Mr. Perley stands the Were the charge of uniting the distracted factions which the Tary party at Ottawa is divided. his on she received the grand bounce, and is now on tersphere took-one for a constituency in Quebec. He each, and outden that our local Tories have grown or wop if it carrying, and since his own people have he him the cold shoulder, he has been com feel to take to the Noth's dove business. feed to take to the Noah's dove business, his on the wing looking for a place wherein lest the sles of his feet. To fill his place, is said that Mr. Olivier, a lawyer of fair ratation at dar resident of the city, will be seen. It so, Perley and Clivier will be you.' THE TORY TICKET

the Commons, the Irish Catholic being zen out of the Ontario seat. This is rolly a very best the city Tories can do, and making possible downness on the score of govern-ent influence, it is a combination weak to bleness. By keeping together, nominating acceptable from Catbolic for the Ontariouse, A. F. McIntyre and Dr. St. Jean for Countries, and good o ganization, I see no is it why the Liberals should not redeem all on scats.

IN RUSSELL

Tories have drawn the lines for the local impaign on the straight "No Pepery" issue, thid down by their chief organ. This is a atty good indication of Sir John Macdonald's little Reseal Tories and a result of Sir John Macdonald's situde. Rus-eli Tories never make a move shout coosal ing headquarters at Ottawa. he other day they held a convention at Dungvi le, which dev-loped into an output will, which developed into an output wen mentioned as a te member, was not even mentioned as a amidate, a though he had proved his devotion the Tory cause, by making a speech in the gembly at Toronto, in which he described French Canadian fellow countrmen as wrant for a, b-cause they protested against execution of Riel.

THAT SPRECH KILLED HONORE shed the Freach, and the Orangemen now shed telly ignore him. I cannot say I feel any Good y deep sympathy the rejected condicate, or he most charable verdict that can be passed on him is, "Served him right." The Duncanlle caucus, however, did its work by nominatg Mr. Robert Cummings for the local house r. Cummings is an able and p pular gentle-an, who has often aspired to the representation his native county, but who was shunted ery time to make way for Sir John Maconall's nominee. But he will be beaten, for he main retience of the Tory party, heretolore, the county, has been the French, and they e gone over to the other side. The Mail's hreat to suppress the French language in the chools of the counties of Prescott and Russel, and the insults heaped on their religious ith, have settled their political status salidly in opposition to Torysm. And the act on of the Duncanville conventions of the Duncanville conve

in in rejecting the French Catholic and nomtiting an Orangeman has roused them to atterness, and renders the election of Mr. Commings extr me y improbable. I have not and who is likely to be the Liberal nominee. here is plenty excellent material to choose

FOR CARLETON.

Mr. G. W. Monk, the old member, is again the fore. He will be opposed by Mr. W. F. leavel, ex-sheriff of the county, and who repre-ented it for a number of years in the id parliament of Canada. Mr. Powell comes at as an Independent Conservative. Carlion an almost hopeless Orange preserve. Both flonk and Powell are Orangemen; so they are qual on that score. But Powell is a far more iberal man. His long experience of public life as ripened a mind of no common order. He gifted with rare eloquence, and can wield the m with fluency and finish. If Carleton must the lin with fluency and finish. It Carrieson must re be live an Orange-Tory; no better could she choose han W. F. Powell. I support him because he is a Home Ruler, and would be glad to see him turned for the county instead of Monk, who remains a very decent fellow, but utterly impracticated the on account of his hide-bound, ironclad Lange Toryism.

TIM COUGHLIN

has, like Robilliard in Russell, been given his bonge by the Tories of Middlesex. This is snother instance of the "No Irish Need Apply" tolicy of the Tories. Tim deserved to have his folitical head chopped by the men for whom he crificed himself at the Home Rule division in he House of Commons. It would be deeply ratifying to Irish people everywhere to see the hole six Irish Catholics, who joined in voting own Mr. Blake's resolution, either rejected by the conventions or defeated at the pol's. The mitors should be given no quarter. Turn the ascale out!

MR. LAURIER'S WESTERN VISIT.

I hear it is stated at Toronto that word has een passed among the Orange lodges and the columteers to prevent Mr. Lauvier speaking t that city on the 10th instant, It is to be pped, however, that the civic authorities are frong and resolute enough to prevent any uneemly exhibition of partisan ill-feeling on the casion. Mr. Laurier is a gentleman whose catory will be a revelation to the people of foronto. But I have no apprehension of sturbance. The reputation of the city, which claims to be the best educated and most enlightened in Canada, will, I am sure, promptly suppress any attempt which may be made to prevent Mr. Laurier having a fair hearing. There will be great curiosity to see and hear a gentleman who has been so bitterly assailed by the Tory press, but whose character and reputation is admitted to be vithout blemish, while his marvellous gifts has aised him at a comparatively early age to the

front rank of Canadian statesmen.
OTTAWA, Dec. 7.—Orange-Tories are determined, it would seem, to force the sectarian issue on the people of this city. A curious feature about this ultra-Protestant movement is hat the men who are engineering it are either afraid or ashamed to let themselves be known. At any rate they are keeping very dark. Bash-lness, modesty, diffidence, cannot be the case as the annexed circular shows:

To the Protestant Electors of Ottawa:-CENTLEMEN,—In view of the approaching Provincial election, are you still willing to subscribe to the compact, as carried out for the last eighteen years, that no man shall be nominated It must, however, be admitted that this "No envelope.

to represent you in the Ontario legislature un-less he be an Irish Roman Catholic; that this BREAKING UP OLD PARTY LINE be the essential qualification required, and that neither you nor your children for all time shall be qualified for such position?

Have we Protestants, who are the majority of votes, pay three-fifth of the taxes, largely control the business interests of the city, and claim that we are at least the equals in intelligence and enterprise of any other class, no rights that the party managers and wirep illers of both political parties are bound to respect? Or are we to bound up by the old political party cries that Irish who are being driven out of the Tory the afores nd party managers can put their party by heads together and bargain and sell our votes

like so many she p in the market.

In the event of the two political parties following to the old rut, and nonmating two Roman Catholics, we respectfully request that ou abstain from pledging your vote to either he Conservative or Reform nomince, as an Independent condidate will assuredly be placed in the field, with a platform calculated to command the respect and vote of every intelligent Protestant voter in the city of Ottawa.

Otrawa, December 4th, 1886. The man or men who issued this precious document were too cowardly to put his came or their names to it. Perhaps they thou ht that to do so would u t increase its volumin the cotimation of the electors-

"-To soy no worse Their names would bring less credit than their verse."

MEN OF COMMON SENSE will think that the question at issue is not one of sectarian representation, but of judgment on the merits of the provincial administration, Shall Mr. Mowat be sustained, the revenues and resources of the province protected and preserved, and the rights of all classes under he constitution maintained, or shell Mr. Mowat be d-feated, those revenues and re-ources handed over to the Bootle g ng, and the peace of the province jeopardised by a cabinet composed of confederation smishers

THIS IS THE QUESTION OF THE HOUR. Further developments of the Tory split have come to light. It appears that Mr. McLeod Stewart is anxious to run for the Commons in Russell county, and promised Mr. Honore Robillard to get him the Tory nomination for this city if he would make way for him. Now t turns out that Mr. St-wart cannot make good his contract. The city Tories have two or more avo-ed candidates already for the French teprsantation, not one of whem is got g to retire to make way for the rejected of Russell. Mr. Robillard is not such

A TOWERING GENIUS. nor such a Legislatave necessity that he should be given precedence over the Chabots, Lavedures, Oliviers, et al., in the procession of Pendards Orangeists, Boodlers, Brokers, Blatherskites, bullies and Backguards, who are getting into line to perform the last rites over the Tory

Line als understand pretty well that the No Popery howl has been raised with the sole pur-pose of dividing them on a false issue and thus enable the Torics to

CARRY THE DAY.

A more transparent, contemptable, dangerou-gams never was attempted, and Lib rels, if there be any such, who allow the mselves to be deceived, will bitterly regret their felly. I feil, however, to discover any defection worth notice on this account. Of c urse there are cr-nkcalling themselves Libera s, who may go off or the Protestant horse, but they are very few and their desertion is rather pleasing than other-

OTTAWA, Dec. 8 .- Sir John Maedonald' Labor Commission is the worst farce ever put upon the b ards. Examine its composition and more confirmed lot of deadheads it would be hard to find. Ex-Judge Arm-trong the chairman, is related by marriage to Sir Hector Langevia. That is-if constitutes his right to be supported at the public expense. Who ever heard of a Langevin that was not a Government t at sucker? Who ever heard of any one, however remotely connected with that illustrious

BURMAH FAMILY, that was not pensioned on the public. If there is such a being in existence he could make a fortune by exhibiting himselt as "the only greatest living curiosity on carth." Mr. Arm trong has been living on odd government jobs for some time part. He ought to know a good deal about the labor question, for he is a standing proof of the fact that a man may obtain hand is worth two

BEHIND THE BAR.

Another member of this levely commission which is to do so much for the laboring classes is Mr. Helbronner of La Pressc. He is Mr. is Mr. Helbronner of La Presse. He is Mr. Chapleau's journalistic defender who will perform the will of his master as he has always done. Mr. A. T. Freed is the Tory editor of the Tory Hamitton Spectator. He has been playing second fiddle to Mr. Farrai's "croppies lie down" music in the Mail This is his reward. The other two, Mr. Clark, of St. John, N.B., and Mr. Heakis of Toronto are defeated Tory candidates. Fighting men out of a job a-it were. But there is one name which Sir John must have forgotten—A. W. Wright! Oh, I ton against Hou. Mr. Pardee. He is all wright, and after he is deltated he will bob up serenely on the commission, take his seat at the board and pass his plate to the carver

ACCORDING TO CUSTOM.

The Toronto News, whose proprietor, Mr. Sheppard, is at the head of the labor movement in that city, and candidate of the workingmen for the Commons in Toronto West, says of the -: noissimm

'The Dominion Labor Commission has at ast been appointed. Its personnel makes it evident that the object in view is not so much to obtain practical information with a view to more progressive legislation, us to reward political beeless and bribe men supposed to have influence with the working class to use it in favor of the Tory party. The appointment of a strong partizan like A. T. Freed, of the Hamilton partizan like A. T. Freed, of the Hamilton Spectator, whose sympathy with labor has been mainly shown in abusing and misrepresenting all workingmen who are tired of being used and fooled by the Tory leaders, is sufficient to show the character of the dodge. We expect nothing from this commission, re-membering the factory legislation and Chinese commissions, which were merely pretexts for delaying action. There is ample information now in possession of the Government, or easily obtainable, on which to base legislation providing for shorter hours, a bigration, the abolition of the contract system, national currency, Government control of railroads, or any other reform demanded by organized labor. The concern is a farce and a fraud designed to give the Government a plausible excuse for post-poning legislation for another session, or to mislead the workingmen by making the empty show of doing something for their benefit."

Workingmen who can be humbugged by such tactics as these into supporting the Torics deserve to be and remain hewers of wood and drawers of water to the Langevin's and Chapleau's.

THE CITY ELECTION. The Tories are still distracted. They cannot settle upon a candidate for the Local. Last night the Liberals held their ward meetings and appointed delegates to the convention which will be called in a few days to nominate a candidate. From what I can gather there is a pretty general concessus of opinion as to who is likely to be nominated. I cannot anticipate the action of the convention, but should the gentleman alluded to be chosen

HIS ELECTION IS CERTAIN. I should not be astonished to see the Tories go over bedily to the "No Popery" candidate. The more astute leaders of the party may not ike it, but they know that to nominate a Catholic means wholesale Oranga defection, while not to do so will be even more damaging to their prospects. Thus they may be said to be between the devil and the deep sea. In this dilemma Senator Clemow may sing with Cap-

tain Macheath:-"How happy could I be with either, Were tother dear charmer away; But while they both plague me together To neither a word can I say."

BREAKING UP OLD PARTY LINES, and will result, I apprehend, in the formation of a Protest in party, or rather in a split of the old Tory party. The Hardshell Mossbacks, whose leading principle is "no compromis with Papists," will go one way, the "Liberal-Conservatives" the other. There may be, doubtless there are, bigots who call themselves Liberals or Reformers, who may vote with the Mossbacks, but they are insignificant in number compared with the masses of French and

THE SECTARIAN CRY. THE SECIAINAN CIG.

Eastern Ontario will show this more than any other part of the country. It was from this section that the Tories have heretofore drawn their main support in the past. They can do not have been also because the standish Carbolic carbon. so no longer. Tory thre its to abolish Catholic education in Prescott and Russell, and to make war generally on Catholics and Catholic institutions, have naturally aroused a deep feeling of abrm and resentment. Certainly it would be a most astonishing thing if a people so threatened were to send men to parliament pledged to the party which has me i-

OOWN WITH THE FRENCH; DOWN WITH THE CATHOLIC CHURCH; DOWN WITH THE

Drish !" their war cry in the elections. The Catholics of Eastern intario, who have been selected for special attack, must rally to the defence of their altars and their hearths. They must

"Strike for the green graves of their sires, God, and their native land!"

The cris's is perhaps the most momentous in our history, but if our people are true to themselves they will deliver a blow on the 28th so crushing that the voice of the bigot and the boodler will never more be heard in the land. Rideau.

MR. J. J. BAYNE, 52 Lake Avenue, Rocheser, NY, will tell you if you write, en closing stamp, that this wonderful story is rus: "In 1882 I was taken to the Clifton Springs Smitarium, in a most deplorable concition, with congestion of liver, constant cold hands and feet, rushing of the d to the head. purple spots on my face, and my skin was as -1 w as a 1 mon. The slightest food could not be taken, without such distress and spasms that my screams could be heard a long distance. I had prolapsus very soverely, profuse learner as, and uterine alteration to that I could not wear a supporter. The doctors said that I had the worst enso they ever saw. In two months I lost 40 pounds of flesh, and suffering all the time from intense headaches, and un ble to obtain sleep, while cold clammy sweats would break on all over my body frequently. Under the operation of Warner's safe cure my skin cleared up and I began to gain flesh, and was able to walk one full mile. My case created such an interest at the Sanitarium that W. rner's safe cure has since been prescribed for its patients with good results. I never was so healthy in my life.'

HON. MR. FOSTER REPLIES TO THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

OTTAWA, Dec. 7 .- Hon. Mr. Foster, Mini ter of Fisheries, says President Cleveland's disappointment, expressed in his message to Congress, at his offerts to secure a satisfactory settl ment of the fishery question, is cortainly is a result of any action taken by Canada a e to the desired settlement In order to ming about such a settlement the Canadian G wernment al owed American citizens all the privileges of the Washington treaty from July 1, 1885, to December 31 of the same year, and asked in return that the President should recommend the appointment f a mixed commission, which should, if possible, negotiate a satisfactory arrangement as regards both the fisheries and improved trade relations. During that six months the Americans had the free use of our fisheries, whilst Canadians were met in the United States by the imposition of the old duties of 1881. The cause of the present condition of affairs is Senator Fry, who introduced in the Senate a motion which was carried by a majority of two to one, declaring in effect that the United States wished no change made either with reference to the fishery question or in regard to reciprocal trade retions. A similar feeling was manifested in the House of Representatives. After this authoritive declaration the President could not appoint a commission. So, clearly, the fault was not on the part of the Canadian Government or Conscian fishermen. On the 18th of January, 1886, we reverted to the treaty of 1818, which expressly prohibits the United States fishing vessels from pursuing their avocation within the three mile limit, and accords them no privilege except the use of our harbor for shelter, necessary repairs, wood and water, etc. Early in the year warnings were distributed every where setting forth the law as based on the treaty of 1818, and warning all foreign fisher men that it would be enforced. That warning envelope. Ask your friends and neighbors was not carried out till May, when the first about Warner's safe cure. enforcement began. The Canadian Government, therefore, was not lacking in giving fair warning that the law would be enforced. Since May to November the treaty of 1818 has been enforced with all possible courtesy and consideration consistent with firmness. American fishing vessels have been seized for fishing within the limits and for preparing to fish therein. One has been condemned by the courts after a fair trial and a confession of guilt by the captain himself. Two other vessels are still before the courts and every facility has been afforded the department to make good their case. Numerous seizures also took place for violation of our customs regulations. In no case has the department erred on the wrong side of right or over strictness, as the Customs regulations of every country are perfectly within its own jurisdiction in the interest of legitimate trade and must be thoroughly enforced. That we have not a commission sitting to-day, concluded Mr. Foster, is entirely due to the action of the United States Senate. The Government of Canada have always been and are still desirous of coming to an amicable and just arrangement with the American Government on the fishery question, while at the same time we have not proposed, and do not now propose, to abate one single iota of the rights of Canada as secured by solemn treaty between the United States and Great

Britain. THE CORRE. PONDENCE COMING. WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 .- The President will transmit to Congress to morrow a report from the Secretary of State in regard to the fisheries in the waters adjacent to British North America and copies of the correspondence which has taken place during the present year on that subject.

COL. JOSEPH H. THORNTON, of Cincinnati, O., an honored war veteran, was for 18 years a victim of that old soldiers' complaint, chronic diarrhoa. Two dozen bottles of Warner's safe cure restored his liver to health and cured his ailment. His daughter was very ill of an obstinate disorder, which the best physicians failed to relieve. She had also palpitation of the heart, intense pains in pain entirely removed and her rheumatism the head, nervous dyspepsia, and all her cured. vital organs were involved. By three months' faithful home treatment with Warner's safe cure, alone, she was fully restored to health. That was two years ago. The cure was permanent. Col. Thornton will tell you it is true if you write him and enclose a stamped

IRISH AFFAIRS TO BE SHELVED.

MEASURES OF BRITISH REFORM TO HAVE PRE-CEDENCE, EXCEPT FOR A NEW COERCION BILL FOR IRELAND-GLADSTONE DIS-APPROVES THE ANTI-RENT CAM-PAIGN-A LEAGUE VICTORY.

LONDON, Dec. 10 -The cabinet met today, and will not come together again till after Christmas. The order of business in the coming session of Parliament was revised, and the programme will probably be that the session will open with the introduction of a coercion bill, including special provisions for the suppression of baycotting. It was decided that local government measures affecting England and Scotland shall have precedence over legislation on the same subject for Ireland. The result of this will be that no Iriah business, except such as relates to coercien and to the bill extending the scope of the Ashbourne Land act, will be transacted. The Hartington section will give thorough support to the coercion measure. It is reported that the Marquis of Ripon will lead the Opposition in the House of Lords in the event of Lerd Granville retiring, and that Lord Rosebery will be displaced on account of his veering to Unionist views.

GLADSTONE SPEAKS AT LAST.

LONDON, Dec. 10 -The Glasgow Mail says it is authorized to state that Mr. Gladstone does not approve of the anti-rent campaign inaugurated by the National League in Ireland. Mr. Gladstone's disapproval was expressed in a private letter to Mr. Cameron, member of Parliament for Glasgow. Scotch and other Liberal associations are not satisfied, and have asked Mr. Gladstone for a full and public decl-ration on the subject.

THE FIRST VICTORY FOR THE LEAGUE

NEW YORK, Dec. 10 .- A Mail and Express special from London says: -The Trish vationalists are exulting over the first fruits of their plan of campaign against full rents. The batile took place on the estate of Capt. Dawson in Westmeath. Mr. Dawson refused to grant a reduction of more than 15 per cent. The tenants insisted on 20 to 30 per cent., and in accordance with the National League's plan poid their rems, less these proportions, to Eather Casey as tensites liney then deputed Father Casey to inform Capt Dawsen that he might have his ren! to these amounts as soon as he agreed to accept their terms. It is stated that Capt Dawson's agent accepted the rentals offered

In enother part of this issue, we present a large advertisement headed. The Giant of Medicines." It goes without saying, that H. H Warner & Co. have educated the people of this country to the belief, which is retional and well founded, that a vast majority of human diseases originate in approper action of the kidneys and liver, that aproper action allowing the blood to become filled with uric and little seids, or kidney and liver waste, which inflame and irritate all the organs and thereby produces so many different diseases. Hence a remedy that will correct the false action of the kidneys and liver and neutralize the acids of the system, very naturally cures all the diseases caused by this excess of acid in the blood. At this holiday season no present would be more acceptable to any suffering friend than a case of a dezen bottles of the wonlerfully effective Worner's safe cure. The proprietors do not ask you to be lieve what they say, but frankly tell you to write to those whose testimonials are pulished and to usk your friends and neighbors what they think of this great remedy. shows how great is their confidence in the favor of the public, on which they reckon because of the merits of their preparation.

The following rather good story is told in S'r Francis Doyle's "Remniscences" of the "Iron Duke." This particular one was handed down to Dayla by his father, who was dining at Apsley House :-" After the battle of Talavera I (the Dak) wanted the Spanish force to make a movement, and called he demurred. Be said by way of answer, For the honor of the Scanish crown I can not attend to the diviction of the British gen-ral, unless that British general go upon his knees and entreat me to follow his advice.' Now, I wanted the thing done, while as to going down upon my knees, I did n t care a twopenny d --- , so down I plumped.

"My Doctor's BILL for the past four year has not been \$10," writes F. G. Bailey, of 30 South 9th street, Dayton, O. He had Vertigo, Judigeston. Great N. rvousness, Inflamnation of the Bladder, Kidney Disease and Bleeding Pilos. Eighteen bottles of Warner's safe cure permanently cured him, as he will tell you if you write and enclose a stamped

A SATISFIED YANKEE.

Boston, Dec. 9 - Charles Levi Woodbury, who was one of the counsel for the owners of the vessel in the first case against the Cana dian Government and who a few mouths ago could see no good at all in Secretary Bayard, sail to-day that he was very much pleased with Secretary Bayard's letter. "Secretary Bayard has been energotic," said he, "and there is very little comfort for Canada in that document.

Mr. C. E. Riggins, Beamsville, writes: "A customer wan tried a bottle of Northron & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery says it is the best "It just seems to touch the spot affected.'
About a year ago he had an attack of bilious fever, and was afraid he was in for another, whou I recommended this valuable medicine, with such happy results."

MGR. CAPEL.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10 .- Mgr. Capel, in view of stories that were published recently reflecting on his personal character, has taken steps for obtaining legal redress, and to-day has instituted libel suits against the World, the Times, the Star and other papers in the city of New York.

Persons of Sedentary Habits, the greater part of whose time is passed at the desk, or in some way bent over daily tasks, cramp the stomach, weaken its muscles, and incur dyspapais carly. Their most reliable and safest medicinal resource is Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery, the Great Blood Purifier, and which if especial ly adapted to Indigestion, Biliousness, Consti-pation and Poverty or Impurity of the Blood.

A MONASTERY BURNED. LORETTE, La., Dec. 10.-The wing of St. Francis college and monastery was burned yesday. The loss will be \$25,000.

