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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1887.

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aghts Addressed to Parents and Teachers on the Education of Youth—Consequences which have Besulted from Inattention to the Connection Between the Mind and gody-The Best Minds not Produced by garly Montal Culture.

[8x W. McK.]

the Editor of the Post and TRUE Wit-

Sig, -In my first instalment of this subject, bare pointed out, among other things, the inthe minds of children of tender years. In atinuing, I beseach parents, therefore, to minuing, they attempt to make prodigies of own children. Though they may not or them by the measures they adopt t of this purpose, yet they will surely enfeeble bodies, and greatly disposs them to nervous tions. Early mental excitement will serve to bring forth beautiful but premature erd, which are destined to wither away, thout producing fruit.
Let parents not lament because their children

not exhibit u common powers of mind in y life, or because, compared with some other ary nie, or occause, compared with some other fildren, they are deficient in knowledge de-ired from books. Let them rather rejoice if heir children reach the age of six or seven with all formed hodies, good health, and no vicious rell formed hodies, good neaten, and no vicious and encies, though they be at the same time gorant of every letter of the alphabet. If they are in this condition, it is not to be inferred that their minds are inferior to those of children who have been constantly instructed. It is great mistake to suppose that children is a great mistake to suppose that children is the property of the property o quire no knowledge while engaged in volunry play and amusements.

They thus do acquire knowledge as important is ever acquired at school, and acquire it with equal rapidity. Many think that the hild who has spent the day in constructing his little dam and his mill in the brook or the iterate that runs in the gutter or in traing his ream that runs in the gutter, or in rea ing his louve of mud or of snow, or in making himself seed or a carb, has been but idle and deserves seed or a cart, has been but idle and deserves because for a waste of his time and a failing to learn anything. But this is a great error of indgment; for, while he has thus followed the dictates of nature, both his mind and body have been active, and thereby improved. To him mything which he sees and hears, and feels, in new, and nature teaches him to examine the causes of his various emsations, and the phenomena which he witnesses. For him the Book of Nature is the sees. For him the Book of Nature is the sees. For him the Book of Nature is the mong the wonders of creation, he will gather instruction by the eye, the ear, and by all his senses.

He is for awhile just as ignorant that stones are hard, that snow will mult, that ice is cold, that a fall from a tree will hurt him, and a that a fall from a tree will hurt him, and a thousand other common facts, as he is of a "parallelogram," or "perimeter," or the "diameter of the sun," or the "pericarpium of flower," or of many other similar things, which some think important for infants to know. (See Infant School Manual.) If his time is constantly occupied in learning these things, he will grow up ignorant of many common truths, and fail in the best of learning—Common Sense.

best of learning—Common Sense.

The child, when left to himself, manifests. The child, when left to himself, manifests, strange to eay, a true philosophical spirit of inquiry. The story related of the celebra'ed Schiller, who, when a boy, was found in a tree, during a thunderstorm, trying to find where the thunder and lightning came from, is an instance of the natural tendency of every child to self-education. This tendency it is highly important to encourage, for it involves the cultivation of that spirit of inquiry, "which is far more valuable than limited acquirements in knowledge; a spirit which teaches us to dismore valuable that his taches us to dis-knowledge; a spirit which teaches us to dis-tinguish what is just in itself from what is merely accredited by illustrious names; to adopt a truth which no one has sanctioned, and to reject an error of which all approve with the same calmness as if no judgment was opposed to our own" (See Brown's Philosophy). But this spirit will never be acquired when the child is taught from his infancy to depend upon others for all he knows, to learn all he does learn as a task, and not from a desire of ascertaining the truth

and not from a desire of ascertaining the truth and gratifying his curiosity. Let the parent not, therefore, regret that his child has passed his early hours out of school; for in all probability the knowledge he has gainfor in all probability the knowledge he has gained while running and exercising in the open air at play is more valuable than any he would have gained at school. At all events, he has gained what is far, very far more valuable than any mental acquirements which a child may make, viz., a sound body, well-developed organs, senses that have all here perfected by exercise, and stamina have all been perfected by exercise, and stamina which will enable him in futurel ife to study or

labor with energy and without injury.

The remarks which I have made relative to the danger of too early exercising and developing the minds of children are beyond the canon of criticism; they are not made without some knowledge of the education of children in this

and other countries.

That children do have their mental powers prematurely tasked, is a fact which I know more from personal observation; than my own actual experience. I have seen a course like the following pursued in Glasgow, Scotland, and I know that it was approved of by many excellent persons I met there. Children of both larges are required or induced, to commit to sexes are required, or induced, to commit to seres are required, or induced, to commit to memory at home many verses, texts of Scripture, stories, &c., before they are four years of age. They are instructed at school during three years in reading, geography, astronomy, history, anthmatic, geometry, chemistry, botany, natural history. &c., &c. They also commit to memory while at school many hymns, portions of the Scriptures, catechims, &c. During the same period they attend every Sunday a Sabbath school and there recite long lessons; some are required to attend kirk service twice sach Sunday and to give some account of the some are required to attend kirk service twice sach Sunday and to give some account of the sermon. "An excellent plan for giving children a disgust for religion." "I was educated," says a gentleman, "in the house of a dergyman, and so extremely strict was the observement and so extremely strict was the observement. ance of the Sabbath—so severe the tasks de-manded from us all, in the shape of attending or the sermons, learning hymns by heart, to say nothing of the long morning and evening prayers and rigid confinement to the house, that the Sabbath, instead of being welcomed as a day of rest and blessedness, was regarded as one of dreadful penance and mortification.

Of all days in the week it was the most unwelcome listening to sermons, the most monotoning of hymns, the severest penalties. No better plan for render.

ing religion odious could be devised, and I fear that some of those who went through this severe purgatorical process in boyhood may trace their present apathy in matters of religion to it aione." Comment is matters of religion to it alone." Comment is here unnecessary. In addition to these labors, many children have numerous books, journals,

or magazines to read,—all designed for youth. or magazines to read,—all designed for yeath.

The foregoing account fails to describe the amount of mental labor required of many children in several countries by intelligent and respectable teachers and families.

The injurious and sometimes fatal-effects of such treatment have been already mentioned. But I cannot for bear again stating that I have

But I cannot forbear again stating that I have seen saveral children, who were supposed to have almost miraculous mental powers, experiencing these effects and sinking under them. Some of them died early, when but six or eight years of age, but manifested, but he last, a maturity of understanding which only increased the agony of separation. Their minds, like some of the fairest flowers, were no sooner blown than blasted." Others have grown up to manhood, but with feeble bodies and a disordered nervous system, which suband a disordered nervous system, which subjected them to "hypochondriasis, dyspepsia, and all the protean forms of pervous dise Their minds in some cases remained active, but heir earthly tenaments were frail indeed "O hers of the class of early prodigies, and I believe the most numerous portion, exhibit in manhood but small mental powers, and are the mere passive costruments of those who in early life were accounted far their inferiors." Of this fact I am assured, not only by the authority of books and my own personal knowledge, but by the testimony of several celebrated teachers. "There is another cause why duxes at school generally turn out dunces in the property of the propert after life. A boy will top his class if he pos-sesses a good verbal memory. This gives good

sche arship, and is often possessed by persons of otherwise very ordinary intellect."

The history of the most distinguished men will, I believe, lead us to the conclusion that early mental culture is not necessary in order to produce the highest powers of the mind. There is scarcely an instance of a great man, one who has accomplished great results, and has obtained the gratitude of mankind, who in early life reneived an education in reference to the wonder-ful labors which he afterwards performed. The greatest philosophers, warriors and poets, those men who have stamped their own characters upon the age in which they lived, or who, as Cousin says, have been the "true representatives of the spirit and ideas of their time," have received no better education, when young, that their susceints who were never known havand their associates who were never known beyond their own neighborhood. In general, their education was but small in early life. SELF-EDUCATION, in after life, made them great, so far as education had any effect. For their elevation they were indebted to no HOT HOUSE CULTURE, but, like the towering oak, they grew up amid the storm and the tempest raging around. Parents, nurses, and early acquaintances, to be sure, relate many anecdotes of the childhood of distinguished men, and they are published se credited. But when the truth is known, it is ascertained that many—like Sir Isaac Newton, who, according to his own statement, was "inwhite according to his want a shirt, who is attentive to study, and ranked very low in the school until the age of twelve;" or like Napoleon, who is described by those who knew him intimately when a child as "having good health, and in other respects was like other boys"—do not owe their greatness to an early mental application or discipline. (See memoirs of the Duchess of Abrantes.) This lady says, "My uncles have a thousand times assured means that Yen loss in his beyond had none of that that Nan leas in his boyhood had no singularity of character attributed to him."
On the contrary, it often appears that those who are kept from school by ill health or some other cause in early life, and left to f llow their own inclination as respects study, manifest in after life powers of mind which make them the admiration of the world. No doubt many contest my argument; to those inclined to dis-pute my statement, I will oppose to them such names as Shakespeare, Molière, Gibbon, T. Scott, Niebuhr, W. Scott, R. B. Sheridan, Goldsmith, Byron, Franklin, Rittenhouse, R. Sherman, Prof. Lee, Gifford, Herder, Davy, Adam Clark and a host of others too numerous to mention. R. B. Sheridan was sent out of school as an "incorrigible dunce." Adam Clark was a very unpromising child and learned but little before he was circle or ten each of which translated in modern English years old. But at this age he was "uncommonly hardy," and possessed bodily strength superior As the earliest in time, we find the Hebrew years old. But at this age he was "uncommonly hardy," and possessed bodily strength superior to most children. He was considered a "grievous dunce," and was seldom praised by his father but for "his ability to roll large stones;" an ability, [however, which I conceive a parent should be prouder to have his son possess, previous to the age of seven or eight, than that which would enable him to recite all that is continued in the mannels magnifus and body tained in the manuals, magazines and books for infants that have ever been published.

MIXED MARRIAGES.

Montreal, Nov. 22, 1887.

The Church has never failed to caution her children against the evils, temporal and spiritual, children against the evils, temporal and spiritual, that result from mixed marriages; and she emphasizes this most particularly by witholding her blessings from them, though they may be tolerated in the hope of securing the greater good. It not unfrequently happens that instead of the conversion of the Protestant, there results the apostacy of the Catholic party, either through actual denial of the faith, or by a falling off from the practice of religion. An falling off from the practice of religion. falling off from the practice of religion. An instance of the unhappiness that oftentimes attends such unions has recently come to our notice, in the case of a greatly afflicted family. The father, a Protestant, died of heart disease, leaving a widow, who, for some months before, broke her arm; two sons—one, and twenty-four years, an idea, the other arm. months before, broke her arm; two some—one, aged twenty-four years, an idiot; the other an epileptic; and four daughters—the oldest with heart disease; the second in a stupor since her father's death; the third lying helpless for father's death; this third lying neipless for fifteen years, unable to walk, task, see, or hear; and the youngest about thirteen years old. The mother, born a Catholic, had, shortly after her marriage, abandoned her faith and attended the marriage, abandoned her faith and attended the services of the sect to which her husband belonged. Some years ago she returned to the practice of her faith, to her husband's intense displeasure, and succeeded in bringing all the children, so far as was possible in their peculiar condition, to the blessings and privileges of the Oburch. But with them it had to be done secretly and with great caution. Now that fear is grue, but the blow is very heavy. is g:ne, but the blow is very heavy.

His Lordship Bishop Laffeche, of Three Rivers, has just issued a pastoral letter to the faithful of his diocese urging upon them the necessity of paying their annual tithes to their

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THE CANADIANS OF CORNWALL CELEBRATE THE FEAST OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

The eighth of last September, the Most Rev. Dr. Cleary, Bishop of Kingston, blessed the corner-stone of the new French Church in East Cornwall. His Lordship had urged that the solemn ceremony should be performed on that day for this special reason He intimated, being the Feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin, he wished to dedicate the new church on that festival; hence to have it bear the mystical name of the august Queen of Heaven. Every day since, under tne surveillance of so wise and interested a guide, the work on the church progressed and developed to the entire satisfaction of priest and people. But now the inolemency of the season impedes its further advancement and compels the contractor to prepare and cover over the foundations sary to resort to it. In an interview pubagainst the piercing blasts of winter. His lished the day after I entered Cork prison I Lordship suggested to Rev. Father Kelly, who is in charge, that he build the vestry, where Mass could be said every morning, Vespers and benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament be given every Sunday and Holyday. The Bishop's desires have been fulfilled; the large and beautiful vestry was completed on the sixth of the present month. Immediately priest and people, working in full harmony, prepared to open to Divine worship the newly built home for God, on that grand feast of the Immaculate Conception, by the celebration of the Holy Mysteries. This glorious feast of Mary Immaculate, at each recurring year, brings joy and happiness to every Christian child of the true Church throughout the Catholic world. But we venture to assert that nowhere did this glorious recurrence elicit more consolation and founded hope than in the parish of the Nativity on Thursday last.

From carly morn numbers might be seen around the chapel impatiently awaiting the hour when they would assist at the first Mass to be celebrated in the parish. As 9 struck upon the clock, the organ began to peal forth its notes, announcing the moment of good tidings. High Mass was celebrated by the Rev. J. J. Kelly, at the end of which a selemn Te Deum was chanted in thanksgiving to Almighty God for the favors obsained for the new parish. Mrs. L. Charlehois presided at the organ. At the Offertory Mr. and Mrs. Charlebois rendered the Ave Maria, by Lambillotte. Mr. J. Sauve, leader of the choir, did his part in a laudable

menner. Vespers were given at half-past 2 pm. At 7.30 solemn benediction took place, at which an overflowing congregation assisted. The altar was beautifully decorated, which was much admired by the parishioners as they assisted at the first benediction in their infant parish.

Large amounts were generously donated at each office towards the new Temple of God, The parisbloners are now convinced that soon they will have a church wherein they can honor God in numbers.

PARISHIONER.

HE MARYS OF HISTORY. SONG.

What other name has ever evoked such world-wide affection and devotion as the name of Mary? What poems or songs have touched more human hearts than those beautiful tributes of Burns to his Highland Mary? What name has been so habitually given, in connection with others, to the scions of royal houses as that of Mary under its Latin or French form? Indeed it may be safely asserted, that no name has ever been borne by so many human beings as that of Mary, under its different national terminations; and as we shall show, there are over

name of Miriam—then the Greek Maria. which the Italians, Spanish and others have followed, and which the French altered to Marie. The Scotch make it Marion, and others vary still more widely, or rather the English varies from the originals, for the

spelling Mary is the most modern of all. The name of Miriam was really that which was given to the mother of Christ. In her lifetime she was never called Mary, and the Greek writers first changed the Hebrew name into Maria. This name of Miriam had been common in the Jewish nation ever since the time of Miriam, the sister of Moses and Aaron, was so called; but after the return of the children of Israel from their long captivity in Babylon, the name was frequently changed into Mariam or Mariamne, which latter was the name of the beautiful young wife of Herod the Great.

" Is thy name Mary, maiden fair? Such should, methinks, its music be; The sweetest names that mortals bear, were best besitting thee." -O. W. Holmes.

A New CATHOLIO PARISH -A pastoral letter from His Grace Archbishop Fabre was read, Sunday, in the churches of the Sacred-Heart, Sunday, in the churches of the Sacred-Heart, St. Jean-Baptiste, Church of the Nativity (Hochelaga), St. Enfant Jesus and Church of the Immaculate Conception, to the effect that His Grace, after serious deliberation, had come to the conclusion that it was absolutely necessary in the interest of the Catholics of those localities to establish a new parish which would be known as the parish of St. Gregoire le Thaumaturge, the parish church to be that of the Immaculate Conception on Rachel street, which is under the direction of the reverend Jesuit fathers. Jesuit fathers.

THE LACHINE ST. JOSEPH'S SOCIETY. The annual meeting of the Lachine St. Joseph Society was held on Saturday night, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, Branches Bustache Pilon; 1st yies-

WILLIAM O'BRIEN.

A Letter From Him to The Freeman's Journal.

William O'Brien has managed to send the tollowing letter out of the Tullamore jail to the editor of the Freeman's Journal.

" DEAR SIR: The substance of Mr. Balfour's letter has been communicated to me. I must at any hazard aratter it. Mr. Balfour states that I pleaded weak action of the heart and delicacy of the lungs as an excuse for not being forced to criminal's garb. I did not suppose it possible for human malice to suggest so cruel a falsehood at the expense of a man in my position, much less for an honorable adverdeclared that I was never in my life in such good health. If there is weakness of my heart's action I am not to this hour aware of it. I never declared it; I scarcely even suspected it until I heard of Mr. Balfour's letter, During the prolonged examination made on me by Dr. MacCabe, and again on Saturday last by another gentleman (name not given) **General** behalf of the Prison Board, not the smallest reference WAR made to my heart either on the doctor's part or on mine. In answer to queries put to me, truth obliged me to mention that my left long was dangerously affected some years ago, but I stated to everybody who eximined me that for nearly two years no serious cough or cold has lodged in it, and that it gives me no inconvenience at present. So far from pleading any delicacy of mine in mitigation of prison rigors, whenever I was compelled to refer at all to a topic to me most distasteful in my connections with doctors, officials and visiting justices. I exaggerated if at all in the direction of representing my health better than it really wan. it really wan.

if Mr. Balfour is acting on the belief that my state of health is such as to render the appli-cation of brute force dangerous, the course he has actually pursued has not much to recommend it on the score of superior humanity. First, for six days after my committal I was subjected to constant threat of force. Secondly, I was put on bread and water diet, the proper punishment for my refusal to wear criminal's clothes and one against which I never for a moment muranged. Thirdly, when that was found fruitless I was led to believe that the point would not be further insisted upon, and under cover of the false security thus created in my mind my clothes were stolen. Fourthly, since I supplied myself with a new suit of clothes I have been subjected to a succession of night alarms and espionage so that I am not able to change my clothes by night or day, and every time my back is turned I am famous personal outrage, accompanied, as it would have to be, by violence. Even up to this moment, seven days after the publication of Mr. Balfour's letter, not the remotest official intimation has been given to me which would relieve the incessant strain of waiting

for the threatened violent attack. This course of treatment has now been continued over a month. If Mr. Balfour can reconcile it with his consideration of the weak action of my heart it is not easy to see why his medical advisers need dissuade him from the more merciful expedient of shorter if sharper physical brutality. His letter, besides, inflicts a deeper wrong upon him than any he could visit me with in prison. It amounts to a charge that while affecting to struggle for a great principle on the broad ground of human right I have been all the time secretly pleading indulgences by parading if not actually feigning physical delicacy. Circumstanced as I at present am, there are not many means left to me of protecting my honor against so toul and dishonoring an imputation. I feel compelled to adopt the only means of vindication open to me. The first is the application of this letter if it he posis the publication of this letter if it be possible to convey it to the outer world. Next, unless and until Mr. Balfour withdraws his loathsome imputation in as public a manner as he has uttered it, I will hold no further communication respecting my health with any medical officer under the control of Dublin Castle. Finally, the prison doctor has thought it fit to order certain alterations in the ordinary prison dietary in my favor. He did so not only without any pleading of mine, such as Mr. Balfour generously suggests, but against my wish and against my protest. As I find I cannot continue to accept these relaxations without in-curring intolerable calumny I will accept them no longer. I have returned to the fare of the vilest of the other criminals with whom Mr. Balfour seems to discover such

glee in huddling my comrades and myself. "These lines are scribbled under circumstances of almost incredible difficulty. I am denied the use of pencil or paper. This apartment is subject night and day to the rigilance of a system of espionage unrivaled outside Russian dominions. Even if this letter should succeed in running the gauntlet, the fact of its being sent out of the prison at all may involve serious consequences to others as well as myself. I must leave honorable men to judge of the chivalry which could induige in false and heartless insinuations against a man whom Mr. Balfour holds in his power under conditions such as these.

Yours faithfully,
WILLIAM O'BRIEN. Tuliamore Jail.

WOMAN'S TRUE SPHERE.

Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher had an excellent article on "Woman's True Sphere" in last Sunday's Star. Her presentation of the case is strong, forcible and unanswerable. She points out clearly that the proper place for woman is the home circle, and the arguments she brings forward are real and conclusive.

The article was prompted by a person asking her "Is not woman man's equal in all things, and his superior in many?" After a few introductory remarks she answers:

We think it a foolish inquiry. There is no We think it a foolish inquiry. There is no ground for any comparison as we look at it. They are in all respects so dissimilar that sand can be made with justice. To talk about equality or superiority seems the sheerest non-sense. One may as well compare the merits of the eye with those of the ear. We should be imperfect if either were wanted or destroyed, and can be in the compared to the compar yet each has its own distinct functions and peculiarities, of a nature that makes any attempt to compare them absurd. Who thinks of inquiring if they are of equal value, or which is of the most importance?

So between man and woman : each have their own distinct duties to look after and perform, yet of a character that makes one necessary and helpful to the other. While each can better perform duties that belong to and which are a part of their own nature, yet both can work far better if they work in unison. There is one chance for comparison, and that is when one attempts to undertake the work belonging to the other. It may be accomplished, but will be of inferior value. There are many things that a man can do, and do fairly well, that really belong to woman's sphere, and she would have performed the work more perfectly. A man can cook, wash, iron and sew, but he will never do such work as easily, cleanly and defily as a woman would have done, because he has stepped out of his place.

A woman can split wood, plow and plant a own distinct duties to look after and perform,

A woman can split wood, plow and plant a field, mow, reap, etc.; but the strongest woman will never be an expert or do the work as per-fectly as a man could, because she is not natu-

lousness of comparison and arguments against the claims of some "short haired women" who aspire to wear trousers. We here give another extract from her bound article. She says: Those who would we gh and measure the two

who would draw comparisons as to which has the greatest power or influence, make an unjust, disagreeable riece of work of it.

To talk of equality or superiority is great foolishness. Each, though totally unlike, needs the other and others. the other; and although in different positions they stand in honor and excellence, if faithful they stand in honor and excellence, if faithful in the performance of their appointed duties, one as high as the other. As a whole they are perfect. To man belongs the strength physically and usuall mentally; to woman, an equal power springing from all gentle graces, kindly deeds, unselfish labor, and the pure and holy qualities that help to make home the entrance to heaven. For a woman to slight these sweeter, purer virtues through ambitious reaching after the stronger but coarser power given to man, is to scorn and throw away her birthright.

The only rivalry of comparison that is not harmful should be in the endeavor to do the

harmful should be in the endeavor to do the greatest good. She then gives some valuable advice to women -wives especially, which, if followed, we are sure would be of inestimable benefit to many

households. She concludes by raying:
"Act well your part; there all the honor lies" for man or woman. We don't think there are many women in the land that would want to be tried before a jury composed of their sisters. If the accused were innocent we believe they would have genuine reason to fear the verdict, and if guilty they would be sure to be dealt with far more severe-

sterner sex.

It is regarded as possible that the Tory appeal against Mr. Sexton's assumption of the lord mayoralty of Dublin on the second of January, on the ground that he had not the necessary franchise qualification, may succeed. In that case probably Mr. Sullivan would be elected for a third time, and the whole municipality would proceed to Tuliamore and make an attempt to invest him in prison with his regalia. Something of the sort is likely to be done in any case, on the ground that he must in person relinquish the insignia of his office, and the complications arising are expected to be many and curious,

Callen and Harkins, the suspected dynamiters, were up for examination in the Bow Street Court yesterday. The evidence proved that drafts on New York were paid in London in favor of Melville amounting to £535. Part of them were cashed at the Bank of England. Notes were afterwards cashed signed by Cohen and Callen. Mr. Majendie, inspector of explosives, declared that the dynamite found in Callen's lodgings was of American make. Others testified that Melville, Harkins and Cohen were associates. The prisoners were remanded.

A GARDEN OF ROSES. Stories and Sketches By Maurice Francis Egan, Boston Thomas B. Noonan & Co.

This beautifully bound and printed volume is part of "The Hearth and Home Library." It contains a number of gracefully written and interesting stories and sketches, and would make a very acceptable holiday gift to young people, for whom pure and simple literature should be carefully selected. Catholic parents have in publications like these by a recognized firm the opportunity not possessed a tew years ago of supplying their families with wholesome reading fully up to the highest literary standard of the day.

Mesars. P. B. Comeau. A. P. Blanchet, Elic Senecal, C. C. Paradis, Cyrille Labelle, Leon Leduc, J. C. Wurtete, F. Bertrand and L. T. Trempe have been elected directors of the new Sorel boot and shoe factory. At a subsequent meeting held yesterday Mr. Elic Senecal was elected president, C. Paradis, vice-president, and M. Desy, secretary.

A NOVEL LECTURE

A Chicagoan on the Shamrock-He Abuses the Catholic Clergy for Not Approving of the Henry George Theory.

According to an announcement made in the columns of the various city dailies, Mr. Maloney, of Chicago, toed the mark at the Weber [Hall Sunday afternoon and held forth before a very small but apparently attentive audience on his favorite subject, "How St. Patrick used the shamrock in in-

troducing Christianity into Ireland."

When the meeting opened there were about twenty-five persons present, the chair being occupied by Mr. J. Murphy, a well known merchant, who, in a few words, introduced the lecturer. Mr. Maloney, on coming forward, was re-

ceived with applause. He said the subject he had chosen was one which was dear to all Irishmen, and all true friends of the old land would no doubt listen to him with patience. During his description of affairs from the time of the great apostle of Ireland up to the present he was deservedly well received, but when his reference to the conflict, now waging between the adherents of the Catholic church and the followers of the George Mo-Glynn theory, was made, the audience could stand it no longer, and many of the already small number left the hall, while the remainder awaited further developments. The more the speaker handled the subject, the more warmly he seemed to feel, and lost no time in making the fact known to his hearers. In the beginning he referred to the Catholic clergy who had denounced George McGlynn and others as enemies of freedom and supporters of tyrannical government in every form. He thought that the powers and prerogatives of elergymen of all denominations should be circumscribed in order to keep them within bounds. He said he was sorry that the adherence of a certain class for their clergy had gone so iar as to amount to nothing more than idolatry, which was a sad com-mentary on the state of affairs in this nineteenth century.

The lecturer was proceeding further with the abuse of the clergy when he was invited by the audience, now numbering only ten. to desist, and postpone his oratory for a future occasion, but he seemed unwilling to do so, and it was only after be had been advised in a friendly manner that he brought his tirade of abuse to a close. The audience then solemnly departed, thoroughly disgusted with the manner in which they had been imposed upon, and promising the speaker a warm reception should he again attempt to obtain an audience by felse pretences.

FERRY FIRED ON.

DARING ATTEMPT TO KILL THE GREAT FRENCH POLITICIAN.

PARIS, Dec. 10 .- Shortly before 3 o clock this afternoon a man appeared in the hall of the Chamber of Deputies and asked to see both M. Ferry and M. Gobiet. The latter did not respond to the request, but M. Ferry did, and on his appearance the stranger drew a revolver and fired three times at him. He was at once arrested, but not before the bystanders had attempted to lynch him, an operation which was prevented with difficulty. H, Ferry's wounds were slight and he was enabled to walk to an hospital, where he was treated. Two of the bullets struck him, one passing round the onest, slightly penetrating the flesh, and the other striking on the right side near the lowest ribs, and causing a contusion. After his injuries had been attended ly than if tried by level headed beings of the to M. Ferry returned to home on foot, where a medical bulletin appounces his condition as satisfactory. The would-be murderer is about 20 years old. He states that he is one of a band of twenty revolutionists who draw lots and it fell to him to commit the first crime. He declares that he was sworn to kill Ferry. When he made the attack on M. Ferry he was accompanied by an accomplice who was to have shot M. Gobiet, but who "funked," giving as his reason that his revolver dropped on the floor. When Autor-tin was searched by the police a paper was found on him, which indicated that he and his confederates had drawn lots yesterday to decide who should be the shooter. The paper ends, "death to intriguers. Our path is marked to form an intelligent, disinterested and patriotic ministry. So be it." Aubertin is the author of various pamphlets and the inventor of several machines, the ailure of which has reduced him to deep poverty, embittered his life and brought on occasional attacks of insanity of mind. Radical organs declare that the man is a crank. A political assassination is held to be inexcusable by Radicals. The Journal des Debats and the Republique Française charge that "Demagogue press" with inciting Aubertin, and they demand a new press law to modify the act of 1881. Aubertin to reveal the name of his accomplices on Tuesday, if the gang does not attempt to as-sassinate some of the members of the Rouvier cabinet before that day.

> At the recent Newry Quarter Sessions a person from the Orange village of Hilltown, in the county Down, applied for a new spirit license. The County Court Judge esked the police whether they opposed, and they said not. The judge then asked what was the population of Hilltown? The police replied that it was 168 according to the last census. "How many public houses are in Hilltown?" asked the ludge. "Ten, your honor, and one spirit grocer," replied the local sergeant. "Therefore," said the judge, "there is a public house to every fifteen of the population." The absurdity of the situation caused even the Orange magistrates to burst into locaterous laughter. But did they refuse the new license? Not at all. They granted it at once, thus giving eleven all. They granted it at once, thus giving eleven public houses and one spirit grocer's establishment to the 168 Orangemen, women and chillent thilltown. dren of Hilltown.

Rev. Father P. Fishet, C.S.C., has been made a sub-deacon by His Grace Archbish p Fabre.

A Links . A

TRENE THE FOUNDEING

Or, The Slave's Revenge. By the Author of : The Banher of Bedford. CHAPTER XXIX -Continued. we laughed at the threatened lash and

sang at our work from morping until night.
I tolled in the cotton fields, and Maggie was employed in the planter's manifon. It was cotton-picking, a few months after our marriage, and, the crop being unusually large, my master sent my wife to work in the field; She came gladiy and asked permission to work by my side. I also pleaded for this privilege, promising to do the work of two men if our prayer was granted.
"Our master ordered us away to the field

and said that the overseer would arrange that. Soarcely had the overseer set eyes on my beautiful quadroon wife than I trembled. I saw an evil purpose in his dark eye. He refused our request and placed us on different sides of the field. I went to work sullenly and, although I kept busy, I did but little, trampling under foot more cotton than I pick

ed. We had been in the field all day, and the sun was setting, when I heard a shrick from the opposite side of the field. The voice I knew well to be Maggie's, and in an instant all my wild Indian nature was on fire. I flew across the field to find the overseer beating my wife. Some terrified negroes whispered the cause to me, as I paused, horror-stricken. The overseer had offered some indecencies to her, which she had resented, and now he was punishing her.

"They tried to hold me back, but they might as well have tried to stop the fires in a volcano. One spring and one blow from my fist laid the villain senseless on the ground, and anatching up my wife, who had fainted, I hurried away to our lowly cabin.

"I expected punishment, but not such as came. The next morring Maggie and myself were put in Irons, and I was compelled to stand by while a contract of sale was read, conveying her to a Louisiana sugar-planter. Again the wild cry of my heart for vengeance rang through every nerve, and I uttered a fearful cath of vengeance as I saw them bear her away. Her shricks have rang in my ears ver since.

"For my threat I was tied to a tree, and the lash laid on my bare back by my master, Mr. Henry Tompkins. During the flogging I turned on him, and swore I would have his blood; and the blood of his whole family. It only augmented my own suffering, however. When Henry Tompkins was exhausted, he ordered me to be released, and I went sullenly away. No words except threats had escaped my lips, and they could not have wrong a groan from me had they cut me into pieces with the cowhide.

For a few days I remained about the place, planning revenge. I went about my work until an opportunity offered, and then ran away. I knew how vigorous would be the pursuit, and selected a mountain cave, which I believe to be unknown to any one but myself. Here I lived for about three weeks, frequently hearing the bay of the bloodhound and the shout of the negrohunter. They evidently gave it up at last, and one night I came from my hiding-place and went to my master's house. I knew the place well. I found an ax, and I went in at the front door.

"I will not describe, for I can not, what I did. With the name of Maggle on my lips, and the Indian devil in my heart, I perpetrated a borrible murder. The baby, a little girl, I spared, and picked up with some of its clothing and carried it away with me. The rest were all struck down by my avenging ax. As I was leaving with the baby, my conscience already smiting me for what I had done, a groan came from the eldest child, a boy. Stooping, I found he was not dead, but that my ax had fractured his skull. He was between ten and twelve years of age and slender. I snatched him up, and, having set fire to the house, I put the baby in a large basket and set off with the wounded boy and the baby girl.

"How I reached the cave, without discovery, no one, not even I, know. The burn-ing mansion doubtless aided me, by calling Mr. Tompkins was rejoicing that peace had or two, living I know not how. The boy recovered from the blow, but he was a idiot and had no recollection of his former life.

"I had no heart to kill him or the bahy now; I had had blood enough, and for some time was puzzled what to do with the baby and the idiot. There was a colored freeman, known as 'Free John,' living near, with his wife. I knew I could trust them, and, one night, I told them all. I knew that Henry Tompkine had a brother in Virginia, and to him I resolved to take the children.

"My friends went ahead in their ox-cart, leaving bits of leaves on the road to indicate which way they had gone. I started after them, with the idiot by my side and carrying the biby in my arms. I had found on some of the baby's clothes the name Irene, which I was careful to preserve, as they might lead to her discovery; a plan I had decided upon when I should be far enough out of the way. When in the State of Virginia, about twenty five miles from Mr. Tompkins, the boy ran away from me, and I did not see him again We had traveled mostly by night for vears. and found hiding-places in the cane-brakes

during the day time.
"I finally reached the vicinity of Twin
Mountains, where I found Free John, and we remained there for two or three days, as we both were nearly exhausted with our long, hard travel. One day, while at his hut, an old hunter, called Uncle Dan, stepped in for a moment and saw the little, tired, dirty baby. He looked at it curiously and asked some questions, which Free John's wife answered, but that very night I carried it to the mansion of Mr. Tompkins and left it on his porch. He raised the child, and now she is the wife of his son, and her husband does not know that she is his own cousin. The boy finally wandered to the same place and lived there and at the cabin of Dan Martin, until he was accidentally killed by the Union soldiers. He went by the name of Crazy Joe on account of his persistently calling himself

"John Smith, or Free John, and his wife, Katy, are now living at Wheeling, Virginia, and can attest the truth of my story, if it becomes necessary to prove Irene Tompkina' heirship to her father's estate.

"Since that night, I have been a wanderer through the South, and have assisted hundreds of my race to reach the North and freedom. I have become accustomed to danger and accomplished in woodcraft.

"I have searched the South over, and a hundred times risked my life in trying to to greet her long-lost brother find Maggie. Only a few weeks ago, I It was not until the third day after the find Maggie. Only a few weeks ago, I It was not until the third day after the learned that she had died, years ago, of a funeral that Abner told his mother and Irene broken heart. When you read this, pro- of Yellow Steve's confession. They had not nounce me a fiend if you will, but remember that I was once human. I was maddened, desperate. It was the curse of slavery that caused the horrow I have related; but now, thank God! when you read this, and I am no more, the curse is lifted from the land. For the first time in many years I write my real name.

"JEFF. WINNINGS." CHAPTER XXXI.

THE RECONCILIATION.

poor Crazy Joe was her brother.
Late as it was, he copied the confession in tull, intending, when he reached New Orleans, oried. Brother!"
to send it to his father. He did mail it, but Oleah looked up, and with an exclamation.
afterward learned that it never got through. half joy, and half sorrow, was classed, over The next day the entire force, with all the prisoners, recrossed the lake and went to New Orleans. On reaching the city, they were allowed to occupy their own residence, and one would scarcely have thought that Colonel Mortimer was a prisoner, so little was his freedom ourtailed.

The long Summer of 1864 passed, and Abner's regiment still remained in New Orleans. But when Sherman had almost completed his devastating raid through the South Atlantic States—many of which, South Carolina especially, still bear traces of its march-Abner was ordered to join the army of the Potomac, then about to invest Rich-

On the evening before his departure, Abner sat in the parlor of Colonel Mortimer, with Olivia by his side. "To-morrow," he said, 'I must leave you; but I leave you now, feeling more hopeful than when we last talked of parting. Victory will soon grown our arms, and when Spring opens the next campaign, it will witness the surrender of General Lee and all the Confederate armies. Then, when the angel of peace shall have spread its white wings over this land, I shall return to claim you for my wife."

"Do you forget, when you speak so confidently of your victories," said Olivia, sweetly and sadly, "that you speak of our defeat? With all my love for you, I must remain a Southern girl, and the cause of the South is my cause. I love my sunny South, and I feel as all Southern people feel."

"My darling, I am sure that every true Northern man and woman will regard this unhappy war as a family quarrel, and victory something to be thankful lor, but nothing to and Irene and Olivia, types of the two classes of beauty. It has been arranged that Oleah gloat over. May we not rejeice together, when peace shall come, when the iron heel of martial law shall be removed from your city? and Irene are to live on her father's planta-Then I shall be free to claim you. Will you tion in North Carolina, while Abner and remain in this city until I shall come for you ?"

"But have you asked papa about that?" she asked, smiles brimming over her beautiful eyes. "I don't believe that he will give ful eyes. me up.

"That's all attended to." "And does'he consent?"

"Rather reluctantly, but he consents, nevertheless," replied Abner. "Yes," said the old colonel, entering the

room, "I could do no better, seeing I was his prisoner."

The next day, Abner, with his regiment, steamed down the river toward the Gulf. The steamer passed through the Florida Straits, and after a very rough voyage, which was the one event of the war that did not remind Corporal Grimm of any one of his experiences with General Preston, they landed on the coast of South Carolina, and thence set across the country to join General Sherman. They came up with him at Columbia, the capital, on the 18th of Febru-ary, 1865, the day after its capture, and Sherman at once started for North Carolina, entering Fayetteville, March 11, 1865. Abner was at Raleigh, the capital of North Carolina, when the final crisis came. Lee's army sur-rendered April 9, 1865—Oleah Tompkins. Colonel Scrabble, Seth Williams and Howard lones with the rest. Raleigh was taken April 13th; Mobile and Salisbury, N. C., on the same day. The Confederacy was con-quered, the war was over, and all good people rejoiced in the prospect of peace. But a wail went out over the Nation at the news of the assaysination of Abraham Lincoln.

Abner's regiment was ordered to Washington, to pass the grand review and be mustered out. The grandest army the world ever knew passed down Pennsylvania avenue

come to the country, and that he might return to his home.

On the evening of his discharge, Abner was, with his fellow-officers, making arrangements for the next day, when a messenger entered with a telegram addressed to him. He took the message and opened it. It contained the brief sentence:

"Your father is dead." No more horror can be crowded into four words. . The color left the young man's cheek as he leaned against the table for support. His associates, learning his bad news, considerately left him alone. Abner was almost stunned with grief. Now that he was so near home, after a separation of three long years, it seemed too cruel for belief. There was nothing to detain him, and he started by the first train for the Junction. As he was over an hour, and we only reached Eastbury borne swiftly homeward, his thoughts dwelt Station at 7 o'clock. There was no help for sadly on the father whom he should never it. I dashed into the carriage sent to meet meet again on earth. He never knew before me, and arrived at the Grange in as short a how deeply he had loved him. His every word to him, when he was a child, his fond caresses, and his kind, fatherly indulgence came to his mind. As the iron wheels roared on, he read the telegram over and over again, but could gain no information from it. It contained simply those four brief words, and

The Junction was reached at last, and he saw the familly carriage there with the old coachman waiting. The old carriage had lost its stately splendor; it was faded, dilapidated and worn. He hastened to Job, half hoping he might find the telegram a mistake, but Job confirmed it. His father had died suddenly two days before, but the funeral had not taken place yet; they were waiting for him. He had died of heart disease, and had dropped dead from his favorite chair in the lawn. Abner stepped in, and Job drove off, the carriage rattling and creaking, and

the faded skirts flapping noisily on the side. From Job he learned that most of the negroes had left the old plantation, since the war had brought them freedom, that the place was greatly changed since the last time he had seen it. The houses were dilapidated and many of the fences down. It was late in the night before he reached the home of his

made on the dear old place. In the hall his mother met him, weeping and calling him her dear son, and begging him never to leave her again—a promise which he readily made. Irene also was there

received the copy he had sent, and listened to him with wonder and sorrow that the news came too late to benefit Crazy Joe or to relieve the mind of Mr. Tompkins. Then he told his mother of Olivia, and it was deolded that he should start the next day to bring home his bride. New Orleans, at this time, was not a pleasant or an altogether safe place of residence; hence his haste.

He went that evening alone to the grave of his father. The young leaves were green on the trees, the flowers of Spring in full bloom, The large clock in the hall chimed out the and birds were singing in lofty boughs. midnight hour as Abner finished readin, the Lit was g owing, to as he approached the

conductor.

drive.

hour,"

left me to my toilet. I dressed rapidly, but remembering the long passages, unexpected steps, intricate turnings and numerous staircases I had traversed on my way up, waited for my promised Suddenly the gong thundered through the

house, and I, thinking I was forgotten, put out my candles and turned to the door-when it was softly opened, and a young man appeared, who beckoned to me. I followed him into the passage, which was

rather dark, and began to say something ex-pressive of my obligations to him; but he silenced me with a wave of the hand, and childhood; but, dark as it was, he could see preceded me, with noiseless steps and averted the sad change that time and neglect had face, along the passage. face, along the passage.
I thought this was odd, but my surprise

increased when he took an abrupt turn to the left, which I did not remember, and we found ourselves in a long, low, oak-paneled corridor, dimly lighted by a hanging lamp.

I began to feel a curious sensation stealing

over me and endeavored to speak, but was withheld by an undefined feeling, so followed my guide in perfect silence to the end of the corridor. He then passed through a green baize door, up a flight of corksorew stairs, and through another passage, I still feeling myself impelled to follow, till he stopped, opened a door and stood back for me to pass before him.

I had not seen his face before, but had ob-

served he was above the middle height, with good figure and rather military gait; his hair was fair and out very short. Now, however, I saw his face; it was ashy

white, with such an expression of horror and fear in his widely-opened even as froze my blood; I again made an ineffectual at-

and the state of the state of

AND HEESTER UNDS (WALLENDESS JANNED) (OASHEODILG) OF HERONDOLD

Abuer and Oleah were reconciled

ding, which took place a week before at New

Orleans. Many of our old friends are seated

around that table. There is Howard Jones, with a sear of a saber cut on his face, but

merry as ever. By his side sits Seth Wil-

friends of both armies are met here, though all have laid aside their uniforms and appear

anxious as ever to relate to everybody his

Sergeant Swords is ready to second Grimm

in anything. Colonel Mortimer is there, erect and soldier-like, and our friend Diggs

also, a representative of both parties. The

little fellow is drassed with the utmost care.

his short front and high collar aggressively

stiff, and his glasses on his round, silly face.

He confides to every one that he has tired of the patent medicines and photography, and that he intends to start a country newspaper,

There are the brothers, Abner and Oleah,

with all their old brotherly affection renewed,

The good minister, whose saving prayer had proved so effective in Diggs' case, is

kins, in widow's weeds, is at the foot. She

has lost her brilliant beauty and her political

ambition; she thinks that the happiness of

the world depends on domestic peace, and

unanimity of feeling between husband and

Olivia Tompkins is happy in the love of

husband and father and her new-horn babe,

To see the happy mingling and general

good feeling of those who were the gray and those who were the blue, it is hard to think

they once were enemies. We had almost

forgotten Uncle Dan, who has retired to his

cabin on the Twin Mountains, but he is with

the others, always the same Uncle Dan,

whether hunter, scout, or wedding guest. They sit at the common table—the soldier of

the North and the soldier of the South--- 38

though they were, as they are, of one family.

night, and now, as the faces of these friends, whom we have followed so long and learned

to love so well, fade from our sight among

the shadows, let us rejoice that the time has

come, when this great Nation, North and

South, is naited once more in the firmest

(THE RND.)

SHOULD I HAVE SPOKEN?

Early in the year of 1875 I received an in-

vitation from an old friend of mine. Col.

Armitage, to run down to his house, Medli-

cott Grange, in Berkshire, for some hunting

ounger than I am now, and (having but

keen on all sorts of English amusements, I

wrote off a hurried note of acceptance, and

I knew Mrs. Armitage slightly, and was

well acquainted with the colonel's taste in

champagne, besides which I had met, not

long before, an uncommonly pretty sister of

his, whom I thought it would be by no means

unpleasant to meet again; so I started off in

the best of spirits to catch the 4:30 train at

Paddington.
I calculated a run of two hours will give

me ample time for the three miles drive from

the station, and to dress for dinner at S.

However, vain were my hopes; there was a

break down on the line which kept me kick-

ing my heels at a wretched little junction for

me, and arrived at the Grange in as short a time as Armitage's steady old coachman

would allow, but found my host alone, await-

ing me in the hall, with outstretched hand

I knew he was a regular martinet for punc-

tuality, so was not surprised when he hur-

ried me up directly to my room, with orders

to dress sharp. It was a large and well ap-

pointed room, with a bright fire and candles, which looked very cheering after my cold

"All right, old chap, I'll send Reggie up

were the colonel's last words, as he

to show you the way down in a quarter of an

and a couple of balls.

speedily followed it.

and genial welcome.

bonds of friendship-one brotherhood.

Dear reader, we have written late into the

and she has come to the same conclusion.

which eventually shall startle the world

Olivia remain on the old homestead.

seated at the head of the table.

wife.

and

in citizen's garb. Corporal Grimm is

experience with "General Preston,"

houses repaired.

went toward him with outstretched arms and Between the windows, half in shadow, half moonlight, stood a large bed. As I gazed upon it my eyes became gradually accustomed to the dim light, and I observed with a shudder that it was draped with black, and decorated with tall black plumes, like those his father's grave, in the arms of that brother, from whom he had so long been estranged. on a hearse, and that there was a motionless

form extended upon it. It is twelve months later, and the old I glanced round for my guide-he was Tompkins manaion, has recovered some of its gone and the door was shut, though I had heard no sound.

A thrill of horror ran through my veins; I

ancient splendor. The fences have been rebuilt, the long-neglected trees pruned, the doors are on the barn again, and the laborers' on, and I approached the bed with slow and A merry crowd of our old friends are trembling steps, gathered at the mansion and just in the act of sitting down to a dinner, given by Mrs. Tompkins in honor of her oldest son's wed-

white satin and lace, a wreath of orange blossoms on her head and the long white veil covering, though not obscuring her features; but, oh! horror! the front of her dress and veil were all dabbled and soaked in blood, liams, with an armless sleeve dangling at his | which I could see flowed from a deep, open side, but the same jolly Seth as of yore. Our | gash in her white throat. My head swam—and I remembered no more

* * Suddenly I felt a cold shock in my face, and opened my eyes to find myself on the ground with my head supported by my kind host, who was looking down on me with anxiety expressed in his face. As my bewildered senses reasserted themselves, I remembered what I had seen, and with an exclamation sprang to my feet. There was the same bed, but in the bright light I saw that it was without the ghastly appendages I had seen before, and was totally untenanted. Colonel Armitage began asking me some questions, but seeing that I was too much dazed to answer, he took me by the arm, and half led me, half sup-ported me, for I was still faint and giddy, back to my own room. When there he put me into an armohair, gave me a glass of water, and exclaimed: "My dear fellow! What on earth is the matter with you! We sent Reggie up for you, but he came down asying you had gone. We waited ten minutes, then, thinking you had lost your way, instituted a regular search, and I found you up in the old turret chamber, in a dead faint on the floor !" I pulled myself together, and, as collectedly as I could, told him what had happened. He listened with incredulity and then said: "My dear Bruce, you have been dreaming !"

that this can be accured only by perfect you suppose I could have dreamt myself into man servant. that rcom? I tell you, Armitage, that I was as wideawake as you are, and am perfectly certain that what I saw was no dream.

"Well, then, the only other explanation is that you must have been drunk? "Really," I said, attempting to force s laugh, "I only left town at 4 30, and there's not much to be got out of a railway flask. Then, as he uttered a disbelieving "Hm-m, I added, despondently, "I wish to goodness I could think I was,"

"Look here," said Armitage, seriously "den't you go talking about this to any body but me; of course there are stories about this house, as of every old house in England, but nobody has ever seen or imagined anything uncanny before, and it will frighten Mrs. Armitage to death if you tell her; she is awfally delicate, and I don't want to alarm her.'

"All right," I said, "but I wish it hadn't happened to me; I feel frightfully shaky

." Oh, nonsense, come down to dinner: a good glass of champagne will set you to rights," said he. Accordingly I made an effort to shake off the depression on my spirits and went down with him. The bright lights, cheerful talk and clatter of plates seemed terribly incongruous, and I am afraid pretty Miss Armitage must have thought me quite As in those days I was-well, some years lately returned from India on sick leave) very of the murdered girl floated before my eyes and nearly distracted me. "I'm afraid you don't feel at all well, Capt. Bruce?" she said at last. "Please don't think me dreadfully rude," I replied, "but if I could slip out un-observed I should be most grateful."