Mrs. Barnhart, cor. Pratt and Broadway, has been a sufferer for twelve years through rheumatism, and has tried every remedy she could hear of, but received no benefit, until she tried Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil; she says she cannot express the satisfaction she feels at having her

SUBJECT TO DUTY.

THE SCOTCH CROFTERS.

London, Dec. 9.—At a meeting of persons sympathizing with the Scotch crofters, held at Exeter Hall last evening, it was resolved to send a memorial to the Queen setting forth the grievance of the crofters. Resolutions were adopted sympathizing with the Irish plan of campaign. The meeting dispersed cheering for Parnell and D.llon,

MOTHERS.

do you not see the pallid face, once so bright, growing thunner? Do you not hear the backing cough, and note the wasted, languid ind fierence, where once was mirth, b ightness, and keen enjoyment for all the pleasures of life? Do not be mistaken or deceived. That child is dying of consumption—showled but surely. Yet thous consumption—slowly, but surely. Yet thou sands are living to day who have been cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Dis covery," which surpasses all other medicines for the cure of that disease. Send ten cents for pamphlet and testimonials. Address World's Dispensary Medical As ociation, Buffalo, N.Y.

Captain-A brave soldier will always be found in battle where the bullets are the thickest. You understand me, Meyer? Reeruit-Yes, to command, captain. Captain-Then where will you be found in a bat let Recruit--In the ammunition waggin, captain; that's where the bullets are the thick est. - Der Floh.

UNSAFE,

"I never feel safe to be without Hagy rd's Yellow Oil; for sore throats, colds, swollen glends, &c., it has not failed to give relief, and for my children it is so easy to adminis Mr. Henry Dobbs, Berrilale, P. O., Ont.

"The car is full of alumn," whispered Miss Beckonstreet to his triend from the West, as they bet a journeyed Candridge ward in the horse cor. Yes," vail the Chicago girl, "and how it chokes one up, don't it?" I wonder they do not open the ventilators .- Boston Commercial Bulletin

Worms cause feverishness, morning and rest lessness during sleep. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is ple-sant, sure and effectual. If your druggist has none in stock, get bin to procure it for you,

First Dutchman-Jake, vet you going to cit your son tor a birth by present? Some Dutchmin-I don'd know; its putty hard omes. I pu so I h f some buildons search on his clothes. First Dur him on-Yes, JAPs on t

THE EVIDENCE OF A JUSTICE. E-quice Petrin, of crass Lake, Michigan, a justice of he peace, was given up to die with ma arial fever. He testifies to a cure from na arial fever. He testifies to a cure from But a ck Blood Bitters, after physicians' and other medicines failed

Mand--Mr. Allround is a sort of universal genius, isn't he? Mabel—Yes, he is exceedingly clever. Mand -He is something of a lawyer and something of a musicia . What is his profession? Mabel-Well, the lawyers

NOTHING LIKE UT.

"I was nearly used up with a heavy cold, from which I git no relief until I tried Hagyard's Pect ral Balsam. I found it a sure cure. There is nothing like it," says Edward Consins, Rangon, Ont.

There is danger in need cting a cold. Many who have died of consumption dated their troubles from exposure, followed by a cold which settled on their lungs, and in a short t me they were beyond the skill of the best physician. Had they used Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, before it was too late, their lives would have been spared. This medicine has no qual for curing coughs, colds, and all affections of

Stranger-You say you have been shipwrecked four times? Scilor-Aye, aye, me hearty. Stranger-And what are your sensations when the wild waves break over you and you feel yourself sinking under the water? Sailer-Damp.

HOLLOWAT'S PILLS AND OINTHENT. - Travelless to and from distant clines would do well to bear in mind that these changes and the altered diet and surroundings of their lives entail manifold risks to health. Occasions are sure to a ise in which they will need a remedy such as these renowned Prils and Ointment, and no traveller by land or sea should ever fail to have a supply at hand. Then he may be truly said to have a physician always at his call for the vari-ous emergencies of travel. Chills and fevers should be promptly treated, and the printed directions should be carefully studed at the commencement of any illers, for Holoway's reme dies can be safely used in all cliu ates.

"How long has Brown been married, Charlie?' asked a fellow at the chah "Didn't know he was married at all, I don't believe he is either." "Yes he is, I noticed him turn pale when the clock struck

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

Visitor-Well, Jones has paid the debt of nature. Merchant-Why, when was he hung? Visitor-Hung? What do you mean? He died a natural death. Merchant--Oh, I supposed that nature must have got her debt as the rest of us always did-by execution.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE IN SICK HEADACHE.

Dr. W. W. Gray, Cave Spring, Ga., says: "I have given it in several cases of habitual sick headache, with perfect success."

He was the fool .- "I don't understand why women dress that way," said a man, pointing at a lady who had passed along the street. "I don't, either," replied a by-stander. "That woman," continued th stander. Inst woman, continued the first speaker, "is ridiculous. Her husband must be a fool," "I know he is, said the bystander. "Do you know him?" "Oh, yes. I am the fool myselt."

All cases of weak or lame back, backache rheumatism, &c., will find relief by wearing one of Carter's Smart Wood and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Price 25c.

"Let us go into the gloaming, dear," marked Frances to Edwin, the first evening of their arrival at the Alps. "I'll go and see if they have one, Frankie," replied Edwin; "I don't believe they have, though. You can't expect city conveniences in the wilder-

O. Bortle, of Manchester, Ontario Co., N.Y., writes: "I obtained immediate relief from the use of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. I have had an asthma for eleven years. Have been obliged to sit up all night for ten or twelve nights in succession. I can now sleep soundly all night on a feather bed, which I had not been able to do previously to using the Oil."

THE GREAT TEMPTER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The Treasury Department has decided that Canadian postal cards imported into the United States are dutiable at the rate of 25 per cent ad valorem as printed matter not specially provided for.

ADRIANDE, Australia, Dec. 7.—Large findings of gold have been made in South Australia at the diggings in the region of Tectulpa. Five thousand men have already congregated in that locality. The largest nugget yet found weighed thirty ounces.

A RACE OF PIGMIES.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 7.—The explorer Lucivi Wolff, just returned from the Congo, reports having met in the Sankourou region many tribes of dwarfs, generally measuring less than four feet, beardless and with short and weoily hair. They live by hunting and are wonderfully agile and good tempered. Many theu sands of them are dispersed over this wild region and are known under the name of Batonas. They mix very little with the full grown population. This, says Wolff, contirms the ancient conjectures of Herodotas and Arisotle as to the existence of a race of pigmies in Africa. "Those African Librations received me very hospitably," sai! Mr.

A FORTUNATE ACCIDENT TO A DAKOTA MAN.

Word reached here posterday that ticket No. 26,442 had drawn the first capital prize \$75,000 in the October drawing of the Leuisiana State Lottery and that a one-lifth ticket (costing \$1.90 sent to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La.,) was held in Jamestown. The lucky man was J. S. Lowe, an employe of the Northern Dakota Elevator Company, who takes his good fortune calmly and will keep at work the same as usual. In this case, the money comes to a poor man with a large family, and certainly is a blossing andisquised to them.—Jamestown (Dak.) (Unix

A BLUE OUTLOOK FOR CANADA.

New Yor., Dear 10—A Herede Ottaver special says to A secession epidemic has set in. The people of the previous of No.a Scotts have unanimously expressed themselves in later of seession to preference to continuing to form part of the Dominion. A voice has now been heard from Prince Edward Island threatening to demand from the imperial government the right to sever its connection with the Dominion anless the terms upon which it entered the following and the terms upon which it entered the following provinces are mulified. When the following tion was brought; bout Sir John A. Mandonald promised the Prince Etward Islanders, as one of the terms of the union, that coronagaication would be maintained between the main land and the island during the writer mentils. This apprenient the people of the islead half, has not been tabelled. Primer Suffice, of Prince Edward Island, is now on his way to Ottawa to bring his depictely before the Deorthwa to dring it is at in that in the Permittion government. If lowing the mample of those described to ofthe services, New Brunes, i.k. is also demanding better terms. The provincial Secretary of that province is now on his way to the capital to Lay less give that chine the Government. A lengthy most the chair the Cabinet was held here to day. The tower ament has because abstract at the disaffection shown by the Maritime Provinces, and it is understood that to day's meeting was convened for the par pose of devising some plan by which a reconsidiation between the several province s and the Dominion Government might he officed before the approaching general netions are held.

Mrs. J. T. RICHEY, 562 4 h Avenue. Louisville, Ky, was a confirmed involid for cleven years, daily expecting death. Doctors pronounced for trouble to be neuralgia, female complaints and every other known edit him a musician and the musicians call disease. For months her left side was par-him a lawyer. Could nother eat, sleep nor walk. Finally the dectors gave her up. She then began to use Warner's safe cure, and November 19, 1885, she wroth "I am as well to day as when a girl, and feel about twenty years younger. Warner's safe cure has worked a miracle in my case." Mrs. Richey will gladly answer stamped inquiries.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION.

New York, Dec. 10.—A special to the Herald from Ottowa says:—The rumor that Secretary Bayard in his report to Co gress will recommend the appointment of a damage commission, to investigate and report on the amount of damage suffered by American fishermen who have been prevented from taking fish in the disputed Canadian water, in order to lay the basis of a claim against Great Britain or Ga ada on that account, is ridiculed in official circles. The Minister of Marine and Fisheries states with reference to the appointment of such a commis-sion that there is not a shadow of complaint against the Canadian government or against any of their officials on this account, as the protection which has been given the Canadian fisheries during the past season has only been in strict accordance with the letter and the spirit of the treaty of 1818. In fact, every leniency has been shown the Americae fishermen—so much so, that it has subjected the government to censure for not taking every advantage of the American fishermen who encreased within Canadian water. As an evidence of this it may be stated that as there is no alternative or confiscation where the seizure is made for violation of the fishery regulations, the Dominion government have with one exception caused all seizures of American vessels to be made under the customs regulations, the penalty of which is a more nominal fine as compared with the less that wanld follow the enforcement of the law under the fishing regulations.

W. H. RHODES, 118 E Gay St., Columbus, O., in 1879, was taken ill with palpitation end neuralgia of the heart, consequent on diseased kidneys "Horrible Dyspepsia" also afflicted him. He spent hundreds of dollars for reliet in vain. He took 50 hottles of Warner s sale care and was fully restored to health, gaining 70 pounds while using that great remedy. Write him and enclose a stamp. He'll tell you the welcome story.

SALARIES OF U.S. CONSULS IN CANADA.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 .-- The sub-committee on foreign affairs propose to increase the salary of the United States consul-general at Halifax to \$4,000, and that of the consuls at Gaspe Busin and Windsor, N.S., from \$1,000 to \$2,000. In the following places salaries are substituted for fees: Belleville consul, \$1,500 ; Brockville commercial agent, \$2,000; Chatham, commercial agent, \$2,000; Coaticook, consul, \$1,500; Collingwood, commercial agent, \$1,500, Farnham, consul, \$1,500; Guelph, consul, \$1,500; London, Canada, commercial agent, \$2,000; Morrisburg, commercial agent, \$1,500; Paris, Canada, consular agent. \$1,500; Point Levi, consular agent, \$1,500; Port Hope, agent, \$1,500; Port Rowan, commercial agent, \$2,500; Port Stanley and St. Thomas, consul, \$2,000; Sherbrooke, consul, \$2,000; Sorel, commercial agent, \$1,500; Sh. Hyacinthe, commercial agent, \$1,500; Stratford, commercial agent. \$2,000; Third Revers, consul, \$1,500; Wallaceburg, commercial agent, \$1,500, and Woodstock, commercial agent, \$1,500

Mamma (after inspecting a large assert-ment of materials, undecided)—Very good. Now, please cut was a sample of this and of that; I will show them to my dressmaker and will then write how much. Enfant ter rible-Why, mamma, that's what you said at all the other shops!

A hall portor of a club in the West End of London had occupied his post between thirty and forty years, when one day a member asked him what he thought of the architecture of the then just completed club next door? "Don't know, sir," quoth, in reply, the prudent porter; "it ain't on my way nome."

A scientific schoolboy demonstrated to his teacher that " hoat demonstrates motion" by slipping a piece of lighted cigar into the teacher's chair. The demonstration was triumphant, and the "motion" generated by the heat was startlingly spontaneous.

THE TRUE WITNESS

WILL BE SENT

ree for the balance of tals Year to parties subscribing now,

ON RECEIPT OF ONE DOLLAR. will date Subscription paid to January

THE TRUE WITNESS is undoubtedly the cheapest and bost weekly paper published in Canada, and should be in every Catholic house-hold. We trust our agents, readers and friends will interest themselves in preading the circulation of a paper calculated to edily and instruct, affording pure, pleasant and entertaining reading. Our patrons can assist us in advancing the circulation of The True Witness by introducing it to their friends in their respective ocalities; and we shall be pleased, on applica tion, to send sample copies for free distribution amongst those who are likely to subscribe.

METNO DISCOUNT FROM THE REGU-AR SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF \$1.50 PER ANNUM ILL BE ALLOWED IN ANY CASE EXCEPT WHEN AYMENT IS MADE ABSOLUTELY IN ADVANCE, OR WITHIN 30 DAYS OF COMMENCEMENT OF

WEDNESDAY.....DECEMBER 15, 1886

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We are now sending out our subscription accounts to subscribers to THE POST and TRUE WITNESS, and we carnestly trust that our patrons receiving these accounts will make it a point to pay off their indebtedness at an early date. The TRUE WITNESS is an exceedingly cheap paper. The subscription rate when paid in advance, being only ONE DOLLAR. The amount due by each is accordingly very small, but the aggregate of these trifling sums reaches a figure far up in the thousands, and these thousands are absolutely required to give each reader a bright, live, instructive, and an entertaining newspaper, such as the TRUE WITNESS is to-day.

CATHOLIC voters in Ontario should bear in mind that Mr. Mowat has been condemned by the Tories because he has been friendly to the Catholics, gives aid to Catholic institutions, and helps the cause of Catholic educa-

THE result of the elections in Manitoba is only what was expected, and has no special significance as bearing on the approaching is the confessional; that she has no right to general elections for the Dominion Parliament. The principle feature in the recent contest has been the excessive acrimony which has characterised it. The smallness of mind which is said in the classic proverb to be inseparable from small communities, has been witnessed to perfection in the waspish. ness of the fight. Although the provincial issues are necessarily simple, and the new settlers have in reality but one public interest in common, party in its most noxious form has been rampant. Good men have been descated, and men indifferent in the the Tory party in the present campaign. which the more excusable and more virile destruction of war looks almost noble. For sense of public usefulness elected, solely because they have pluned a particular nickname to their sleeves. Difference of principle at the basis of the controversy, of course, there was none. This is perhaps an inevitable result of parodying the form of English Parliamentary Government in the Provincial Legislatures. The history of party govern. ment shows its gradual growth in England, where it seems now a necessary evil. But, witnessed in a province like Manitoba, some sixteen years old, this party business with party names, borrowed from political d fiercas a which have no possible local application, the proceeding is calculated to remind one of the Chinese and the ship of war. Being much impressed with a severe chastisement inflicted on their janks by English menof-war, they bought a venerable hulk in order to copy it. This they did very closely, putting in rotten timbers and all. The petty strife of faction in our provincial matters is equally absurd.

to have excited the ire of certain of the temperance advocates of the Boanerges type. For them nothing but the "axe to the root" and "down with everything" will do. But he reminds his reader of the three persons it is fortunate that the direction of affairs in who were ordered to describe a camel. The connection with such subjects ultimately lies | first went to a book, the second to a zeologiwith men of judgment and calm deliberation. His wise and thoughtful remarks on the quest such trumpery expedients, lighted his pipe, tion do not appear to have quite met the and over a pot of lager-of course he approval of his own organ, The Globe, which usually expresses very sweeping sentiments in relation to the matter. But inner consciousness." Professor Dicey acts there can be very little doubt that somewhat in the style of this philosopher. the opinion expressed by Mr. Blake will be He knows nothing of Ireland, and so proendersed by every thinking person. Firstly, | ceeds to evolve premises concerning her conhe lays it down as a principle that to make dition on which to tound his conclusions. the question of Prohibition a party one would | Thus it is that his book has a species of value be fatal to it and disastrous to morality. as a study, and in consequence has been This is not to be denied. As widely read and extensively reviewed. Prowell might chastity or other rule fessor Diccy is at least fair, and exhibits How pernicious such an attempt becomes, his opponents so often seen in English litera. and how it defeats the end its movers pre Blake's personal example and in the argu- prepared for his clients. Let us read his own That this convention favors the mainten- and that no beating about and mentative and subtle appeals of Mr. Samuel words:-"The maintenance of the Union arce in its integrity of the exclusive right of assist him. The fact remains, no matter how

|-Blake-who speaks too seldom-than in half a dozen acts of Parliament.

THE ELECTIONS.

The elections on Saturday resulted in one cess in a sweeping victory for the Attorney-General, and in the other, what will probably be called by the governmental organs, a "moral victory." Iberville has since confederation been Liberal. In 1867 it elected Mr. Molleur, and in 1871 the same gentleman was elected over Mr. Dufresne by a majority of 546. In 1875 Mr. Molleur was returned by acclamation. In 1878 he defeated Mr. Jules Fortin, and at the election in 1881 Mr. Demers defeated Mr. Charland by a plurality of 502. At the last election he was returned elected without opposition. The constituency is, therefore, essentially Liberal, and the return of Mr. Duhamel was only a reasonable anticipation from the first. Notwithstanding the efforts of the Opposition, which compassed heaven and earth, if not to defeat the Attorney-General, at least to bring down his majority to such a pitch as would have constituted an expression of public censure, Mr. Taillon has carried all before him, even in the locality where his adversary was accounted strong. If the elections have any special significance, they must be regarded as being in favor of the government rather than against it. Montcalm has been in the past generally Conservative, however, and the political position remains unchanged. It would perhaps have been as well, if the offer of Mr. Mercier had been accepted and the two members elected by acclumation, and thus needless electoral agitation saved. The next thing to be done is, we presume, to call the House as early as possible and test the position of parties.

PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL.

There are two counties in Ontario where the Catholic vote is so large that it can always decide the political character of the representation at Ottawa and Toronto. The population of these counties is largely French, and has recently been singled out by the chief organ of the Tory party for special attack. In The Mail of November 27th appeared an article attacking the Catholic Church and the separate schools. It said : -"The Church has no right in this province to a law compelling her own people to support her 'separate schools, which are as much " a part of her ecclesiastical organization as draw money from the public chest for the seventy so-called Public Schools in Prescott and Russell, in which she is teaching an alien language; that she has no right to be specially represented in our Cabinets, or to occupy an exceptional status in her relations with our Governments; and, above of our Public Schools.

plain. If they want to save themselves, preserve their freedom and independence, their language and their religion, they must vote straight and solid against the Tory candidates. Prescott and Russell should give no uncertain sound on the 28th December!

A "CASE" FOR ENGLAND. The British Government has shown itself so incompetent in its dealings with Ireland, and so utterly ignorant of its condition, that we are not surprised to observe that it has supplemented its Royal Commission to enquire into matters that ought to be familiar to everyone by an order to a gentleman to prepare a "case" for it. This has recently been printed under the title of "England's case against Home Rule." The author is Professor Dicey, a name which stands high on the roll of scholastic achievement. This gentleman does not appear to have relished his commission, for, with pleasing candor, he confesses MR. BLAKE's remarks on Prohibition seem | at the outset that he has "no special knowledge of Ireland," and all he has to work on is the "ignorance of an educated Englishman." This is delightfully refreshing, and cal garden, but the third, disdaining any was a German and a philosopher -"evolved the beast out of his own of life he made party questions, none of that spitefulness with reference to ture. He assumes the Irish are not fit tend to have in view, may be judged from at present for self-government; that those what only recently took place in the State of who seek it really desire separation and the Maine. Mr. Blake, secondly, holds the view establishment of an independent kingdom that the country is not yet ready to that there is no national feeling in Ireland, have the question put before it. This else O'Connell would have succeeded and is undoubtedly true, and the officious over naturally arrives at the conclusion that the ing to force it as a public issue are really alike. But—and the Professor is too prodoing their cause much harm. But we believe found a student of history not to detect the Parliament of Canada to express the Mr. Blake has no faith in Frohibitory laws at the necessities of a "but"-something all. It is purely an affair of morality, and besides mere "union" is necessary, and "lawa" are not likely promote it. There this confession, and the passage in is more force in the direction of promoting which it is made, completely upsets temperance and total abstention in Mr. the "case" which Professor Dicey has

" must necessarily turn out as severe a task as ever taxed a nation's energies, for to maintain the Treaty of Union with any good effect means, while refusing to ac cede to the wishes of millions of Irishmen, we must sedulously do justice to every fair demand from Ireland, must strenuously and without fear or tayour assert the equal rights of landlords and tenants, of Protestants and Catholics, and must at the same time put down every outrage and reform every abuse." change blows up all the Professor's elaborate speculations on Home Kule in the various forms and hues under which he studies it. Justice! What can be the logi cal end of justice to Ireland but Home Rule? Professor Dicey has been sent out to carse Home Rule, but, like the errant prophet, has certainly done a good deal in the direction of blessing it altogether. We hope the English Government will have a few more similar

THE DECADENCE OF ITALY.

'cases" prepared for it.

In matters pertaining to morals and manners "Ouids," that very peculiar specimen of feminine writers, would hardly be regarded as a safe guide. She has a special dislike for the Church, and regards its rites, ceremonies and ministrations with a degree of unreason. ing and venemous antipathy not easy to comprehend. This makes her views on the condition of Italy of some value. To the superfical observer it may appear that the sacrilegious spoliation of the Holy See has been productive of some good, and that Cavour's Italy from the " Alps to the Adriatic was to day a solid and a stable fact. Yet "Ouida," after a close and interested study of the position, arrives at the conclusion that Italy—the apparently resurrected Italy whose central figure is the persecuted sufferer in the Vatican-is nothing but a whited sepulchre. She says :-

" The United Kingdom of Italy may, as a political fact, disuppear to-morrow in any European war or any great Socialistic upris ing; but historic Italy, classic Italy, artistic Italy, is a treasure which belongs to the whole world of culture, in which, indeed, the foreigner, if he be reverent of her soil, is far more truly her son than those born of her blood who violate her and desecrate her

But this sad picture is made more lurid in succeeding paragraphs of "Onida's" indictment. The following is her description of the Italy that has risen on the ruins of the Papal inheritance. The sin of the ingratitude of the nation lies heavily on her. Wo read in "Ouida's "language :-

What are the Italians doing with her ? I is sickening to note and to record. Nothing can ever give back to the world what, day by day, municipal councillors having house to sell, syndicates and companies merely looking for spoliation and speculation, con tractors who seize on the land as a trooper seizes on a girl in a sacked town, are al taking from the fairest and the most ancient cities and towns on earth. The sound of 'lations with our Governments; and, above the hatchet in the woods and gardens of all, that she has no right to impose her Italy is incessantly echoed by the sound of ideas of education upon the administrators | the pickage and hammer in the cities and towns. The crash of falling trees is answered by the crash of falling marbles. All over Catholics and French Canadians will see by the land, destruction of the vilest and most this extract the spirit and temper animating | vulgar kind is at work ; destruction before the present destruction has no other motive, object, or mainspring, than the lowest greed.'