She signaled to Reggie, a bright-faced boy, in an Eton jacket, whom I begged to show me up stairs, for the perturbation of my spirits were such that, though I felt awfully ashamed of myself, I literally dared not attempt to find my way up alone for fear of meeting my mysterious guide again. The fire burned brightly in my room, the candles were lit and it presented the same appearance of luxurious ease I had before observed. Reggie regarded me with round eyes of awe, evidently restrained only by his father's prohibition from deluging me with questions; I detained him as long as I could with trivial excuses. tor a nervous horior of solitude began to BORNESS me. but I saw he was anxious to be

off again to his dinner, so I let him go.

I went to the glass—and recoiled; I hardly knew myself. My hair lay damply on my forehead, my face was very pale, and there was the baunted look in my eyes I had seen in his. Very soon the door opened-I started nervously; but it was only the Colonel with a steaming tumbler. "Look here," he said, "just drink this off and get into bed, you'll be all right in the morning." I did so, and the punch, which was, I suppose, a pretty stiff mixture, did send me off into a heavy dreamless sleep, which lasted till my blinds were drawn up by my servant in the morning, letting in the bright sunshine, which speedily dispelled the illusions of the previous nightfor illusions I was fain to believe them -in the face of the bright wintry landscape before; me, and the cheery sounds of life in a country house, which stole up to my ears through the echoing corridors.

A whole day in the saddle, and a splendid run, followed by a cosey game of billiards with Miss Mabel Armitage before dinner, decided me, ghosts or no ghosts, not to show myself ungrateful to my kind hosts by out-ting short my visit as I had thought of doing when my first impressions were strong upon me. And I found no reason to regret this decision when a most enjoyable ball was followed by another night, or portion of a night, of unbroken slumber,

The next day we spent in the covers, the adies came out to give us our luncheon, and came home to dress for dinner in a most ubilant frame of mind, much inclined to put my faith to the touch with Miss Mabel; hoping that, he my desserts as small as they might, I should win, not "lose it all." Some country neighbors were expected to dinner, and I was standing in a deep window-seat with Manel and listening to her merry descriptions of them as they were ushered into the room by the stately butler—when "Sir George and Miss Hillyard" were announced, and there entered, dressed in white, the girl I had seen in my dream! I stood transfixed, and Mabel exclaimed;

"Oh, Capt. Bruce, what is the matter?" But I could not answer. Before my eyes rose again that darkened room, that funeral bed, and the lifeless form of her who now advanced toward me, led by Mrs. Armitage.

engaged to Lovett, of the —th, and they are to be married soon after Easter. For good —The rest of ness, sake, don't go and frighten her by star-

ing like a death's head."
"I can't take her down to dinner," I said, "I should be sure to make a fool of myself, "Somehow."

"Very well," he replied, "you can takein Mabel and I will arrange it." So it was, but though I was some way from Miss Hildyard, I couldn't help watching her felt an almost irresistible desire to flight, but and picturing how differently I had first seen again the same inexplicable force urged me her face. I longed to confide in Mabel, but Col. Armitage's injunction silenced me; and she, with gentle fact, forebore to remark my evident disturbance, and talked easily on There lay a young, and, as far as I could evident disturbance, and talked easily on see, beautiful girl; dressed as a bride, in indifferent subjects till I was able to collect

myself. Indeed, so charming was she that at last the demon of superstition was successfully exorcised, and I could talk and laugh like

anybody else. After dinner I even ventured to accost Miss Hildyard, whom I found very agreeable, with nothing in the least supernatural about her; so once more I made up my mind that I was the victim of some extraordinary hallucination, and resolved to think of it no more. Well—time passed; I was obliged to say good-by to my kind friends with much regret (though it was tempered by a whispered assurance from Mabel that I might come and see her in London), and returned to my duties.

One day, soon after my return, I was drive ing down St. James street in a hansom with my young brother, when I discerned a figure in the distance walking before us which seemed familiar. The back only was visible, but somehow I knew that tall figure, those broad shoulders, that alert, regular stride.

As we passed he turned his face towards us, and—good heavens! it was he, my guide that terrible night at Medlicott. I could not be mistaken in those features, those eyes, though they had lost the wild, hunted look I remembered so well. Was I awake or dreaming ?

I stopped the cab, to my brother's intense surprise, jumped out, with what intention I hardly knew, and rapidly followed him. He turned up King street and went into a house, opening the door with a latchkey, and shutting it behind him. I remained hesitating—what should I do next? I decided on ringing the "Why?" I said, rather nettled, "how do oell; it was answered by a decorous-looking

"What is the name of that gentleman who

has st gone in here?" "Mr. Lovett, sir, of the —th," was the re-ply. I felt stinned. Surely this was more than a coincidence!

The servant looked doubtfully at me. "Want to see him, sir?" "N-no-" I stammered, quite unable to make up my mind. Fortunately at this moment my hansom, which had followed me, came up, and I jumped in, leaving the man gazing after me. At that momunt, in his opinion, I was clearly a suitable patient for Colney Hatch !

Now, what shall I do? Shall I call on Mr. Lovett, and speak to him, or should I warn Miss Hildyard? What proof had I. What right, a perfect stranger, to interfere with the private concerns of two people whom I had never met, never even heard the names of before?

Besides, after all, what had I to tell. The dream of a disordered imagination! I should only be laughed at for my pains and treated with incredulity. But again, ought I to keep such an extraordinary occurrence from the with incredulity. But again, ought I to keep I answer none of them. I did so once. I such an extraordinary occurrence from the told my story to a man I met by chance—one knowledge of the two principal actors? I renowned for medical skill and kindliness. He thought over this question till my brain reeled, and feeling at last that every one to whom I dared confide either treated the facts as impossible or laughed me to scorn at the notion of thinking seriously of believing such off my head, for I could eat nothing, drank a wildly imaginary case—as, of course, I choose, and none shall gainsay me! For the remarks and condolences, while the dead face to let things take their course, and be guided

sweetest lips that ever breathed. I implored for a short engagement, and her mother being a tender hearted old lady promised I should not have to wait long, and our marriage was tory. settled to take place as scon after Easter as possible,

In the meanwhile I waited as patiently as might be, spending my time between business in London and flying visits to friends for hunting, etc., until a week before the day

friends in the Isle of Wight, asking me to love) to cleausing fire and pure air than to lay come down for a ball at Ryde. As I had nothing particular to do, and Mabel was away on a visit, I accepted the invitation and foul and all uncorrection. went down the same day.

I found my friends had taken rooms in the hotel, and were a large and lively party. In the evening the waiter came to me and asked. apologetically, if I would mind changing my room, which was a large one, for another, as they had received a telegram from a young married couple engaging a room for that night, and, owing to the pressure caused by the ball, all their rooms were full, with the exception of a small one next to mine, which relation into its vault or hollow in the groundthey asked me to take. Of course I consented to the change, and my things were moved. After the ball I came to bed at ahout 3 o'clock in the morning, and was sitting by

listening to the duli boom of the waves, in a

half sleepy condition, when there seemed to

breathing came short almost in gasps, and I heard stealthy movements. The rest of the hotel was wrapped in sleep. I arose to my feet, feeling aure that something was wrong, when I heard a short struggle, a heavy fall, and a wild, plercing scream in a woman's voice, that haunts me still. I rushed to the door, and was met on the threshold by I knew it—the man I had seen in my vision before. He was in evening dress, much disordered, his shirt front and right arm were stained with blood, and in his right hand he grasped a razor, from which some ghastly drops still trickled. The light of insanity shone in his eyes, as, with a demoniacal shrick of laughter, he flung himself upon me.
Now began a most fearful struggle for life.
The manisc seemed to have the strength of

manuscript. He sat for a long time reflect ing on what he had read. The great family mystery, and with it many other mysteries, was now cleared up, and like many other mysteries, things, seemed so simple and so plain that he woolded he had not greated in that the woolderd he had not greated in that the woolden had crowded in afternoon the boards.

The great family in a dream, but saw allock of surprise cross lemotres came fore, and like in a dream, but saw allock of surprise cross lemotres came fores, and like in a dream, but saw allock of surprise cross lemotres came forest impetiously, to enter, and like it copy in a dream, but saw allock of surprise cross lemotres came forest impetiously, to enter, and like it copy in a dream, but saw allock of surprise cross lemotres came forest impetiously, to enter, and like it copy in a dream, but saw allock of surprise cross lemotres and locked in a dream in a dream, but saw allock of surprise cross lemotres and locked in a dream in a dream, but saw allock of surprise cross lemotres and locked in a dream in a dream, but saw allock of surprise cross lemotres and locked in a dream in took Col. Armitage aside, and wnippered to hair on nail of the bed lay that inanimate him; "For heaven's sake, Armitage, am I form, blood stains all over the clothes and mad? That is the girl." He shook me im patiently by the shoulder and said. "Pon me stood dumb, as in a sort of stupor, I my word, Brace, I begin to think you are approached the bed and recognized the many recognized features of her whom I had known as Agnes

The rest of my story is soon told. I had to give evidence before the magistrates as to what I had seen and the unfortunate Loveit, who had suck into a state of insensibility, was removed to the nearest asylum, pending the arrival of his friends. he arrival of his friends.
\Liound that I had received in my struggle

with him a severe wound in the shoulder, the loss of blood from which, acting upon a highly excited brain, caused a severa illness which confined me to my room for many weeks, during much of which time I was delirious.

When at last, much reduced in strength, and with my nerves considerably shattered, I crept out into the sunshine, I felt that my youth had left forever. I was ordered a long sea voyage, and my brave and loving Mabel insisted upon our immediate marriage, so that she could accompany and nurse me. To her naselfish care I owe not only my life but, what was thought almost doubtful at one time, my reason; for the misery of regret I suffered, added to the horor of the events, preyed upon my nerves to such an extent that I was nearly sinking into a state of settled melancholia.

However change of scene and her bright and tender companionship acted like a charm, and before many months my health was reestablished, but my haunting self-reproach can never be stilled.

Had it not been for my cowardly fear of ridicule, perchance this terrible tragedy might have been averted. Evan if I had been look. ed upon as a visionary, it might have come to light that their was incanity in the Lovett family (as I have since learned was the case), and the poor girls relations might have delayed or even prevented the marriage. Who knows? I cannot enter into the vexed question of psychics. All I know is that these events happened to me exactly as I have written them down, and if I did not act upon them it was not because I had not been forewarned .- London Society.

VENDETTA;

The Story of One Forgotten.

CHAPTER I.

I, who wrote this, was a dead man. Dead legally—dead by absolute throofs—dead and buried! Ask for me in my native city and they will tell you I was one of the victims of the cholera that ravaged Naples in 1844, and that my mortal remains lie moldering in the funeral vault of my ancestors. Yet * I funeral vault of my ancestors. Yet * * I live! I fieel the warm blood coursing through my veins—the blood of thirty summers;—the prime of early manhood invigorates me, and makes these eyes of mine keen and brightthese muscles strong as ir n-this hand powerful of grip—this well-knit form erect and proud of bearing. Yes! * I am alive, though declared to be dead; alive in the fulness of manly force-and even sorrow has left few distinguishing marks upon me, save one. My hair, once ebony black, is white as a wreath of Alpine snow, though its clustering curls are

thick as ever. "A constitutional inheritance?" asked one

physician, observing my frosted locks.

"A sudden shock?" suggested another.

"Exposure to intense heat?" hints a third. heard me to the end in evident incredulity and alarm, and hinted at the possibility of

madness. Since then I have never spoken.
But now I write. I am far from all persecution—I can set down the truth fearlessly.

I can dip the pen in my own blood if I A week or two passed. I had seen Mabel several times and at last ventured on asking her that question on which all my happiness depended. I need not describe here my joy of Heaven. Within this charmed circle of the region of t of a virginal nature, almost unbroken by the of Heaven. Within this charmed circle of rest I dwell—here I lift up my overburdened heart like a brimming cualice, and empty it on the ground, to the last drop of gall contained therein. The world shall know my his-

Dead, and yet living ! How can that be ?you ask. Ah, my friends! If you seek to be rid of your dead relations for a certainty, you should have their bodies cremated. Otherwise there is no knowing what may happen! Crehunting, etc., until a week before the day mation is the best way—the only way. It is that I felt sure would secure my life-long bappiness.

One morning I received a note from some the remains of what we loved (or pretended to foul and all unnameable—long worms—sliny creatures with blind eyes and useless wings—abortions and deformities of the insect tribe born of poisonous vapor—creatures the very sight of which would drive you. O delicate woman, into a fit of hysteria, and would provoke even you. O strong man, to a shudder of repulsion. But there is a worse thing than these merely physical horrors which come of sould Christian braid. called Christian burish—that is, the terrible un-certainty. What, if after we have lowered the narrow strong box containing our dear deceased what, if after we have worn a seemly garb of woe, and tortured our faces into the fitting expression of gentle and nations melancholywhat, I say, if after all the reasonable precautions taken to insure sefety, they should setually prove insufficient? What,—if the my open window smoking a cigarette and actually prove insufficient? What,—if the prison to which we have constant the deeplyhalf sleepy condition, when there seemed to come over me again that strange chill of fear I had felt once before. My senses seemed preternaturally sharpened, and, above the gentle rush of the waves, I could hear somebody breathing in the next rcom. I listened intently—fearing I knew not what—the breathing came short almost in gasps, and I secure and classical method of cremation? Especially if we had benefited by worldly goods or money left to us by the so deservedly lamented! For we are self-deceiving hypo-crites—few of us are really sorry for the dead—few of us remember them with any real tenderness or affection. And yet, God knows!

they may need more pity than we dream of!
But let me to my task. I, Fabio Romani,
lately deceased, am about to chronicle the
events of one short year—a year in which was
compressed the agony of a long and tortured
lifetime. One little year!—one sharp thrust from the dagger of Time! It pierced my heart the wound still gapes and bleeds, and every drop of blood is tainted as it falls!

One suffering, common to many, I have never known—that is,—poverty. I was born rich. When my father, Count Filippo Romani, died, leaving me then a lad of seventeen, sole heir to

The maniac seemed to have the strength of the room by the stately butler—when "Sir ten men, while the whole of my being seemed leaving me, then a lad of seventeen, sole heat of his enormous possessions,—sole head of his lad seen in my dream!

I stood transfixed, and Mabel exclaimed: which he held his waspon. However, I was could not answer. Before my eyes, rose and the liteless form of her who now advanced toward me, led by Mrs. Armitage.

"Miss Hildyard, Capt, Bruce." I bowed as ""Miss Hildyard, Capt, Bruce." I bowed as ""Miss

jured the body.

I dwelt in my father's vills—a miniature palace of white marble, situated on a wooded height overlooking the Bay of Naples. My pleasure grounds were frieged with fragrant groves of orange and myrtle, where hundreds of full voiced nightingales warbled their love melodies to the golden moon. Sparkling fountains rose and fell in huge stones, basins fountains rose and fell in huge stones, basins of creation. I touched the topmast peak of the carved with many a quaint disign, and their cool murmurous relash refreshed the burning silence of the hottest summer air. In this retreat I lived at peace for some happy years, surrounded by books and pictures, and visited frequently by friends—young men whose tastes were more or less like my own, and who were capable of equally appreciating the merits. rest I lived at peace for some happy years, surrounded by books and pictures, and visited frequently by friends—young men whose tastes were more or less like my own, and who were capable of equally appreciating the merits of a retiruly volume or the favor of the second of an antique volume, or the flavor of a rare

Of women I saw little or nothing, Truth to tell, I instinctively avoided them. Parents with marriageable daughters invited me frewith marrisgeatic daughters invited in the quently to their houses, but there invitations I generally refused. My best books warned me against feminine society—and I believed and accepted the warning. This tendency of mine accepted the warning. This tendency of mine exposed me to the ridicule of those among my exposed me to the fulctile of three aboving my companions who were amorously inclined, but their gay jests at what they termed my "weakness" never affected me. I trusted in friendship rather than love, and I had a friend—one for whom at that time I would g'adly have laid down my life—one who had inspired me with the most profound a tachment. He, Guido Ferrari, also joined occasionally with others in the good-natured mockery I brought down upon myself by my shrinking dislike of

"Fie on thee, Fabio!" he would cry. "Then wilt not taste life till thou hast sipped the nectar from a pair of rose-red lips—thou shalt not guess the riddle of the stars till thou hast gazed deep down into the fathomless glory of a maiden's eyes—thou caust not know delight till thou hast clasped eager arms round a c y waist and heard the beating of a passionate heart against thine own! A truce to thy musty volumes! Believe it, those ancient and sorrowful philosophers had no manhood in themblood was water-and their slanders against women were but the pettish utterances of their own deserved diappointments. who miss the chief prize of life would fain persuade others that it is not worth having. What, man! Thou, with a ready wit, a gluncing eye, a gay smile, a supple form, thou wilt not enter the lists of love? What says Voltaire of the blind god?

"Qui que tu sois voilla ton maitre, li fut-il est-ou il doit etre!"

When my friend spoke thus I smiled, but answered nothing. His arguments failed to covince me. Yet I loved to hear him talk his voice was mellow as the note of a thrush, and his eyes had an elequence greater than all speech. I loved him-God knows! unselfishly, sincerely—with that rate tenderness fishly, sincerely—with that rate tenderness sometimes fe's by schoolbys for one another, but seldom experienced by grown men. I was happy in his society, as he, indeed, appeared to be in mine. We passed most of our time together, he, like myself, having been bereaved of his parents in early youth, and therefore left to shape out his own course of life as suited his particular fancy. He chose art as a profession, and, though a fairly successful painter, was as poor as I was rich. I remedied this neglect of fortune for him in various ways with due forethought and delicacy—and gave him as many commissions as I possibly could him as many commissions as I possibly could without rousing his suspicion, or wounding his pride. For he possessed a strong attraction for me—we had much the same tastes, we shared the same sympathies, in short, I desired nothing better than his confidence and com-panionable.

In this world no one, however harmless, is allowed to continue happy. Fate—or caprice—cannot reduce to continue happy. Fate—or caprice—cannot reduce to see us monotonously at rest. Something perfectly trivial—a look, a word, a touch, and io! a long chain of old associations is broken asunder, and the peace we deemed so is broken asunder, and the peace we deemed so deep and lasting is finally interrupted. This diamond,—and unapproachable as the furtherest star! Is it not so?" evening towards the end of May, 1881, I was in Naples. I had passed the afternoon in my yacht, idly and slowing sailing over the bay, availing myself of what little wind there was. Guido's absence (he had g ne to Rome on a visit of some weeks' duration) rendered may assent that speedily,—when I had stern reason to revisit of some weeks' duration) rendered may assent that speedily,—when I had stern reason to revisit of some weeks duration) rendered me somewhat of a solitary, and as my light craft ran into harbor, I found myself in a pensive, half uncertain mood, which brought with it its own depression. The few sailors who manned my vessel dispersed right and left as goon as they were landed,—each to his own favorite haunts of pleasure and dissipation,—but I was in no humor to be easily amused. Though I had plenty of acquaintance in the city, I cared little for such entertainment as they could offer me. As I strolled along through one of the me. As I strolled along through one or the principal streets, considering whether or not I should return on foot to my own dwelling on

should return on foot to myown dwelling on the heights, I heard a sound of singing, and perceived in the distance a glimmer of white robes. It was the Month of Mary, and I at once concluded that this must be an approaching procession of the Virgin. Half in idleness, half in curiosity, I stood still and waited. The singing voices came nearer and nearer—I saw the priests, the acolytes, the swinging gold censers heavy with fragrance, the flaring candles, the snowy veils of children and girls—and then all suddenly the picturesqueibeauty of the scene danced before my eyes in a whirling blur scene danced before my eyes in a whirling blur of brilliancy and color from which looked forth, -one face !. One face beaming out like a star from a cloud of amber tresses—one face of rose-tinted, child-like loveliness-a loveliness rose-tinted, child-like loveliness—a loveliness absolutely perfect, lit up by two luminous eyes, large and black as night—one face in which the small, curved touth smiled half provokingly, half sweetly! I gazed and gazed again, dazzled and excited; beauty makes such fools of us all! This was a woman . . . one of the sex I mistrusted and avoided—a woman in the earliest apring of her wouth a woman in the earliest spring of her youth, a back, and swelled neck rapidly disappear when yeil had been thrown back by accident or design, and for one brief moment. I described the standard of the standard

that soul-tempting glance, that witch-like smile! The procession passed . . the vision faded . . but in that breath of time one epoch of my life had closed for ever, and another had begun!

Of course I married her. We Neapolitans lose no time in such matters. We are not pru-Unlike the calm blood of Englishmen, ours rushes swiftly through our veins—it is warm as wine and sunlight, and needs no fictitious stimulant. We love we desire, we fictitious stimulant. We love, we desire, we possess; and then? We tire, you say? These Southern races are so fickle! All wrong—we are less tired than you deem. And do not Englishmen tire? Have they no secret ennui at times when sitting in the chimney nock of "home, sweet home," with their fat wives and ever-spreading families? Truly, yes! But they are too cautious to say so.

they are too cautious to say so.

I need not relate the story of my courtshipit was brief and sweet as a song sung perfectly.
There were no obstacles. The girl I sought was the only daughter of a ruined Florentine noble of dissolute character, who gained a bare subsistence by frequenting the gaming tables. His child had been brought up in a convent reonno nad neen prought up in a convent renowned for strict discipline, she knew nothing of the world. She was, he assured me with mandlin tears in his eyes, "as innocent as a flower on the alter of the Madonna." I believed him-for what could this lovely, youth. ful; low-voiced maiden know of even the shadow of evil? I was eager to gather so fair a lily for my own proud wearing—and her father gladly gave her to me; no doubt in—who is trying to collect the bill.

wardly congratulating himself on the wealthy match that had fallen to the lot of his dowerless daughter.
We were married at the ead of June, and

Guido Ferrari graced our bridal with his handsome and gallant presence.
"By the body of Bacchus!" he exclaimed to

me when the nuptial ceremony was over, "Thou hast profited by my teaching, Fabio! A quiet-regue is often most cunning! Thou hast rifled the casket of Venus, and stolen her fairest jewel —thou has secured the loveliest maiden in the two Sicilies ! I pressed his hand, and a touch of remorse

stole over me, for he was no longer first in my affection. Almost I regretted it—yes, on my very weiding morn I looked back to the old days—old now though so recent—and sighed to think they were ended. I glanced at Nina, my wite. It was enough! Her beauty dazzled and overgome me. The malking largour of her large overcame me. The melting langour of her large limpid eyes stole into my viens—I forgot all but her. I was in that high delivium of passion in which love, and love only, seems the key-note of creation. I touched the topmast peak of the draw me to her side, a willing and devoted slave; she measured my weakness with her own power: she knew—what did she not know? I corture myself with these foolish memories. All men past the age of twenty have learnt somewhat of the tricks of women—the pretty, playful nothings that weaken the will and sap the

Oh, yes, I can frankly say I believed she loved me -as nine hundred wives out of a thousand love their husbands, namely,—for what they can get. And I grudged her nothing. If I chose to idealise her, and raise her to the statue of an angel when she was but on the low level of mere womanhood, that was my folly, not

her fault.

We kept open house. Our villa was a place of rendezvous for the leading members of the best society in and around Naples. My wife was universally admired; her lovely face and graceful manners were themes of conversation hroughout the whole neighborhood. Ferrari, my friend, was one of those who were loudest in her praise, and the chiv drous homage he displayed towards her doubly endeared him to me. I trusted him as a brother; he brought Nina gifts of flowers and fanciful triffes adapted to her taste, and treated her with fraternal and delicate kindners. I deemed my happiness was perfect-with love, wealth and friendship, what more could a man desire? Yet another drop of honey was added to my

cup of sweetness. On the first morning of May, 1882, our child was born—a girl-babe, fair as one of the white anemones which at that season grew thickly in the woods surrounding our home. They brought the little one to me in the shaded verandah where I sat at breakfast with Guido—a tiny, almost shapless bundle, wrapped in soft cashmere and old lace. I took whappen in solvesamere and old late. I contain the fragile thing in my arms with a tender reverence; it opened its eyes; they were large and dark like Nina's, and the light of a recent heaven seemed still to linger in their pure depths. I kissed the little face; Guido did the same; and those clear quiet eyes regarded us both with a strange half-inquiring solemnity. A bird perched on a bow of jessamine broke into a low sweet song, the soft wind blew and scattered the petals of a white rese at our feet. I gave the infant back to the nurse, who waited to receive it, and said, with a smile "Tell my wife we have welcomed her May

Guido laid his hand on my shoulder as the servantretired; his face was unusually pale.
"Thou art a good fellow, Fabio!" he said.

abruptly.
"Indeed! How so?" I asked, half laughingly; "I am no better than other men."
"You are less suspicious than the majority, he remarked turning away from me and play-ing idly with a spray of clematis that trailed on

on one of the pillars of the verandah.

I glanced at him in surprise. "What do you mean, amico? Have I reason to suspect any one?'
"He laughed and resumed his seat at the

breaklast table. "I have no cause for distrust," I said.
"Nina is as innocent as the little child of whom

HOW TO REDUCE YOUR EXPENSES. You can do it easily, and you will not have to deprive youreself of a single comfort; on the contrary, you will enjoy life more than ever. How can you accomplish this result? Easily: cut down your doctor's bills. When you lose quarts your spectite, and become bilious and consti-pated, and therefore low-spirited, don't rush off to the family physician for a prescription, or, on the other hand, wait until you are sick abed before dowing anything at all; but just go to the druggist's and for twenty-five cents get a supply of Dr. Pierce's Pless int Purgative Pellets. Take them as directed, and our word for it, your unpleasant symptoms will disappear as if by magic, you will have no big doctor's bill to pay, and everyb dy interested (except the doctor), will feel happy.

Mrs. Hendricks (to caller): "No, I didn't read the story, Mrs. Hobson. My husband read it, and told me that it ended dreadfully, and I don't like that style of novel. Mrs. Hobson (surprised): "Why it ended beautifully, and they were married in the last chapter. Mrs. Hendricks (with a set look on her face): "I'll speak to Mr. Hendricks about it again."—Epoch.

SURE BUT NOT SLOW .-- People who have used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil to get rid of pain, find that it is sure but not slow. A cough even. of

Startling.—He (repturously): And now that's all settled, darling; what kind of an engagement ring would you like? She: Oh, gold this time, I hope, dearest; I'm quite sick of wearing imitation engagement rings. Tab-leau!—Punch.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINIMENT.—Bilious affections, with all their concomitant annoyances induced by atmospheric changes, or too liberal diet, should be choked at once, or serious when any one finds consequences may ensue. When any one finds his ideas less clear than usual, his eyesight dimmed, and his head dizzy, accompanied by a disinclination for all exertion, physical or mental, he may be quite sure that ne is in immediate. diate need of some alterative medicine. Let him at once send for a box of Holloway's Pills, a mild course of which will remove the symp-toms, and speedily renew his usual healthful feeling. If the howels be irritable, Holloway's Ointment should be diligantly rubbed over the stomach and liver every night and morning.

Achurch in a Northern city in which there gathers a congregation possessing far more than average wealth was described by a visitor the other day as the church of the retired Christians.—Gospel Age.

years, and I found it the best article I ever tried. It has been a great blessing to me.

"It is no trouble to meet a bill," observes an her gradly gave her to me, no doubt in- who is trying to content and

ANTENGLISHMAN INSULTED. THE DIPPROULTY OF BOOTING UP PREJUDICES LEARNED AT THE MOTHER'S KNEE.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

One bright June morning, some years ago, party of traveling men were gazing out upon one of the most charming landscapes in the Susquehanna Valley.

In the party was an English gentleman whose prejudices were stirred by the landatory tone of the convergation. He grow restless, and exclaimed:

"This may seem to you rawther a pretty scene, but if you want to see really beautiful scenery, you must go to England, where the air is softer, the grass greener, and the flowers more fragrant than here."

As he finished, one of the party, whose ancestors were of good old revolutionary Yankee stock, turned to him, and with more candor than politeness, said :

"My friend, ia childhood, at my mother's knee, I was taught three things: First, to revere the great Creator; second, to love the stars and stripes; and third, to hate a Britisher. This is one of the many occasions when I fully realize the beneficial inflaences

of early training."

Among the obstructs that obstruct a man's upward progress in this world are the prejudices which, planted in the character-forming period of early youth, he finds have be come fixed in his maturer nature.

It is difficult to root them out. Men may battle as they will; they can seldom entirely overcome their early impressions. The progressive man discovers that he

must leave his prejudices behind, if he would "keep step" in the ranks The barriers in the way of the truth-seeker

have been broken. Do you doubt it? Wend your way to the sanctuary some Sabbath morning, and behold! Universalist and Methodist clergymen

occupying the same pulpit! Do you doubt it? See, as may now frequently be seen, physicians of different schools joining in consultation over their patients. See eminent members of the medical profession, like Dr. Robson, of London, and Dr. Gunn, of the medical college of New York publiciy recommending a proprietary medi-cine, I.ke Warner's safe cure, the only sure specific for kidney disorders and the many diseases caused by such disorders, and their views attested by hundreds of regular practitioners of various schools.

Note the fact too, that the leading clergy men, like Rev. Dr. Rankin, ex-Chaplain of the U. S. Senate, and Rev. Dr. Kendrick, of the Rochester University, one of the international revisers of the New Testament, and thousands less well-known, publicly recommend this remedy, because it not only cures kidney diseases, but the many commonnamed diseases caused directly by them.

When medical men and ministers unite in such a course, who can doubt that intolerance has crased to rule in the learned professions at least."

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Fried salt pork-Slice and let lie a few minutes in a few spoonfuls of water sweetened with a tablespoonful of molasses; roll in

Preserved ginger-Select young and tender roots; scrape off the outer skin, and boil in syrap. The best ginger is hot and biting to the taste and of aromatic odor.

Chicken and rice-Two cups of cold boiled rice, one cap of cold chicken chopped fine, one cup of chicken broth, salt and pepper

boil five minutes, stirring all the while. Eggless cake-One heaping cup sugar, one up strong coffee, one scant half-oup butter, three not very full cups of flour, two nesping tenspoons baking powder rubbed in flour.

Butter crackers-One quart of flour, one teaspoonful of sods, one of salt, one table-spoonful of butter, mixed into a stiff pasts with sweet milk; beat well, roll thin, prick and bake in a brick oven.

Beel soup-Take four pounds of heef to four quarts of water, boil four hours, add six onions, four carrots and two turnips chopped fine, sesson with salt and pepper and boil one hour longer.

tender; chop the meat up and season it with salt, pepper, and (if liked) half a nutmeg; reduce the liquor to three pints, add the meat, cool in a mold. It should turn out well when cold.

Ginger snars-One pint molasses and one cup lard heated together and poured hot in one quart flour; two teaspoonfuls sods and two ginger. Let this dough cool; then add enough flour to roll, Roll thin and bake

Veal salad-Boil a knuckle of veal in six quarts of water; when tender remove the bones, chop the mest, and add the juice, which should be most absorbed, and two cups of cracker crumbs, cinnamon, pepper,

and sait; put in a mold. Serve hot. Tea cake-One even cup white sugar, onehalf cup butter, two eggs. Beat these until they are creamy, then add a good half cup cold water and two cups flour, two teaspoonfuls baking pewder, one teaspoonful lemon; beat theroughly. Bake in a long tin, and

out while warm in squares. Pie crust-For one pie tako one cup of flour, two tablespoonfuls of lard, one-half teaspoonful of salt; mix well, then add onehalf teacup of water. If a flaky top crust is desired, take enough dough for one crust, roll thin, apread butter over it, and roll up and let it stand while filling in the fruit, when

it will be ready for use. FRUIT CAKE. - Two cups of molasses, one cup of sugar, four eggs, one cup of cold coffee, one cup of butter, two teaspoonfuls of sods, one pound of raisins, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, one teaspoonful of cinnamon,

BOILED FROSTING. - One-half cup of sugar and one tablespoonful of water, let it boil until it hairs from the spoon, then beat the white of an egg very light, and pour the boiling sugar on it, beating very fast until it will stand alone. The cake must be cold.

STRANED PUDDING .- One and one-half cup of sugar, one quart of sour milk. one cup of ourrants, two eggs, one teaspoonful of saleratus, one teaspoonful of saleratus, one teaspoonful of shortening, steam two and one-half to three hours, then bake one-half hour.

WHITE SAUCE .- Put into a saucepan a quar ter of a pound of butter, and mix it with a spoonful of flour, add a glass of water, set it on the fire, and keepstirring; when it boils take it off, set it aside and salt it. If your sauce be too thick, add a little water, if too thin a piece of butter, and turn it afresh.

POTATO SOUP.-Cook as many potatoes as POTATO SOUP.—Unok as many potatoes as are needed in salt and water, drain them and mash fine, thin them with boiling water and pass the mixture through a seive, boil a leek and add it to the soup, as well as some flour browned slightly in butter, and cook for five or ten minutes. Just before serving add the yolk of an egg.

CORNSTAROR PIR -- One pint of sweet milk, one cup of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of corn starch, yolks of two eggs. Cook in a pail in a kettle of water, when thick flavor to taste and pour in a previously baked crust. Beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth, and four tablespoonfuls of sugar, spread over the pie and

brownslightly.

COORDES.—One cup of butter, two cups of sugar, four cups of flour; three tablespoonfuls of milk, three tablespoonfuls of baking powder,

rub the flour and butter thoroughly together; oream the butter and augar, beat the eggs sepa-rately, add to the above, with a little nutmeg and empamon, or any seasoning preferred, sit

and cincamon, or any seasoning preserved, since the flour and baking powder, and add enough flour to mould and roll it.

Siewen Veal.—Out the meat in pieces and them clear, and put them into the stew-pot, add three pints of water, put in one onion, some pepper and ealt; let it stew one hour; then add eliced putities and make a crust of sour milk or cream turbar; put in and stew till the potstoes are done, about half an hour; the crust

JELY ROLL.—One cup of flour, one cup of sugar, four tablespoonfuls of melted butter, two tablespoonfuls of water, three eggs, two level tesspoonfuls of cream of tartar, and one ten-speonful of soda sifted into the flour. Put all the ingredients together and beat ten roioutes; bake in two long sheets, spread with jelly and roll up while hot. Cream of tartar and soda may be omitted, and one teaspoonful of bakingpowder used instead.

MOTHERS!

Castoria is recommended by physicians for children toething. It is a purely vegetable preparation, its ingredients are published around each bottle. It is pleasant to taste and absorbed to the commendation of the commendation lutely harmless. It relieves constipation, regulates the bowels, quiets pain, cures diarrhosa and wind colic, allays feverishness, destroys worms, and prevents convulsions, soothes the child and gives it refreshing and natural sleep Castoria is the children's panacea—the mothers'

MUSIC. " Music! Oh, how feint, how weak!

Had Tom Moore penned only the above lines,

Language fades before thy spell; Why should feeling ever speak When thou canst breathe her soul so well?"

friend. 35 doss s. 35 cents.

these alone contain enough to immortalize him. Like the hen who lays the golden egg, I have cackled; now let me meditate. Why should we not bave a musical order in the Church to teach the children of the oor to sing? I don't mean simply the beautiful hymns of the gifted Father Faber or the ever inspiring chants of the Litanies; I mean classic music, the sublime compositions of Beethoven, Mozart, Haydn, Schubert, Gounzd, Verdi, the Abté L'zst, Wagner, Halevy, etc.—the gifted beings who have sung to men so as to be understood in nave study to men and tongue; for, remember, mus c is a universal language, equally familiar to the courtier and the peasant. Then, again, there is another reason why our Catholic boys and girls should be trained to music, not only as a profession, but as an act of devotion ; for music, like art, must be a prayer in order to become the sublime thing for which heaven intended it. From the song of Miriam to the chorus of angels at the Crib in Bethlesuch a cne. I care not how carefully their voices may be trained, according to the lights of non-Catholic teachers, he who cannot believe in the Immaculate Mother of an Incarnate God cannot bring forth from his or her lungs the sublime sad-ness which culminated at the foot of the Cross. I wish I were only as rich as some of our Catho-lies in America. I would endow an establish ment where harps, pianos, violins, lutes, flutes, cornets, zithers, organs, guitars, and every species of instrument, stringed and otherwise, would be thoroughly taught free to the poor children of Catholics by an order of nuns, true daughters of St. Cecilia—that glorious patroness of music which all musicians inwardly worship-and where the very heavens would reverserate with the sounds of Catholic and classic music. What a boon such an institution would be, from which to draw artistes for the different church choirs; and such an establishment would be well repaid by the generous gifts of the Catholic world; for Catholicism is the mother of music as well as of painting, sculpture and architec-God forbid it should ever take place; but should vandalism ever destroy the treasures of Christian art, good-by to the sublimity of Christian ideals, even in the wide field of socalled medern civilization. Who will be the

A POSTMASTER'S OPINION.

generous donor to take up the idea in the in-

terest of perpetual prayer and perpetual song .-

Catholic Mirror.

"I have great pleasure in certifying to the usefulness of Hagyard's Yellow Oil," writes D. Kavanagh, postmaster, of Umfraville, "Having used it for soreness of the threat, huras, colds, etc., I find nothing equal to it." Unt.

"Do you intend to warm your street cars this winter, Mr. President?" "I don't know, I'm sure. If cold cars operate as they did last winter, I think I shall not try to heat them." "How did they operate then?" "Why, the colder the cars were the hotter the people got. Of course, I want to make everybody as comfortable as I can this winter."—Chicago News.

A PRIZE OF \$100,000

is a good thing to get, and the man who wins it by superior skill, or by an unexpected turn of Fortune's wheel, is to be congratulated. But he who escapes from the clutches of that dread monster, Consumption, and wins back health and happ ness, is far more fortunate. The chances of winning \$100,000 are small, but every consumptive may be absolutely sure of recovery, if he take: 1)r. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery in time. For all scrofulous diseases (consumption is one of them), it is an unfailing remedy. All druggists.

Wife: "What under the sun are you doing?" Husband: "Trying to tie this string around my finger." "Why, I did not ask you to do any errand." "No; this string is to remind me that I have nothing to remember to-day. -Omahu World.

SOMETHING FOR ALL THE PREACH-ERS.

Rev. H. H. Fairall, D. D., editor of the Iowa Methodist, says editorially, in the November (1883) number of his paper: "We have tested the merits of Ely's Cream Balm, and believe that by a thorough course of treatment, it will cure almost every case of catarrh. Ministers, as a class, are afflicted with head and throat troubles and Catarrh seems more prevalent than ever. We cannot recommend Ely's Cream Balm too highly."

There are calumnies against which even innocence loses courage.

BOTTLE FED BABIES

often surpass in robustness children who are thought to be more favored. A large number of mothers are not able to give their children proper nutriment, and in such cases Lactated Food is all that can be desired. It is easily digested and agrees with children of all ages.

You have greatly ventured, but all must do so who would greatly win.

A MATTER OF ECONOMY.

As a matter of economy B. B. B. is the cheapest medicine in use, for it takes less to ours chronic diseases of the stomach, liver, kidneys and blood, than of any other known remedy. B. B. B. is only One Dollar a bota Charles tle.

. THE GLACIAL PERICD.

The intense cold of the Glacial Period must not be regarded as having been caused by condi-tions which were permanent in their nature. The period known to geology as the Ice Age was comparatively recent, but there is little that similar periods of great cold preced it at widely separated intervals, and that these were not occasioned by any mere terrestrial changes, but must be explained by cosmical causes, The most generally accepted explanation of these remarkable conditions is that the orbit of may be made into biscuits.

Solution Meat.—Take cracker-crumbs, macaroni. coli meat, the gravy of the meat or soup stock. Buil the macaroni until soft; put a little cold water on it to prevent it sticking together; cut the meat in small pieces, cover the bottom of a deep dish with the crumbs, then a layer of meat, a little salt and pepper, a layer of macaron, crumbs, meat, etc., with the crumbs lest, and over all pour the gravy. Bake one-half hour.

JELLY ROLL.—One can of formal and meat or soup stock. Built meat or soup stock. Buil earth was in aphelion, or at the point of its orbits furthest from the sun. Groll estimates that the received then at this point would be tent, and the winter would not only much older, but also much longerthan now. Theresult of this would be an enormous accumulation of snow and ice during the winter, which the short summer would not suffice to melt. The influences which brought the Ice Age to a close are supposed by Croil to be a gradual lessening of the eccentricity of the earth's orbit, the movement of the equinoxes bringing the winter solstice of the northern bemisphere back to perihelion, or the action of the ocean currents and the trade winds. He supposed, further, that the region of the equator was during the Glacial Period, submerged—s fact which would tend to the free motion of the waters and the increase of the average warmth of the southern hemisphere, and a still further lowering of the temperature on the northern half of the globe. But the elevation of the land about the equator subsequently caused a deflection of the openu currents northwards and the creation of the great current of the Gulf Stream, which of the great current of the Gulf Stream, which has an enormous influence in the distribution of heat in the northern hemisphere. But the important causes bringing the earth up to its present temperature, like those creating the very great Jepression of the Glacial Period, were those acting from without, rather than existing conditions on the surface of the earth itself.

MONKEYS ON THE WIRES.

Picture to yourselves a country of imponetrable vegetation, with gigantic palms and plantains with jurgles so dense that it is hard work with a stout and sharp machete to make a path through them, a country of intense heat, of innumerable musquitoes, and ticks, and malaris, and snakes, and vegetation that grows up in a day to a height that interferes with the labor of man. Such are some parts of the Mexican State of Yucatan, and it is through such regious that the telegraph which connects Mexican capital with important points like San Juan, Bautista or San Cristoba must penetrate. This is a country where the linemen go in couples and armed with rifles to fight off the to the chorus of angels at the Criv in Bethlehem, music has always symbolized adoration;
and I care n t who the vocalist may be, if he of
she lacks devotion, neither can do justice to a
sacred-ong. How then can non-Catholics interpret
a Stabat is atter? I repeat, it is impossible for
such a care. I care not how correlably their responses to the contract a pump if I were already on the proposition of the contract and armed with rings to fight the first of the contract and armed with rings to fight the contract encounter a puma if I were alone and unarmed. It would be of no use to take to a tree, for the pums would get there, too, and he can shin up a telegraph pole with neatness and despatch. The Mexican linemen down in the hot coast country shoot many a puma while out attending to their lines. A scarcely less formidable antagonist is found in the monkey tribe who inhabit the jungles and chapparal of Tabseo. Literally the "woods are full of them." Their favorite diversion when not in quest of food, is to betake themselves to the telegraph line for gymnastic exercises, and linemen assert that often 100 able-bodied monkeys may be seen swinging on the wire, or featooned, monkey-fashion, by looping their tails. The continuous vibration of these forest gymnasts starts the iron nails used on the cross-arm, and there often come down, bringing the wire with them. And it is not a safe matter to undertake to disperse these robust monkeys who play the dickens with the telegraph lines in the sparsely inhabited State of Tabasco. Linemen have found that on shooting a monkey swinging on the wire they have been pursued by a whole regisers of monkeys with stones and nuts. regiment of monkeys, with stones and nuts, have pelted them severely. "It is no joke (no emboro)," said a lineman recently, "to have a tribe of monkeys pursue one; they are very strong (muy fuertes), and can hit with a stone or a stick in a fashion to make a man howl with pain, a thing the monkeys enjoy hugely. They keep up an incessant chattering when pursuing us, and the noise is enough to frighten one out of his wits.' Here is a point for telegraph line-men in the United States to consider when men in the United States to consider when offered a position down in the Mexican hot lands. One should be monkey proof, and a coat of mail would be a very good protection (did not the heat of the coast climate make it impracticable). "Monkeying with the telegraph" is a phrase which a Mexican lineman can appreciate. And not to monkey with monkeys he has found to be a safe rule if he mant to be a safe rule in his body. wants to keep a whole bone in his body, It may well be imagined that when a wire gets down in the hot country that it is no small affair to pick it up again, for, what with fighting tigers, monkeys and mosquitoes, not to mention the cheerful jigger or borer who would his way under one, skin and sticks there, the business is not all a monotonous one, and may be safely recommended to youthful readers who are dreaming of the Mayne Reid sort of adven-

ture in tropical lands. THE DAILY POST and TRUE

WITNESS Premium, "The Leading Home Rulers," a Litho. picture 18x24 -Parnell, Gladstone, Davitt and O'Brien-will be sent to every new subscriber, and to every old subscriber who will send us one new subscriber and pay his own sub-

scription in advance.

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IN MEMORIAM.

REV. FATHER WOODS, OF ST. JOSEPH'S PARISH,

HUNTINGDON, DIED NOV. 27TH, 1887. Lone is the flock, the shepherd's gone, Lone is the flock, the shepherd's gone, Called home to reap a just reward; His toils are o'er, the longing soul Has burst its fetters to greet its God. Yes, holy priest, thy work is done And well; now that thy mession's o'er, No doubts pervade death's mystic bourne, Thy works meaches thes on before. Thy works precede thee on before.

A true disciple of the Lord, With gifted tongue he sought to win The virtuous closer to their God, The erring from the paths of sin And wheresoe'er his pastoral care Or social gifts were woo'd or known, A living fondness liveth there, Like jewels bright round memory's throne. And weeping friends who gather 'round

And weeping friends who gather round To gaze upon their Soggarth dead,
Both rich and poor, who vie to mourn
The life, alas! forever fled;
Now, as they breathe a requiem prayer,
And sadly look a last farewell,
Will think how wees, he taught them bear,
His works of love will fondly tell. O loved divine, kind wisdom's sage

Our eyes no more on earth shall see, The hope will light our fade of age To meet again in bliss with the Loved one, farewell; 'tis but a span Till we too pass that silent goal, When death revokes the life of man, And wings to rest the stainless soul

Requiescat in pace.

JOHN F. McGOWAN. St. Anicet, Que., Nov. 28, 1887.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India mis-sionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permaneus cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Ashma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this receipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper.—W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N.Y.

Charley (to his sister's beau): "Say, Mr. Griggsby, pa's bought a big dog thus afternoon, and he's chained up behind the house, and he's going to be let hose at 10 o'clock." Griggsby: "Indeed, Charley." Charley: "Yes, and he bought a shotgun and had copper toes put on his boots to-day, and he says if you don't leave by 10 he's going to take the law in his own hands. Now I want to talk business. hands. Now, I want to talk business. What'll to be worth to you to have me poison the dog, take the shot out of the gun, hide the boots and set the clock back an hour?"

(9-13eow)

A CLAIM VERIFIED.

B. B. claims to cure all curable diseases of the stomach, bowels, liver, kidneys and blood. That it actually performs all it claims, is proven by testimonials from parties which none can dispute. Send for testimonials of remarkable cures.

The principal of a public school in Pennsyl vania recently wrote to Nathaniel Hawthorne, vania recently wrote to Nathaniei Hawthorne, asking for his autograph. He said that they proposed to hold a literary fair to get money for a school library. They evidently need a library. The ignorance of this principal reminds one of the society lady in London. "Who is this Dena Switt they were talking about?" she asked a friend. "I would like to insite the second of the society lady in London. invite him to one of my receptions. "Alas, madam," replied the other, "the dean did something that has shut him out of society." "Dear me! what was that?' "Well, about a hundred years ago be died."

To lessen mortality and stop the inroads of disease, use Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. For all diseases arising from Impure Blood, such as Pimples, Blotches, Biliousness, Indigestion, it has o equal. Mrs. Thomas Smith, Elm, writes: "I am using this medicinofor Dyspepsia; I have tried many remedies, but this is the only one that has done me any good."

An Election Day Memory—Mrs. Densuade: I judge, from your actions, William, that your candidate has won. Mr. D.: No: he has been overwhelmingly defeated. Mrs. D.: Why this spasm of laughter, then? Mr. D.: You remember that sixty-day note of mine that Dabney feld, and that was due to-day? Mrs. D.: Yes. Mr. D.: He made a mistake and put it Yes. Mr. D.: He made a mistake and put it in the box in place of his ballot. Can't get it

PROMPT RELIEF IN SIGK HEADAGHE, dizziness, nauses, constipation, pain in the side, guaranteed to those using Carter's Little Liver Pills. One a dose. Small price. Small dose, Small pill.