A CUT AT THE "MAIL."

It has been already pointed out in these columns that the intelligent Protestants in Ontario, no matter what the baser kind of the Orange type may say, do or think, is strongly opposed to the abominable course of The Mail, as shown in its attempts to create rel ligious prejudice and strife. This is, doubtless, attributable to the fact that the intellectual calibre of the populace at large has improved since the dark days, when the late Hon, George Brown was able to raise the Protestant cry with good political effect. The party which has just now ventured on so rash an undertaking as the revival of these gifts and grants to favorites and party hacks, old and pernicious tactics seem like a noted historic family, to have neither forgotten nor learnt. Else the cause of the movers in the scheme is inexplicable. A rather rude awakening for the bigotted "practical politicians" who have taken the initiative in the repulsive agitation is, we apprehend, in store. They will certainly find on the 28th that they have only succeeded in launching a very powerful boomerang. Already there are abundant premonitions incapable of being misinter. preted, and which go to show that the public declines to be "set by the ears" in religious matters to suit the purposes of the managers of this or that political faction. One of the latest of these premonitions is specially worthy of notice. South Wellington is a constituency which has of late, we are told, been gratuitously flooded with copies of The Mail. The zeal of the management of that journal, or of someone else, has, it is said, caused the boxes in the post offices to be stuffed with them. It has, therefore, done its very best to propagate its principles in the riding. With what success has been shown at the nomination meeting at Guelph. when Mr. Raymond was selected as the candidate to oppose the Government. The Mail had done all it could to force its moral poison down the threats of the electors. Here is their reply to its persuasion, as shown in the resolutions passed by the Convention :-

That this convention approves of the votes of the Parliament of Canada in sympathy | country. with the just claims of the Irish people for fullest sympathy with, and sid by their moral support, the Irish people in obtaining the extension to Ireland of the system of local self government such as we enjoy in Uanada, and which is here found to be inconsistent neither with loyalty to the crown nor with the integrity of the empire.

civil rights of the inhabitants of such Province, as provided for by the constitution of Canada, in accordance with the wishes of its people, and repudiates as contrary to true Conservative principles any interference or intermeduling by the Dominion Parliament, or by any Province with the light of the people of another Province, to regulate their own civil rights, privileges and enstoms.

That this convention endorses and main tains the system of Separate schools provided for by the constitution as the right of all classes of the people, and favors all measures to render more efficient the Separate school system, not inconsistent with the rights of the supporters of the Public school system.

That this convention maintains the free and equal right of every citizen to the fallest equality of participation in all the rights, privileges and advantages of citizenship without distinction of race, color, creed or nationality.

There a wormwood-at least for the Mail But then the Mail is an "independent" organ. It is olear that its "independence" is not of a type that commends itself to the favorable consideration of the electors. But the fact is, that the instinct of self-preservation alone is enough to make it clear that the Conservative party, or any party, must repudiate the vile and incendiary doctrines preached in its columns.

DOMINION FINANCES.

The financial outlook for the Dominion is gloomy indeed. Every honest and intelligent citizen of Canada should look with alarm upon the corrupt methods by which the present government seeks to promote the interests of a party and retain power. Although our hietory as a Dominion extends over a period of less than twenty years, our net public debt has increased three fold, and the expenditure of the Government has increased in the same ratio, the increase in each having been, at least, six faster than increase of population, and of ability to pay. With an enormous increase in the taxation imposed by Customs duties, the expenditure last year exceeded the receipts by the sum of \$5,865,000! A MORT-GAGE OF ELEVEN DOLLARS PER ACRE ON EVERY FARM IN THE DOMINION!

At the present moment a statement of the net public debt of Canada, if made by the Finance Department, would certainly exceed \$220,000,000! Add to this obligations already incurred, but not discharged, such as railway subsidies and expenditure authorized on capital account, and the shrinkage our nominal assets would undergo if converted into cash, and \$250,000,000 is many millions less than the actual net amount of the burden now resting upon the taxpayers of Canada!

This vast sum would represent \$53 for very man, woman and child in the Dominion. It represents a debt of over eleven dollars per acre on every acre of improved land in the Dominion, according to the census of ISSI; and the payment of the interest on this great sum at 4 per cent., if raised by direct land tax, would require 44 cents yearly on every acre of improved land in the country; or, if levied as a poll tax, \$2 for each man, woman and child | Liberal or Conservative, in the cause of temwould annually be required for interest.

While our financial condition is rapidly growing desperate, as an admitted deficit last year of nearly \$6,000,000 clearly proves, no 1878 to \$39,176,000 in 1886! An increase same period and up to June 30th, 1886, the net debt has increased at least \$80,000. 000! The increase from 1884 to 1885 was over \$14,000,000, and for the financial year, ending June 30th, 1886, the increase will ex. ceed \$20,000,000, showing most conclusively that matters are rapidly going from bad to worse. But to the honest and patriotic citizen the most alarming feature of affairs is the

Boodle Carnival. The systematic, wholesale corruption that has been inaugurated at Ottawa, the waste of public resources, and public property, by and the debauching of Parliament by grants at railway subsidies, and sales at a mere fraction of their worth of timber limits, pasture leases and mineral lands to members of Parliament and their friends, is the most lamentable and dangerous feature of the political situation to-day. While in New York city aldermen who have been guilty of accepting bribes have been and are being tried by the courts and given long terms in the penitentiary, Canada presents the humiliating spectacle of a Government purchasing the support of its followers in the House of Commons by grants of immense sums of money to individual members, under the guise of railway subsidies, and by granting to its camp followers, in and out of the House, great areas of timber land, pasture land and mineral land, without competition, and at prices but one remove from a gift! It nged not excite surprise that the servile major. ity of the House of Commons, enriched at the public expense by numberless railway subsidies, railway charter, timber limits, and ranch leases, to say nothing of interests and contracts as silent partners, should refuse to condemn extravagance, corruption, and mal-

It remains to be seen whether the prople of Canada whose resources are being wasted. and whose common possessions are being sold for a song, will continue their confidence in the administration which wastes the public property and imperils the future of the

THE MONTCALM ELECTION.

It appears, from a despatch we have received from this constituency, that Mr. J. J. Curran imagines that he can obtain a coat of political whitewash by means of an adwill find that he is much mistaken, and that no beating about the bush wil at.

question of Home Rule was trembling in the familiar but painful incident. It is sufficiently notorious that at a moment when it was the duty of every true Iri-hman to strongthen the hands of Mr. Blake, whose resolution on Home Rule was designed to promote that cause, Mr. Curran failed in that duty. It is sufficiently notorious that the resolution of Mr. Blake, so well calculated to points out, all these three movements were give encouragement to Mr. Gladstone and Irish members, was defeated in part by the vote of Mr. Curran. It is equilly noto rious that Mr. Curran voted for a milk-and-water resolution formed for the purpose of pleasing his Orange chieftain. It was a question of party or principle, and Mr. Curran proved true to his party and false to what he professes to believe the true principle. This is a course, questionable even in petty matters, but not to be tolerated when principle comes into the balance. There is no ing to excite Protestant feeling by uttering question as to the importance of Mr. Blake's cries about the Marmion business. Inat is, resolution. Mr. Davitt himself, when here the other day, contessed that the Irish people were under deep obligations to that gentle. testants. man for his efforts on their behalf. Mr. Curran's conduct, had it been witnessed in the ranks of the old country members, would have relegated him to private life. There the slightest departure from duty is a signal for the termination of a political career, however brilliant. The course pursued by Mr. Curran stands in strong contrast with that followed in Quebec by Messrs. Fiynn and Lynch, who both in the face of strong obstruction, and to their own letter was an autograph one. I was accordingly interests boldly asserted the right of Irish. engaged by H. H. Smith, of Peterborourh, the men to govern themselves. Their course will Ontario. not be forgotten. Mr. Curran will find that month. no such feeble attempts as that inspired by no such feeble attempts as that inspired by appeals to the Irish Catholic electors, him at Rawdon will remove the political Sir John Macdonald and Mr. Meredith, the stigma which attaches to his name.

MR. BLAKE ON PROHIBITION.

At Aylmer, Ont., on the 7th inst., Mr. Blake made a speech, in which he dealt with the Prohibition question. He maintained that the country is not ripe for a prohibitory liquor law, and distinctly refused to take it up as a party question.

This declaration by the leader of the Liberal party is, like all his utterances, a clear, manly, unequivocal statement, which will be accepted by all as a reasonable, understandable position for one in his position to take. But, while he thus expressed his convictions, he declared himself strongly in favor of temperance legislation in harmone with the popular will, but not such as would become a dead letter through not having the support of public opinion, which alone gives vitality to the law. He said the Reform party was divided on the question and he spoke for himself alone. The Tory party is also divided, but he was willing to work with everyone, perance. Argument and example he held to be the great means for bringing about the

desired reform. efforts at retrenchment are made. The ex- parties, he is not prepared to drive away from penditure has increased from \$23,503,000 in his side of general politics. Reformers who do not think as he does on temperance and proin eight years of \$15,673,000! During the hibition. Nor will be refuse on temperance questions to co-operate with Tories who oppose him on general politics.

In his views on repressive legislation, Mr. Blake takes solid ground, ground that every man who is not a faddist must take when he considers the actual state of public opinion and the social habits of the people. "No repressive legislation," he said, "can be " profitable or paramount unless there exists a widely diffused and very strong felt and former? "earnest public opinion at its back." That such does not as yet exist he is fully convinced. Therefore, he declared that he could not honestly vote for Prohibition now, and could give no pledge for such a vote at any definite time. But should the time arrive when he would be convinced that the law would be permanent and useful instead of hurtful, he would vote for it, whatever the political results might be to himself. Until that time comes he announced that he would vote against Prohibition whatever those results may be.

Mr. Blake then referred to the two financial questions involved in the consideration of his subject. The first of these is the quesion of revenue. He thought that the prosperity resultant from the disuse of intoxcating liquors would in time restore very largely the loss from the duties. But there would be a temporary and grievous disturbance to be faced, and the present condition of enormous expanditures, high taxation and large deficits is unfavorable to immediate action. There are certain permanent interests, existing under the protection of the law, in respect of which justice demands that compensation on a limited principle should accompany their legislative extinction. But this demand ought not to prevent the extra judicial oaths passing of the law if the general good requires it. In that case the law should be passed and the compensation provided. These were his views as a temperance man devoted to the cause for thirteen years.

Mr. Blake was conscious that these views would not please the extremists of either party, but he could not help it. It was his duty to give his countrymen his honest views and take the consequences. That advice he gave, and those consequences he was pre pared to face.

We look upon this statement as eminently satisfactory, and are glad that Mr. Blake has assumed a position in relation to this dress signed by a few local Irishmen. But he | much vexed question, which agrees with the conclusions that all sensible men have arrived

Let the advocates of prohibition address and Dr. Ross in Quebec. Should there have

each Province of Canada to regulate the manyaddresses he may receive, that at a great themselves to the labor of educating the crisis in the history of Ireland, when the public. In that they have the hearty co operation of the press, the pulpic and the balance and Loglish speaking people the world social powers. The temperance cause is over were looking anxiously to Westminster, | making rapid progress, and can only be inthe member for Montreal Centre failed in his jured by repressive legislation which must duty. It is hardly necessary to describe the fail through the indifference and hostility of large classes in the community.

"FACTS FOR IRISH ELECTORS."

Allusion has been made in these columns to a fly-sheet, issued by the Tories in the Ontario election campaign of 1883. As The Globe going on simultaneously :--

(1.) Sir John, Meredith and Banting were stirring up Roman Catholic pre judices against Mr. Mowat by means of this pampe let.

2.) The same Sir John Macdonald was sitting enthroned at Ottawa by means of the disgraceful compact known as the Chestnut Park Treaty, and made between him elf, Hon. Frank Smith, John O'Donohue, John Shields, Orange Sentinel Clarke, Sir David Macpherson, and others.

(3.) Mr. Meredith and The Mail were trythey were trying to inflame Protestants against Catholics and Catholics against Pro

The affidavit follows :-

" AFFIDAVIT OF M. W. KIRWAN. "I, the undersigned, M. W. Kirwan, of the city of Quebec, and presently in the city of

Mostreal, solemnly affirm as follows :-"I am a journalist. When in the city of Toronto in the year 1882 I was shown a letter from Sir John Macdonald, Prime Minister of Canada, addressed to a prominent Conservative friend of mine, urging the desirability of securing my services as a writer of campoun litera-ture for the Conservative party during the approaching Ontario Provincial elections. The organizer of the Conservative party for Ontario. My salary was to be \$100 a month. The understanding was that I should assist the Conservative party by special leader of the Opposition in the Ontario Lezis lature, were aware of the agreement. I accord ingly began to write an appear to the risal Catholics of Ontario. I wrote the sheet, 'Facts for the Irisa Catholic Electors,' extracts from which have recently appeared in *The Globe*, of Toronto. While I was preparing it I had, occaingly began to write an appeal to the Irish sionally, to make inquiries as to the nature and cope of my work from Mr. Meredith, to whom I had always easy access. This was during the ression of the Ontario Legislature, and as my researches were made in the Parliamentary Library, it was there that my consultations with Mr. Meredith generally took place. When the sheet, 'Facts for the Irish Catholic Mectors.' was completed, I submitted a proof to Mr. Mercdith in his private room in the Queen's Hotel, and I showed a prof to Mr. Bunting in his private office in The Mail Buildings. He received the proof as if expecting it and expressed no surprise. I also sent a proof to Sir John Macdonald under cover, marked 'private and confidential,' It was returned to me with several marginal corrections in Sir John's handwriting. I have a distinct recellection of some of the corrections a distinct recollection of some of the corrections made by Sir John Macdonald. the names of some Irish Catholics who had been appointed by him to positions of emplument and trust. These corrections by Sir John were embodied in the sheet and published with I have also a dis inct recollection of Mr. Bunting saying that the sheet would do good work among the Irish Catholics, or words to that effect. I remember, too, that Mr. Meregith raised no objections to any statement made in said sheet after reading the proof. He smiled approvingly, and said 'it would do,' or something similar to that. I am, too, the author of the circular containing the following letter nuestions—

(Private and confidential.)

Toronto, Jan. 7, 1883. Dear Sir, -A letter will be forwarded to you in a day or so making enquiries with reference to the Catholic vote in your riding. Be good enough to answer the questions and forward your reply without delay to H. H. Smith, Esq , Peterboro'.

Yours faithfully, ----

QUESTIONS.

1. About how many Catholic electors are there in your riding?

2. About how many of them voted for the Conservative candidate the last election? 3. About how many voted for the Re-

4. About how many were there who did not vote at all? 5. Who are the Catholic clergymen in the

riding?

6. How did they vote?
7. Did they take an active part in the con-

test, and if so, how?

S. What reasons, if any, do the Catholic electors give for supporting Mr. Mowat?

9. Have you any suggestions to make as to

the best means of putting the Conservative cause fairly before the Catholic electors? 10. Give the names of a few of the most infinential Catholics in your riding?

11. Send a complete list of the Catholic electors in your riding, with names and ad-

dresses.

12. Oblige by returning this list at once, and the reply to question eleven, as soon as

13. Name of riding.

"These questions were also submitted to Mr. Meredith and approved by him. It was, to the best of my recollection, on his suggest tion that the answers were directed to H. H. Smith, of Peterborough, although said circulars were insiled by me from Toronto. My salary was regularly paid by Mr. Smith during this time, and for several months while I was canvassing and addressing meetings of the Irish Catholic electors of Ontario.

"And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the Act passed in the thirtyseventh year of Her Majesty's reign, entitled,
'An Act for the suppression of voluntary and

Solemly affirmed before me at Montreal, on this fourth day of December,

A.D. 1886, "W. A. Weir, a Commissioner in Quebec for receiving affidav-

its for Ontario, 181 St. James Street, Montreal,"

Now, Sir John Macdonald has taken the opposite tack, and is howling at Protestants to put down the Papists. Does he imagine Irish Catholics are such purblind idiots that they don't see through his miserable game ?

M.W. KIRWAN.

THE TORY CREED.

Everybody accepts The Mail as the mouthpiece of the party led by Sir John Macdonald in the Dominion, Mr. Meredith in Ontario

any doubt on that score it has been set est by the Tories flooding Ontario with weekly edition of The Mail as a campaign t. That paper contains little else but howle about Popery, priests and papiets from these delectable columns of Mail ter we take the following "pearls at dom strung," in order to give those who have escaped the infliction of reading Tory organ an idea of faith that is in it. We will smash Confederation into its inal fragments."

Quebec must be reconquered." The French language must be abolished." Catholic influence in legislation and edu-

ion must be destroyed." Permanent antagonism between the two ples, and disruption of Confederation." The great and exceptional privileges of Catholic Church in Quebec are un-Brit-

The Catholic Church is invading and Tunning the English settlements." The fecundity of Jeon Baptiste is remark-

The Riel agitation has brought matters

head." The English majority must come to the

We simply beg that the Catholic Church be discetablished, stripped of her exitant privileges, which are incompatible th freedom and progress."

An aggressive and rapacious ecclesiastichas seized the functions of the State." The tentacles of the Church are felt by English settler in all things."

The Catholic Church invades the domain municipal government as well as the halls the legislature."

The Catholic Church is able to make life pleasant to the Protestant parent."

The Church evades the law." The overshadowing power of the Church infronts and oppresses the English settler at

ery turn." "The Courch impoverishes Quebec." "The Church is a hindrance to the moral ad intellectual, as well as to the material

vancement of the people." Patriotism in Canada there is next to

"The Irish Catholic population are s reign element."

"The Church uses the habitants as pawns the game of politics." "The existence of the Catholic Church

fraught with injury to the whole coun-'The Church can make and unmake

inistries." 'We must effect her overthrow."

·The time has come for a general uping of the British race in the Dominion." 'The Catholic Church is ruining us all by rketing our votes."

"The Church is perpetrating the outrage curtailing civil liberty.

Separate schools are notoriously in-"Archbishop Lynch stands ready to barter

e Catholic vote to our everlasting shame." "The Catholic Church is only waiting its hance to impair Protestant liberties." "The Church poisons the minds of children

ainet British institutions."

"The ability of the Church to sell and icliver her corporate vote.

"The immemorial policy of the Church is

get all she can and give nothing." "The sale of the Catholic vote by the hurch is the most humiliating, dangerous nd demoralizing feature of Federal and

rovincial politics." "Archbishop Lynch controls the Mowat abinet."

"The Catholic Church has cast a drag net out Protestants."

"Separate Schools must be abolished."

"The Church is freezing us out."

"French Canadian nativism and intolernoe is an uprising against the supremacy of British institutions."

"The priests make a desert, and call it eace."

"Sweep away separate schools altoether." "The palace of the Popes is the only place

n earth where murder is publicly glorified. "Catholics herd tegether as a separate ind distinct people." The Church disposes of Catholics to the

party which offers her the highest price. "The Church is potsoning the wells of popular education."

In the foregoing quotations from The Mail campaign sheet all men can see the line of policy adopted by the Tories. A more detestable exhibition of party villainy could ot be imagined. Having no cry, no argument, no policy, Sir John deliberately calls up the spirit of religious discord. He hopes y the aid of its internal spells to obtain posession of Ontario and retain his grasp on the Dominion.

But what do the lory organs, The Gazette and Minerre, say to all this?

IRISH NATIONALIST LETTERS SAID TO BE TAMPERED WITH.

DUBLIN, Dec. 9. - The post office authorities re accused of opening letters addressed to Ir. Sullivan, ex-chairman of the Irish National League of America. It is also lleged that a letter from Mr. Sullivan's wife a Chicago was received here with the seal The officials decline to institute an enquiry unless the envelope which it is claimed was tampered with is produced.

THE VATICAN BUDGET.

ROME, Dec. 9. - The Vatican budget shows receipts of £240,000, of which £180,000 is revenue from capital left by Pope Pius. Peter's pence during the past year amounted to only £60,000. The budget for the coming year shows a deficit of £60,000. The Pope has resolved to adopt further measures of rereuchment.

Brown to Jones: I say, lend me a dollar until to-morrow. You see I changed my vest his morning. Jones: I'm sorry, but I've ast invested my change,

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

From Our Own Correspondent 1

OTTAWA, Dec. 9.-I do trust that no Irish Catholic will accept a Tory comination for this oity in opposition to the Irish Catholic sup-porter of the Mowat Government. By doi g o he would play directly into the hands of the Orange clique, who are working all their might to keep the Irish Catholics out of the House. Under existing circumstances, when the Tory par y has adopted the No Popery cry and has made the overthrow of the Catholic Caurch

THE EXCLUSION OF CATHOLICS

from all share in the government the principal features of their policy, no Catholic can accept a nomination at their hands, unless, ind est, he is prepared to saor ifice his manhood and his Such a nomination would simply mean the defeat of the Iri-h Catholic, for it is evident that the Tories would n.t support him, but file up to the poll and vote for the Orange-Tory candidate, while the Catholics would be split and left out in the cold. Every argument, every reason, every consideration, impels the Catholics of Ottawa to unite on the regular Mowat candidate and assist the Liberals in placing him at the head of the poll. Should they not do so, they may as well give up the political ghost and let the Orange Tories ride rough shod over them, drive them to the wall and out of ev ry position in province and city.

CATHOLICS MUST UNITE now or never, irrespective of old party alliances, in support of Mr. Mownt. He is threatened with expulsion from power for the one only re-son that he is charged with being friendly to Catholics. This, the sole charge laid against him, is an overpowering reason why all Catholics, I y and clerical, should unite and work day and night till this monstrous cry raised by the Tories is silenced effectually and But to make their influence have its greatest effect they must join in with the Liberals. No Catholic, French or English speaking, can either be a candidate or vote for the Tory party without accepting the brand of traitor to his Church and his people. There is no escape from this position.

DOWN WITH THE PAPISTS is the Tory cry. How, then, can a Catholic join the rabble of bigots and Orange fanatics who have ranged themselves under the banner of W. R. Meredith? The spirit that animates the Liberal party is one of fair-play to Catholics. In fact the Liberals have staked existence as a party on this issue in opposition to the

INTOLERANCE AND INJUSTICE advicated by The Mail and accepted as a policy by the Tory party. At a meeting in Toronto the other evening Mr. Geo. McLean Rose, a Presbyterian Grit, declared that he set aside every principle he held with regard to temper ance, prohibit in and religion in order to return Mr. Leys. "This is not the time," he said, "to quarrel over petty questions. We have too big a fight before us."

The social questions to which Mr. Rose referred are very small in comparison to the fight idvicated by The Mail and accepted as a policy

ferred are very small in comparison to the fight for the preservation of Government on Liberal principles of equal justice to all classes. The Tories have renewed the old.

STRUGGLE FOR RELIGIOUS EQUALITY. Therefore all lessor considerations must be

ignored in the grand effort to sustain that which really includes all these.

It is said that Mayor McDougal will decline the Liberal nomination for the local House as the Liberal nomination for the local House as he is anxious for another term as Mayor. In that case, the best man they could nominate would be Mr. Sam Bingham. The Tories are talking of Ald. John Honey. There is no good will to Mr. Heney in the suggestion. His health is too much shaken to peracit him to enter on a political contest. Besides it is too late in iffer him to seek so small a distinction as that of a or him to seek so small a distinction as that of a local member. After him the choice lies be-tween D. O'Connor, J. R. Esmonde, and J. Kavanagh. Baskerville is out of the race. But, for the life of me, I cannot understand any of these gentlemen joining

THE NO POPERT PARTY. For any one of them to do so would be to damn himself for all future time. They should let the Tories go the whole hog on the "Protestantism in danger" cry. Certainly no Catholic can join it with at becoming a renegade of the worst kind.

The mention of a respectable Cath lic's name in connection with a nomination against the Mowat Government is aniasi which the person name! should resent with adignation. Sir John Macdonald's policy and as been to get a Catholic to do things

OBSOLUTE TO HIS PROPLE.

Thus he brought Thompson from the bench to hang Riel, and now takes him through Ontario to boom the cause of Meredith whose whole cry is down with Mowat because he is too subservient to the Catholics more contemptible position was never occupied by a public man professing the Catholic religion in this Canada of ours. But Thompson rengion in this canada of ours. But I nompson is like all English Catholics, Tories first and always, and if it suits Tory policy to put down the Irish and French Catholics, the English Tory is ever ready to give a hand at the work. I at the work.

Now is the time for Catholics to teach al such persons a lesson they will never forget.

Ottawa, Dec. 10.-1 see by to day's Mail that the special correspondent sent to Prescott and Russell by that journal has seat his chief a series of readers used in the French schools. The editor gives his patrons a minute descrip-tion of the books so far as the number of pages and the authority under which they are issued is concerned. But he gives no idea of their contents. If the Church is teaching doctrines

INIMICAL TO BRITISH INSTITUTIONS, as The Mail constantly asserts, how is it that the organ can find nothing of the kind in the

school books? But it says:—
"In addition to the Readers, we have Le Petit Catechisme de Quebec, approved by the First Provincial Council of the Church in that province. It consists of 34 pages, with an appendix of 20 more, containing an abridged catechism for little children; and is copiously illustrated with wood-cuts. At page 27 this passage

Apostolic and Roman Church?

A. No: out of the Church there is no salva-Q. What is to be thought, then, of all those sects which are separated from the Catholic

Q. Can one he saved out of the Catholic

A. It is necessary to regard all those sects separated from the Catholic Church as human institutions and false religions, which only serve to lead men astray, and which are not able

to conduct them to God.

There is nothing new in this teaching. the world knows it. The Catholic Church has always held this ductrine. Nor is it peculiar to her, for there are Protestant sects who hold that there is little hope of salvation

OUTSIDE THEIR COMMUNION.

But this is not the point. What object has the Tory organ in publishing this passage from the catechism? The answer is to rouse Protestant opposition to the Ontario government for allowing the French language and Catholic traching in the schools in Prescott and Russell, where the people are exclusively French and Catholic. But the maio, the darling, the overmastering impulse which dictates these onslaughts on the Church and the schools, is to defeat Mr. Mowat and put

MR. MEREDITH IN HIS PLACE. This is manifest in the same_editorial from which I have already quoted. Thus :-

"Our concern, however, is not with the doctrines set forth in Le Petit Catechisme or in the Readers, but with the fact that the public money of Ontario is being applied, with the knowledge and consent of Mr. Ross this province of some seventy shools where French is the only language taught, and where the text books are not those authorized by the State, but, on the contrary, those authorized by the Roman Catholic hierarchy of the seventy of

Quebec for use in that province. Even if the achools referred to were Separate schools, our objection would still hold good; for Separate schools, equally with Public schools, are supported in part by the State. If French is to be re-cognized by law in the Public or Separate schools of Outario, we must, as a matter of n-cessity, recognize it as official in the Legisla ture, in the courts of law, in the municipal councils and in other public bodies; for it would be about to train up a French population only to debar it from taking part in public affairs. The language is the thin end of the wedge. The actalyishment of the neculiar institutions of establishment of the peculiar institutions of Lower Canada will follow as a matter of course unless the whole system of ecclesiastical intrigue be destroyed once and forever."

There it is in all its naked ugliness. The Tory party has spoken through The Mail, and the people of Prescott and Russell may understand what they are to expect should the Torses succeed to power in Ontario. But this rai-ing of

THE RACE AND RELIGION ISSUE

in Ontario is fraught with deeper consequences than a more triumph or defeat of a party. Sup-pose the Tories should succeed in securing suffiient Protestant votes to oust Mr. Mowat The new legislature and administration would be bound to carry out The Mail's programme; for, despite Mr. Meradith's wild disciainers, the whole country has

ACCEPTED THE ISSUE as forced upon parties by The Mail which is ting under directions from the Inspiration office at Ottawa. If the new government, as is office at Ottawa. If the new government, as is quite likely, shrank from taking the drastic measures proposed by The Mail, there would sure to be members, elected on the No Popery cry, who would insist on the abolition of the French language and Catholic teaching in the schools. The Government could not refuse to enforce the law, in fact, it would be compelled to do so, and the result would be present to form lighter to private the schools. result would be persecution for r ligious cpinion under the forms and with the sanction of the parliament of an alleged free people.

How do the French and Catholic electors of

Russell like the prospect of Tory accession to power at Toronto now? They know what it means, and the Tories are kind enough to openly invite them to vote themselves out of

WILL THEY DO SO?

Let the voice of Prescott and Russell be heard on the 28th. To the people of these counties, more perhaps than to any other section of the population, belongs the duty of sustaining Mr. Mowat and the Libe all party. The crisis is a grave one. On its satisfactory settlement depends the further welfare of the whole country. Let there be no mistake. The advent of Mr. Metedith and the Tories to fifte in Octavia more at the extinction of the to effice in Ontario means the extinction of the French people and the suppression of the Catholic Church. These issues have been forced on the country. The Liberals are fighting for equal rights to all, and all Catholics are in honor bound to stand by them.

Offawa, Dec. 11, 1886.—I have been observ-ing Sir John Macdonald and his company the state of the country. They remind me of a passage in Don Quixote. Take Sir John as the worthy Lon, Meredith as Sancho Panza, and Resinante as the Protestant horse, in their terrible adventure with Death's cart. Let me quote :-

Let me quote:—
"Just then up came one of the company (Ned Farrar), in an antic dress, hung round with abundance of bells, and carrying at the end of a stick three blown ox bladders. This masque, approaching Don Quixota legan to fonce with the stick, and to beat the bladders against the ground, jumping and thishing all his bells, which so startled Ross, ante (the P. H.) that, taking the bit between his teeth, he fell a runtaking the bit between his teeth, he fell a running about the field at a greater pace than his old bones seemed to promise. Sancho (Mere dith), considering the danger his master was in dith), considering the danger his master was in, leaped from Dapple (the Papist animal) and can to help him, but by the time he was come up to him, he was already upon the ground, and close by him Rosinante, who fell together with his master, the usual and adventurings.

In this perplexity and tribulation, he came up to Don Quixote, who was in a much worse plight than he could have wished, and helping him to get upon Rosinantes aid to him:—"Sir, the demon kas run away with Dapple," "What demon?" demanded Don Quixote, "He with the bladders," answered Sancho. "I will recover him," replied Don Quixote, "though he should hide himself in the depths of the mighty should hide himself in the depths of the mighty deep. Follow me, Sancho, for the cart moves

IN OTTAWA

we are still without our men. Mayor McDougal is first choice, and ought to accept. He may not do so If he does not we will all know that it is because Senator Clemow has fold him not to. It seems funny, but Clemow, some how or another, pulls the strings in spite of the men themselves who are pulled. I see through the whole game. If McDongal is himself he will run; if not, he will be like the fallow who put his mark on a piece of paper and never was his own man afterwards. I am satisfied that McDougal will get the Liberal nomination, and that means his election. On Tuesday night we had meetings in all the wards. I never saw the party in this city more united. We have an even and multitudinous tread which has the sound of victory in its echo.

"Tramp, tramp, tramp, the boys are marching. Cheer up, let the Torles come! Beneath the Union flag we will meet them once again. And we'll fight for our beloved Canadian home."

PROTESTANT ELECTORS

have been industriously canvassed with a view to bringing out a sectarian candidate. They had a meeting in the Temperance Coffee House the other night, but failed to come to a decision Another one has been held since with the same result. I need bardly say that this is a cheme to find out what strength there is in the Protestant cry as a means of defeating Mowat. So far the Protestant electors are too wise to be led astray by Biliy Lewis, Ned Perkins and people of that stamp. They may run an Orange lodge all right, but they cannot run Ottawa city. MACDONALDISM

has no central idea, it rests on no tradition, is inspired by no grand purpo-e. It is one man's ambition, the monument of his egot sm. Devoid of all hold on the affection of the people, it is but the will if a dotard. A low years of grace and respite must make a difference. These years we will obtain under Blake, and the delirium will pass away. Soher sense will resume its sway, and men will wonder how they

sums its sway, and men will wonder how they over could have been such fools as to believe in Macdonaldism. To-day it is taux in et fouble comme un gree du bas Empire.

But events are marching quickly. Six John Macdonald governs near through their capidity. Even now he is striving to saduce honorable men by appeals to the darker side of their nature. In the Comma sociate has a west machinery devented. Orange society he has a vast machinery devoted to his service. At the same time the few recreant Catholica who still hang to him, claim vorstotack; he will not entirely abolish Catholical programme: that he has the support of the hierarchy. anything be more rascally? As if the Catholic Church was an institution he could purchase with money or terrify with threats! We shall

CAPTAIN GEORGE B. WILTBARK, 919 Spruce street, Philadelphia, Pa., if now on land, will, if you write and enclose a stamp for reply, tell you that "three years ago when

NO-POPERY.

tincily before the mind of every elector in this contest. First, that the Provincil election and its issues are nowise to be confounded with the Federal election and its issues, There are men of wisdom who think that the social and political interests of the Province are better guaranteed against collusion and secret bart-ring of local rights for party advantages by preventing the Governments from "hunting in couples." The dispute on the North-West Boundary question seems to iliustrate this position. Apart from that theory, it is quite certain that the subjects of legislation are wholly different in the two Parliaments; the constituencies are not the same, nor alike, nor are their wishes and wants and habits of thought and life homogeneous, but rather mutually repulsive; the issues presented to the electors are usually independent of each other; and in the present instance the Riel cry that will test Sir John's party is out of all harmony with the No Popery cry raised against the Mowat Government. Accordingly, our duty to-day is to deal solely with the issue of this Provincial election, without reference to any voter's action in the Federal election that will very soon come. Each must stand on its own merits; and we have no hesitation in declaring our opinion that, the special and startlingly exceptional character of the cry raised against the Provincial Government being kept in view, there is no reason why a conscientious man, be he Protestant or Catholic, may not consistently uphold the Conservative Government in the Federal election, whilst he votes straight against No Popery and religious rancor and race hatred in the present Provincial contest. Party lines need not at all he broken, nor old political associations be turned into enmity; for it is most reasonable to reply to the party-canvasser of the Opposition-"I am, and shall continue to be, a Conservative in principle, and will cling to my party at the Federal election; but now in this Pro vincial contest which is nowise political, but solely sectorian, all the maxims of Conservatism and honest dealing with my fellow citizens require me to vote against an insanpolicy of religious disabilities and the war of creeds and races that are threatened against our peaceful province." In like manner the vote against No popery at this election will not imply a shadow of incensistency in any fair-minded citizen, who may perchance have voted against Mr. Mowat on a former occasion, and is bent on voting for the Censer-vative next time, too, should their programme be just and politic and conducive to the in terests of peace and prosperity in the Province of Ontario. The second point to be considered is, that, although the Orange faction and The Mail

and the Presbyterian Review have determined

t) make the present contest be one of Pro-

testantism versus Catholicity, it is no such

thing in the proper sense. The rights of Catholics to their Separate Schools, supported by their own taxes exclusively, and the equitable claim of our Catholic hospitals and orphanages to a proportionate share of the small subsidy alloted to such charitable inetitutions generally, is indeed sought to be abolished by the threatened enactment of penal laws. But all just-minded Protestants, and in particular the Protestant Liberal Party, are identified with Cetholics in the maintenance of those humble rights, not only on the grounds of justice and fair play, and in vi tue of the innate sentiment that revolts against the oppression of an unoffending minority of fellow-citizens, but also because of the terrible evils that would result to society from the inauguration of a war of creeds, which, once begun, is sure to provoke cruel-tics and disasters of every kind and utterly to disorder civil life. Quebec may take fire, and a war of retaliation may follow. The irreligious spirit may, and most surely would, be developed more or less rapidly; and the pay exhorbitant rentals to conscience less land chains forged for Catholics in 1887 might be owners, or submit to eviction from the land used for the oppression of other, perhaps of on which they have toiled for a number lall other, denominations, before 1890. History has not been written in vain. The Protesbut slowly, and the reules will make satisfaction and most grave interest at stake, in common the situation admirably. Who are the mules that are going to make satisfaction to our Canadian knight errant for the loss of poor, patient. Papist Dapple?" Let them get upon their hind legs and kneoughowyees! us in the Legislature, and have universally sustained us in our religious and social posi tion. We have felt the benefit of their friendliness in society as well as in the aphere of legislation. Now, when we are tempted-or rather insultingly challenged-and urged with kicks and buflets, to eject their Party from power on the sole pretext of Mr. Mowat and his ministers with deliberate approval of the Conservative opposition, having shown us a measure of just consideration, shall we, the Catholics of the Province, turn our backs upon them, vote their condemnation, and expel their friends from office in order to place our most bitter enemies in their stead for the suppression of our schools and hospitals and orphanages Such base ingratitude would merit evertaiting contempt and hatred of every Liberal Protestant for us and our religion, and no amount of disabilities and injuries that might be inflicted on us by the No-Popery Govern ment would be too severe a chastisement for our criminal folly. We have no reason to apprehend that this treachery to our friends and this outrage to religion and public honor and decency is about to be perpetrated by the Catholics, whether Irish or Scotch or French. It would be treason against their athers' memory that could be never atened From all quarters intelligence comes that the Protestant hack is fast breaking down before the race is half run. Warden Hogan's pitcous cry to his co-religionists of Frontenac sounds like despair. Mr. Meredith confesses his alarm at the indignation aroused in Catholic breasts by his atterances against us. In his formal announcement of his policy he not only abstained most determinedly from repudiating the translant escalts of his official organ upon Catho- paralyze the business of Parliament. licity in Ontario, although the Conservative chief of the Federal Government has twice repudiated that journal's depunciation of the dime" ani "tabrique" in Quebec, but he cirtually, and, in some odious presages, verhally adopted the No Popery cry of the apostate who is the acknowledged exponent of his party. The loud echoes of abhorrence rescanding on every side have startled him lic education now; he will only hamper it with restrictions that will slowly kill it; he will put aside the responsible minister and place our schools under the despotic administration of some narrow-minded fanatic, against whose misdeeds we shall have no redress nor any protection of public opinion; and in con clusion he cries out from the London conven tion on Monday, "It may be true that to some extent the Catholic vote will be case against me." Or course, it is true, un-

have cause to rejoice at their alliance with] us in the future as in the past, Two considerations should be kept dis-

believe also that, besides the main body Catholic Conservatives, who cannot be expected to sacrifice conscience and honor and manly self-respect in a cause to dear to their hearts, a numerous section of high-minded Protestant Conservatives will employ the ballot-urn to proclaim their sense of the infamous policy of fratricidal strife inscribed on the banner of the trilateral party represented by Orangeism, The Mail and that aergiversating journal, the Presbyterian Review, of which all decent Presbyterians are thoroughly ashamed .- Canadian Freeman.

SIR PREMIER JOHN.

Shame, shame, Sir John Macdonald, Your name once honored stood irst 'midst the marnates of the land. Linked with the great and good.

And men there are, of mind and worth. Broadcast throughout our land, Who held it honor, high enough, To clasp Macdonald's hand.

But many now of these old friends Feel naught but honest shame, To think they ever honor paid To John Macdonald's name,

Shame to you, John, your hand held power A fellow-man to save From gallows doom, a cruel death, A dark, dishonored grave.

What was his crime? This Metis Chief,

Methinks it was the same That roused "Auld Scotia's" chivalry To light the "Beacon's flame." That blazed on many a hillside, In Scotland's troubled past,

When answering came the kilted claus, To the pibroch's warlike blast. For Scotland's rights and Scotsmen's homes,

They bravely fought and fell, And how they died, let "Flodden field" And dark "Culioden" tell. As rose the Highland clans of old,

So rose the far "North-West," For prairie homes and hunting grounds, The Metis fought their best. Though vanquished now, though unsubdued.

Justice will wake some day,
When the power you hold, and you and yourWill all have jan is I away. Dase scion of an ancient race. Whose motto proudly ran, 'To the vanquished ever mercy show. Smite not the fallen man,"

How much of that same therey Came from your hand "that day, When 'neath the hangman's fatal coil,

Your prisoner passed away?

To think we ever honor raid

our once proud name dishonored stand . Dishonored far and wide, Since at your mandate, Premier John, The Metis Chieftain died. What Scottish heart reveres "Monteith,"

The "traitor knight" of old, Who sold our "Kingly Wallace For English Edward's gold. Four name, like his, shall fill our souls With mingled scorn and shame,

To John Macdonald's name,

SCOTCH CANADIAN. Montreal, Dec. 9th, 1886,

IRISH PERSECUTION.

We find the following remarks in the last issue of the Menominee River Laborer, published in Wisconsin:—" The English government is again displaying its powers of tyranny over the inhabitants of the Green Isle, this time by attempting to force the tenants to of years, and bringing it up to the standard it to day occupies. Their refusal to pay either the exhorbitant rental or to submit to eviction is termed rebellion by the government, and are treating the Irish as rebels. This is but a repetition of the treatment received by our forefathers under the rule of to unjust taxation was declared rebell tween Toronto and Ottawa and Montreal lion.

They then proposed to suppress the rebellion of the American colonies his firm had goods shipped by water from by the arrest and trial of Sam Toronto to Coteau, and thence by Canada Adams and other American patriots, just as Atlantic Railway to Otlawa, and by this way they now propose to accest and try John Dilleffect d a saving of 85 per carlead lon for the same offence. Lord Salisbury is on what they would be charged for direct reposting the blunders of Lord North, and shipment by tail. Mr. J. W. Russell, whole in 100 years his party has learned nothing sale dry goods merchant, said merchants in and forgotten nothing. The Irish are now of the same temper and mood in which the on through English shipments than this city correion policy of George III, found our forefathers, and we hope to soon see the day dawn on which the Irish nation will free itself from the yoke of oppression placed on it by Britain, and the inhabitants of the Isle will once more breath the air of freedom.

DUBLIN, D.c. 8 .- Mr. McHugb, editor of the Sligo Champion, has received a summons similar to that recently served upon John Dillon. Mc-Hugh is charged with inciting disorder. At a National League meeting the Lord Mayor of Dublin and the Government might re-introduce all the most repressive of obsolete

statutes, but it could only fail in its endeavor to cope with the anti-rent movement. Mr. Healy defied the landlords to recover against the tenants' trustees by garnished order. He warmed them that unless they lis tened to reason they would find themselves the position of Lord Concurry, who expended \$5,000 in trying to recover \$1,000.

The tenants on the Skinner's Company estates in Loudenderry demand a reduction 40 per cent in their rents, threatening that the reduction is not granted they will adopt plan of deposition their reads, less 10 per o with trustee.

Mr. Mathews, Home Secretary, in a at Birmingham has evening, and it believes the Government to shape their policy -> as to commend the support of the whole Unionis party, the Separatists having developed a faculty for obstruction which threatened t

Speaking on the defeat of the late Govern ment, at the Unioni to banquet last night, Sin George Trevelyan said the main motive which setuate I the electors of the country was their reputerate to giving control over the law in Ir land a las lawless and order to the dis orderly. He believed that was the real point of dissension in the Liberal party, and therein ha considently forease a prospect of the ultimate re-union of the party. When he looks at the grievances and abuses still existent in Iroland, to which his party had been prevented from applying the sickle consequent upon the report nance of the electors he could only pray that the time was not distant when the followers of Gladstone would admit that it would be better to modify their policy to accord with the Unionists, whose loss to the Liberal party was poorly compensated by the so-called gain of the Par

O'BRIEN'S ADVICE TO TENANTS.

THE EVICTION FUND.

Mr. Fitzgerald, the President of the Fried National League, has addressed the following circular to the various State delegates in the United States and those representing the League in Canada, in view of the present crisis in Ireland :

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 30 .- Str. - The Tory Government of Great Britain has once more evinced its incapacity to govern Ireland by other means than coorcion. Our prethren in Ireland are again called upon to show by courage, suffering and self sacrifice that they are the heirs of their fathers' heroism. few weeks since we promised that, should England again have recourse to coercion, we would stand by them. We must see to it that our promise of assistance was no idle boast. State delegates are called upon to proceed at once to the work of organizing the lengue in their respective states and provinces. They should use every means to increase the membership of existing branches and establish new ones, and should urge officers of branches within their jurisdiction to devise means to promptly raise funds and forward them to the national treasurer, Rev. Charles O'Reilly, D.D. Detroit, Mich., in aid of the eviction fund. We must not stand idle in the face of the present crisis. Experience has proven the futility of coercion to crush a determined and united people with the loyal aid of her exiled children. Ireland must come out of the struggle unconquered, unconquerable, vic-

JOHN FITZGERALD, President.