There appear to be some very belated Pro testants in Progressive England. Next year will mark the tercentenary of the Spanish will mark the tercentenary of the Spanish Armada, and the bi-centennary of the establishment of the Protestant succession on the throne of England, and the Church party are preparing for a big celebration of the double event, in which all Protestants the world over will be asked to join. There was not a very cosmopolitan spirit exhibited, however, at the first meeting of the promoters in London, according to a correspondent, who says: "Several of the speakers indulged in criticisms of one another, and one orator, the Rev. C. Stirling, made a vehement speech in favor of repealing the Catholic Emancipation act of 1829.

Portions of Iowa have been flooded with counterfeit dollars made of cast iron heavily plated with silver. Ordinary acids fail to affect them, and they can only be detected by their ring.

A man in Birmingham has invented a curl-

ing atone by which curling can be played without ice. The curling stone is made of cast iron, with two small wheels and a steer-

READ! READ! READ!

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It contains weekly the latest news, the most nteresting selections, sermons and lectures delivered by eminent scholars, lay and clerical, weekly letters from special correspondents. A special feature is our Commercial Review

for the week, furnishing the latest quotations and market reports. The subscription rate is only ONE DOLLAR

Every new Subscriber will receive papers the

balance of this year FREE. Subscribers will date from January, 1888.

THE POST PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.. 761 Craig Street.

MONTREAL.

WEDNESDAY.....DECEMBER 14, 1887 THERE are more Irishmen in the present

United States Congress than there are men of any other foreign nationality.

THE Hamilton Times "shudders to think

of the sad condition of the Tory Irish Catho-

lies, now that they have not the Hon. Frank Smith to stand between them and harm. He was a mighty bulwark." THE public debt of the Dominion is \$273.

473,430, according to to-day's Canada Gazette. The increase of debt during November was \$661,678. Truly we are a great people for Macdonaldism.

THE death is announced of Arch-Abbot Boniface Wimmer, O.S.B., founder of the Benedictine Order of the United States, The sad event took place at St. Vincent's Abbey, Ohio, on the 9th inst. The deceased dignitary was born in Bavaria in 1809, and went to America in 1846 to establish the Benedictine Order.

Hon. Mr. MERGIER has gone to New York, and will probably proceed to the South for the benefit of his health. It is the hope of all that he may return completely restored to bealth and able to resume those duties which

has discharged with so much satisfaction the public since he assumed the control of rovincial affairs,

RAYARD and Chamberlain could come to an arrangement of the fisheries question, we are told, if Canada would only consent to be macrificed. Just so. England is quite content to surrender our rights, and the Americans are ready to accept the surrender. Honor and justice do not appear to enter into the calculations of two of the parties to this pretty little game of cut-throat euchre.

Dr. Duquerre has been appointed b,y the Local Government chief physician at Longue Pointe Asylum, and Dr. Devlin visiting physician. As this arrangement is satisfactory to all parties interested we will refrain from comment. We cannot, however, fail to observe that the few positions held by Irish Catholics under the Local Government have become very much fewer in recent years.

THAT " blooming" Labor Commission has advertised in Detroit papers for witnesses to appear before them at Windsor. Why don't they go over the river themselves, and while they are over they might visit the Western States and find out why so many Canadians have settled there. They then might visit tha New England region on the same errand. posed to quarter them at the Arlington Hotel tive evidence would be given by the exiles of Canada.

THE Hierarchy of Ireland and the Pope will doubtless act on the disinterested advice of the local Tory organ evidently prevents it days, and he skips off to Ottawa so as to be a donkey, it is not content with being foolish arrive at Washington. The

dant hee haw and draw upon itself the usual reward of assinine obtrusiveness—kicks and

An English paper, the London Echo, has struck what appears a not inaccurate view of the future of this country. It will not be beclain has shown his wisdom in getting out new to readers of THE POST, who will remem- of the way of a demonstration that would ber that we came to the same conclusion long | have shown in painful contrast to the icy reago from consideration of the economical forces of this continent. The Echo says:-

"The rapid weeding out of the American debt and the equally rapid progress of American prosperity will probably modify the relacan prosperity will probably modify the rela-tionship of the States to Canada, first in the way of commercial unity, and secondly in the way of political unity. When the debt of the States is effaced and the debt of the Dominion reatly increased, as it bids fair to be, the States and Canada may some fine morning say let us shake hands and unite our fate.' Then Canada's debt will soon follow into nothingness the debt of the States."

U. S. SENATOR PALMER has prepared a bill for submission to Congress to regulate immigration. According to its provisions persons proposing to emigrate to the United States are required to procure certificates from the American consul of the district of their residence, or at the port from which they sail, setting forth the belief of the consul, founded upon diligent inquiry, investigation and examination, that the proposed emigrant is a suitable and desirable person for residence and citizenship in the United States. The principal idea of the bill is certainly a good

CANADIAN Liberals and American Democrats are fighting the same battle for freedom from monopolistic government. This from the Chicago Herald applies to Canada as clearly as to the United States :- "The govall the people two prices may be a government | that great featival. by the people, but it is not a government for the people. In the feature of taxation it is a cunningly devised confidence operation manipulated for private gain."

COMPLETION of railway connection between Canada and the North Western States at Sault Ste. Marie is an event of first-rate importance. To Montreal it means a vast increase of trade inasmuch as it establishes a route from Minneapolis and St. Paul to the sea, hundreds of miles shorter than any other possible route. Great as the benefits to this city arising from the new line will be, they would be increased a thousand fold if we had unrestricted reciprocity with the United

THE "trooly loil" of Ottawa are greatly exercised over a speech made by Mr. Charles Devlin, ir., of Aylmer, at the recent Home Rule meeting in Ottawa. As an attempt has been made to misrepresent what Mr. Devlin said we reproduce that part of his speech which has given rise to comment among the upholders of coercion. Mr. Devlin is highly gifted as a public speaker and, when on a subject which touches his feelings, he speaks with the warmth of his Irish nature. We getting into debt. It costs money to keep up | do not think, however, that he was at all astray in what he said on the occasion alluded to. The extract will be found elsewhere in

> IT is abundantly evident that the nations of Europe are carrying on a wholesale deportation of the most worthless of their populations to the shores of America. Human creatures reduced to the last stages of abject misery and destitution are daily landed at ports along the Atlantic seaboard. Recent action of the United States authorities in refusing these people permission to and on their shores has directed this evil tide to Canada. Numbers of a class, who resemble nothing we have seen save the offscourings of Turkish and Egyptian ser aglics, are now in vading our shores. The Dominion Government should take immrediate steps to put a stop to this sort of i mmigration.

> THE Waterloo. Advertiser submits the following calculration of the strength of the commercial novement in Canada: "Seventyfive per cerat, of the material interests of the Domini n are represented by farmers. More than lalf of the remaining 25 per cent. is repretented by the lumbermen. The manufracturers represent the ten or twelve per cent. remaining. The farmers and lumbermen have no use for protection. The logic of cent, represented by the manufacturers. Is that fair? Is it honest? Is it statesmanlike? And aren't the farmers fools for if the farmers should turn around and demand protection to agriculture and propose to tax the sugar and cotton lords. And still there would be more sense in it, for it would operate for the greatest good of the greatest number."

A WASHINGTON letter says there is going to be a lively meeting of Celt and Saxon in that city about the 15th inst. Sir Thomas Grattan Esmonde and Mr. Arthur O'Connor are to have a public reception, and it is pro-We cannot doubt but that some very instruc. where Mr. Chamberlain is staying. Hearing | bellished with several excellent illustrations, of this the Screwdriver offered to hire all the vacant rooms in the House, and the proprietor Dowd and Toupin. There is also an exterior a degradation of law and the subversion of was in a quandary between two formidable alternatives when the letter was written, By to-day's despatches it will be seen that of the Kazoot and appoint an anti-Nationalist Chamberlain has decided that discretion is large and the new Presbytery. A complete Bishop to the vacant see of Armagh and the better part of valor. The Commission list of subscribers to the jubilee fund is also order." Nor are these generous-minded Eng. Primacy of Ireland. The invincible stupidity has adjourned its sittings till after the holifrom seeing how absurd it can become under out of the way when the ambassadors from the influence of its hidebound bigotry. Like the Irish people to the people to the people to the people to the people of America therefore, a treasury of happy recollections protest from one of the English cities nearest iniquitous exactions by a dominant landlord

cession, to erect platforms in the large open quare in front of the Arlington, and from these platforms to denounce Chamberlain and all the Liberal-Unionists who have opposed Mr. Gladstone's measures of Home Rule for Ireland. Under the circumstances, Chamcaption he received at the American capital.

FRANCE has changed its form of government many times during the past ninetyeight years. This is shown by the appended tabulation :-

Date of es-Years of tablishment. 15 11 First republic......... 1789 First empire...... 1804
Bourbon kingdom...... 1815 15 18 Orleans kingdom...... 1830 Second Republic...... 1848 econd empire...... 1852 Third republic...... 1871

All things considered, the duration of the present republic for so long a period as aixteen years is remarkable. The recent changes in the presidency marks an advance in the science of self-government on the part of the French people and augurs well for the stability of the republic. If they continue for another decade to progress at the present rate, the permanency of their republicanism may be considered assured.

THE Holy Father has fixed the month of February as the period, during his Jubilee celebration, at which the corner-stone of the new Basilica of St. Patrick, in Rome, will be hopes to be able to add the name of Archbishop Carr, of Melbourne, representing the Antipodes, to those of Archbishop Ryan, of ernment that gives a charter to certain of its Cashel, as one of the preachers of the day. trembled for the safety of the Republic. citizens engaged in manufactures to charge St. Patrick's "sons will come from afar" on After the death of Gambetta in December,

> GOVERNMENT organs intimate that there will be no successor to Hon. Frank Smith in the cabinet. This is probably correct in view of the changes in the ministry provided for by the Act of last session. As for an alleged Irish Catholic representative in the Tory machine, we may be permitted to remark that anybody will do as well as Frank, who got along splendidly so long as he did nothing, but the moment he presumed to assert his right to have a say in the appoint. ments, he had to "git up and get."

Ar a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Irish National League of America, held at St. Louis, the question of when and where to hold the next National Convention was referred to a committee of seven, headed by President Fitzgerald. Resolutions were adopted appealing to the liberty-loving people of England, Scotland and Wales, and also to the people of Irish birth and extraction in America for moral and material aid, tendering sympathy to all now suffering in Ireland, denouncing coercion; eulogizing Gladstone, and extolling the power and advantages of organization, and urging every friend in America to join the National League.

Rev. Isaac Taylor, Canon of York, rethe various sects of Protestants. He further aries, at an annual cost of \$250,000, made last year but 397 converts, or about one convert to every three Missionaries yearly. This latter showing is bad enough, but Canon Taylor further says that in Persia, Arabia and Egypt, 109 Protestant Missionaries converted but one adult last year, and she was a Mohammedan girl in a Christian orphan asylum. Would not all these missionary efforts be better employed among the 100,000 lost women of London?

CARLETON County is one of the safest of Tory strongholds. Since Sir John Macdonald has been confirmed in his seat for Kingston, it is expected that he will resign Carleton, which is sure to send him a supporter, while Kingston is not so sure. A host of candidates have consequently appeared and there seems to be great difficulty in making a choice. Although the county is intensely Conservative, its inhabitants are by the situation is, that 90 per cent. of the no means inclined to let any one man, country is taxed for the benefit of 10 per no matter how sound he may be as a Tory, walk the course. They take particular delight in an election, because it invariably causes the expenditure of a great standing it? What a howl there would be deal of money. A contest may, therefore, be counted upon as certain. A convention will probably select a regular candidate and then there will be the usual split.

FATHERS DOWD AND TOUPIN.

A very handsome volume, commemorative of the golden jubiles of the Rev. Fathers Dowd and Toupin, with an historical sketch of the Irish community of Montreal, and St. Patrick's churches, has been published By interierence with personal liberty, with the and is now for sale. The book is em. rights of public meeting, and with the freethe frontispiece being portraits of Fathers ing a course that increasingly tends to the and views of St. Patrick's School, Orphan Asylum, St. Bridget's Home and Night Regiven. The text of the work is mainly a lishmen content with condemning the wrong r deter- of which every Catholic in the city should to Ireland we wish to assure the people of class occupying the seat of power and using and attach her to Great Britain, is now fall

community in Montreal is also deeply interhave been endured by priests and people in old times. The book will be for sale at St. Patrick's to-morrow before and after each service, foreneon and evening.

JULES FERRY.

This famous French Republican who narrowly escaped death at the hands of an assassin last Saturday afternoon, is a typical machine politician. He was born April 5, 1832, at St. Die, an old monastery town in the east of France. In 1854 he made his debut in Paris as a lawyer, and joined that daring band of young lawyers who sided the Deputies in maintaining a constant opposition to the Empire. In the famous trial of the "Thirteen" he was one of those condemned, and this taste of Imperial correction served but to embitter his hatred, while it caused him to look for new means of obtaining satisfaction for his grievances. He became a pamphletur and a journalist and as such soon reached a high position as a leadng writer on Les Temps. After the proclamation of the Third Re-

public, in 1870, M. Ferry was appointed one of the members of the new government. He was made the Mayor of Paris a few mouths later, filling his difficult functions with energy and skill through the difficult period of the siege. He had great difficulty in escaping from the city after the outbreak of the Commune, whose leaders had vowed vengeance against him in his efforts in the cause of law and order. He was one of the 363 Deputies of the Left that, under the leadership of Gambetta, walked in procession behind the funeral car of M. Thiers, and who solemnly blessed and placed. Prior Glynn with voice and gesture restrained the vast crowds that thronged the streets from any violent disturbance or demonstration against the Government. He was named Prime Minister by M. Grevy Philadelphia, and Archbishop Croke, of at a moment when the best friends of Faance 1882, President Grevy called on Ferry to form a cabinet, which remained intact until March, 1885, when Ferry was forced to retire for his part in the disastrous Tonguln war of 1884. Ferry's tastes were always spectacular. Under his premiership France attempted to control the throne of Anam against the murderous Black Flags, and lost millions of money and thousands of lives in a fruitless struggle. Since that day Ferry's prestige has steadily declined. He is detested by the conservative element in France. who desire a strong government and peace, and it was the recent possibility of his election to the Presidency that came near precipitating an insurrection in Paris. Personally he is tall and well built. He has a high forehead, very black bair and whickers, and a piercing pair of black eyes. His stumpy, broad nose and wide mouth have earned bim the sobriquet of "The Laughing English-His speeches are terse and brilliant, but delivered with apparent nervousness He married the wealthy Mile. Risler, grand. daughter of M. Kestner, and sister-io-law of Charles Floquet and several other distinguished Republicans.

IRELAND UNDER THE TORIES. Proceeding with their cold-blooded policy

of repression the Tories of England have incarcerated the most devoted representatives of the Irish people, while the whole country is being bulldozed by a horde of reckless bullies backed up by a magistracy so corrupt, ignorant and contemptible that even the little children defy them. Here is an instance related Ein the Nation, of the contempt in which coercion law cently stated in the English Church Congress | held, of the infamous uses to which that code that conversions in India were going on at is put, and the brutality which characterises the rate of 600,000 a year to Mohammedan- its administration, supplied by the proceedism, 50,000 to Catholicity, and only 10,000 to | ings in the Ballyhaunis courthouse. There nine persons were brought before Crimes Act stated that the Church Missionary Society of | Magistrates Dillon and Purcell, charged with India, which has in its service \$41 Mission- "obstructing and intimidating" bailiffs on the occasion of a seizure for rent. Of the accused, two were girls, aged respectively twelve and eighteen years, and a third terrible intimidator and obstructor was fur nished in the person of a poor woman seventy years of age. But this did not matter. The R.M.'s convicted the batch out of hand, and sentenced them to various terms of imprisonment. When the majesty of coercion law had thus been vindicated, it was announced that the accused could escape imprisonment by giving bail for "good behaviour"-meaning the observance of proper civility towards all marauding bailiffs whatever. But the accused refused to regard the court as anything more than an auxiliary to the rent-office, and firmly declined the offer-the very children declaring, amidst cheers, that they would scoper go to jail than admit lits decision just. And to jail they all wentnot as criminals, but as heroes, the whole town turning out to cheer them on the way. Proceedings such as these, being constantly

reported in the English press, have generated a strong feeling against Tory methods of governing Ireland. The most remarkable outcome of this popular sentiment took place at Bristol. It was in the form of a protest by forty ministers of religion, resident in that city, representing all denominations of Protestants, and condemning in the most indignant terms the attempts being made to rule Ireland by the machinery of repression. "The wrong," they say, "of a neglect of the constitutionally expressed desire of the Irish people for local self-government is being aggravated by measures that, with equal unwisdom and unrighteousness, seek to hush biographies of the pastors of the Recoilet and | the national voice and to crush the national life. dom of the press, our Government is pursu. and interior view of St. Patrick's church, order. This shows how thoroughly well the nature of Balfour's labors is understood in England despite the efforts made to pose him as bravely battling with "the forces of discompilation of the several events connected They dissociate themselves from it, and symwith the celebration of the jubilee, and, pathize with the victim thus :- "By this and looking idlotic, it must raise its discor- mined to parade the city in the lit for their own selfish ends." Of the leaders confronted by the continental policy will be in possession. The history of the Irish that land of our sympathy with them in the

bitter wrongs they are now enduring; and at of the Irish people and the priests, the community in montreat is alto deept, the priests, the same time we seek to free ourselves from gates speak in the highest terms. complicity with a spirit and method of govern they describe asment that are utterly unworthy of a professedly Christian nation."

THE TELEPHONE MONOPOLY.

The American Bell Company's interest in the telephone business of the United States and Canada is said to be worth about \$100,000,000. Of this immense capital ninetenths is said to be water and yet good divitenths is said to be water and yet good dividends are earned on the entire amount.
How is this done? The \$10,000,000 original
any afford an excuse for doing so. At
son of nature, large-hearted, sympathet
independent and brave, William O'Brien A good many of these patents were purchased, not for the purpose of improving the telephone service but to prevent competitors from making improvements. It is alleged that the company own patents which, if they were brought into use, would give the public a service as far ahead of the present system as that is better than none at all. A writer, who an pears to be familiar with the subject, prints in the New York World the following table of cost of the parts of a telephone-these being the retail prices at electrical supply stores:

•	
TRANSMITTER.	
Induction coil	1.50
Battery	1.00
Battery material for one year	07
Diaphragm	ñi
Diaparagu	.OE 00 00
Parts of microphone	.05 — \$2. 63
RECEIVER.	
Permanent magnet	.30
Electro	.30
Diaphragm	.01
One (the text)	
Case (estimate)	.10
Cord	.25 — .96
Magneto bell	8 6.50
Board and boxes (estimate)	.25
Total	810.34
Total	010.94

Only a small part of the items included in this list are furnished by the Bell Company; the more expensive portions are supplied by the local companies. The parts furnished by the Bell Company would cost only \$2.22. The statement of the parts of the parts and boxes are supplied by the boxes. batteries, electros, bell, boards and boxes and material for the batteries are supplied by the local companies.
It is stated by the employes of the company

that the actual cost of wholesale manufacture of the portions of receiver and transmitter furnished by the Bell Company is 90 cents

The telephone transmitter comprises a small induction coil and a microphone, the latter being a small carbon button on a slight spring and an ordinary tin disphragm. The receiver comprises a small piece of magnetized iron, a very small electro magnet bubbin and a tin disphragin. These two instruments, with the smal box containing former, and the composition, make up the instrument for which the royality of \$14 a year is charged. The magneto and battery cost the local company \$3.75, and about half of that is royalties on patents on different sections of the appropriate the containing of the composition of the compositio paratus. These portions of the instrument are purchased from the Western Electric Manufacturing Company, which owns outright the patents on which it charges the royalties, and the American Bell Telephone Company owns a controlling interest in the Western Electric Manufacturing Company.

There are in use in the United States, accord-

There are in use in the United States, according to the testimony of an expert in the employ of the American Bell Company, 375,000 telephones. Deducting 5 per cent., which it has been claimed are furnished gratuitously to local companies for use in the exchanges, etc., there remain over 350,000 to collect the \$14 a year royalty on. This would give the American Bell Company on income from this source along of Company an income from this source alone of \$4,900,000. Less than one-tenth of this annual income would provide each subscriber with the improved apparatus and increase the use of telephones more than enough to make up the expenditur.

SCOTCH FRIENDSHIP FOR IRELAND. The noble, disinterested manner in which the people of Scotland are standing by the Irish in their struggle for freedom within the constitution against Tory oppression is one of the surest signs of the coming regeneration of the British empire. It indicates the approach of a time when principles of justice and methods of common sense will take the place of the cruel, bloody, disastrous policy by which a dissolute and over-gorged cligarchy have made the institutions of Britain subservient to their own lust and avarice. Scotchmen see as well as Irishmen that if England is to be saved she must get rid of her Tories. They also see that from imprisoning Irishmen for being true to their country, there is but a step to imprisonment of Scotchmen for the same thing. What is a constabulary, controlled by the central power and invading public meetings, but the reappearance under new conditions of the armed slaves in the Forum? A consciousness of the meaning of the Mitchelstown menace is dawning upon the intelligence of the British masses. Trafalgar Square gave a lesson not to be forgotten. and already a sullen spirit in the populace of London is commented on by foreigners. The ministry of shreds and patches, presided over by Salisbury, is letting Englishmen know that coercion can be applied to Englishmen as well as Irishmen, and the Irish fight for British freedom grows as fierce in Middlesex as in Tipperary.

On former occasions we gave accounts in these columns of the reception of the Scotch delegates in Ireland; now we have their report. Of the government of Ireland they say :--

Entirely out of sympathy with the people, and representing a privileged minority, who for centuries have made Ireland the victim of their cupidity and misrule, the Government, with the laws which it administers, is regarded as a foreign and hostile element in the country, and as such is shunned, despised and hated. Constitutional methods of procedure in the administration of law and justice are reduced by the authorities to a farce The executive, located in Dublin, is simply a despotism, controlling the country by means of a resident magistracy of its own nomination, a vile system of espionage, and an over-whelming force of armed police and regular soldiers. The former are met with, carrying their rifles, on every country road. Every village and town has its barracks, with a detachment in direct communication with Dublin Castle, always ready to oppress and attack the people with a violence and bru-tality inconceivable in our more favored country.
Concerning the Plan of Campaign, these

careful, concientious Scotchmen report that it is "nothing more than a necessary and reasonable combination for defence against

Men of first-class ability, indepe dence of character, and indomisi courage. Their power as practical politic may be seen in the development and work of the National League, and the unflinch fight for their country's deliverance, whethey have so long successfully maintained the British Parliament. If," they add, one of these foremost champions in the country's cause may, with propriety, singled out, the peculiar circumstances William O Brien, and the pre eminent pl a patriot of the highest type."

The opinions of these capable, disinterest Scottish gentlemen will be accepted by unprejudiced persons as conclusive, and w do much to strengthen the feeling of go will between the two great branches of Celtic race which has been brought about Mr. Gladstone's efforts to establish a tr union of the people of the British Isles.

THE TWO POLICIES.

Attempts made by the Tory press to b little the movement for unrestricted recipr city with the United States have been ridiculous in view of its popularity and e tent, especially in Ontario. Crowded med ings continue to be held, at which resolutio in support of freer trade relations with the American people, and arging the Government to take steps to bring about the desire change, are invariably adopted. An impor ant gathering of this kind was held at S Thomas, last Saturday. Professor Goldw Smith, who was present and spoke on the or casion, writes that, although the evening we wet, "yet the great hall was filled to over flowing, many being turned away. Farmer had driven ten miles through the rain, an people had come in by rail from a distant who would have to stop over the Sunday The audience, which was of the best quality listened most attentively to addresses which could have little interest of a rhetorical kind and the resolution in favor of Commercia Union was carried with scarcely a dissentien voice. St. Thomas, it will be remembered is a Conservative place."

Here certainly are no signs of that indiffer ence to unrestricted reciprocity which certain newspapers, devoted to ring rule and restric tion, are so anxious to make out. Pro Smith, in the same letter, compares th movement with that of the Anti-Corn Lu League at its inception. That great agitation he says, had not "attained the same measu of force which has been already attained Commercial Union. It was long confined to particular district, instead of sweeping this over the whole country. Yet the ant Corn Law League had from the outset a mos nowerful organization; it had Bright, Col den, Thomson and Villiers for orators; had a fund, to which one great manufacture contributed first or last about a quarter of million of dollars. Without organization without a fund, with little of eloquent advo cacy, Commercial Union has spread over th country as spontaneously as the light of morn ing. It is no mere plank in a platform. It a movement of the people and by the people as well as for the people; and herein lies it

There can be no disputing this presentation

of the character of the movement. Neithe of the two great political parties have square ly pronounced for or against it, although the attitude of the Tory press is distinct hostile, and certain members of the Mac donald Cabinet have declared their opposition to the popular demand. On the other han prominent Liberals, notably Sir Richard Cartwright, Mr. Charlton, Dr. Platt and others, have come out openly as advocates unrestricted reciprocity. It may, therefore be said that the policy which will soon, if does not already, divide the country is no compelling recognition, in spite of t efforts of the trade restrictionists, backed the Government, to keep it in the back ground. Papers that called it a "fad" an rasped on "Ras" have been driven to fin more cogent arguments than are implied b these silly epithets. They are compelled drop them, as they had to abandon the foolis "loyalty" howl, but they have been me and beaten at all points. Their latest cry that Commercial Union is "Anti-Uanadian, which has no more sense in it than th other cries. Commerce is cosmopolita and that policy is anti-Canadian which would deprive Canadians of the right to dea with freedom where and with whom the may find such dealing advantageous. Loyalt to Canada does not mean that we should sub mit ourselves as slave. To a set of combin whose patriotism is dividend by their taking advantage of a protective tariff to squeeze the last possible centout of the people. It migh sound barsh to apply Burke's famous saying - Patriotism is the last reluge of scoundrel"-to the ringsters, but the patriotism is of a very measurable quality What is Canadian patriotism to the sugi millionaire of Chiselhurst, we would like know? The simple truth is that certain combinations have obtained control of the Government, have seized upon the commer of the country, and, having thus secured good thing," they are determined to make the most of it and fill their coffers while the can. They know that nature and necessi are against them, that their rule cannot dure for any great length of time, and they strive to prolong it by using every vice and every ory that they think may d lude the people. But as Goldwin Smi truly observes :-

The two policies, between which Canad and her statesmen have to choose, at la stand face to face. The anti-continual policy, which struggles at immense cost, be in the way of expenditure and loss, to detail the struggles at immense cost, be in the way of expenditure and loss, to detail the struggles are considered to the struggles of the

recognizes the beheat of nature and accepts the benefits offered by her to the continent as an economical whole. I can imagine a man of sense embracing for a political object the anti-continental policy and reselving to pro-long the commercial struggle against nature. I cannot imagine a man of sense persuading himself that the movement in favor of the continental policy when it has once been set on foot and has taken a strong hold upon on foot and has taken a strong hold upon the minds of the people is likely soon to pass away. Everyone who has had experience in wars of opinion is prepared for healtation, fluctuations and relapses. We may see bye-elections still carried by influence of Government or decided on the old party lines to which our people have become so blindly and tenadously attached. Elective government, though it may in a certain sense be by the people, is not always for the people; full as often it is for the leaders of the party which has power and pa-tronage in its hands. But when an object deeply interests the people and has fairly presented itself to their minds, the end, in spite of all their vicissitudes and disappointments, is pretty sure. In England the day came when, with some help from favoring circumstances, the Anti-Corn Law League prevailed and the bread tax fell. Restriction, being in possession of the Government, with all the patronage and means of corruption, may hold out long; yet its eventual doom, and that of any political party which anchors by it, may nevertheless be assured."

CLEVELAND AND BLAINE.

The alacrity with which Blaine assumed the championship of protection against Cleveland's message for reduction of the tariff is generally accepted by the American press as decisive as to who shall be the party candidates for the Presidency next year. Everywhere Blaine is now regarded as the Republican standard-bearer. A Washington despatch says it is assumed that the two candidates are already in the field, and the campaign virtually in progress. Both Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Blaine have spoken boldly, and to judge from the expressions on both sides of the Mouse the parties are ready to fight it out on these lines. There are very few Republican representatives, whatever their preferences may be, who do not expect to see Mr. Blaine nominated at Chicago on the E9th of June. They are loud in their approval of Mr. Blaine's views. The fight will be made on the tariff issue, and it is felt that the man from Maine has got in at a time and with a decision that gives him a long lead in the race for nomination. His opponents, while privately expressing doubts as to his strength, particularly in New York, appear the various Irish societies to attend a meeting to have no hopes of stemming the tide that to be held in St. Patrick's Hall next Wednes has set in in his favor. Every political move seeme to turn in his direction, so far as the nomination is ocncerned. His strength in New York is questioned by many. It is said that the stalwart element in that state, though delegates on January 4th next. A motion was quiet at present, is as strong as ever, and will be as potent against Mr. Blaine on election of the Montreal branch of the League. The

on prisoners. Nevertheless it is a horrible fact that William O'Brien has, in addition to having been starved and deprived of his clothing, been subjected to a system of torture of the most diabolical kind. It seems that a special room was provided for Mr. O'Brien, in the wall and door of which a spyhole was made so that his every movement could be observed by a warden outside. Mr. Corn, visited Tuliamore prison recently and had a long interview with Mr. O'Brien, who stated that he took a great portion of his rest sitting before the fire, as his visitor discovered him. This would tend to convey the idea that Mr. O'Brien's alarm for the safety of his clothes is as strong as ever, as, if supprised while sitting in his chair, he would be better able to resist than if pounced upon prised while sitting in his chair, he would be better able to resist than if pounced upon while prostrate on his bed. Mr. O'Brien. during the interval chatted away in a most cheerful manner. He made no complaints. Mr. Hallinan had also an interview with Mr. Mandeville, who was in good apirits. He complained of want of exercise, Mr. Hallinan on leaving the prison made the follownan on leaving the prison made the following entry in the visitors' book :--

"I, this day, November 29, visited Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Mandeville. Mr. O'Brien looks pale and excited from worry to which he has been subjected by the constant dread of his clothes being again taken from him, and from his being now confined in a cell newly provided with a spy-hole, specially constructed to annoy the prisoner. I am informed by the Governor that until now none of the infirmary cells were furnished with of the infirmary cells were furnished with thir, to a nervous invalid, awful mode of torture. I think if his life is to be spared he should be at once restored to his old coll, and an assurance given him as to the safety of his clothes. I would also ask that he be permitted to take exercise in the large yard instead of the miserable court-yard attached to the infirmary; also that both he and Mr. Mandeville be provided with religious books. Mr. Maudeville complains of want of exercise, which should be allowed him. He has this day resumed his ordinary diet, and seems to be in good spirits. I experienced every civility from the Governor.

entry in the visitors' book :-

which is one of progressive emadation. He seemed quieter than yesterday, having slept better in consequence of the patrols not lasting glory. Amen.

River Beaudette, December 12th, 1837. in his cell, and chilled from the bread-andwater treatment. He also had distinct tremor in both hands, and he complained of the long confinement to his call, now four that both Gladstone and Bismarck were born days, without exercise. He pointed out that on Friday. Of noted men of the past who the visiting justices and the governor had came into the world on that day of the week power under Rule 10 of the regulations for may be mentioned Luther, Sir Isaac Newton, the treatment and conduct of convicted George Washington and Winfield Scott.

prisoners to relax the strict observance of the prison rules. I think, under the circumstances, as the strict enforcement of the rules is proving injurious to Mr. Mandeville's health, they should at once be relaxed, and healthy exercise, so essential to his health, be permitted to be so taken,"

These reports by responsible men of high standing have sent a thrill of horror and indignation throughout the civilized world. O'Brien and Mandeville are thus seen to being slowly, surely, malignantly murdered under direction and with the sanction of the Goverament of Eugland. A nation that boasts of its christianity, its civilization, its philantrophy, it; humanity, is called upon to witness the torturing to death of men who are only guilty of exercising that freedom of specch on political questions which Englishmen hold as their greatest birthright.

The spy-hole, invented in China, and only inflicted there on the worst criminals, is the most horrible torture ever invented by human malignancy. Its design is to produce madness by breaking down the nerves under camped at the village of St. Eustache, about the stare of a cruel evil eye, which allows no consciousness of repose to the unhappy prisoner. Compared to it the rack, the thumbscrew and the boot were tenderness. Its effect on one of Mr. O'Brien's temperament can be imagined. How lost to all feelings of humanity the Government must be! And yet the English nation looks on. Balfour sneers, while licking his lean chaps, at the "grotesqueness" of Mr. O'Brien's position. Still the Irish people are patient, and the dynamiter remains a myth.

THE DAILY POST and TRUE WITNESS Premium, "The Leading Home Rulers," a Litho. picture 18x24 -Parnell, Gladstone, Davitt and O'Brien-will be sent to every new subscriber, and to every old subscriber who will send us one new subscriber and pay his own subscription in advance.

IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE. MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE—LIST OF SUBSCRIB-

ERS TO THE ANTI COURGION BOLL OF HONOR. A meeting of the Executive of the Montreal Branch Irish National League was held at 3.30 yesterday afternoon, in St. Patrick's Hall. It was decided to invite the representatives of

day evening, when arrangements will be completed for the reception of Sir T E. Grattan, M.P., and Mr. Arthur O'Connor, M.P. A dispatch was received from Mr. J. P. Sutton, Secretary of the Irish National League of America, confirmatory of the coming of the Irish be as potent against Mr. Blaine on election day; that he will have the same apposition to contend with that confronted him in 1884, and that his chance of carrying the state will be lessened by meeting this time with a united Democracy, strengthened by Mr. Cleveland's administration.

TORTURED TO DEATH.

Some people are under the delusion that torture is not resorted to in these enlightened days, and especially do they believe that the much-vaunted Christian Government of England would not practice revolting cruelties on prisoners. Nevertheless it is a horrible fact that William O'Brien has, in addition to

Hoctor, John O'Brien, 25c each; A Friend, \$5. Collected by James Donnelly—Patrick Kenny,

OBITUARY.

Died, in Montreal, on Wednesday morning, the 23rd November, Miss Catherine Cameron, daughter of Hugh Cameron and the late Mrs. Flory Cameron, of River Beaudette, in the parish of St. Telesphore, Co. of Soulanges. Deceased lived about 25 years in Montreal, and spent a good, industrious, virtuous and Obristian life. Her premature death may be attributable to much confinement and close attention to her occupation, which impaired her body and lamentably caused her death. She was fortified by all the rites of the Roman Dr. Moorehead, who visited the prison about the same time, made the following sister, relict of the late D. A. McDonell, who took her remains from Montreal to her father's took her remains from Montreal to her father's residence, where neighbors and friends numerresidence, where neighbors and the political prisoners Mr. William O'Brien, M.P., Mr. Mandeville and Mr. Hayden. Mr. O'Brien seemed in much the same condition, which is one of progressive emaciation. He lath of November, 1886. May their immortal residence, where neighbors and interest emails to St. Telesphore Cemetery, where, after the celebration of a Requiem High Mass, they deposited the body alongside of her worthy and lamented mother, who departed this life the lath of November, 1886. May their immortal residence, where neighbors and irrelate ministry. souls participate in the full enjoyment of ever-

It may interest the superstitious to note

THE GREAT SCARE. 13th DECEM-BER, 1837.

By JOHN FRASER, Montreal.

"There was a sound," but not of revelry, through the dark and narrow streets of old Montreal, on the night of the 13sh December, 1837.

It was the sound of armed men, mustering and hurrying in wild confusion and under fearful excitement; all concentrating to a rallying point,—the old "Caamp de Mara," or parade ground.

In the early morning of that eventful day, Montreal was all astir, to witness the departure of Sir John Colborne, the commander-inchief, at the head of his little army of about 2.000 men, to disperse the rebel force en-20 miles to the north. The whole northern district was then in open rebellion. The city of Montreal was left that day almost entirely to the protection of the volunteer force.

THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF 1837. That grand old soldier, Sir John Colborne, was one of the few then living who had stond by the side of Sir John Moore, on Corunna's fatal strand, where:

"Not a drum was heard, not a funeral note, As Lis corps to the rampart we hurrled, Not a solder dicharged his farewell shot O'er the grave where our hero we burled."

And among the last words spoken by the dying hero was a recommendation for Col-

borne's promotion.

And, again, at the clusing hour of the great mposed of the veterans of Wagram and regiment—the 52ad, which, with the 71st and have long since responded to a higher roll Sth. formed part of "Adam's Brigade," posted on the right centre of the British Readers of the battle of Waterloo will recall Canada ceased for that year. Colborne's position on that field.

o'clock, would have seen a horseman, one of by their BEAR-SKIN HELMETS, dashing along tory. our streets at a mad gallop. That trooper was Alexander Fraser, the writer's brother, now in his seventy-first year, hale and hearly, and living at No. 6 Mance street, Montreal. The guard at the city gate, at Dow's brewery, was no hindrance to his wild speed; the crossed bayonets of the four sentries

posted there were cleared at one bound. His uniform being known to the sentries saved him from a passing shot. Then down old St. Joseph and Notre Dane streets at the same wild pace, caus ing terror to the small groups congregated at every atreet corner, until he reached the Main Guard, which stood nearly in front of

the present Court House. And there without dismounting delivered his verbal despatch from Major Penner, commanding officer at Lachine, to the officer of the day in command at Montreal, nearly as follows :-

"The rebels have escaped from St. Eustache and are reported advancing in strife of fratricidal fees. "force on Lachine to capture the arms stored "there for the frontier volunteers

This despatch was delivered at the main guard within thirty minutes after the trooper had mounted his horse at Lower Lachine. the distance being over eight miles.

streets of Montreal. "To arms," was the cry, "the rebels are at hand." The alarm bells rang, the news flew like lightning. reaching every nork and corner of the city in a few minutes The city was confined within small limits at this time. The wild excitement of that night can never be forgetten by the living ones. The boys of that night are now approaching their three score years and

There were hurried mountings of staff officers and orderlies. The rallying words were, "every man to his post," the headquarters of his company or regiment, and within the space of two hours nearly 4,000 men, volunthers old and young, merchants, profes-sional men, clerks, mechanics and laborers, stood side by side in their ranks, shoulder to shoulder, ready to do their duty.

It was a grand sight to see the mustering squads fall in and take up their double quick march to the rallying point, but it is regrettable now to think that so dire a necessity ever existed in our country. The different regiments took up their line of march to the outskirts of the city and proceeded as far as the top of the Tanneries bill, the high road to Lachine, halting there for orders from the front to direct their onward course.

THE ALARM AT LACHINE AND ITS CAUSE.

About seven o'clock that night the writer was sitting beside Major Penner in his house at Lower Lachine, when a trooper, Richard Robinson, arrived almost breathless with the news, brought to the village by Paul Lebert, a French loyalist, living near St. Genevieve, that the rebels were advancing in force from St. Eastable to capture the arms stored at Lachine for the frontier volunteers.

Major Penner was on his horse within five minutes and galloped off to the village, a distance of three miles, leaving orders to summon the foot companies to muster and reach the village with all possible speed, and if the small force in the village had to retreat the mustering companies would endeavor to join them at the foot of the Coteau Hill, the present Blue Bonnets.

THE MUSTERING AT LOWER LACHINE.

The 2ad company of foot, Captain Thomas A. Beglys, mustered at the old barracks, the "King's Posts," every man was there by half-past eight. By that time the excitement was greatly added to, by the women and children of the village having fied their homes, and every farm house on the Lower Lachine Road was filled by them, they actually declaring that the rebels had already reached the village. This looked very serious to us as we were falling in.

By ten o'clock every man was in front of Laflamme's Hotel, the headquarters of the Lachine Brigade, presenting a front of about two hundred and forty bayonets and nearly sixty swordsmen, as fine a body of men as could be found in the province. Word having been sent to Caughnawaga, over two hundred Indian warriors crossed the river and

afterwards.

The first to arrive was Captain Begly's from Lower Lachine. The writer was with this company. We came at double quick, nearly a run, and formed opposite Laflamme'r. Such a cheer as greeted our arrival 1 It rent soldier, as stated by the 7 years old boy), he the very air. Then came Captain Carmichael struggled in death for some short time. h his Cote St. Paul company, by the way of the anal bank, and, lastly, Captain Charles with its company, from Cote St. Pierre and the Tann vies, arrived and formed in line amid a deafening theer.

ARRIVAL OF THE INDIAN TRRIORS.

But let us turn our eyes to the river front to the St. Lawrence. What a cheering sight was there! The river was literally covered with Indian cances; every warrior in Caughnawaga wes crossing to join the La-chine Brigade. The obser of welcome from that little band of volunteers which greeted the arrival of the Indian warriors, and their wild war-whoop in response, was a sound, a sight and a scene, the like of it will never again be seen or heard in this Province !

By ten o'clock fully 500 armed men, of all classes, stood in the old village. The night passed over without any enemy putting in an appearance. There were no telegraphs in those early days. All communication was made and kept up by the Cavalry. The Lachine Troop was then overworked, carrying despatches and keeping up and open the three men, who were to be hanged together lines of communication with the scattered on the same gibbet, feeling a sort e uposts.

THE MORNING OF THE 14th DECEMBER, 1837. The next morning the old village presented the appearance of a military camp, with the varied costumes, every man in his own dress, and early that morning hundreds of the Montreal volunteers had come out. There must, at least, have been fully 1,500 men congregated that morning at Lachine.

It was a grand sight that morning to see the Lachine troop and the four companies of foot form line, about 300 men, with their old Napoleon's downfall; when the Old Guard, major mounted in front, thanking his " boys," as he called them, also thanking the Austerlitz, with Ney, the bravest of Indians for having turned so well and so loy-the brave, at their head, were ad-ally. The roll was then called; cheer after vaucing to an assured victory, our [Col-oheer went up as boys and grey-headed men borne was there! right in front of that answered "here" to their names. What if mighty mass of living valour, as they ad-vanced. He stood at the head of his old that 300 would be found to answer. They call. Peace to their memories !

Thus ended the great scare of the 13th position. This brigade was the first to arrest December, 1837. The rebels were dispersed and sheek the advance of the Old Guard. from St. Eustache and the troubles in Lawrence

The following winter passed over quietly. The reader of this day will appreciate this Seedtime came, and a bountiful harvest small tribute of respect to the memory of our crowned the year; but instead of the usual Commander-in-Chief of 1837. Now, to our autumn thanksgivings of a grateful people story. -Such of the citizens of Montreal as the standard of rebellion was again raised in were on the street that night, at about eight November, 1838, roofless walls and ruined homes marked its desolating tracks, leaving the Luchine troop of cavalry, so well known a dark blot on the pages of our country's his-

THE FRUITS OF THE REBELLION OF 1837.

Fifty years have blown over our head, and it were well if we could draw a veil over ling but I recollect those wild, staring eyes, those dark days and darker scenes and blot and hear the gasping supplication: "Mon them out of remembrance. We cannot. Wrongs 1 yes, grievous wrongs did then exist in this Canada of ours; but the means to right them were misapplied. It must now, however, be admitted that out of the seed sown broadcast over the land during that rebellion there arose over and above the ruins of the Patriots' Visionary Republic the grand structure or foundation of our present Responsible Government, entombing or casting to the winds all "family compacts" or other obstructions, securing to Canadians their rights as free-born British subjects. And, in truth, it must be said that Canadian liberty had not its birthright under the sunshine and the smile of heaven, but was cradled and nursed amid the rage and the

HANGING IN CANADA-To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WIT-

NESS: Str.-In Then there was wild hurrying on the time ago I was startled by the story, under the above heading, of a 7 years old boy, which took place in Montreal during the rebellion of 1837-38, and taken from the New York Commercial Advertiser in November

last.

I thought it a libel on the fair fame of Merry England to let it go for granted that any thing pertaining to that happy country would be so clumsey in the art of hanging after their extensive and long practice since | perhaps better known as the Montreal Gazette the rebellion of Ireland, under the management of Billy Pitt and Lord Norbury. I, therefore, give you the story of the seven-year-old boy, as told by him, and my own experience on that mournful occasion, being present on the morning of the execution he refers to, and of full age, and a commissioned officer of one of the county corps of volunteers and under full pay, and as truth is better than fiction, I give you the facts of the

On one fine morning in the spring of 1838, five men (not three, as related by the sevenyear-old boy) were brought out for execution in front of the new Montreal gaol, namely, a General Hendingline, of the Polish army De Lorimiere, Eeq., rotary public; Jules Delacroix, and two other French Canadians

whom I cannot name.

The scaffold, or gibbet, as this seven year old boy calls it, was erected in front of the gaol, facing the Riviere St. Laurent, immediately over the gateway and connected with a plattorm from the gaul yard, and was from 12 to 20 feet high and bullt partly of wood, connecting with the stone wall over the gateform accompanied by the priests and the gaol attendants, the sheriff and hangman. General Hendingline was plant and a judgeship; J. Keane. a pension. We way. About 7 o'clock in the morning the man. General Hendingline was placed to the west end, next to the city, and addressed the amall crowd present in a patriotic style. At the end of his speech he turned short and sharp on his heel, saying in a loud voice, Vive la Liberté. Mr. Delorimiere was dressed in a black suit of broad cloth, open-breasted waistcoat, and dressed as if going to a wedding; he was a fine-looking gentleman, tall, and would weigh about two hundred pounds. Delacroix was commonly dressed in a plain light suit, he wanted one hand from the wrist down, as stated by the Kazoot that the Irish people have a perfect kneed one hand from the wrist down, as stated by the Kazoot that the Irish people have a perfect kneed was perfect to the light suit, he wanted one hand from the wrist down, as stated by the Kazoot that the Irish people have a perfect kneed was a perfect to the light suit, he wanted one hand from the wrist down, as stated by the Kazoot that the Irish people have a perfect to the light suit is the short that the Irish people have a perfect to the light suit is the short that the Irish people have a perfect to the light suit is the short that the Irish people have a perfect to the light suit is the light suit in the crown of his hat. small crowd present in a patrictic style. At the end of his speech he turned short and hand from the wrist down, as stated by the seven year old boy, the want of which caused him to be bound from the guard of the arms behind his back. It is said that when the rope was placed about his neck that he shifted the fatal knot, which caused him to die from strangulation, as he suffered long. The five men were placed on the fatal trap, not dred Indian warriors crossed the river and joined the brigade.

By the advice of old Colonel Wilgress, a peninsular veteran then living at Lachine, who assumed the direction of affairs, the troop of cavalry and the village company of foot (Captain Lepensee's) were sent to the front, half a mile above the village, to watch and the other in the cross beam of the scaffold;

The state of the first week to attend to be and the first

three other companies of foot arrived shortly to for some moments, striking his breast with his good hand, and muttering the words, Mon Dieu! Mon Dieu! At length a soldier, who was on the platform, took hold of the rope and broke the hold he held with his feet on the beam (not pulled by the feet by a British When left hanging for a short time, the five corpses were hauled onto the platform and taken into the gaol yard. I don't know if the bodies were given to their friends or not. Such was the fate of 5 of the martyrs of 1837-38, who fought to redeem Canada from Downing street rule, to establish re-

sponsible government in its place. Yours, The following is the story referred to in the

above letter :--HANGED IN CANADA

I was born in Montreal and was about 7 years old when the French-Canadian rebellich broke out. Three of the rebels were caught, tried, and sentenced to be hanged. One of them was Jules Delacroix, an old man of 60, who occasionally did a bit of work for my father. Jules had lost his right hand in some manner years before I knew him; it was cut off at the wrist, leaving a smooth, round stump. I was present with the crowd on the day of the execution of the on the same gibbet, feeling a sort of proprietary interest in the whole affair on the strength of my acquaintance with Jules. The gibbet was made of two heavy uprights, with a wide string-piece across the top, over which the three ropes were thrown, for in these times they simply fastened a noose around a man's neck and pulled him up by hand and let him strangle to death, as they do at a western lynching now. One end of the gibbet was close to and nearly on a level with a shed on which I had taken my stand to witness the execution. Well, just as the soldiers were about to pull up the victims a boyish freak possessed me, and I climbed out on the stringpiece, lying flat on my face, and crawled out to the first rope just as the victims were pulled up. I happened to be directly over Delacroix. As the rope was pulled up came the writhing body of poor Jules till he almost touched the beam above him, on which I crouched. They had tied his arms behind him, but in his death struggle he managed to pull the stump from its fastening, and as he ound it loose, threw it up and over the beam, and with desperate strength drew himself up, thus slackening the rope about his nock. was looking down into his ghastly face, which was so close that I could have touched him with my hand. His wild, bloodshot eyes looking straight into mine with spiteful, beseeching glance that haunts me to this day. "Ah, mon Dieu! mon Dieu!" he gasped, as a British soldier caught him by the feet and gave him a pull, his bandless stump lost its hold on the crossplece, and the poor wretch fell back to his death. No! I never think of a man's hang-Dieu! Mon Dieu!"