SALISBURY'S PLEA FOR COERCION. LONDON, Dec. 9.—Lord Salisbury delivered an address at the City Conservative club last evening. He said it was a remarkable phono-mona that men of the greatest power and influence had separated themselves from the Liberal party, and that their leader and thrown as do party claims for a principle. No party commanded an absolute najority in Parliament, but the Conservatives and the party commanded an absolute najority in Parliament, but the Conservatives and the Unionsts were working together, and although still retaining their individuality and independence on all subjects except one, both side, were avoiding points of difference. Nothing could exceed the straightforwardness displayed by Lord Hartington and his fellowers in rendering their co-operation. He did not believe that any manipulation of nanional institutions would give relief to Ireland. She labored under the evil that her population had labored under the evil that her population had been long deceived, and nothing but the strong been long deceived, and nothing that the strong arm of low persistently applied could redeen the people from that deception. It was not a question of home rule with which they had to deal. It was with a very different thing— the keeping of others' money in their own peckets. "It is certain," continued Lord Salisbury, "we will thereby obtain the support of many men who have hitherto sympathized with the trish in their aspirations, but who w feel that they are resisting, not only the dis-memberment of the Empire, but doctrines fatal to the d velopment of the industry and the wall eing of any community."

THE SUPREME COURT.

OTTAWA, Dec. 7 .- The Supreme Court met this morning to deliver judgments, which were rendered as follows:—Canadian Paoific Railway vs. Major, appeal allowed; Ber linquet vs. the Queen, dismissed; Arpin vs. the Queen, dismissed; Gregoire vs. Gregoire, dismissed. The appeal of McMillen vs. Hodge was dismissed with costs. The appeal of the Canadian Pacific Railway ve Major was one of more than ordinary inter est. This action was taken last year by Mr Major to restrain the company from con structing and extending their train line from Port Moody to Coal Harbor, passing through his lands. He claims that the special act of the Canadian Pacific railway does not em power them to extend their line in British Columbia beyond Port Moody. A provincial court issued an injunction against the railway company, who appealed, holding that the proposed extension was simply a branch, The appeal, as before stated, was allowed by the Supreme court, which dissolved the in junction and granted costs.

RATES ON RAILWAYS.

OTTAWA, Dec. 7.—The Railway Commis-sion this afternoon concluded the taking of evidence in this city. P. Baskerville, or This is but a repetition of the treatment received by our forefathers under the rule of railway controlling the cartage in cities. He George III. in 1776, when a refusal to submit said that the discrimination in freights bewas to such an extent against Ostawa that Toronto and the West received better rates In consequence he was at present receiving goods via New York, this route generally proving the most satisfactory. Using to the advantages enjoyed by Montreal, he had also arranged to have shipments made to that city. bringing them to Ottawa by local rates rather than secure a through bill of lading. Similar testimony was given by several others. The commission will meet in Quebec on Thurs-

TAILION AND DUHAMEL.

THE ELECTED CANDIDATES IN MONTCALM AND DERVILLE RESPECTIVELY -- THE MANI-TOBA ELECTIONS.

ST. JULIENNE, Que., Dec. 11 .- The election in Montcalm county for the seat in the Assembly rendered vacant by the retirement of Mr. Richard, took piace to day, and resulted in the return of Hon. Mr. Faillon over Mr. Ecrement, the Rouge candidate.

The majorities in the different parishes are as follows : — Ecrement, Tailfor. St. Jalienne..... St. Alexis Rawdon.... St. Jacques St. Litouri Wexford Kilkenny.... 22

Majority....

BERVILLE COUNTY. IBERVILLE, Que., Dec. 11, -- The election at Iberville to-day to replace the late Mr. Demers as the county's representative in the Assembly, resulted in the return of Mr. George Duhamel, the Rielite candidate, by a majority of 448, his majorities being as fol-

[be	rville town	1
St.	Gregolre	. 1
St.	Alexandrel	1
	Brigide	
Št.	Sebastien	1

Beef, Iron and Wine

UNIONISTS IN CONFERENCE.

A Heuster Re-Union of Liberal Unionists Yesterday in London-John Bright Deplores Gladstone's Bold Stand and Fears There is No Hope for His Return-Lord Maritogien's Speech.

LONDON, Dec. 7. -A monster conference of Liberat Unionists was held in London to day. The Marquis of Hartington acted as chairman. Among the distinguished persons present were the Earli of Derby and Northcote, Baron Rothschild, Mr. George J. Goschen, ex Attorney-General James and numerous noblemen. Ditters of regret were read from Lord Tennyson, the Dake of Arauli and John Lord Tennyson, the Duke of Argyll and John Bright.

JOHN ERIGHT SPEAKS OUT.

In his letter Mr. John Bright says: "I do not attend because I might say something which might give pain. I fear to speak or even to write respecting Mr. Gladstone's course, which assonishes and greatly pains me, especially his speech to the Irish deputation which lately called on him. It seems that Mr. Gladstone has gone so far in his wrong course that there is no hope of his return. I deplore an condemn such action, and if pressed might say something which would widen the breach. Mr. Glad-stone's Irish allies are driving mutters to an extremity and yet no word comes from Mr. Parnell or Mr. Gladstone to restrain them."

Mr. Chamberlain wrote: "There is no hope of reuniting the Liberal party unless Mr. Gladstone's rehuma of Trick groups many in Gladstone's scheme of Irish government is abandoned.

LORD HARTINGTON'S SPEECH.

Lord Hartington, in his address to the convention, said the policy which Mr Gladstone Unionists were as true exponents of L.beral Mr. Gudstone, and in maintaining the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament they were better representatives of those principles. Their association were formed, Lord Hartington continued, to preserve the character of its memuers as Unionist-Liberals, and by organization they had achieved a success shich would have been impracticable otherwise, and had only neen achieved after occan zation. By the formation of an alliance with the Conservatives siege would be laid to the Gladtone position, which had not been taken by storm, and the L bernl-Unionists would have to work till either they were defeated or they obtained a more decisive victory. The time had not yet come when a line of action in Parliament would be laid down. The Liberal-Unionistal must depend for their line of parliamentary policy upon the action of the Government. The speaker believed there would be found nodifficulty on the main point-the militenance of the union. The present conference would prove to Liberal Unionists everywhere that trey were acting with the full support of Liberal opinion in the party. Mr. Gladstone, Sir Win. Vernon Harcourt and Mr. John Morley bused their speeches on the granting to Ireland of an executive government, but these specones all ignored the arguments of the Libers. Unionets against such a policy. Mr. Gladetene assumed that the Government were competing with him in his scheme for Ireland, but the Government were opposed to anything of the kind. The removal of the present Government would result in the election of Mr. Gladstone, who would settle the Irish question in his own way. We must always remember this when questions arise which might result in displacing the Government. The Liberal Unionists are interested in sust ining the Government. Questions had arisen which gave the Conservatives a common interest with a section of the Liberals and would force them to ado It was n cessary to maintain the union be-tween the Government and the Liberal-Unionists. The question of municipal reform for instance, was one which the Unionists should give the Government un opportunity

Referring to the situation in Ireland, he said: The present anti-rent ugitation was not spontaneous. It has, he meintained, been energed for political purposes and was simply anarchy. If speeches like John Dillon's were not checked the result must be the subversion of every principle of liberty in | question is very voluntious. The corres-Ircland. We are told, he said, that the English Democracy will not stand these evictious, but I tank the English Democracy will ask who is responsible for them. Mr. Gladstone, added Lord Hartington, may not be able to control Jose Dillon, but Mr. Gladstone can speak to one word which will dissolve the ail between agitators of Dillon's cas and the Liberal party. The Eug ish people are awaiting that word, which, if delayed, will seriously endanger the good name of the Liberal party. (Great cheer.) The Earl of Selbourge moved that the conference affirm its dolermination to make every effort to uphold the Union. The resolution was adopted by acclamation. The Duke of Westminster moved and Mr. Heneage seconded a resolution to establish Liberal Unionist associations every. where throughout Great Britain.

IN POWER IF NOT IN OFFICE.

There were 400 guests at the Unionist ban-quet this evening. Mr. Goschen, in a speech, said they would be untrue to themselves if they failed to realize that their leader was in power, though not in office. They were asked to join Mr. Gladstone and Mr Paraell in a policy of connivance at revolutionary measures—to maintain silence in face of a plan of plunder. The centre of discussion had now whifted from the national to the agrarian question. Were they prepared to follow Mr. Gladstone in such a course. He (Mr. Gaschen) believed that if the Home Rule bill had been passed confiscation would have followed in the lines advocated by Mr. Dillon and Mr. O'Brien. Lord Hartington spoke ic a similar strain.

A VIGOROUS POLICY WANTED.

DUBLIN, Dec. 7 .- The Ulster Loyalist Anti-Repeal Union has sent to the Marquis of Londonderry a set of resolutions expressing dissatisfaction with the weakness of the Irish executive in dealing with the defiant und shameless conspiracy to defraud one class of the Irish people and to demoralize another. and assuring the Government of the Union's cordial support in any attempt to crush the aspiracy.

NOTES.

Members of General Bullers staff have romised evicted tenants of Castle Island to tercede in their behalf.

At the regular fortnightly meeting of the National League held in Dublin to-day, it was anounced that the receipts since the meeting previous amounted to £500.

SEARCHING FOR PROOF, There is no trouble in ascertaining from any druggist the true virtues of Hagyard's Oil, for all painful and inflammatory troubles, rheumalism, neuralism, lumbago, frost bites, burns, ruises, sprains, contracted cords, stiff joints, obes, pains and soveness. ches, painsland soreness.

THE FISHERIES FIGHT.

The Communications Between England and the States.

FULL HISTORY OF THE DISPUTE.

Redress Demanded from Great Britain for Damage Bone by the Scizures-Canada's Right to Enforce Treaty Obligation Denied by the United States-Congress Called to Ap-

> point a Losses Commission.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 .- The President today transmitted to Congress the correspondence which has taken place in regard to the Canadian fisheries dispute, and a letter from the Secretary of State on the same subject. The Secretary in his letter makes the following remarks therein: . "The history of this question during the period from 1818 to the present time has been one of unsuccessful attempts to adjust respective claims, and occasionally the difficu ty has been bridged over by temporary arrangement.
It is deeply to be regretted that the efforts of

this department, as shown by the correspondence now submitted, to arrive at such as agreement as would permit instructions of like tener to be issued by the Governments of Great Britain and the United States, to guide the citizens of the respective nationalities in the unmolested exercise of their rights of fishing in the waters in question and defining ions of the entire Liberal party and even of all the principles under him. The Leb-ral assisfactory result. Although proposite the limits of place therein have not reached are now pending for consideration, which Unionists were as true exponents of L.beral at is hoped may prove the basis of principles as were the majority who followed a just and permanent settlement, yet as supplementary to the published history of this long standing subject, as illustrating the obvious necessity in the interest of amity and good neighborhood of having a clear and well defined understanding of the relative rights of the two Governments and their respective citizen, it is considered expedient that Congress should have full knowalge of the action of the executive in the premises to assist them in their deliberation on this important subject. It will be oc-served in the course of this correspondence that notification has not failed to be duly given to the G veroment of Great Britain that compensation is expected for loss and damage caused to American fishermen by the unwarrantable a ti n of the local authorities of the Dominion of Canada, not merely by the summary seizure of their vessels and the exaction of heavy tine in advance of hearing and judgment, but for the curtailment of privileges to which they were justly entitled under commercial regulations as well as treaty scipulations, and the consequent interserence with their legitimate voyages, whereby the natural profitof their industry were seriously diminished and in many cases wholly destroyed. It would seem proper that steps in perpetuam refricmoriam should be taken by Congress to allow proofs to be made and placed on record of these lesses and injuries to our citizens, to enable them to be properly presented to Her Majesty's Government for settlement, and that for this purpose a commission should be authorized to take necessary

precis of respective claimants."

In the President's letter, transmitting to Congress the communication of the Secretary of State, he commends for the consideration of the House "the suggestion that a commission be authorized by law to take per-tuating proofs of the losses sustained during the past year by American fishermen, owing to their principly and un varranted treat ment by the local authorities of the Maritime provinces of the Dominion of Canada. I may have occasion to make further recommenda tion during the pre- nt session for such remedial legislation as may become necessary for the protection of the rights of our citizens engaged in he open sea fisheries in the North Atlantic waters.

The correspondence accompanying the message of the President and the memorandum from the Secretary of State on the fishers March 19th, 1886, from Sir Lional Sackville West, the British minister, to Scoretiry Bayard, trensmitting a reque t of Earl Resebery to be informed whether it is the intention of the United States Government to give notice to United States fishermen that they are now precluded from fishing in British North American territorial waters, as Her Majesty's Government are now considering the expediency of issuing a reciprocal notice with regard to British fishermen in American waters?" To this communication Secretary Bayard replied under the date of March 23rd "That the fishery question is now understood to rest on existing treaties precisely as though no fishery articles had been incorpo rated in the treaty of Washington." He adds: "In view of the enduring nature and important extent of the rights secured to American fishermen in British North America territorial waters under the provisions of the reaty of 1818 to take fish within the three mile limit in certain definite parts of the British American coast and to dry and curs fish there under certain conditions, this Goveroment has

NOT FOUND IT NECESSARY TO NOTIFY FISHER

MEN that they are now precluded from fishing in British North American waters." On May 10, Secretary Bayard wrote to Minister West in relation to the seizure of American vessels— (The Joseph Story, of Gloucester, seized May 6 and released after twenty-four hours' detention, and on the 5th the D. J. Adams,) Secretary Bayard says: "As both of these seizures took place in closely land-locked harbors no invasion of the territorial water. of the British provinces with the view of fishing there will be imagined, and yet the arrests appear to have been based upon the act or intent of fishing within waters as to which under the provision of the treaty of 1818 between Great Britain and the United States of America the liberty of the inhabitants of the United States to fish has been renounced." It would be superfluous for me to dwell upon the desire which I am sure controls those respectively obarged with the administration of the governments of Great Britain and of the United States to prevent occurrences tending to create exasperation or unneighborly feeling or collision between the inhabitants of the two countries, but animated with this continent, the time seems opportune to

SUBMIT SOME VIEWS FOR YOUR CONSIDERATION which I confidently hope will lead to such administration of the laws respecting the commercial interests and mercantile marine of the countries as may promote good feeling and mutual advantage and prevent hostility to commerce under the guiso of protection to inshore fisheries." Secretary Bayard. then points out that the treaty of thereon." Earl Rosebery says Her Majesty's my shop last night and took all the photo-1818, having been contracted between Government are prepared to enter upon a frank graphs I had."

United States and Great Britain, the contracting parties alone can apply authoritative interpretation thereto, or enforce its provisions by appropriate legislation. He then continues: "The seizures of the vessels I have mentioned and certain published 'warnings,' purporting to have been issued by the Colonial authorities, would appear to have been made under a supposed delegation of jurisdiction by the Imperial Government of Great Britain, and to be intended to include authority to interpret and enforce the provisions of the treaty of 1818, to which, as I have remarked, the United States and Great Britain are the contracting parties who can alone deal responsibly with

questions arising thereunder.

Mr Bayard then goes on to discuss the provisions of the articles of the treaty of 1818 under which the contentions are. He claims bait is now used only for deep sea fishing and not at all for inshore fishing. It has, there fore, he alleges, become an article of commerce and under the treaty purchaseable by vessels having a permit from their own Government to "touch and trade," and as the American fishermen have no longer inducement to dry and cure fish on the Canadian coasts, he says "And as bait is no longer used or needed by them for the prosecution of inshore fishing in order to 'take' fish in inshore waters to which the treaty of 1818 alone relates, I ask you to consider the results of excluding American vessels duly possessed of permits from their own Government to 'touch and trade' at Canadian ports as well as engage in the deep sea fishing, from exercising freely the same customary and reasonable rights and pri-vileges of trade in ports of the British colonies as are freely allowed to British vessels in all ports of the United States under the laws and regulations to which I have adverted. * * I have been led to offer these considerations by the recent seizures of American vessels to which I have adverted, and by indications of a local spirit of interpretation in the provinces affecting friendly intercourse, which is, I firmly be-lieve, not warranted by the terms of the stipulations on which it professes to rest. It is not my purpose to prejudge the facts of the cases, nor have I any desire to shield any American vessel from the consequences of violation of international obligation. The views I advance may prove not to be applicable in every feature to those particular cases, and I should be glad if no case whatever were to arise calling into question the good understanding of the two countries in this regard, in order to be free from grave apprehansions, which otherwise I am unable to dis-

THE DAVID J. ADAMS SEIZURE. On May 20th, Secretary B yard again wrote to Minister West, although so reply had been received to the letter of May 10th. In this second letter, Mr. Bayard says, "I feel it to be my duty to bring impressively to your attention information recently received by me from the United States consul-general at Halifax, N.S., in relation to the seizure and continued detention of the American schooner David J. Adams the apparent disposition of the and local officials to use most extreme and technical reasons for interference with vessels not engaged or intended for inshore fishing on that coast." He recites the facts in connection with the seizurs of the Adams and says: 'In so extraordinarily confused and irresponsible a condition of affairs, it is not posable to ascertain with that accuracy which is needful in matters of such grave importance, the precise grounds for this barsh and peremptory arrest and detention of a vessel the property of citizens of a nation with whom relations of peace were supposed to exist." The Secretary re-"ffirms the position he previously assumed as to the provisions of the treaty of 1818 and makes numerous references to correspondence between the two countries in after years. He closes by asking Minister West to procure such s eps to be taken as may be necessary to restrict all arrests of American fishing vessels for supposed violation of the convention of 1818, unless it is evident and can be clearly proved that an offence of tinhing has been committed and the vessel itself captured within three miles of land. In the mean ime Secretary Bayard telegraphed

United States Minister Phelps, urging the NEED OF AN IMMEDIATE UNDERSTANDING between the United States and Great Britain. On May 29th he wrote Mr. West, calling atcention to the enactment in Canada of a law proposing forcible search, seizure and forfeiture of foreign vessels when found in Canadian wat is for any purpose not permitted by the law of nations, or by treaty or convention, or by any law of the United King-dom or Canada now in force. He also refers to the warnings issued by the Canadian Minister of Marine and Fisheries, assuming to execute certain provisions of the treaty of 1818, which he characterizes as an assumpt on of jurisdiction entirely unwarranted, and shich is wholly denied by the United States. In the interest of the maintenance of peaceful and friendly relations," he continues, "I give you my earliest information on this subject, adding that I have telegraphed Mr. thelps, our minister at London, to make an earnest protest to Her Majesty's Government against such arbitrary, unlawful, unwarranted and unfriendly action on the part of the Canadian Government and its officials. I have instructed Mr. Phelps to give notice that the Government of

GREAT BRITAIN WILL BE HELD LIABLE for all losses and injuries to citizens of the United States and their property caused by the unauthorized and unfriendly action of Canadian officials to which I have referred." In letters dated June 7 and 14, July 2 and 10, Secretary Bayard renews his protest gainst the action of the Canadian authorities on the seizure of other vessels. Referring to the seizure of the City of Portland at Shel-purne, N.S., Secretary Bayard writes: "The act, as it is reported, is an infringement of the ordinary rights of international nospitality and constitutes a violation of treaty stipulations and commercial privil-ges. unfriendliness to a citizen of the United States is greatly to be deplored, which I hold t to be the duty of the Government of Great-Britain promptly to correct." Under date of July 23rd, Earl Rosebery writes Min-ister West acknowledging the receipt of a despatch from the minister, enclos ing a copy of the note addressed to him by Secretary Bayard. Referring to the seizure of the Joseph Story and the D. J. Adams, 'the matter," says Earl Rosebery, "is one involving the gravest interest of Canada, and upon the receipt of the communication above mentioned, I lost no time in requesting the Secretary of State for the colonies to obtain from the Government of the Dominion an expression of their views thereon. I now enclose a copy of an approved report of the Canadian Privy Council in which the case of Canada is so fully set forth that I think it would be desirable as a preliminary step to the further discussion of the questions invelved in this controversy to communicate a cony of it to Mr. Bayard as representing the views of the Dominion Government, and I have to request that in so doing you will state that Her Mujesty's Government will be glad to be favored with any observaand friendly consideration of the whole question with the most earnest desire to acrive at a settlement consonant alike with the rights and interests of Canada and of the United

States. The REPORT OF THE CANADIAN PRIVY COUNCIL concerning the efforts made by the Canadian Government to arrive at an adjustment or the difficulty and the rejection by the United States Senate of President Cleveland's recommendations on the subject are referred to, and Lord Rosebery says: "under these circumstances, Canada, having exhausted every effort to procure an amicable arrangement, has been driven to again fall back upon the convention of 1818, the provisions of which she is now enforcing and will enforce in no punitive or hostile spirit, as Mr. Bayard sup-poses, but solely in protection of her fisheries and in vindication of the rights secured to her by treaty." He disputes Mr. Bayard's contentions as to the purchase of bait and privileges that should be enjoyed under "touch and trade permits." "Canada," he says, "is simply acting on the defensive, and no trouble can arise between the two countries if American fishermen will only recognize the provisions of the convention of 1818 as obligatory upon them, and, uatil a ne w arrangement is made, abstain, both from tishing in her waters and from visiting her bays and harbors for any purposes save those specified in the treaty." During August and September Secretary B syard made numerous other complaints. Writing concerning the other complaints. Writing concerning the seizures of the Jane Ellen and Shiloh, he asserts that the firing of guns across their bows was "A most unusual and uncalled for exhibition of hostility." Writing again with reference to the refusal of shelter to American fishermen in distress, he says: "If, as I cannot permit myself to believe, Groat Britain should refuse citizens of the United States enjoyment of the plainest and most unde niable of rights, the consequences would be so serious as to be contemplated by this Government but with great concern." He de nounces in vigorous terms THE HAULING DOWN OF THE AMERICAN PLAG

on the schooner Marion Grimes by the cap-

tain of the Canadian cruiser Terror, Apnended are communications from Minister Phelps to Earl Roseherry in relation to the seizure of the David J. Adams. "It seems to me impossible to escape the coaclusion," he says, "that this and other similar seizures were made by the Canadian authorities for the deliberate purpose of harrassing and embarrassing the American fishing vessels in the parsuit of their lawful employment, and the injury, which would have been a serious one if committed under a mistake, is very much aggravated by motives which appear to have prompted it. The real source of the difficulty that has arisen," he says, "is to be found in the irritation that has taken place among a portion of the Canadian people on account of the termination by the United States (Severament of the treaty of Washington on the 1st of July last, whereby fish imported from Caasda into the United States is now liable to duty." The correspondence closes with a lengthy letter written by Mr. Phelps to Lord Kidesleigh on September 17th, acknowledging the receipt of certain comuni-cations relating to the Canadian fisheries and continuing the presentation of the American side at the point where the correspondence with Lord Rosebery left it. Min-ister Phelps, in the course of his communi-cation says, "The United States Government must insist that, irrespective of the future result of Canadian legal proceedings, the authority and propriety of which is a subject of dispute, and without awaiting their conclusion, it is to Her Majesty's Covercment that it must look for redress and satisfaction for the transactions in question, and for such instructions to the colonial authorities as will prevent their repetition. It will be observed that interference with American shipping vessels by the Canadian authorities is becoming more and more frequent and more and more flagrant in its dieregard of treaty obligations and of the principles of comity and friendly intercourse. The forbeurance and moderation of the United States Government in respect to them appear to have been misunderstood and have been taken advantage of by the Provincial Government. course of the United States has been dictated not only by an anxious desire to preserve friendly relations, but by full confidence that the interposition of Her Majesty's Govern ment would be such as to put a stop to the transactions complained of, and to afford re paration for what has already taken place. The subject has become one of grave importance, and I earnestly solicit the immediate attention of your lordship to the questions involved and to the views presented in my former note and those of the secretary of In conclusion Mr. Phelps suggests state." us a means of preventing further collisions between American Ushermen and the Cana dian officials that an ad interim construction of the terms of the existing treaty be reached

can be reached. Consumption is often only an indirect result of diseased kidneys. "Over two years ago I became a confirmed invalid. Myfriends all thought I was far gone in Consumption. I was sure the time had well nigh come when I must leave my helpless little children motherless. With this dreadful fact staring me in the face, I resolved to try Warner's safe cure. My husband tried to dissuade me, thinking I was too far gone for anything to help me. But I took it, and in two weeks time I was like a new creature; and in four weeks I was able to resume my household duties—at this writing I am perfectly well.' MRS. E. J. WOLF, wife of Rev. Prof. T. Wolf D.D., editor Lutheran Quarterly, Gettys-burg, Pa. If you write her, enclose a stamp, and she will tell you the story is true.