THE SLANDERS OF INGRAM. Sis,—Will you permit me, through the columns of The Post, to make a few remarks on the latest fall-chood cast on the Irish people by some lying scoundrel called Thomas Dunbar Ingram. In connection with the union of Eug-land and Ireland, he informs the whole world that the Irish people and the clergy smiled at the union, and no bribery or dishonest means were used to unite the two countries. History nothwithstanding to the contrary, the liar, Ingram, must know very well that a few years before the act of union the British Parliament enacted a statute expressly and unequivecally renouncing all future right to legislate for Ireland, Georgius the Third, chapter 18th, an act for removing and permitting all doubts which have arisen, or To the Holy Father: might arise, concerning the rights of Parliament and Courts of Ireland in matters of Ir gislation and Judicature, etc.; therefore be it declared and enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and concact of the Lords, Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same, that the said right claimed by the people of Ir land to be bound only by laws of that Kinglom in all cases whatever, shall be, and is hereby declared to be established and ascertained forever, and hall at no time hereafter be questioned or questionable. Now, Mr. Editor, here is a concises atement of Ireland's right, and I think the next thing in order is to tell the liur Ingram and hose who rehash his lies, the Kozoot included, som thing to contradict their lying assertions Herry Grattan, who had arisen from his bed of sickness and appeared before the House of Parliament like an accusing spirit, protested with all his eloquence and power against that base act which he well knew would be the ruination of his country, and which, alss, has proved too true. Underneath will be found the names of

members who voted for that fated measure, and

the bribes they got for the same:

H. Alexander was made Colonial Secretary, better than fiction, I give you the facts of the case as it then stood.

It will be remembered that in the fall of 1838 a rising of the people of the Beauharnois took place, and that many of the patriots engaged on that occasion were made prisoners, brought to Montreal, tried by court martial and condemned to death or sent to the Island of Bermuda, where they remained until after the general amnesty under Lord Durham's administration.

(In Alexander was made Colonial Secretary, and his bother a bishop; J. Beresford made parson and lord; J. Bingham a peerage and £23,000; J. G. Blackwood a pe-rave; J. Blackquiere, peerage, offices and pensions; A. Botel, £500 a year; R. Butler, changed sides for cash; Lord Boyle, an immense sum for many burroughs, at £15,000 per burrough; S. Bruce, a castle servitor, got a baronetey; J. Burdet an office and £5.0 a year; A. Browne was made prime sergeant; J. Bagwell, the patriots of jr., cash and commission; W. Bagwell, a dean-ery; Castlerengh acted as Pitt's chief agent; J. Cavendish, receiver general; J. Jaine, a pen-sion; T. Casey, two fat betths; C. Cope, a sion; T. Casey, two lat betths; C. Cop?, a regiment and patronage; J. Crosby, a regiment and patronage; C. H. Cooke, a regiment, a peerage and £7,500; J. Corry, chancellor of exchequer; J. Cotter, cash; A. Creighton, cash; J. Creighton, cash; W. A. Croslie; comptrollership; J. Cuffee, a peerage to his father; R. Crowe, avowed being bribed; C. Fitzgerald, pension and peerage; C. Fortesque, a breastive office. T. Ferruscop. various consideration of the consideration of a lucrative office; F. Ferguson, various considerations; A. Ferguson, office, title and £500 a year; W. Fortescue, secret pen ion; J Galbraith, baronetry; William Gore, cash; Richard Hare, a peorage; B. Henniker, a regiment and £3,500; H. Howard, made Postmaster General; W. £15,000; Lord Loftus, created a marquis and £30,000; General Lake, one of Castlereagh's Kazoot that the Irish people have a perfect knowledge of the means employed to bring about the accuracd Union. Billy Pitt and Castlereagh were the prime movers in the ruination of Ireland. Whether it was a commission of the prime moves and the ruination of the beautiful to the beautiful from health. mand from heaven or an intimation from hell I am not able to say, but I understand that Castlereach closed the scene by cutting his own threat. The above items are from a very reliable source, and I defy any falsifier of truth to

Montreal, Nov. 15th, 1887.

No dentist has yet been able to pull the and to report the advance of the rebels. The the rope then became quite slack; he remained tooth of time.

CHARLES DEVLIN, JR., ON LANS-DOWNE.

[Extract from the speech delivered by Charles Devlin, jr., of Aylmer, at the Home Rule meeting in Ottowa, 7th D.c., 1887.]

ing in Ottawa, 7th D.c., 1887.]

* * "The struggle of centuries, the most remarkable in the bistory of the world, is still being carried on with unusual forceity on the one side, unabated hope and intense heroism on the other. The patience of our people is something wonderful; they are persecuted unto death by their tyrants, while, be it said to the shame of christian civilization, their heartless oppressors are enjoying all the luxuries which London and Paris, aye, and a castle not a thousand miles from this can afform (Cheers.) Oh I far, far sweeter to me, intinitely more sacred in my eyes are the black walls of Tullsmore prison, where our own noble martyr, William O'Rries, lies extended to night, suffering untold their on his plank bed, than the polatical walls of that stately palace which shields the Evictor of Luggacurran! (Cheers.) Gentlemen, you'll now me and you know that I have always made in a rule in public discussion to deal pel tely such moderate or impossible to entertain; but I can so express my indignation, my for a Canadian and rearches. late with those whose views it may be difficult or impossible to entertain; but I can not express my indignation, my free Canadian and revolts at the ides of being governed by a man who, in the measure of his power, has equalled the cruelty of Cromwell, and, in every sense, but always in the measure of his unfortunate power, has actually surpassed the atrocities and indignities heated upon our peor paople by their very worst tyrants. It is well that the truth should be told—even at his door. (Prolonged cheers.) I deeply love the land whence we come, and I am not ashamed or afraid to proclaim that love! I am proud of Erin's history! I honor the illustrious heroes who, at the cost of their fortune, welfare, liberty, and even life, are fighting our battles and defending even life, are fighting our battles and defending the unstained banner of old Ireland where to night the national harp hangs mournfully silent and the little shamook grows in sorrow! (Applause.) You will respond to the fervent appeal made to you; your brethren throughout the world will also respond, and our united action will cheer the desolate ones at home who are to-night the victims of cruel eviction, who are to-night resting their wenry heads on the rocks of the roadsides, who are at this very moment in despair while listening to the agonizing cries of their innocent and half naked children crying aloud for protecti n, help and bread. Oh! what a terrible state of things! You will respond generously and promptly. Ireland in America will send an answer across the migrity Atlantic, and show our oppressors that Balfour, Coercion and Eviction, that all the forces of the British Empire, with their army and their navy, too, avail not against the generosity and patriotism of the Irish race. (Loud cheers.) They may slowly and feully murder our true, devoted and beloved O'Brien, for such is their intention. for such is their intention; they may torture his noble colleagues; they may fill their unhea'thy dungeous with the best and stoutest champions we have; they may darken the land with sorrow and devolution, they may deluge it in oceans of blond, but they can never, never kill our cause, arrest our aspirations or extinguish the Irish race. (Cheers.) We will scorn and resist their in table efforts; in spite of them shall we live; and live to celebrate the day of our own # (.) tr.umph—the victory of humanity's cause, : whil and final achievement of Ireland's eman tipation and legislative independence." (Protonged cheering.)

THE POPE'S JUBILEE.

THE ST. JEAN BAPTISTE SOCIETY'S ADDRESS TO THE POPE ON THE OCCASION OF HIS JUBILER. The president of the St. Jean Baptiste society, The president of the St. Jean Baptiste society, Dr. E. P. Lachapelle, has just received the illuminated address which is to be presented by the society to His Holiness the P. po on the occasion of his jubiles. The address was illuminated by Mr. Arthur Arcand, of the Department of State, Ottawa, and reflects the very highest credit upon that gentleman. Above the address are the words "Sa Sainteté Leon, XIII.," underneath is the Papal coat of arms. To the right is the coat of arms of the reciety, and to the left that of the province of Quebec. In the two lower corners are the beaver and the In the two lower corners are the beaver and the cross, sword and plough, together with a miniature view of Montreal and the city coat of arms.

The address is as follows :-The National Association of St. Jean Baptiste, in placing its flag under the protection of the Holy Father, who is the successor of Jesus Christ, desires to affirm its profound faith in the Holy Roman Catholic Church, and to per-petuate on this contract of America the grand traditions of ancient France, which among all the nations occupies towards the Holy See the position of honor as the faithful daughter of the Church.

New France, Most Holy Father, has not degenerated, and when your illustrious predeces-sor demanded the best of their race, her brave children, as previously in the Crusade, did not hesitate to cross the overs to defend the flag of

the Church in the Eternal City.

In c-lebrating to-day the sacerdotal inbiles of Your Holiness, which the rights one all over the world are henoring, the St. Jean Baptiste association of Monteal lays irrelf at your feet.

They pray, Most Holy Father, that you will necessed your heardlister to the parties which accord your benediction to the ration which they represent; in short, that they may be allpowerful under the eye of Heaven, accomplishing their brilliant dostinies and offering to Heaven their most sincere prayers for the contiquation, during many years yet, of your

glorious pontificate.
E. P. LACHAPELLE, M.D. A. A. GAUTHIER, Secretary,

TARIFF OHANGES.

MERCHANTS ASK THE MINISTER OF CUSTOMS FOR CEETAIN AMENDMENTS.

OTTAWA, Dec. 12.-Mr. Samuels, of Montreal, and other gentlemen interested in the manufacture of felt overshoes, had an interview to day with the Minister of Customs with reference to the duty on felt, which they wished to have rated as wool at 7½ cents per pound and 10 per cent. ad valorem. They pointed out that rubber overshoes were rated at 25 per cent. ad valorem, but if they imported the felt to make the shoes it was charged 10 cents per pound and 25 per cent. ad valorem. They wanted the manufactured overshoes rated under clause 15 of the Customs act, which would make the duty

10 cents per pound and 20 per cent. ad varorem.
The minister promised to consider the matter.
Mr. C. G. Pearse, the secretary of the smerican Rattan Company, Toronto, yesterday waited on the Minister of Customs with a view of having cane used in the manufacture of goods. placed on the tree list. At present, when imported in the raw state, it is admitted duty ree, but the cuter jacket having once been removed the refuse, which can be used for a cheaper class of work, cannot be imported as raw material, inasmuch as its original condition has been disturbed. The company some time ago invested \$50,000 in the business and have opened up a good trade with the Maritime Provinces. If not placed on the free list, they hold that owing to high rates they will be usable to compete with Boston manufacturers. The Minister promised to carefully consider the representation.

The mulberry tree was cultivated in China. and known by the name of the golden tree, twenty-six hundred years before the Christ'an era.

"In literature there seems to be a man constantly catching our ideas," said a writer. Yes," some one rejoined, "and the trouble is that he catches them before you do !"

Of the 400,000 Hebrews computed to be in ... the whole United States, at lesst 125,000 are sattled in New York. Among them are many millionaires. A New York paper recently published a list of ninetsen Hebrows in that city whose fortunes range from \$1,000,000 to \$8,000,000 each.

How an Irish Archbishop Was Arrested for "Horse Stealing" ~A Famous Ecclesiastic-Suffering Imprisonment Rather Than Dis-Close Confessional Secrets.

The death of the Most Rev. Daniel McGet tigan, Archbishop of Armagh, which was announced in yesterday's papera, will recall to the public the curious fact that His late Grace was "Primate of all Ireland," while the Archbishop of Dublin is titularly "Primate of Ireland."

The dead Archbishop suffered imprisonment for refusing to disclose the secrets of the confessional. It is rather a peculiar fact that his popularity and his rise to power dated from his conviction as a horse thief.

Archbishop McGettigan was born in Cloughancely, County Donegal, the son of a well to do farmer, who gave him a good pre-liminary education. He went to the famous Catholic College of Maynooth, and after ordination was sent as a curate to Glenswilly, in the diocese of Raphoe, which embraces the greater portion of the County Donegal. ILLICIT WHISKEY.

The glen of Glenswilly was then famous for the distillation of illicit whiskey, and the sale of the products of the mountain stills riginated what was known all over the connery as the "Glensville decree." At christenings, wakes and weddings "potheen" was a necessity, and therefore was never wanting. Payments for the "native" were always made in the autumn, when the har-vest had been gathered in. If there was any dispute about payment a secret court was held and the case was tried before a jury of the neighbors. This was, in fact, a general practice with the people of Glenswilly, who could not be induced to recognize the regular law of the land as made at Westminster. If the verdict was in favor of the plaintiff the "judge" issued his "deoree" authorizing the seizure of any property the defendant might possess which could easily be carried off and disposed of. This decree was more binding and more respected than any decree of a regular court.

AKRESTED AS A HORSE THIEF, The dead primate, then the curate of Glenswilly, joined with others to put an end to tois state of affairs, as great abuses and injus tice had begun to grow out of it. In the confessional a man told him how he had seized his neighbor's horse on one of these "decrees" and had sold it at a fair in a distant town. The priest insisted that before he would give the penitent absolution he must recover the horse and restore it to the owner. The penitent finally promised to do so and said he would leave the horse in the priest's stable. On the third morning the priest found the horse in his stable and notified the owner to come for it.

This reached the ears of a magistrate who regarded priests as the biggest kind of criminals. This magistrate, who was also a land agent, sent for the man whose horse had been stolen, and told him that if he would not prosecute the priest or make him tell who had actually stolen the horse, he would eject him. The priest refused to disclose the secret of the confessional and was arrested as the thief. He was taken a prisoner to Gifford, the county town of Donegal, and put on trial. In reply to the counsel for the Crown the farmer said he found his horse in the priest's stable. The horse had been stolen from him a week previous. The Assize Judge and all others connected with the case knew well that the priest had not only not stolen the horse, but that his connection with the matter had been guided purely by a spirit of right and justice. The offer was made to him that if he would give the name of the real thief he could go free. To this the privat replied that were his life at stake Denis Darragh, Plantagenet............\$1 00

jail on bread and water."

DONFIRES ADLAZE.

Father McGettigan served his term, and on his liberation every hilltop and mountain in Donegal was ablaze with bonfires and the re-by the way, was also named McGettigan, was then growing old and ill able to attend to the episcopal duties of his large, mountainous diocese, where in those days locomotion meant "shanks' mare," the jaunting car or horseback. The people agitated the question of the appointment of a coadjutor, and Father McGettigan, the man who had been convicted for horse stealing, was chosen, with the right to succeed the old Bishop on his death.

The Roman authorities, who had heard of the young priest's sacrifice for the faith, promptly indersed the choice of the priests Dlamond Dyes and it easily explains their and people, and the ex convict was made a bishop. His administration of the diocese of Raphoe was very successful, and he did much to put down faction fighting and all kinds of

sorder. When the primal see of Armagh—the see of St. Patrick-became vacant, some fifteen years ago, Dr. McGettigan was chosen to fill it by the bishops of Ireland, the bishops having the appointment to that see.

HOW HE GOT LEFT. Dr. McGettigan was a large man, standing about six feet two inches, and was of a very amiable disposition and led a very simple amiable disposition and led a very simple life. Many good stories are told about his simplicity and the ease with which sharp people could "treke him in." One is that once while living at Bellyshannon a band of travel what drove them sway! It was Dr. Pierce's what drove them sway! It was Dr. Pierce's line of the lower whited that town. ling tinkers visited that town. A virage of a woman in the band wanted to get married to a diminutive dealer in donkeys. The priest refused to perform the matriage ceremony and sent her to the Bishop. Knowing othing of the antecedents of the parties, he Bishop put the fee for a "dispensation" to get married at a guinea, belleving the parties did not possess and could not procure

that amount. ' Very well," said the virage, closing the parlor door behind her with a bang. She returned in about half an hour, leading the diminutive donkey dealer by the arm. She laid down the guinea and naked that the ceremony down the guinea and asked that the ceremony should proceed. The Bishop had to keep his word and performed the job. As the bride was leaving she took from her bosom a piece of paper, and, handing it to the Bishop, remarked, "You can now go and redeem your overcloak." The piece of paper was a pawn ticket. When the woman left the Bishop the first time she took his large Balmoral cloak from the hall and carried it to the solitary pawnshop in the town and got two guineas on it. She paid one town and got two guiness on it. She paid one

town and got two guiness on it. She paid one guines for the ceremony and had the other to celebrate the wedding with.

Dr. McGettigan's successor in the See of Armagh is the Right Rev. Michael Logue, also a Donegal man, who some years ago was very active in relieving the distress in that part of affould Irelan 1.

UNIONISTS AND TORIES. IARTINGTON DECLAPES THE ALLIANCE MOT SATISFACTORY GOSOHEN'S PLEDGE HAR-TINGTON BENTENCED.

LONDON, Dec. 8 .- Lord Hartington presided at the conference in Westminster hall to day of Liberal Unionists. Many leaders of the party were on the platform. Six hundred delegates were present. The Earl of Derby offered a resolution in favor of increased exertion to strengthen the Unionist party. Lord Hertington, replying to a vote of confidence, denied that the Unionists had deserted Lineral principles, which, he said did not belong to one man or party. If they had agreed to Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule solueme, they would have falsified the pledge they had made before the general election. They were told that the mode of operation in Ireland had been changed, owing to the sympathy of Englishmen, but they did not see such a great change. "Remember Mitchellstown" has been flung forth to animate the passions of the people in their struggle against the law. Every method of open resistance, short of rebellion, has been resorted to with the tacit consent of Mr. Gladstone and the Liberal leaders. The Unionists had a satisfactory understanding with the Conservatives, and would continue to act with them.

COSCHEN'S PLEDGE. Lord Hartington presided at a banquet in tne evening. There were 750 guests present, including all the landing Unionists. Mr. Goschen, in the course of a speech, said that as a member of the Government he would say deliberately that he did not believe there would be advanced a single principle, executive, administrative or fiscal, which would cause any difficulty between the Conservatives and the Dissidents.

HARRINGTON SENTENCED.

DUBLIN, Dec. 8 -Edward Harrington, M.P., was tried in the Trales court to day on the charge of publishing in his paper, the Sentinel, reports of meetings of suppressed branches of the National League. He was found guilty and sentenced to one month's imprisonment without hard labor. Notice was given of an appeal. The court offered to release Mr. Harrington on his own recognizance if he would agree not to publish any more reports of meetings of suppressed branches of the league, but he refused to give such a promise. The court declined to state the case for appeal.

MANDEVILLE'S PUNISHMENT.

DUBLIN, Dac. 8 .- Mr. Mandeville, who is a prisoner in Tullamore juil, has been subjected to a bread and water diet for forty-eight | tial hours for refusing to clean his cell.

DILLON'S ANALYSIS.

LONDON, Dec. S .- Mr. Dillon, in a speech at Islington this evening, said the Nationalists intended to publish an analysis showing that the persons on the platform at the re-cent meeting in Dublin addressed by Lord Hartington were chiefly Casile officials, Orangemen and lawyers.

IN A DREADFUL CONDITION.

Hattle E. Manthorn, of Mill Village, Ont., says; "My cough was dreadful; I could not | most powerful instruments of defence against sleep at nights on account of it; but when I used Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam I had rest was quickly cured. All druggists sell this invaluable cough remedy,

A man came into a printing office to beg s paper. "Because," said he, "we like to read newspapers very much, but our neighbors are all too stingy to take one."

A HINT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

Mrs. Robert Williamson, of Glenila, Parry Sound, Ont., says: "I could not keep house without Hagyard's Yellow Oil at hand. I have used it in my family for croup, sore throat, and a out foot, and can highly recommend it to everybody."

ANTI-EVICTION FUND. To the Editor of THE POST:

the priest replied that were his life at stake he could not betray the secrecy and sanctity of the confessional.

"Then," said the Judge, "the horse was found in your possession and before the law you are the guilty party, and I sentence you to three months' imprisonment in the County lail on bread and water."

Denis Darragh, Plantagenet. \$1 00 Arch'ld Darragh. 1 00 Denis McCormick. 1 00 Denis Robinson. 1 00 Michael Darragh. 1 00 Andrew Darragh. 1 00 John McKipley John McKinley
William Fitzgerald
John McKusker, Alfred Martin Shane, Pendilton.... Thomas Byrnes..... Archibald McFall.....

Denis Darragh.
Plantagenet, Nov. 30, 1887.

The longest tunnel in the world is in Hungary. It is ten miles and a quarter long, ten feet high, and five feet and a quarter i wide.

FAMILY DYES.

in order to be of value must be pure, strong, quick of action, and easy to use. These qualities are only to be had in the celebrated popularity. 32 colors. 10 cents each. At all Druggists

A Berlin company offers electricity for boiling water and other heating purposes, as well as for lighting.

SHE COULDN'T UNDERSTAND IT. "What in the world has happened to you since the last time I saw you"? asked one lady of another when they met on the street the other day ; "I can't understand it. Then you were pale, hargard and low-spirited, and I remember you said that you hardly cared whether you lived Favorite Prescription. I was a martyr to func-tional derangement until I began taking the "Prescription." Now I am as well as I ever was in my life. No woman who suffers as I did, ought to let an hour pass before procuring this wonderful remedy.

Man must work. He may work grudgingly or gratefully. He may work as a man or as a machine.

THE HORSFORD ALMANAC AND mailed free on application to the Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R.I.

A weak mind does not accumulate force enough to hurt itself; stupidity often saves a man from going m .d.

IF YOU ARE TIR ? TAKING the old-fashioned griping pills, try C. cter's Little Liver Pills and take some comfort. A man can't stand everything. One pill a Cose. Try them.

"Do let's 'ave " little hair," said a fat English matron rid. g in a street bus; "hit's too ot to ride, and wo 'ot to walk ; I ham hintirely hupset."

Thomas Sabin, of Eglington, says:-"I have removed ten c cas from my feet with Holloway's Corn Cure." Reader, go thou and do likewise.

THE SCOTTISH DEPUTATION Which Went to Ireland, and Their deliverance from threatened eviction of an Report.

Condition of the Country as They cound It -A Bliter Commentary Centuries

The executive of the Scottish Liberal As anciation, at a meeting held in Uctober, commissioned a number of members to convey to the Irish people the sympathy of Scottish Liberals with them in their struggle for Home Rule, and to report to the association the condition of the country. The delegates recently returned home after a journey through Ireland, and made a very full report. The conclusions they have come to are: "1. In reporting upon the condition of

the country, the deputies were impressed with the isolated and helpless condition of the Irish Government. Entirely out of sympathy with the people, and repre-senting a privileged minority, who for centuries have made Ireland the victim of their cupidity and misrule, the govern-ment, with the laws which it administers, is regarded as a foreign and hostile element in the country, and, as such, is shunned, Lated. Constitutional medespised and thods of procedure in the administration of law and justice are recuced by the authorities to a farce. The executive, located in Dublin Castle, is simply a military despotism, controlling the country by means of a resident magistracy of its own nomination, a vile system of espionage, and an overwhelming force of armed police and regular soldiers. The former are met with, carrying their rifles, on every country road. Every village and town has its barracks, with a detachment in direct communication with Dublin Castle, always ready to oppress and attack the people with a violence and brutality inconceivable in our more favored country

"2. In these circumstances, it is a matter for congratulation that the spirit of the nation has not been quenched. The National League, which is a lawful and orderly combination of the people for mutual defence, has been developed from the urgency of the situation. The league, which has its branches everywhere, includes in its membership the best men of each district, and usually the priest of the parish In the large towns the mayors and aldermen and the most influencitizens are, as a rule, prominent members. Tois great national organi zation has its headquarters in Sackville street, Dablin, where a large staff of official, directed by Mr. Harrington, M.P., virtually carry into practice the great Liberal principle of 'Government by the people for the people.' The League invariably exercises its powerful ir fluence for the maintenance of gooial order and the suppression of violence and crime. Where its influence is weakest, as in County Kerry, outrages prevail. It has taught the people that moral influences, directed within constitutional limits, are the agrarian injustice and oppression—the root cause, as every one knows, of Ireland's miseries.