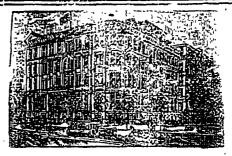
by mutual consent to be carried out inform-

ally until a more permanent understanding

THE MARCH OF THE PESTILENCE. BUENOS AYRES, Dec. 8.—The cholera continues to spread. During the 24 hours ending yesterday 35 new cases and 30 deaths were reported at various points. The Minister of Marine has issued a decree declaring all the ports of the Republic of Argentine and Rio de la Plata, with the exception of Montevideo infected with cholera.

PROUBLETOR H. B. KINNEY, Weldon House, Earlville, N. Y., was run down by overwork and threatened with Bright's lisease, followed by stone in the kidney and bladder, which produced intense pain and pasms. A council of physicians did him no good. He passed fresh blood from the urinary organs. Everything else failing, he was finally fully restored to health by Warner's sale cure, as hundreds of thousands of other acute sufferers have been. Don't take Warner's word for it. Write Mr. Kinney (enclosing stamp), and ask your friends and usighbors about Warner's safe cure.

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A STRANGE CASE. Mr. Robert Kissick, of Coulson. Ont., nas recently recovered from a remarkable disease—a tumor of the spleen with dropsy. The tumor estimated to weigh about six pounds. His medical counsel gave him no hepe, but Burdock Blood Bitters cured him.

A CONFESSED MURDERER. PROVIDENCE, R.I., Dec.9.—Gustaf A. Lundstrum, of Pontiac, R.I., comm tted suicide yesterday, after confessing the murder of Emma Pierson, a young Swede girl, whose body was found in Hill's Grove the ut six weeks ago.

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NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HERREN GIVEN that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next Session, on the part of Dame Suzan Ash, of the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, and Province of Quebec, to obtain a bill of divorce from her husband, William Manton, of parts unknown in the United States of America, on the ground of descriton, and because the sid William Manton having obtained a divorce from the said Suzan Ash before the Supreme Court for the State of Messachusetts one of the United States of America, has contracted a second marriage. Montreal, 18th September, 1886 DUHAMEL, RAINVILLE & MARCEAU, Attorneys for the said Dame buzon Ash.

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THE HOUSEHOLD.

(Specially prepared for THE POST and TRUE WITNESS)

[The Editress is prepared to answer all questions on matters connected with this Department.

COCOA AND CHOCOLAATE.

Next to collee, these two beverages find favor at the trakfast table, while they are much more nutricious. Both these articles are made from the kernels of a tropical fruit about the size of a cucumber, the fleshy part ol which is sometimes used to produce a vinous liquor; they are also made from the seeds of a cocoa palm, and from a kind o ground nut. These kernels consist of gum, starch and vegetable oil; they are marketed In four different forms: as cocoa shells, which are the husks of the kernel; cocea nibs, which consist of the crushed nut; ground cocoa, which is the kernels ground fine; and chocolate. Chocolate is the finely ground powder from the kernels mixed to a stiff paste with sugar, and sometimes a l-ttle starch. It is very nutritious; when it is difficult to digest remove from its solution the oily cake which will collect upon the surface chocolate are very nutritious, and are free from the possible injuri-ous influence of tea and coffee; the more and nutritious will be the beverages made Pleurisy and Bronchial affections; Yellowish pale skin, etc. from them. Chocolate, being finely powdered. These are only the chief disorders or symptoms cause in its preparation, readily dissolves in hot water or milk; cocoa is now marketed in the form of a fine powder; actual boiling is advantageous, either with coson or chosolate, because its effect is to thoroughly incorporate them with the liquid used in making them POTATO PUDDING.

Boil mealy potatoes in their skins. Put them into a saucepan, with scarcely sufficient water to cover them. Directly the skins beoin to break, lift them from the fire, and as rapidly as possible pour off every drop of Then place a coarse towel over them and return them to the fire again until they are thoroughly done and quite dry. A little salt, to flavor, should be added to the water before holling. Skin and mash them with a little milk, pepper and salt; this will make a good pudding to bake under reast meat. With the addition of a bit of butter, an egg, milk, pepper, and salt, it makes an excellent butter for a meat pudding baked. Greess a baking dish; put a layer of meat cut into bits, and seasoned with pepper, sait, a little allspice, either with cr without chopped onions; a little gravy of roast meat is a great improvement : then put in another layer of potatoes. Put a buttered paper over the top, to prevent it from being burnt, and bake it from an hour to an hour and a half.

PEA PUDDING.

If a large piece of heet has been boiled, the housewife may consider it wise to serve it the second day cold. In this manner: Put a quart of split peas into a clean, strong cloth; do n: t tie them closely, Put them into a saucepan of cold water, bring them to boiling point very slowly, and allow them to boil gently for two hours and a half; if they are good peas, they will become quite soft and pulpy at the end of that time. Turn them out into a basin, add one or two well-beaten eggs, a little powdered sage or thyme, with salt and pepper to taste; beat the mixture briskly for a few minutes, to blend thorough and is some imes preferred to having the peas boiled alone. - Aunt Chloc.

STOCK.

The basis of all soup is stock, and the careful housekeeper, who has her stock pot well filled, can regard a sudden incursion of visitors to dinner with at least equanimity. Stock enough to last a family of five for one week, can be made of five pounds of beef (leg is the best) and two pounds of veal. Cover it with cold water and let it remain for at least half an hour before putting it on the fire. Place it on some part of the range where it will simmer slowly from eight to ten hours; or until the meat is boiled into shreds. Strain it into your stock pot, and when it becomes cold remove the grease, cover the pot tightly, and set in your refrigerator, or some other cool place. Any soup is possible to you now.

A JEWISH DISH.

Spanish onion cut into slices, and pepper and salt to taste, and continue stewing for another half hour, or until the beans are almost done. Then pour into a small cupful of brown sugar as much vinegar as the sugar will absorb, and add it to the stew. Shake the stewpan for a few minutes to mix the sauce well with the beans, etc., and serve. This is really a delicious dish.

TOMATO SAUCE FOR BOTTLING.

Take one gallon of peeled tomatoes, four pods of red pepper, cook until tender, strain through a coarse sieve, then stir in thoroughly four tablespoonfuls of salt, four tablespoonfuls of ground black pepper, three table-spoonfuls of white mustard seed, half a tablespoonful of allspice, one pint of vinegar; simmer slowly for three or four hours, bottle while hot, and cork tightly. This prepara-tion will keep good for years. This can be made with canned tomatoes.

A POPULAR DISH.

To make a so-called oyster pie, fill a shallow pudding dish with oysters, cream, pepper, salt and butter. Let them stand on the top of the range or stove until just boiling; then cover the top of the dish with a thick crust, about half an inch thick; bake until the crust is browned delicately. Serve hot. This is a delicious side-dish, to be eaten with any kind of fowl or game.

FIG PUDDING,

Three-quarters of a pound of grated bread, half a pound of best figs, six ounces of suct, six ounces of moist sugar, a teacupful of milk, and a little nutmeg. The figs and suct must be chopped very fine. Mix the bread and suct first, then the figs, sugar and nutmegs, one egg beaten well, and, lastly, the milk. Boil in a mould four hours. To be eaten with sweet sauce.

SNIPE ON TOAST.

After dressing the birds fasten a paper-thin piece of fat bacon round the breast of each, and fry in boiling hot lard for two minutes. Sprinkle with pepper and salt and serve each ou a piece of toast,

THE CIANT OF MEDICINES

The Most Effective and Popular Remedy Ever Discovered.

WHY IS IT SO EFFECTIVE IN SO MANY DIFFERENT DISEASES?

Way one remedy can affect so many cases is this: The diseases have a common cause and a remedy that can affect the capes parameters. and a remedy that can affect the cause, permanently cures all the diseases. Unlike any other organ in the body, the Kidney, when diseased, may itself be free from pain, and the very fact that it is not painful, leads many people to deny that it is diseased. But Medical Authorities agree that it can be far gone with disease and yet give forth no pain, because it has few if any nerves of sensation, and these are the only means of conveying the sense of pain; thus unconsciously diseased it affects the entire system. We do not open a watch to see if it is going or is in good order: We look at the hands, or note the accuracy of its time. So we need not open the kidney to see if it is diseased. We study the condition of the system. Now then, KIDNEY DISEASE produces Any of the following Common and Unsuspected

as it cools. It is so nutritious that a small cake of it weighing about two ounces will satisfy hunger; for that reason it is a good lunch for travelers, especially if eaten with fresh truit. Both cools and checolate are very nutritions.

SYMPTOMS Back ache; Unusual desire to urinate at night; Fluttering and pain in the heart; Tired Feelings; Unusual amount of Greasy and pain in the heart; Tired Feelings; Unusual amount of Greasy featen with fresh truit. Both cools of pale, or scanty flow of dark-colored water; Sour Stomach; Heartburn with Dusacette Totage pain upon sudden excitaged in the Small of the Rock Dusacette Totage pain upon sudden excitaged in the Small of the Rock Dusacette Totage pain upon sudden excitaged in the Small of the Rock Dusacette Totage pain upon sudden excitaged in the Small of the Rock Dusacette Totage pain upon sudden excitaged in the Small of the Rock Dusacette Totage pain upon sudden excitaged in the Small of the Rock Dusacette Totage pain upon sudden excitaged in the Small of the Rock Dusacette Totage pain upon sudden excitaged in the Small of the Rock Dusacette Totage pain upon sudden excitaged in the Small of the Rock Dusacette Totage pain upon sudden excitaged in the Small of the Rock Dusacette Totage pain upon sudden excitaged in the Small of the Rock Dusacette Totage pain upon sudden excitaged in the Small of the Rock Dusacette Totage pain upon sudden excitaged in the Small of the Rock Dusacette Totage pain upon sudden excitaged in the Rock Dusacette Totage pain upon sudden excitaged in the Rock Dusacette Totage pain upon sudden excitaged in the Rock Dusacette Totage pain upon sudden excitaged in the Rock Dusacette Totage pain upon sudden excitaged in the Rock Dusacette Totage pain upon sudden excitaged in the Rock Dusacette Totage pain upon sudden excitaged in the Rock Dusacette Totage pain upon sudden excitaged in the Rock Dusacette Totage pain upon sudden excitaged in the Rock Dusacette Totage pain upon sudden excitaged in the Rock Dusacette Totage pain upon sudden excitaged Dyspepsia; Interse pain, upon sudden excitement, in the Small of the Back; D. posit of mucous some time after urination; Loss of Memory; Rheumatism, chills and ous influence of tea and coffee; the more fever and Pneumonia; Dropsical Swellings; Red or white brick dust, albumen and finely they are powdered the more palatable tube casts in the water; Constipation, alternating with Looseness; Short breath,

> These are only the chief disorders or symptoms caused by a diseased condition of the kidneys. Now then, isn't it clear to you that the kidneys, beings the cause of all these derangements, if they are restored to health by the great specific "Warner's SAFE Cure," the majority of the above ailments will disappear? There is NO MYSTERY ABOUT IT. It does cure many bad states of the system precisely as we have indicated. Now when the kidneys are diseased, the albumen, the life property of the blood, excaped through their walls and passes away in the water, while the urea, the kidney poison, remains, and it is this kidney poison in the blood, that, circulating throughout the entire body, affects every organ, and produces all the above symptoms.
>
> Therefore, we say confidently that "Warner's SAFE Cure" is THE MOST EFFECTIVE MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED for the human race. It

> is the common remedy which, overcoming the common cause, removes the greatest possible number of evil effects from the system. Let us note a few of these diseases and how they are affected by kidney poison, and cured by

THE REPORT OF THE PROPERTY OF CONSUMPTION: In a great many cases Consumption is only the effect of a dis kidneys are inactive and there is any natural weakness in the lungs, the kidney poison attacks their substance and eventually they waste away and are destroyed. Dip your finger in acid and it is burned. Wash the finger every day in acid and it soon becomes a festering sore and is eventually destroyed. The kidney poison acid in the blood has the same destructive effect upon the lungs: For this reason a person whose kidneys are ailing will have grave attacks of Pneumonia in the Spring of the year, Lung fevers, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Pleurisy, etc., at all soasons of the year. Rectify the action of the kidneys by "Warner's SAFE Cure." as many hundreds of thousands have done, and you will be surprised at the improvement in the condition of the

IMPAIRED EYE-SIGHT: Kidney acid with some persons has an especial affinity for the optic nerve, and though we have the housewife may consider it wise to serve it the second day cold. In this case it will be a great "set off to have the beef accompanied by a really good pea pudding, which may be made in the tellowing manner: Put a quart of split peas into a clean, strong cloth: do not tie them closely, but leave plenty of room for them to swell. selves, their kidneys have been out of order for years, and the kidney poison is gradually ruining the system.

OPIUM HABITS: It is a well-known fact, recently shown anew, that opium, morture their victims by their paralyzing effects upon the kidneys and liver. In these organs the appetite is developed and sustained, and the best authorities state that the habits cannot be gotten rid of until the kidneys and liver are restored to perfect health. For this purpose, leading medical authorities, after a thorough examination of all claimants for the honor of being the only specific for those organs, have awarded the prize to "Warner's SAFE Cure."

briskly for a few minutes, to blend thoroughly all the ingredients, then flour the cloth well, and this time tie it up tightly. Boil it for an hour longer, then serve turned out on kidney poison, in others, it is lithic acid, or liver poison. This acid condition is for an hour longer, then serve turned out on a hot dish. Some persons add a pound of good potatoes, boiled and mashed, to the above; this makes the pudding "go further," and is some imes preferred to having the "Warner's SAFE Cure" acting upon the kidneys and liver, neutralizing the acid and correcting their false action, cures many cases of rheumatism. "Warner's SAFE Rheumatic Cure," alternating with the use of "Warner's SAFE Cure," completes the

> BLADDER DISORDERS: Gross and other high medical authorities say that most of the bladder diseases originate with talse action of the kidneys, and urinary tract. Uric acid constantly coursing through these organs inflames and eventually destroys the inner membrane, producing the intense suffering. Sometimes this kidney acid solidifies in the kidneys in the form of Gravel, which in its descent to the bladder produces kidney colic. Sometimes the acid solidifies in the bladder, produducing calculous or stone. "Warner's SAFE Cure" has propored thousands of cases of inflammation and catarrh of the bladder and beautiful. restored thousands of cases of inflammation and catarrh of the bladder and has effectively corrected the tendency to the formation of gravel and stone. It challenges comparison with all other remedies in this work. Buy to-day,

WARNER'S

Fut a piece of brisket, not too fat, into a stewpan with sufficient water to cover it, and let it ataw gently for two and a half hours; then add two pounds of French beans, a small blood clots and eventually destroys the organ. Many persons are unconscious victims of this very common condition. The heart, determined as it is to force blood into every part of the system, has to work harder to get it through the clogged organ, and eventually the Heart breaks down and palpitation, excessive action, rush of blood to the head, distressing head aches, indicate that the Congestion has become chronic and is doing damage to the entire system. Congestion of the kidneys is one of the commonest complaints and is the beginning of much chronic misery. "Warner's SAFE Cure" will remove it.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS: What we have said about Congestion applies with a common as can be, and as every doctor can tell you, most of them begin in this congestive condition of the system, which not being regularly corrected, grows into disease and produces those countless sufferings which can be alluded to but not described in a public print. Thousands have been permanently cured.

BLOOD DISORDERS: It is not strange that so many, many people write us that with "Warner's SAFE Cure," their thick and turgid blocd, their heavy, blotched, irritable skin have disappeared under its potent influence. The kidney poison in the blood thickens it. It is not readily purified in the lungs, and the result is the impurities come out of the surface of the body, and if there is any local disease all that a roving band of Indians abducted the impurities come out of the surface of the body, and if there is any local disease all the badness in the blood seems to collect there. Our experience justifies us that a roving band of Indians abducted the child, and sold her to Big Bear. Col. Maching the statement that "Warner's SAFE Cure" is "the greatest blood spurifier known." The treatment must be very thorough.

STOMACH DISORDERS: Many people complain more or less throughout the year with stomach disorders. Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Waterbrash, heat and distress in the stomach, sharp pains, frequent aches, want of appetite, lack of energy. Now, these are exactly the conditions that will be produced in the stomach when the blood is filled with kidney poison: People duced in the stomach when the blood is filled with kidney poison: People dose themselves with all sorts of stomach reliefs, but get no better. They never will get better until they give their attention to a thorough reviving of kidney and liver action by the means of the only specific—"Warner's SAFE Cure."

CONSTIPATION, PILES: These distiessing ailments, more common among one class than the other, are not original disorders, but are secondary to imperfect action of the kidneys and liver. The natural cathartic is bile, which is taken from the blood by the liver. If the liver feils the bile is not forthcoming and the person gets into a constipated habit. This, eventually followed not forthcoming and the person gets into a consupered liver, and a breaking down an animal much larger than a horse. A by piles, is almost always an indication of congested liver, and a breaking down by piles, is almost always an indication revive the liver and restore the kidneys by the use of writer in Lend a Hand makes the following of the system. Remove the congestion, revive the liver and restore the kidneys by the use of "Warner's SAFE Cure," and these constitutional secondary diseases disappear.

HEADACHES: Many people suffer untold agonies all their lives with headache. They try every remedy in vain, for they have not struck the cause. With some temperaments, kidney acid in the blood, in spite of all that can be done will irritate and inflame the brain and produce intense suffering. Those obstinate headaches which do not yield readily to local treatment, may be regarded quite certainly as of kidney or sight.

origin.

THESE ARE SCIENTIFIC FACTS, and, from the way we have set them that you brought me?" "Can't you tell?"

THESE ARE SCIENTIFIC FACTS, and, from the way we have set them that you brought me?" "Can't you tell?"

that you brought me?" "Can't you tell?"

No." "No." "Nell, then, what difference does it make?"—Fliegende Blatter.

ever discovered for the greatest number of human diseases," is justified. It is not a remedy without a reputation. Its sales for the past year have been greater than ever, and the advertising thereof less than ever, showing incontestibly that the merit of the medicine has given it a permanent place and value.

People have a dreadful fear of Bright's disease, but we can tell them from our experience that it is the ordinary kidney disease that produces no pain that is to-day the greatest enemy of the human race; great and all powerful, because in nine cases out of ten its presence is not suspected by either the physician or the vicini. The prudent man who finds himself year after year troubled with little odd aches and that the product him cought part to besitate a moment as to the real cause of his disease. allments that perplex him, ought not to hesitate a moment as to the real cause of his disease. If he will give himself thorough constitutional treatment with "Warner's SAFE Cure" and "Warner's SAFE Pills," he will get a new lease of life and justify, in his own experience, as hundreds of thousands have done, that 93 per cent; of human diseases are really attributable to a desinged condition of the kidneys, and that they will disappear when those organs are restored to health.

ASK YOUR FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS WHAT THEY THINK OF

WARNER'S SAFE CURE."

A HUSBAND'S REVENCE.

AN OLD MAN RECOVERS THE MARRIAGE SET-TLEMENT FROM HIS DIVORCED WIFE.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. S .- A septuagenarian farmer named Church, living at Falmouth, near Grand Pre, made famous by Longfellow's "Evangeline," married a hand some young girl named Christie, ten years ago, and settled \$8,000 upon her in her own right as one of the terms of marriage. The bride soon tired of being an old man's darling and fell in love with Wm. Lithgow, the son of wealthy and highly connected parents. The aged husband soon became furiously jealous and a reparation followed. Still he pined for her company, and a legal document was drawn up and agreed to, in which she agreed to return to his home in the capacity of friend and companion, but not to resume the relation of wife. This state of affairs, however, was of as brief duration as it was unsatisfactory, and Lithgow's persistence in continuing his attentions to Mrs. Church soon enabled the patriarchal husband to obtain an absolute divorce. Then Lithgow, the co-respondent, married the discarded wife. Church imme diately brought an action against him for be traying his wife and obtained \$1,000 damages. Next he brought suit to recover the \$8,000 marriage settlement, and to day was given a verdict for the full amount with interest and

E. Evans, president of the Lumber Exchange Bank, Towanda, N.Y., writes: January 15, 1886, I was entirely prograted, and was reduced from 176 to 126 lbs. I thought I had inflammation of the large bowel. The pain was relieved only by morphine forced under the skin. My doctor treated me for inflammation and catarrh of the howels, an affection sympathetic with disorder of the left kidney. I had distressing pain, with night sweats, and could keep nothing on my stomach, especially liquids, and was intensely thirsty. Feb. 19 I was in intense agony with pain in my left kidney. I then began Warner's safe cure. In twenty minutes I was relieved. I refused the doctor's medicines the reafter. I finally passed a large stone from the bladder. then my pains ccased." If you write Mr. Evans, enclose stamp for reply.

A ROMANTIC MARRIAGE.

TWO YOUNG HEARTS JOINED TOGETHER IN HOUSE OF MOURNING.

OTTAWA, Dec. 9. -- An extremely romantic marriage, which took place here yesterday, furnishes subject matter for all the young people of the city. The facts are, briefly, these: -Miss Elizabeth King, of Rochesthese: --Miss Edizabeth King, of Frontier terville, a maiden lady, \$2 years of age, died on Sunday last. She was possessed of considerable wealth, estimated at about \$100,000, principally in real estate securities. In her will she left it all conditionally to Miss Christia King a young lady of 19, who Miss Chrissic King, a young lady of 19, who had lived with her as companion, and to Gil.

Montreal Nav. 6th 1886 bert Allan, a young man of 24, who had paid considerable attention to Miss Chrissie, and had wen the favor of the old lady. The condition was that the young couple should be married to each other the day the testatrix was buried. The burial took place at 3 o'clock yesterday and at 4 the marriage cere-mony was celebrated in the house of recent mourning. The happy groom is the son of Hugh Allan, retail dry goods merchant.

MRS. RUTH BROWN, Coldwater, Mich., if you write, enclosing a stamp, will tell you it is true that in July, 1885, she "was suddenly Paralyzed, and became entirely Blind, as her doctors claimed, from an Enlargement and Inflammation of the Kidneys and Liver. She was in an uncenscious state for two weeks face and body bloated, with agonizing Pain could not keep anything on her stomach; irregular action of the heart. Physicians pronounced her case incurable. Within a ew weeks the l'aralysis left her, Bloat went down, Enlargement of the Liver Subsided, action of the heart became regular, and she became well in three months and has felt in good condition ever since." Warner's safe cure did this amazing work for her and she will tell you so.

A ROMANTIC STORY. DIG BEAR'S WIFE SAID TO BE A CHILD ABDUCT ED FROM DUNDAS, ONT., TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

WINSIPEG, Dec. 7 .- The Indian partment at liegina has been asked to look up the identity of Big Bear's wife. It is claimed she is a white woman. A quarter of a century ago, Harriet Montgomery, a child, suddenly disappeared from her home in Dundas, Ontario, and no clue to her where-abouts has been found until recently, when

ABOUT FLIES.

Their particular office appears to be the consumption of those dead and minute ani mals whose decaying myriads would other wise poison the air. It was a remark of Linnous that three flies would consume a dead horse sooner than a lion could. He doubtless included the families of the three flies. A single fly will sometimes produce 20,000 arva, each of which in a few days may be the parent of another 20,000, and thus the descendants of three flies would soon devour computation : "One fly on the 20th of March is represented by 300 on the 24th of April; by 300 times 300, equalling 90,000, on the 28th of May; by 27,000,00 on the 2nd of July, and by 3,100,000,000 on the 8th of August,"

ARNPRIOR.

WANTED—For the R. C. Separate School of this village, one Head Teacher holding a second-class certificate, and two Female Teachers holding third-class certificates, for Ontario. State salary, and what knowledge of French, if any. Testimonials required. Applications received till the 10th of November.

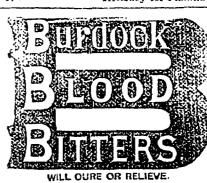
A. CHAINE Sec.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICE of Montreal. Superior Court. No. 1311, Dame Eloise Pothier, wife of William A. J. Whiteford, joweller, of Coteau St. Louis, Dis-trict aforesaid, has instituted against her husband an action for separation as to property.

Montreel, 20th November, 1886.

CHS. O. Dalor MIER,

17-5 Attorney for Plaintiff.



BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, FLUTTERING INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN,

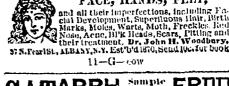
OF THE HEART. 30 YTIC JA THE STOMACH DRYNESS OF THE SKIN, HEADACHE,

DIZZINESS,

DROPSY.

And every species of diseases arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACK, BOWELS OR BLOOD. CO., Proprietors, Toronto

FACE, HANDS, FEET,



R. S. Landerbach & Co., Newark, N.J. 15-13eow

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. Dame Olive Landry, plaintiff, vs. Jean Em-manuel Viger, lumber merchant of Montreal, Defundant. Notice is hereby given that the Plaintiff, in this case, has instituted an action in separation as to properties, against the Dein scharation as to properties, against the De-Montreal, Nov. 6t

J. T. R. LORANGER, Attorne for Plaintiff,

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

news need cared. Indeed, so strong is my falth is fileary, that i will some TWO BOTTLES FREE, terming the a VALUABLE TREATIES on this disease to confere. Of vertices and the

Branch Office, 37 Yonge St., Toronto

TEACHER WANTED

For the second division of the Male Separate School, Belleville, a Female Teacher, holding a second or third class sertificate. Applications, stating salary and giving references up to the 22nd December. Address, P. P. LYNCH, Soc. Tres., Box 503, Belleville, P.O. 17 3

PROVINCE OF QUESEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. Mrs. Mary Ann Dussault, Plaintiff, vs. Charles Gingras, andertaker, of the city of Montreal, said district, Defendant. Notice is hereby given that the Plaintiff in this case has instituted an action in separation as to properties against the Defendant on the 18th of October last.

monerties against the ast.

Montreal, November 6th, 1886.

J. T. R. LORANGER,

Attorney for Plaintiff.

CUPERIOR COURT, District or Most-RMAT, No. 947. Dame Exilda Thimens, duly authorized to ever en justice, wife common as to properly of John Albert Baundors, trader, of the City and District of Montreal, has instituted an action against her husband for separation as to properly.

Montreal, 15th November, 1896.

MERCIER, THAUSOLHIE & MARKINNAU,
16-5

HEALTH FO ALL

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

This Great Household Medicine Ranks Amongst the Londing Nocessa-ries of Life.

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and ct most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the LIVER STOMACH KIDNEYS&BOWELS Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAI SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in cases where the constitution, from what-ever cause, has become impaired or weakened They are wonderfully officacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages, and, a General Family Medicine, are unsurpasse

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

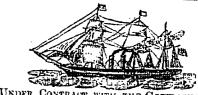
Its Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World.

FOR THE CURE OF

FOR THE CURE OF
Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds
Sores and Ulcers!
It is an infallible remedy. If affectually rub
bed on the Neck andChest, as salt into meat, it
Cures Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds,
and even Asthma. For Glandular Swellings,
Abscesses, Pilos, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism
and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never
been kn. n to fail
Both rn and Qintment are sold at Professor
Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford streef,
London, in boxes and pots, at 1s. 11d., 2s. 6d.
4s. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 3ss. each, and by all medicine vendors throughout the civilized world.

N.B.—Advice gratis, at the above addres daily ween the hours of 4, or by letter

ALLAN LINE



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

1886---Winter Arrangements---1884

This Company's Lines are composed of the following double-engined, Clyde-built IRON STEAMSHIPS. They are built in water-tights compartments, are unsurpassed for strength, speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experience. modern improvements that practical experience can suggest, and have made the fastest time on

Numidian 6,100 Building. Parisian Capt. James Wylie, Lt. W.H. Smith, RNR, Capt. J. Ritchie. Sardinian. 4.650 Polynesian 4,100 Sarmatian 3,600 Hugh Wylie. W. Richardson. Circassian 4,000 John France. R. H. Hughes Nova Scotian ... 3,300 Lt. R. Barret, K.N.M. Capt. A. Macaicol/ R. P. Moore. J. G. Stephen. Caspian 3,200 Carthaginian 4,600 Hibernian3,440 Austrian Prussian....3,000 Scandinavian...3,000 Buenos Ayrean . . 3,800

Tonnage.

Vessels.

John Brown. J. Ambury. W. Dalziel, Alex. McDougal, John Park.
James Scott.
J. C. Menzies.
C. E. LeGallai.
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John Korr D. McKillop.

D. J. James. W. S. Main.

Commanders.

Canadian	2,600
Phonician	2,800
Waldensian	2,600
Lucerne	2,200
Newfoundland	1,500
Acadian	1,350

FROM HALIFAX: PROM PORPLAND TO LIVERPOGL, VIA HALIFAX:

PROM PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL, VIA HALIFAX:
Sandinian Thursday, Dec. 28
Polynesian Thursday, Dec. 16
Paissan, Thursday, Dec. 30
At ONE of lock, P. M.,
Or on the traival of the trand Trunk Rallway Traid
From the West.

Rates of passage from Mentreal, via Enifax:—Cable \$58.75, \$73.75, \$83.75. (According to accommodation)
Intermediate, \$35.50, Sterage, \$25.50.

Rates of passage from Mentreal, via Enifax:—Cable \$58.75, \$73.75, \$83.75. (According to accommodation)
Rates of passage from Mentreal, via Enifax:—Cable \$58.75, \$73.75 (Sterage, \$25.50).

Bates of passage from Mentreal, via Portland:—Cabin 257.50, 8-72-50 and 82.50 (according to accommedation). Intermediate, 875.50, Steersee, 25-50.

NEWFOUNDLAND LINE.
The Steamers of the Hallian Matt. Line from Halifex to Liverpool, via St. John'a N. F., are intended to be depatched FROM HALIFAX:— Carbin \$20.00, Intermediate, \$15.00, Steerage \$6.00.

CLASCOW LINE.

GLASCOW LINE.

Ouring the season of Winter Navigation a steamer will be despatched regularly from Glasgow for Boston (via Halitas when occasion requires), and regularly from Boston to Glasgow direct, is follows, FROM BOSTON:—

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING.

granted in Liverpool and Glasgow, and at at! Continental Parts, to all points in the United States and Canada, and from all stations in States and Canada, and from all stations is Canada and the United States to Liverpool and Glasgow, via Boston, Portland or Halifax.

Connections by the Intercolonial and Grand Trunk Railways, via Halifax; and by the Central Vermont and Grand Trunk Railways (National Despatch), and by the Boston and Albany, New York Central and Great Western Railways. (Marchants' Despatch), via Boston and by the Grand Trunk Railway Company, via Portland.

Through Rates and Through Bills of Lading for East bound Traffic can be obtained from any of the Agents of the above-named Railways. For Freight, Passage or other information, apply to John M. Currie, 21 Quoi d'Orleans, Have: Alexander Hunter, 4 Ruo Gluck, Paris; Aug. Schnitz & Co., Rotherdam; C. Huge, Hamburg; James Moss & Co., Rotherdam; C. Huge, Hamburg; James Moss & Co., Bordenux; Fischer & Bohmer, Schusseikoth No. S. Bromen; Charley & Malcolm, Belfast; Jas. Scott & Oo., Queenstown; Allan Bros. & Co., 203 Leadenhall street. E. C., London; James and Alex. Allan, 76 Great Clyde street, Glasgow; Allan Brothers, James street, Hiverpool; Allans, Kao & Co., Quebec; Allan & Co., 112 LaSulle street, Chicago; H. Bourlier, Toronto; Thos. Cook & Son, 261 Broadway, New York, or to G. W. Robinson, 1364, St. James street, opposite St. Lawrence Hall. Through Rates and Through Bills of Lading

H. & A. ALLAN, 4 India street, Portland. 50 State street Boston, and 25 Common street. Montreal.

Nov. 9th, 1886. BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, Q.

MEENEELY BELL COMPANY.

The Finest Grade of Church Bells Greatest Experience. Larges Trade Illustrated Catalogue mailed free CLINTON H. MENEELY BELL COMPAN

TROT N.Y.

WEST TROY, N. Y., BELLS, For Churches, Schools, etc.: also Chimes and Peals. For more than half a century noted for superiority over all others.





FARM FOR SALE

300 acres (90 of which are under cultiv tion), 3 miles from Roman Oatholic Charc Barns, Dwelling Houses, and Saw and Mills.

ATTERMS LAST. Particulars at COMMISSIONER

BULGARIA'S FUTURE.

zanchida i akkantak tagi

FAVORS PRINCE FERDINAND-A Athtrua CHANCE FOR ALKXANDER.

LONDON, December 11.—It is hinted that Austria is quietly moving to have the Bulgarians elect Prince Ferdinand, of Saxe-Coburg, who is a lieutenant in the E'eventh Austrian Hussars. He was born in Vienna. His age is 26. He is unmarried and is handsome, popular and highly eligible. If this is done it is likely that Russia will veto or get and side brooch above the temples, encircled Turkey to do so, which would serve to put in the same style, and with rows of silver Russia still more in the wrong and give Aus-gleaming semispheres completely encircling tria further grounds for quariels. The plan the head, and forms a glittering tiars fit for is said to be if Russia rejects Ferdinad, the Sobranje is to recall Alexander. Austria is reluctant to accept this, but England greatly desires it, and it may be that Kalnoky will eventually yield rather than take the responsibility of the initiative of war for the sake of putting Ferdinand on the throne. Turkey continues to play the melancholy and despicable part of a courtesan striving to placate all parties to the fight. The Armenian Gad-ban is working hard at Sofia in the Russian intereste, but reports from Constantinople express confidence that the Sultan will be all right when the time comes.

THE FISHERIES DISPUTE.

HOH. WE. FOSTER ON THE CONDITION OF AFFAIRS-CORRESPONDENCE TO BE SUB-MITTED TO PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, December 10.—Hon. Mr. Foster, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, says the appointment of the proposed American commission on the fishery business will not in mission on the fishery business will not in any way tend to a complication of matters. Ho says the attitude of England in this business has been firm and strong and entirely in accord with Canadian views. Very voluminous correspondence on the fisheries question the correspondence on the fisheries question. accord with Canadian views. Very voluminous correspondence on the fisheries question will be laid before Parliament next session. Speaking of the Pacific coast fisheries the minister said our rights there should be protected the same as on the Atlantic. It is expected that the black cod fisheries will soon draw a large number of fishermen to the Pacific. Concerning Hudson's Bay, the Canadian authorities maintain that it is a close bay and deny that Americans have any rights to fish there. . The much vexed head land question is involved here, however.

LOP DON, Dec. 10 .- The Times says : " If Washington politicians are still averse to relearing the fishery question to arbitration, they cannot gramble if aversion is taken as a measure of goodness of the American case.

LOOKING TO FEDERATION.

LONDON, Dec. 7 .- Mr. Stanhope has sent to the various colonial governments copies of a circular inviting them to send representatives to a conference in London in April or May, for the purpose of having a full discus-sion of all matters tending to bring about a closer union of colonies and the mother country. The special objects of the conference are to discuss the question of organizing a system of defence, and of simplifying the postal telegraph system. Mr. Stanhope says he foresees that the question of federation may be broached, but he would deprecate the discussion of this most important object

HE CAUSED A SENSATION.

Braun, Dec. 13 .- A destitute looksmith apprentice named Bochnicht yesterday threw stone through the well-known corner window in the Imperial palace at which Emporor William is accustomed to sit The apprentice was at once arrested and locked up. His action, tis supposed, was inspired by a desire to attract attention to his needy condition or to secure notoriety. He succeeded in making an immense sensation and a great crowd assembled near the window. The Emperer was not struck and he appeared at the window to assure the people of his entire safety. He was cheered enthusiastically by the throng.

THE LIFEBOAT HEROES.

PACES FROM THE OFFICIAL ENQUIRY-HELP FOR THE BEREAVED FAMILIES,

LONDON, Dec. 13 .- The Board of Trade has ordered an official enquiry, to ascertain now it came about that the Southport lifeboats did not right themselves when turned over. Captain Chetwynd has left London to attend the investigation on behalf of the National Lifeboat institution. An officer of the National Lifeboat institution said yesterday :- " During the past thirtytwo rears our self-righting lifeboats have sheet iron, \$2.00 to \$2.10; Ster boiler plate, been launched nearly 5,000 times and saved upwards of 12,000 lives. The boats have been capsized altogether forty times, but only on eighteen occasions was there any loss of life. The number of lives lost, counting the twenty six men who perished in the recent disasters in the Southport and St. Anne's lifehoats, amounts to only eighty-eight, including twelve shipwrecked persons. Seventy-six lifeboatmen lost represent about one in 858 men employed in boats on service. The cases of capsizing were at the rate of one in each of the 120 service launches. The lifeboats have also been out on exercise within the same period of thirty-two years upward of 15,900 times, with the loss only of eight lives.' The mayor of Southport wired to the Daily Telegraph, which started a subscription on Saturday afternoon for the families of the men lost in the recent storm : "Thank you heartily for your generous help. We shall need large support. The widows and families of these brave fellows are badly off in many cases." Up to the time of going to press the Telegraph had received £200 in a

ORNAMENTS OF ALGERIAN WOMEN.

The dress of the Algerian woman hangs very loosely about the arms, which are always hare. Sometimes a red band, which passes in a loop over each shoulder and the locse drapery hanging through the loops has much the appearance of the full sleeve of the Italian peasant. enamels, resembling an Irish brooch. These ning are sometimes connected with a chain, to metal box, enamelled, and containing seemt. \$13.50 to \$14.50 as to quality.

On the head is worn a little peaked bonnet, Whear—In Western Outario the price of on the head is worn a libit place bonnet, like the French cap of liberty. It is made by doubling in half, lengthwise, a broad ailk band, and sawing up one side. It is kept in its place by a second kerchief, bound round and knotted behind. Many women allow their hair to say it is sa A frequent ornament is a round silver brocch | day it declined 1d. with an opening in the centre crossed by a silver, which latter have a very pearl-bond, like effect, are dotted about it. They Pras-Siles are reported as having been are effective pieces of jewelry, and made in the West at 71c to 72. Here at C c last week's figures are well maintained.

moons. They are not adopted till a women becomes a mother. On the birth of a girl, the brooch is worn between the breasts; on the birth of a boy, it is raised, and gleams above the forehead. When a wife is disobedient, and is beaten by her husband, the brooch the ground at his feet. There is another head ornament, handsomer than this. It consists of a central silver brooch over the forehead, a princess. Necklaces are made of beads and corai, and also of cloves and sweet-smelling paste. - Brocklyn Magazine.

COMMERCE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

Matters are quiet in the wholesale market. processes, however, show a fair movement. Remittances are fair. ASHES. - Statistics of the potash trade show

continued diminution of production in Canada. DRY Gods.-Some houses say there is room for improvement. Values in all lines show continued firmness.

FURS.-The slight cold weather has fav ored the demand from the local trade. Receipts are fair. We quote: - Beaver, \$3.50 to \$4.00; bear, \$12.00 to \$15.00;

to \$12. FISH .- Values are not materially altered; green cod is still in fair demand and moving more freely than other lines. We quote: -Genuine Labrador herrings \$5.75 to \$6.00: interior brands so-called Labradors \$5 to \$5.50; Cape Breton \$5.50 to \$5.75; dry cod \$3.00; green do, \$4.00 to \$4.25 for No. 1; No. 2, \$3.00 to \$3.25; mackerel scarce at \$6 50; North Shore salmen No. 1 \$16 to \$17; No. 2 \$16; British Columbia do

\$14 00; lake trout \$3.75. GROCERIES .-- Trade has been slower this last week or so. Payments from some sections are only fair. Molasses very firm, stock is smaller than it has been for some years, and principally in one hand; 35: is asked for Berbadoes; Porto Rico 30: to 31e; Trividad 280 to 280; syrups very firm; for teas held here on New York which were offered at 14c. a chort time ago, 16 to has now been refused. Coffees show increased values; Rto 14c; Jamaica 114c to 124c; O G Java 16: to 25c. HIDES. -Prices of green hides are still 810. he and 6h; No. 1 oured 9h; dry hides 150 to 16:; but there are prespects of a weakening in these figures. Callekins quiet at 10:: successing 80c to 90c; lambskins 75c to 80c

LEATHER. - Some of the shoe manufacturers have completed stock-taking, and have been buying fair lots of leather, so that ! usiness is a little better. Prices generally are steady. We quote:-Scanish sole B. A. No. 1, 24c to \$5.50. 26:; do, No. 2, B. A. 20: to 23:; No. 1 before all the colonies have agreed upon a Ordinary Spanish, 21c to 23c; No. 2 do, 19c basis of action,

Ordinary Spanish, 21c to 23c; No. 2 do, 19c to 21c; No. 1 China, 22c to 23; No. 2, 21c to 22c; do, Buffalo Sole, No. 1, 21 to 22c; do, No. 2, 1940 to 21c; Hemlock Staughter, No. 25c to 27c; oak sole, 40c to 4Sc; Waxed Upper, light and medium, 33e to 38e; ditto, heavy, 32c to 36c; Grained, 34c to 87c Scotch grained, 36c to 40c; Splits, large, 22c to 28c; ditto, small, 16c to 24c; Calf-splits, 280 to 320; Calfekins, (35 to 46 lbs.), 700 to 800; Imitation French Calfskins, 800 to 850; Russet Sheepskin Linings, 300 to 400; Harness, 240 to 330; Buffed Cow, 13c to 16c; Pebbled Cow, 11c to 15 to; Rough, 23c to 28c; Russet and Bridle, 54: to 55c,

METALS AND HARDWARE - Bus ness in these merlee, \$00.00 to \$18; Gartsherrie, \$17.50 to \$18 ; Langloun and Coitness, \$00.00 to \$18.00 ; Shotts, \$17.50 to \$18.00; Egitinon and Dalmellington, \$16.00 to \$16.50; Calledor, \$17 to \$17.50; Carnbr.e, \$16.50 to \$16.50 to \$16.50 to \$17.50; Hematite, \$20.00; Si.mene, No. 1, \$18.00; Bar Iron, \$1.60 to \$1.65; Best Reined, \$1.55; Siemens Byr. \$2.10; Canada butchers at tetady prices. A good many butchers at tetady prices. Plates, Blains, \$2.35 to \$2.40; Penn and Pontpool, \$2 50. Tin Plates, Bridley Charcoal, \$5.75 to \$6.00; Charceal I.C., \$4.25 to \$4.75; do I.X., \$5.50 to \$6.00; Coke I.C., \$3.75 to \$4.00; Galvanized sheets, No. 28, 5c to 7c, according to brand; Tinned sheets, coke, No. 24, 64c; No: 26, 7c, the usual extra for large sizes: Hoops and bands, per 100 lbs, \$2.00; Boiler plate, per 100 lbs, \$2.25; Staffordshire, \$2.25 to \$2.50; Common \$2 50 to \$2 75; heads, \$4.00; Russian sheet fron, 10 to 11c. Lead, per 100 lbs.:-Pig, \$3.75 to \$4; sheet, \$4.25 to \$4.50; shot, \$6 to \$6 50; best cast steel, 11 to 13c firm; spring, \$2 75 to \$3.00; tire, \$2.54 to \$2 75 sleigh store, \$2.00 to \$2.25; round machinery steel, 3 to 34c per lb.; Ingot tin, 25c to 00c; har tin, 27c to 28c; ingot copper, 12 to 13c; sheet zine, \$4.25 to \$5.00; spelter, \$4.00 to \$4.25; bright iron wire, Nos. 0 to S, \$2.25 per 100 lbs; Annealed do, 2 30.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR.-The market during the week has been firmer, but great difficulty has been experienced in getting higher prices. We quote:—Patents, Hungorian, per brl, \$0.00 to \$0.00; do, American, do, \$0.00 to \$0.00; do, Ontario, do, \$0.00! to \$00.0; Strong Bakers' (American), \$4 10 to \$4.30; Strong Bakers (American), 74 10 to 51.00; Strong Bakers' (Manitoban), \$4 10 to \$4.30; Strong Bakers' (Canada), \$3.90 to \$4.05; Superior Extra, \$3.80 to \$3.85; do, phoice, \$3.90 to \$4.10; Extra Superfine, \$3.70 to press the Telegraph had received 2200 in a few hours, Wyndham, the actor, sending 20 guineas, and announcing a benefit at his theatre for the object in view.

to \$3.75; Fancy, \$3.55 to \$0.00; Spiring 200; Since \$3.40 to \$3.50; Superfine, \$3.00 to \$3.10; Fine, \$3.40 to \$3.50; Middlings, \$2.25 to \$2.50; Pollards, \$0.00 to \$0.00; Ontario bags (strong) b.i., \$1.75 to \$1.85; do (spring extra), \$1.50 to \$1.60; do (superfine), \$1.40 to \$1.50; City bags (delivered), \$2.20 to \$0.00.

OATMEAL.-There has been the usual amount of business during the week, and we quote car lote of ordinary oatmeal at \$3 95 to passes in a loop over each shoulder and \$4.05 per bbl., jobbing lots \$4.10 to \$4.25, crosses at the back, where it is enamented Granulated \$4.30 to \$4.50, in bags \$2.00 to with little red tassels, keeps the dress closer \$2 10 for ordinary, and \$2 15 to \$2 25 for to the figure. When the arms are raised, granulated. Moultic quiet at \$20 to \$22 per ton. Cornmeal, \$2 40 to \$2 50 per bbl.

BRAN. - A fair enquiry is reported, resulting in the sales of Western and City mills at Shoulder-pins are very much worn and ore \$12.25 to \$12.50 per ton in car lots, smeller made of silver, often enriched with coral and lots selling at \$13.00 to \$13.50 per ton. Sales are reported in the West by millers at a slight advance, and there is some enquiry in the centre of which is suspended a little this market for An eliesn account. Shorts,

wave free, or confine it simply with a fillet. | cental during the past two weeks, but yester-

CORN-Market dull and prices purely pin. Bosses of corat, as well as knobs of nominal at 530 to 55c, duty paid, and 48c in

with the sur shining on them glisten like | to 641c per 66 lbs in car lots, and prices range

from 64c to 65c.

Oars.—The market is quiet, and the outlcok is very discouraging at the moment.

Here prices range from 27c to 27tc per 32 lbs.

BARLEY -- Malting barley is quiet but steady at 55s to 58s as to quality, as high as is often undone by the woman and dashed to | 60c having been paid for a fine lot of Lower Canada. Feed barley is quoted at 450 to

> Rys. -There is nothing to report in this cereal, and we quote prices naminal at 450 BUCKWHEAT-Demand small, and business

limited to socal requirements, at 435 to 44c per 48 lbs. MALT-There have been sales during the week for country shipment at former prices, which we quote from 850 to 95c for Montreal,

as to quality, and 76c to 85c for Ontario. SEEDS.—Here prices are nominal at \$6 00 per bushel, and timothy at \$2 20 to \$2 40.

ton. Straw is plentiful, with a number of sales at \$3 50 to \$5 50 per 100 hundles of 12 lbs each, and pressed hay at \$5.00 to \$7.00

PROVISIONS, &c.

per ton.

PORK AND LARD, -Sales of Montreal short cut mess pork have been made at \$15.50 in small quantities, and we quote \$15 to \$15 50. Lard is steady at former quotations, with sales at within our ringe of prices. Smoked meats meet with fair enquiry at steady prices. We quote:—Montreal short cut pork per bri, \$00 to 00; Chicago short cut clear per bri, \$15 00 to 15 50; Mess pork, Western, per brl, \$13 50 to 14 00; India mess beef, per tee, \$20 00 to 22 00; Mess beef, per brl, \$12 00 to 00 00; Hams, city cured per lb, 12c to 13c; Hams, canvassed, 00c to 00c; Hams and flanks, green, per Ib, \$00 00 to 00 00; Lard, Western, in pails, per ib. 94c to 94c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per ib. 9c to 00c; Bacon, per lb, 104c to 11½c; Shoulders, per lb., 0 00 to 0 00; Tallow, common refined, per lb., 4½c to 5½c.

DRESSED Hogs -- A good deman i has been xperienced for dressed hogs with business at \$5.85 for car lote. Smaller quantities have sold at \$5 90 to \$6 10 per 100 lbs.

FRUITS, &c.

APPLES.—There is a very firm feeling among holders in this market for all fine stock. Cor lots are quoted firm at \$2 to \$2 40 for fair to choice. Small lets of choice fauit realize from \$2 50 t 182.75.

EVAPORATED APPLES .- Holders of evaporated apples are very firm, and sales have been made at 9; to 10c.

PEARS—There is no change in this market. Boston pears are quoted at \$2.50 to \$3 in hoxes, and in Western basket, at 50s to 750. Barrels are quoted at \$4.50 to \$8.

GRAPES—Almeria grapes are quiet and prices are steady at \$4 to \$4.50 per keg.
CRANDERRIES—The supply is plentiful, and prices are in buyers' favor, sales of Cape Cod berries being reported at \$6 to \$7.50 per bil.

as to quality. Country berries, \$4 50 to ORANGES. - Sales of Valentia granges have transpired during the past few days at \$6 to \$6.25 per case, but the fruit coming in ex 88. Polynesian can be had at \$5 50 per case. Florida \$4 in boxes and \$7 to \$7 50 in bar-

LEMONS. -The demand is fair for the sea son at \$3 to \$4 in boxes and \$5 to \$5 50 in cases. M. laga ha'f chests \$7.

Cocoanuts.—The market is quiet, and prices are steady at \$6 to \$6 50 per 100.

LIVE STOCK.

ber 13th;-Cattle, 1,145; sheep, 2,001; characteristics of the English racer, and oplves, 28; hogs, 461.

ceipts for the neek were larger, and the strides sowards a standard of perfection has ling his land more productive. but here secured their stock for Christman, as there was suitable heasts offered. The demand for export catile was slow at 34: to | The mon who expects to succeed in building 4c per lo and butchers' stock sold at 21c to up superior excellence out of the selections of 31c per lh live weight. Sheep were more plentiful and the market was weaker with a slow demand at 3: to 31: per lb live weight, showing a decline of \$300 to per lb. There was a fair supply of live hogs offered, but sales were slow at 4he to 4h per lb. Calves were fairly enquired for at from \$5 to \$12 each as to quality.

BRITISH LIVE STOCK TRADE.

The British cattle markets have made some improvement from the weakness of a week ago, and values are quoted halt a cent higher, with, however, the demand very weak at the advance. At Liverpool the market was liberally atocked, and trade ruled glow at the higher prices. Prime Canadian steers were quoted at 104c, fair to choice grades at 10c, poor to medium at 9c, and inferior and bulls at 610 to So. Sheep have continued in fair supply and steady at unchanged prices. Best sheep in Liverpool were cabled at 18c, secondary qualities at 11c to 12c, merinoes at 10½c to 11½c, and inferior and rams at Sc to 9½c. The meat markets were slightly higher. Liverpool quites 51c for hindquarters, and 34d for fore quarters per lb., and London 3, 5d for hindquarters and 2s 8d for forequarters per 8 lbs. by the carcage.

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Business is rather quiet, but will pull up in a few days. Remittances are considered good or the season.

FLOUR AND MEAL, - Dealers complain of a dull and inactive market. Prices are about the same as last reported, env 83 40 to \$3 45 for superior extra; \$3 30 to \$3 35 for extra \$3 to \$3 05 for spring wheat extra, and \$2 70 to \$2.75 for superfine. Hides and Skins.—Owing to largely in-

creased supplies the hide market shows some weakness and prices have declined from \$2 to de. There is, however, a very fair demand. Skins meet with ready huyers at firm quota-There is, however, a very fair demand. tions, \$1 for best. Nothing is being done in calfakins, which are nominal. There is no change for the better to note in tallow, both rough and rendered being dull and prices the same as a week ago.

Provisions -We have very few changes to note in the condition of this market from a week ago. Some common butter has changed han le at 93. There is but little doing in the bog product department. Dressed hogs are arriving freely, and bring \$3.60 to \$5.65.
Eggs are firm at 19 to 20c. Fall made cheese is firm, and is jobbing at 132. There are a few hops changing hands at 20 to 30c for yearling, and fine Bavarian command 40 to

WOOL -An active enquiry for fleece is still to be noted, and all kinds of low grades are scarce. Polled is also in good request, and

THE FARM.

WHAT IS A THOROUGHBRED ?

isting breeding by crossing. A thoroughbred can only come from a thoroughbred sire and a thoroughbred dam. We may cross and create a new breed, which we shall accom-plish when we have bred long enough to fix characteristics. Whenever we have an animal that will reproduce itself, we have created a brood; and if we choose to name it, we have a thoroughbred of the new breed. But it is not a thoroughbred of either of the breeds that we have used for crossing. If we presented such an animal for registry, the rejection would be announced just as soon as it was aspertained that any of HAY AND STRAW.—There is a fair demand
HAY AND STRAW.—There is a fair demand
at the late slight decline in prices, sales of
at the late slight decline in prices, sales of
the term thoroughbred is applied distinctlively to the racing horse, horses bred dislively to the racing horse, horse its ancestors were not thoroughbreds."
There are some things misleading in this. the Turkish horse, or barb, upon certain mares of English blood, and this again of mixed blood. The Shorthorns of mixed blood. The Shorthorns arose, from the foundation, Durham, or Teeswater cattle, these of mixed blood, the bull Mubback being the most pronounced integer in the early history of the breed, since known as Shorthorns. Both in racing horses and Shorthorn; the perpetuation of certain characteristics have been fixed and improved by selection, and animals must descend to certain animals of either of these breeds to entitle them to entry in the respected or nerd book. A thorough bred, therefore, is an animal that may be traced in an unbroken line to certain other animals, the progenitors of the breed. Hence, any animal of mixed origin. tracing distinctly to certain progenitors, selected as representative types as foundation stock, and bred together for a sufficient time to fix given characteristics, are thorough-bred; and the pedigrees are valuable is proportion to the accumulation of the blood of famous progenitors, celebrated for their consmitting power. Hence, again, it is as possible to produce a thoroughbred strain now as ever. In fact, among hogs, the term thoroughbred is applied in Berkshire swine. The American Merino is sometimes designated the content of the nated as thoroughbred. They are, however, more correctly purely brest, the direct descendants of certain select animals of the pure Spanish flocks, bred pure for more than a thousand years, and brought to the United States in the early part of the century.

Careful breeding and selection has un-doubtedly made them the most valuable of the Spanish Meriuos in the world. Why For one reason, that at the breaking up of the Paular and Infantado Merinos in Spain, the best representatives of these flocks found their way here. Davon cattle of England are pure race of cattle. That is, they are distiuctive in character, and have existed in loc, and the eggs as closely as possible, and from time immemorial. The Here blc, and they should be kept closely covered fords are closely related to the Devons: the Sussex are still more so. The Jerseys are a pure race, their origin probably being the cow of Normandy. The Holstein-Frisian are a pure race, and a very ancient one, celebrated and received in the time of Casar at Rome as tribute from the Frisians. Really, the word thoroughbred is misleading, except in the sense of thoroughbred breeding tetween congenial lines, arising from the union of two particular animals, celebrated in their day, and kept to a standard by careful breeding and selec-

tion. There is one matter that should be kept prominently in view by all that class who may think it profitable to create a new breed or horses and catler. The general excel-RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF LIVE STOCK.

The following were the receipts of live back nearly a thousand years. So does the stock at Point St Charles by the Grand Trunk Railway for the week ended Degen about 200 years to permanently fix the large should receive a small allowance. 100 years that of short horn cattle. The last 100 years have seen the most marked improvement, and within the last fif y the greatcat been reached. It is far more profitable to pay for foundation stock among existing breeds, and so breed these in line, than to build up a distinct breed by crossing any two of them native cattle, the progeny of which it is hoped will transmit superior excellence, such would do well to first thoroughly read up the task before him.

A GOOD HIST.

The more I see of this wide world, writes a horseman who understands his business, the more astonished I am that so many men are found trying to make a little money by raising colts without any knowledge of breeding, without any familiarity with the history of the great families of horses, with out any known dge of the perform-ances of horses, and without any turf journal to give them the information they require. A man might just as well try to be a preacher without a Bible. I some time ago met a well-to-do farmer, owner of tour goodlooking mares, who does not know the breed-ing of them. He argued good humoredly, and said he could raise just as good stock without a pedigree, and it was hard to prove to him that he was wrong. He takes considerable credit upon himself for the shrewdness of his views. He reads no breeding or turf journals. He breds his mares to the lowest stud-fees, and in three years his colts are actually not worth raising. Colts of the same mares might be valuable if the mares were sent to a well-bred stallion, representative of the best families. This man has a reputation in his town, and thinks he is a shrewd breeder, but, to show that he is not shrewd in breeding, in a year or so he will see some right-minded breeder sell his colts, which have been carefully bred at yearlings, for \$500, while he will not receive more than \$50 or \$75 for his yearlings, the produce of the common and cheap horse.

RETURNING LAND TO FOREST.

Low prices for all kinds of farm products suggest the idea that in some sections the business of tillage has been overdone, and that a return to forest growth of a portion of the land cleared up is advisable. With improved culture and thorough manuring onehalf the land now under cultivation might easily be made to produce as much as the whole now does. If the other half were planted in the best kinds of timber the steady growth of value in land thus occupied would be far preferable to the present practice of cultivating large areas for crops which cannot sell for enough to pay expenses. Of course the broken land would first be relegated to timber under this plan. Much of this, it is now seen, should never have been put under cultivation, though it might be advisable to clear off the original growth to get it set more evenly or with more valuable varieties of timber—Cultivator.

LIMING EGGS. The Vermont Watchman gives the follow-

SPECIAL.

BLACK AND RED. More New Silk Velvet for Dress Trimmings in Black with Red Stripes. Special Low Prices. A contemporary, in answer to what constitutes a thoroughbred cow, says: "We cannot produce a thoroughbred by any ex-S. CARSLEY'S.

BLUE AND GOLD.

Special line of Silk Velvet for Dress Trim-mings, in Bue and Gold Stripes. Special low

S. CARSLEY'S. TERRA COTTA AND GOLD.

New Silk Velvet for Dress Trimmings, in Terra Cotta with narrow Gold Stripes far apart, Special low prices. S. CARSLEY'S

Just received, few pieces of New Black Silk Velvet with White Silk Stripss, assorted patterns for Dresses, and also useful for himmings. Special low prices.

BLACK AND WHITE.

SILK HOMESPEN.

Camels' Hair Finish. Splendid line of New Silk Homespun, Oamels' Hair Finish, in Checka and Stripes, for Ladies' Travelling Costumes. Special low prices.

S. CARSLEY'S

S. CARSLEY'S.

AURANIA CLOTH. Just received, two small cases of New All-Wool Aurania Cloth, in all the leading shades for Ladies' Costumes, Special low prices. S. CARSLEY'S

SPECIAL SHADES.

New Satin for Fancy Work in all the special new shades for Fancy Work. Special low prices.

S. CARSLEY'S

BLACK GROS GRAIN SILK. More New Black Gros Grain Silk French

Fabrics. Special Prices for Christmas Presents. S. CARSLEY'S. SURAM.

Just open, one small ase New Surah Silk and Satin for Evening wear, in all the most fach on-able shades. Special low prices.

S CARSLEY'S.

BLACK SATIN MERVEILLEUX, COLORED SATIN MERVEILLEUX, COLORED SATIN SUBLIME.

BLACK CTOLH.

Barietta Finish. Just open, two cases of New Black Cloth, Barietta Finish, for Ladles Costumes, to be sold from 21c to 92c per yard, width 26 and 42 inch.

S. CARSLEY'S BLICK CASHMERE.

More New All-W of French Cashmere in Jel and Blue Biack, extra value, price 25c per yard only.

At S. CARSLEY'S.

move any hard lumps by a coarse sieve; add ten ounces of salt and three ounces of cream of tartar, and mix the whole thoroughly, Let the mixture stand a couple of weeks he ble, and they should be kept closely covered with the preparation. If treated when newly laid, nine months after they will taste nearly as good as when fresh. Eggs, to be preserved by any method, should be treated the same day they are taken from the nest; taeir

quality depends upon this being observed. DIBBLINGS.

Don't forget that the time to break a colt to the halter is while it is following the dam, The sconer the better.

The use of oleomargerine by the public institutions of France has been forbiden by he proper authorities.

The idea among the English has been that the best mutton is obtained from three and four-year old wethers.

It is better to let a mare pass one season

in the legs should receive a small allowance of fine bone meal in the food. Drainage is one of the weapons with which

the farmer may fight the hard times by mak Sheep will eat more, be more contented and thrive better on a new than an old range.

Frequent change of range for them is important at this season of the year. A Michigan cultivator thinks that by care ful culture, close pruning and fertilizing with

bone and potash we may secure in a great measure exemption from the yellows in neaches. Large quantities of English wa'nut, or

Madeira nut, ought to be annually imported into this country. The tree, when grown clong the lower lakes and the St. Lawrence, is tender, but becomes hardier with age. As an instance of the depreciation of the

value of land in Irsland, it is stated that a valuable farm, with seven years' lease, the property of Lord Annesley, at Tankar Catowr, Athy, has been sold to Mr. Kelly for 2750. The holding, which contains 208 Irish acres, is let at a rental of £297, the valuation rent venison saddles have sold at 10s to. being £240. It is stated that the boildings 1b, and carcies at 7c to 8c. on the farm cost the original tenant £3000.

If you know anything about sheep you can form some estimate of how the industry in New South Wales stands by looking at these figures. In 1885 the number of lambs shorn have been sold at 5½c to 7c per lb and in the grease was 4,712,383, the number at 6c to 7c. Ducks are rather scarce at washed, 42,584, making a total of 4,455,967 quoted at 8c to 10c per lb.

BEANS.—The supply is liberal of continuous per lb. the grease was 28,324,595, hot water and spout washed 38,000, creek washed 642,454, and scoured 267,250. In thirty-six districts the clip was reported as good and sound, in four districts poor and unsound, in three districts light but sound, and in the remaining fairly sound but wanting in yoke. The total clip in the colony for the year 1885, according to the number of sheep and lambs, would be 150,005,249 pounds.

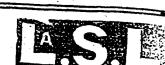
DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—There is little or no change to be reported in this market, the chief demand being for choice selections of Eastern Townshirs and Morrieburg dairy, but these are very scarce. We quote:—Creamery, fine to fancy, 23c to 25c; do, fine to good, 20c to 22c; Townships, fine to finest, 18c to 21c; do, fair to good, 16c to 19c; Morrisburg, fine to finest, 19a to 20c; do, fair to good, 16c to 17a. Resolville. 16c to 17c; Brockville, fine to finest, 18c to 19c; do, fair to good, 14c to 17c; Western, fine to finest, 15c to 16c; do, fair to good, 14c to 14to; low grades, 10c to 14c.

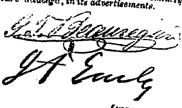
ROLL BUTTER. — few sales of Western have been made at 16c to 17c for fine goods, the outside figure being exceeded for a choice of small prints. Fair to good range from 140

CHEESE. - Business, as usual at this season, is rather dul!. Stocks are now well concentrated, so that their volume is butter estimated than usual at this time of the year. Fincst Fall colored, 121c to 121c; finest, white, 1130 to 12c3; fine, 111c to 113c; medium to fair, 101c to 11c; lower grades, 99c to 101c.

A "people's voice" may be the proof and ng mixture for liming eggs: To four gallons echo of all human fame, but the voice of to foiling water add half a peck of new lime, undying Church is the echo of everlating it some little time. When cold, regiony.—Father Burke. echo of all human fame, but the voice of the undying Church is the coho of everlatting



"We do hereby certify that we supernise income ments for all the Monthly and Quarterly Draw of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and is son manage and control the Drawings themselve, that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness in good faith toward all parties, and we author Company to use this certificate, with fac-similest signature attached, in its advertisements.



We the undersigned Banke and Bankers will pa Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lulteries which to presented at our counters. J. H. OGLESBY, Pres. Louislana Nat'l But J. W MILBRETH, Pres. State National But A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l But

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Pecember).

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Capital Prize, \$150,000

Modee.-Tickets are Jen mothers of Bulves, \$5. Fifths, \$2. Tenths, \$1 1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF PRIZES.
1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF SIT GRAND PRIZE OF 1 GRAND PRIZE OF 2 LARGE PRIZES OF 4 LARGE PRIZES OF 9 PRIZES OF 9 PRIZES OF \$150,000 1,000

20 PRIZES OF 50 " 20C " 500 " 1,000 " APPROXIMATION PRIZES
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REMEMBER That the presence of & in, charge of the drawings is a guarantee of a fairness and integrity, that the chaires say and that no one can possibly divine what near the guarantee Prize. All patties therefore a dee guarantee Prize in the lottery, or holding other impossible inductments, are swinders, a aim to deceive and deirand the unwary.



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17.12

COUNTRY PRODUCE. Ecos .- A fair, reasonable enquiry i experienced during the work for stock at 17c to 19c, held stock is sale at 18c to 19c. Strictly fresh o good demand, with sales at 22 : to 2: GAME. - Partridges have met with

healthy enquiry at 500 to 550 per

DRESSED POULTRY .- Turkeys are in demand. We quote a fair range of from 9c to 10c, the outside figure having exceeded for extra choice fresh lots. Chi have been sold at 54c to 7c per lb and

medium beans; there is a very limite quiry for hand-picked, the only sale we of being that of a lot of 50 bags at Other qualities range from 90c to \$1. sale of a round lot being reported

country at 85c. Honey .- The market is now in a dul dition. Prices are steady, choice 0 white clover honey being worth 10c to and in 50 lb. tins at 9c to 9c per lb. honey is quiet at 12c to 14c as to q Imitation honey is still offered at Sc

in large tins. in large tins.

Hors—The market is still lifeless as The sale of two bales of old were reported at the figure without meeting a buyer. Wo Canadian hops of 1888 growth from 121c, a small lot of very fine selling at of the sale of the s figure, but 20c is considered a fair top POTATOES—Nothing doing beyond the trade, and sales are therefore confine in to small lots. Car loads of Early Ro

Chili are quoted at 65c to 70c per bag. SWEET POTATOES—The market is steadier at \$3.00 to \$3.50 per barre

quality.
Ontons-There is a firm market. sakes are reported at \$2.75 to \$3.00

Moments come to every soul when hand of destiny is laid upon it with sistible power .-- Rev. I. T. Hecker,

Somebody, in deshribing a reautifus ays she has "a face that a painter dwell upon." It must have an acher it

A grand juror at Missoula, Montary ritory, recently asked the court to him on the ground that he was liable dictment himself.