"3. The deputies had opportunities of examining into the operations of the plan of campaign—another organization for mutual defence, but not associated with the National League. They were impressed with the absolate necessity of some such method of defence, if the tenantry on rack-rented estates were to be saved from ruin and dispersion at the hands of semi-bankrupt landlords and exacting mortgagees. In the two cases which came under their notice, the one ar estate with large and the other with small and poor holdings, they were struck with the moderation and more than the fairness, to the landlord, of the proposals made for settlement. They were also impressed greatly with the organizing power, and the military discipline and endurance SIR,—Please find enclosed \$16.50 in aid of the which characterized the combination for deputies saw was a fair specimen of the working of this novel organization, as it undoubtedly was, it presented nothing more than a necessary and reasonable combination for defence against iniquitious exactions by a dominent landlord class occupying the seat of power and using it for their own selfish ends.
4. Under the coercion hill as administered by the Tory Government, these com-

binations of the people for defence are about to pass through a fiery ordeal. The design of this measure is the suppression of all such combinations in the interest of the landowning place and the holders of land bonds. The position amounts to nothing short of civil war in Ireland. On the one hand is a disarmed and helpless people, so far as physical means are concerned, but strong in their resolve to sacrifice liberty and life in defence of their just rights. On the other is a vast military and despotic power, supported by a large majority in the British Par-liament, and hounded on to action by the privileged and propertied classes, through means of the newspaper press and the enormous political power at their command. The National League opof Dublin Castle, and counsels the people to maintain stolid resistance and ratient endurance of consequences, be these what they may. On their part, the Irish people go into this last fight, as they believe it to be, not without cheering hopes of victory; for, besides having millions of their fellow-countrymen in America and the British colonies as eager and sympathetic spectators, there are also the millions of the British people, now coming at length to understand the Irish question, and resolved that justice shall be done. The conflict, as every thinking man must see, is essentially a 'soldier s battle,' and

fraught with consequences to which no buman foresight may assign the limit. " 5. The deputies were brought into close contact with the leaders of the Irish people. As these gentlemen have been made the subject of unprecedented obloquy and insult in the British Parliament and in the London and leading provincial newspaper press, it may not be out of place that the deputies should state the impression made upon them

by the Irish leaders. "Sprung from the people, inspired with love of country and national sentiment. they are all men of middle life, of first class abilities, independence of character and indomitable courage. Their power, as practical poli-ticians, may be seen in the development and working of the National League, and the unfilinching fight for their country's deliver-ance which they have so long successfully maintained in the British Parliament. If any one of these foremost champions of their country's cause may, with propriety, be singled out, the peculiar circumstances of William O'Brien, and the pre-eminent place he occupies in the hearts of the Irish people, may afford an excuse for doing so. A true

land brave old Ireland. No deeper wound could be inflicted on the Irish people than the limbrachment links felous cell of this noble man, for no other causal har his successful oppressed peasantry forming part of his own constituency. The deputies feel called upon likewise to state their impressions of the Catholic clergy, who are also leaders of the people at this momentous period. Being the propie at this momentum period. Louis in "Unrestricted Reciprocity" and Commernaturally and necessarily conservative in Call Union, and illustrating most clearly the benefits that would accurate to Canada by the benefits that would accurate to Canada by the adoption of such plans. Referring to the difference of the National and Commernaturally and necessarily conservative in the control of the National and Commernatural Commernatur League, until the progress of events made it no longer possible to do so, if they were to retain their influence with the people. This they invariably exercise in the interest of social order and the suppression of crime. They manifest a marked anxiety as to the permicious effect of government by coercion, and maintain that Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule policy can alone bring peace and prosperity. The deputies were much improsperity. The deputies were much im-pressed with the culture and superiority of the clergymen with whom they came in contact, and they cannot speak too highly of the hospitality and kindness which they experi-

enced at their hands.

"6. The prospect ever present to the deputies, in their mission to Ireland, was that of a spirited and intelligent people, dissatisfied and rebellious; possessing a country rich in natural resources, but harried and blighted by long continued misgovernment and agra-rian oppression. With the land of the country transferred to the occupiers on just and practicable terms, and with a constitutional government, representative of the people, established on the principles of Mr. Gladstone's home rule measure, a great future would undoubtedly be opened to the people of Ireland. Under a stable and patriotic government, it is computed that the country is capable of maintaining in comfort twice its present population from the products of the soil alone. The natural growth of such a population in developing the resources of so fertile a country would present an economic problem almost unique in these days, and of exceeding interest and importance. Moreover, as the superstructure of Ireland's prosperity under home rule must greatly depend upon the sheltering power of Great Britain, and as England would be the nearest and almost the only outlet for her produce, and the British empire the great field of her enterprising sons, it amounts to a moral certainty that the union, now repre-sented by a hateful troaty, and maintained by force, would rest on the sure basis of mutual interest and good will, and would be clurg to by the Irish people as en element vital to their prosperity and to their very

existence as a nation. "But considerations of material prosperity are by no means the only thoughts occupying the minds of the Irish poople in the prospect of obtaining home rule. A constant theme of conversation with the deputies was the moral elevation of the people under the administration of a national parliament. Notably a scheme of national education was talked of, also facilities for developing the arts and sciences, and the positions which religious teaching should hold with respect to these The views expressed were usually those held by the advanced section of the Liberat party. No more bitter comment on the government of Ireland by England can be offered than that, after 700 years of possession, the moral and material condition of the country should be what it is to-day. It is surely time that the Irish people should be permitted to try what they can do for themselves. But before that is granted to them, portentious events are likely to happen under the administration

of a Tory government." ANGUS SUTHERLAND, M.P. GILBERT BRITH, ex-M.P., HARRY SMITH, ex Sheriff, JOHN MACPHERSON, J. KERR.

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator has no equal for destroying worms in children and adults. See that you get the genuine when See that you get the genuine when

A LITTLE GIRL'S DEFINITION OF SCANDAL.

Some girls were asked by one of the inspect ors at a school examination whether they knew the meaning of the word "scandal." One little girl stepped forward, and, holding her hand up, attracted the notice of the inspector. He d sired her to answer the question, upon which she uttered these memorable words: "Nobody does nothing, and everybody goes on telling of it everywhere."

WHAT AM I TO DO?

The symptoms of Biliousness are unhappily but too well known. They differ in different individuals to some extent. A Bilious man is seldom a breakfast eater. Too frequently, alas, he has an excellent appetite for liquids but none for solids of a morning. His tongue will hardly bear inspection at any time; if it is not white and furred, it is rough, at all events.

The digestive system is wholly out of order and Diarrhes or Constipation may be a symptom or the two may alternate. There are often Hemorrholds or even loss of blood. There may be giddiness and often headachs and acidity or flatulence and tenderness in the pit of the stomach. I'o correct all this, If not effect a oure, try Green's August Flower; it cost but a trifle and thousands attest its efficacy.

It is astonishing how rapidly the electric light is coming into general use. It is being employed for publicly lighting our large cities. It dazzles our eyes with its splendor as we pass along our thoroughfares at night. But with all its splendor and utility, it is not as light and beautiful as the biscuit mads with Imperial Cream Tartar Baking Powder.

NIL DISPERANDUM.

"Never despair," is a good motto for all. If afflicted with any lingering disease, re-member "while there is life there is hope." Never despair of relief until you have tried Burdock Blood Bitters. It cures diseases of the stomach, liver and blood when all other medicines fall.

The Brooklyn Eagle claims that President Cleveland will live in Brooklyn. We violate no confidence in stating that President Cleveland will live for five years longer in Washington.-Detroit Free Press.

There is dauger in neglecting 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 time they were beyond the skill of the best physician. Had they used Biokle's Anti-Consumptions. tive Syrup before it was too late, their lives would have been spared. This medicine has no equal for curing coughs, colds and all affections of the throat and lungs.

Countryman (to bride in restaurant): How do you like the cheese, Mirandy? Bride (trying to reach Schweitzer case): I don't like it at all, John. In the fust place it don't smell right, an' in the second place it's all full o' knot holes.

independent, and brave, William O'Brien is a patriot of the highest type. His last words at Middleton, before sentence was passed upon him, are characteristic of the man:

Proud am I say that I have spent a good many months and a good many years of hard labor for the Irish cause, and I shall not grudge three mont more for dear old Ire
independent, and brave, William O'Brien is waged against them with Northrop & Lyman's could be held privately. The magistrate promised at Middleton, before sentence was passed upon him, are characteristic of the man:

'Proud am I say that I have spent a good many years of hard labor for the Irish cause, and I shall not purifier it has no acoust. It is also a great deposits of dynamite upon the way places and promotes unobstructed put in farce when Callan and Harkins were are set as blood the detectives and regular police in search of deposits of dynamite upon the way places has not been relaxed. THOSE TWIN FOES to bedily comfort, Dyspensia and Biliousness, yield when war is waged against them with Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. Its

COMMERCIAL UNION

Mr. Chariton, M. P., Answers Some of the Objections to the Project.

Mr. John Charlton, M.P., in a recent address to his constituents at Waterford, Ont. dwelt at considerable length on Commercia Union, defining the meaning of the two terms, "Unrestricted Reciprocity" and "Commerobjections raised against the project, Mr. Charlton said:—
The first objection to consider was that England would veto it. The parties making use of

this implied threat were, as a rule, very little concerned at to what England might think of the N.P., and at the time that policy was adopted theatened to resent and defy interference. What, he would inquire, would be Eng-land's object if she interposed her veto Would not the step be taken to promote her own interests at our expense? It would be a more odious and oppressive exercise of power than was the passage of the Stamp Act that led to the American revolutions. Our business was to look after our own interest and prove loyal to our own country He did not believe that England would suffer from the proposed change. Increased wealth and progress would bring in their tram increased trade and larger imports. In the arrangement of a common tariff between the two countries important modifications of the American tariff could, no doubt, be secured—modifications so important as to much more than compensate England for any loss she might for a time suffer in her Canadian trade. The second objection to consider was that it would be impossible to get such a treaty. The indications are that the Americans are quite ready to enter into such an arrangement. The present time is peculiarly favorable for securing an advantageous treaty, for it seems to offer the only avenue for an escape from the difficulties which surround the settlement of the fisheries dispute. Beyond question our commissioners can now ob-tain a highly favorable arrangement for Com-mercial Union or Unrestricted Reciprocity, and if they do not obtain such an arrangement they will be open to the suspicion of having betrayed Canadian interests. The third objection to consider was that it would lead to Annexation. On the contrary, he believed that it would end the Ameration agitation. That feeling was created by a desire to secure Free Trade. Give us Free Trade and we had all that we desired. The fourth objection to consider was that it would prevent our getting as good terms for Annexation ten or fifteen years hence as we could get now. The answer to this was that the Commercial Union party were not seeking for Annexation or making terms for it. We desired to preserve our own political autonomy and at the same time secure the prosperity of the perple of Canada. The fifth objection to consider was that it would make our tariff higher. A revision of the American tariff willing the likely toleave their duties higher than our own are at present. The sixth objection to consider was that the arrangement will not yield revenue enough for our wants and direct taxation would follow. Even if this were the case no great harm would result if the country secured increased prosperity. Our revenue would be collected more cheaply. We would save the payment of wholesale and retail dealers' profits on the duties; would save loss from incidental taxation, and real-

izing that we were paying out money we would look more closely after the expending of it. The seventh objection to consider was that we could only make a treaty on disadvantageous terms. A sufficient answer to this was that we were not obliged to make one unless it suited us. The eighth objection to consider was that it would ruin our manufactures. It would certainly benefit nineteen out of every twenty of our population, and he believed that the manufacturers were needlessly alarmed. They have cheap labor and cheap capital. The proposed arrangement will give them 60,000,000 new customers. Let them make up their minds to enter the lists and fight the battle like men. Mr. Gibbon, of New Brunswick, who owns a large cotton factory, pro-Brunswick, who owns a large cotton factory, professes to have no fears of American competition. If our cotton men would put in good machinery, make a good article and be content with reasonable dividends, there was nothing to prevent their success. We have the hemlock for tanning all the hides that the continent can furnish. We have the cheap labor for converting the leather into boots and shoes for the million, and free trade would greatly expand this business. Our tweeds and woulden cooks are of superior quality and our woollen pand this business. Our tweeds and woollen goods are of superior quality, and our woollen manufacturers had nothing to fear from Commercial Uniou. In short, most of our lines would prosper under the proposed arrangement, and many of them would benefit enormously by it. The ninth objection to consider was that it would injure our chipping interest. Un the contrary, the opening up of the American coasting trace to our shipping interest would put it upon its feet again.
Lastly, the man who objected to Commercial Union was generally found to say that we were ready to take Reciprocity in natural products as we had it under the old treaty. He, too, would be ready to take that or any other arrangement that would give Canada a decided advantage, but the Americans distinctly refused to enter into any such arrangement, and would only make a treaty that would be mutually ad-

vantageous. IT HAS FALEEN FLAT. TORY DYNAMITE AND DAGGER SCARE.

London, Dec. 7.—The Post's attempt to raise a "dynamite and dagger" scare by its publication of a story of an alleged plot has fallen flat. The story is so far-fetched and so obviously ridiculous that nobody can be found tonight who will admit that he swallowed it and the evidence already at hand, that the whole thing was a clumsy Tory scheme con-cocted to excite the prejudice of the supporters of the Government against the Irish to offset the increasing indignation caused by Balfour's persecution of the Home Rule leaders is incon-testable. The almost overwhelmning drift of current rumor attests the fact that the writer of the article was sent to Ireland by the managers of the Post, acting at the instance of Tories standing in intimate relations with the Government, for the purpose of working up a dynamite sensation in connection with the visit of Lord Harbington and Mr. Goschen to Dublin, and it goes without saying that in changing the original plans, or disregarding his instructions by substituting a scene involving a railway disaster and a fusited from revolvers for the orthodox one dealing with the common-place dynamite explosion he made a miserable failure. The prime mover of the complex machinery designed to furnish much needed excuses for the present policy of the government in Ireland is not yet known, but as the after-noon papers, much to the chagrin of the Post, take very little stock in the so-called revelations

is very small.
Callan and Harkins were again arraigned in the Bow street Police Court, and, as was ex-pected, their case was postponed for another week, for which period they were remanded. It is now suspected that the police are giving undue prominence to the as yet suppositious offenses of these men, and the necessary conferences between the prisoners and their countered to the conference of the sel are becoming extremely difficult. During-to-day's hearing Lawyer O'Brien, who has un-dertaken the defense of the presumed dyna-miters, complained to Justice Ingham that he had been unable to hold private intercourse with his clients, as permitted by law, owing to the obstacles interposed by the police, among which was their insistance upon the right of and necessity for having a constable or jail official

his identity is of very little consequence and the likelihood of his repeating the performance

THE SHEET WITH POZZONI'S COMPLEXION Ramoves all pimples, trousles and discourations. For sale by all first-class drugglata, or malled to the company of the compan

MAVE TOU A PAIN Anywhere about you? USE PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER," And Get Isstant Reifef. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS 25 Cis. Per Bottle.

OPIUM to 20 days. No paydill ence br. J. Stephens, Lebanon, 8-13

NO MORE PILLS! MOTHERS LIKE IT!



CHILDREN LIKE IT! lecame it is agrecable to take. IT CURES LIVER COMPLAINT, BILIOUS DISORDERS, ACID STOMACH, DYSPEPSIA, LOSS OF APPETITE, SICK HEADACHE,

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MONTREA

CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS PRICE, 260, PED BOTTLE

COUCHS, COLDS. Croup and Consumption allen's lung balsam

25c. 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle.

PALMO-TAR SOAP



CONFIDENTLY ASSERT, THAT COMPLEXION AND SKIN THIS SOAP HAS NO EQUAL MOST SCALY LRUPTIONS, PIMPLES AND

CHRONIC DISEASES OF THE SKIN WILL BE CURED BY USING IT. ASK FOR "PALMO-TAR SOAP,

AND REFUSE ALL OTHERS. DAY'S & LAWRENCE Co., (Limited,) MONTREAL

LES Interveller, Final cure and new knife, purge, salve or suppository. Mer, idea and all lowel troub. Sepecially constipation—on ed like marks Superors will have a an interveller and all lowel troub. Sepecially constipation—on by addressing. J. H. Rike.

NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY Under the Paironage of Rev. Father Laber kstablished in 1584, under the Act of Quebec, 32 Vict., Chap. 36, for the Benefit of the Diocesan Societies of Colonization of the Province of Quebec.

OLASS D-Drawing Third Wedne day of every month.

The Seventh Monthly Drawing will take place on WEDNESDAY, DEC. 21, 188 At 2 o'clock p.m.

PRIZES VALUE, \$60,000.d FIRST SERIES: PRIZES VALUE - \$50,000 featur Principal Lot-1 Real Estate worth \$5,000 pendi

LIST OF PRIZES. Real Estate worth.....\$5,000 \$ 5, 1 Real Estate worth..... 2,000 10 Building Lots in Montreal. 300 15 Bed-room or Drawing-room 3, 2, 5, 20, 10,

1000 do do 10 2147 Prizes - - Value, \$50 TICKETS - - \$1.00

SECOND SERIES.

LIST OF PRIZES: 1 Real Estate worth.....\$1,000

1057 Prizes - Yalue, \$10 TICKETS - 25 CENTS S. E. LEFEBVRE, Secretary, 19 St. James Street.



Headache, yet Carter eLittle Liver Pills are equavaluable in Constipation, curing and preventithis annoying complaint, while they also correll disorders of the stomach, stimulate the litand regulate the bowels. Even if they only cur Ache they would be almost priceless to those we suffer from this distressing complaint; but for nately their goodness does not end here, and they will not be will to do without them. But after all sick head

Is the bane of so many lives that here is when make our great boast. Our pills cure it will others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small very easy to take. One or two pills makes at They are strictly vegetable and do not grien purges but by their gentle action please all use them him vials at 25 cents; five for by druggists every where, or sent by male

CARTER MEDICINE CO

heart could never stay, . 3at'mid other sunsets roaming, greener hills and softer gloaming,
In my rative vale of Wicklow, lovely Wicklow far away.

From the shadows of the Dargle comes the gurgle of the fountain,
And its crystal waters sparkle, like the bitter tears that fell, For to dim the parting vision of the ravine and the mountain,

Of the faithful gul that met me, for to weep

a long farewell. And she spoke of hope unthinking, of her own now slowly sinking,
Of a home in bright America, where worth is prized, they say;
While the sunset tinged her over, she bade God-

spied the rover,

Bade him not forget old Ireland, when from Wicklow far away.

Drifting with the tide of fortune, tossed by fickle wave and storm,
Of the dying hope is rescued, buoyed by thoughts of love and home,
But the emigrant will picture, Ein blessed by

But the emigrant will picture, Entity bressed by brigs treform,

Freedom lighting up her valleys, ancient tower and sacred dome.

Other lands are free and smiling, broad and

Other lands are free and smining, broad and generous to the toiling,
For them only grateful feeling can this stubborn heart display,
And to other sunsets roaming, greener hills and softer gloaming,
In my native vale of Wicklow, lovely Wicklow for sursets low far away.

GRACE O'BOYLE, Ottawa.

THE FEDERAL FINANCES.

OTTAWA, Dec. 9.—The statement of revenue and expenditure for the month of November dees not indicate that the depression which, it is claimed in some quarters, is affecting trade, has so far had any effect on the revenue, as the receipts exceed those of November of last year by over \$170,000, and the item of Customs, which should surely be affected by a stagnation of trade, shows an increase of more than \$200,000 over last year, and nearly \$450,000 over November, 1886. The figures for the

AT	month are:—
ING	Costoms \$ 1,734,622
ı N	Excise 020,023
HIS	Parlie works, including railways 271,977
JAL.	Miscellaneous
AND	Total\$ 2,886,889
ILL	Revenue to 31st October 11,702,9:11
	Total
CAL.	Expenditure for November\$ 3,441,646 Expenditure to 31st October 9,379,123
	Total\$ 12,620,768
eitne	Showing a surplus of \$1,769,073. Taking the first five months of the fiscal year, the revenue
icii idnej	shows as follows:—

88

CAL.

 Customs
 \$ 9,383 425

 Excise
 2,357,101

 Post office
 837,977

 Public works, including railways
 1,324,612

 767
 767

 686,726 Miscellaneous...... Totul......\$ 14,589,841

The increase for the five months are:—Custems, \$167,250; excise, \$185,656; post office, \$56,864; miscel aneous, \$206,034. Public works, including railways, shows a decrease of \$2.5,870, but this is due to a change in the manner of the pring the accounts, which was made on 870, but this is due to a charge in the manner of keeping the accounts, which was made on the 1st of July, by which large amounts are now kept in what is called the "suspense account," and only brought into revenue after the accounts are finally adjusted. When this is done at the end of the year, the revenue from public works, including railways, will probably show a large increase over last year. A satisfactory feature of the statement is the reduction in exceptions which for the month, is \$88,627,

penditure, which, for the month, is \$88,627, 886,627 less than last year. The result of five months may be briefly stated as this: That the revenue has increased \$400,932, and the expenditure of the property of the propert diture has decreased \$262,379. THE DEBT AND CONSOLIDATED ACCOUNT. The statement of the debt at the end of

November shows as follows :-Gross debt.....\$273,473,430 Assets. 45,726,904
Net debt. 227,746,526 being an increase of \$661,678 during the month.
The expenditure on capital account for the five
months of the fiscal year has been: Public works, railways and canals....\$1,330,559
 Dominion lands
 33,468

 Railway subsidies
 588,896

 North-West rebellion losses
 528,269

Total.....\$2,483,172

GONE TO HER REWARD.

PUNERAL OF MOTHER FRANCES CLARK, WHO FOUNDED THE SISTERS OF CHARITY.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Dec. 6.—Frances Clark, superior-general of the Order of the Sisters of Charity of America, died suddenly on Sunday at the mother house in Table Mound Township, Dubuque County, about twelve miles from here. She founded the Order of Sisters of Charity in this country, establishing the first mother house in Philadelphia in 1833. During the Know Nothing riots in 1843 her convent was destroyed, and in company with four other Sisters she established the mother house in this city.

The day prior to her death Pope Lee XIII.

sent her by cable a special blessing and plenary adulgence. Her funeral was held to-day. Fully 100 priests and 300 Sisters attended the

O'AMONO DYES.

FOR SILK, WOOL, COTTON, and all Fabrics and Fancy Articles. Any one can use them. Anything can be Colored. 32 COLORS-10 CENTS EACH.

Remember, these are the only Pure, Harmless and Unadulterated Dyes. Beware of other Dyes, because often Poisonous, Adulterated, Weak and Worthless. We warrant these Dyes to color more goods, package for package, than any other Dyes ever made, and to give more brilliant and durable colors.

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For gliding Fancy Baskets, Frames, Lamps, Chandeliers, and for all kinds of ornamental work. Equal to any of the high priced kinds and only 10 cts. a package. Also Artist's Black for Ebonising.

and only 10 cis. a package. Also Artis's Black for Ebonising.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. Send postal or Sample Card and directions for coloring Photographs and doing fancy work.

I WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO.

SPHINX ECHOES

Address correspondence for this department to E. R. CHADBOURN, Lewistown, Maine, U.S.

1.-A PORCINE PRISON. The mythic hamaodrysdes Were said to live and die in trees, The oak their house and tomb Tis also told that toads are found Within a forest monarch bound, Suffering a prisoner's doom.

But, stranger yet, the porcine breed, Has by your humble bard been "breed." Will you, when lacking nobler game, Correctly give the tree its name? In every branch and part of it, E'en in the very heart of it, In every limb and log it has, We clearly see A HOG it has; If of a hog it be bereft, Tis strange that we have MANY left.

J. K. P. BAKER.

2.—AN UNFORTUNATE CHANGE. If four and five should be beheaded, Would five and five the head replace? Not so, do not dare; I pray you, beware, For see what would come in such case: Enchanter, Deceiver, Betrayer, Bereaver, And bringer of dreadful disgrace. JANE WRIGHT.

3.—HOW DEBTS ARE PAID.

A. owed B. one dollar; B. owed C. two dollars; C. owed D. two dollars; and D. owed A and B. each one dollar; A., B. and C. had no funds D. had just enough cash to enable the quartette to balance their respective accounts? How much cash had D.? and how many separate transactions were there?
H. R. W.

4.—A CHARADE. When you can first this riddle clear, A sear of power will appear. A second will divide a knot, And has a proverb, is it not? A whole, composed of verbs and nouns, You'll find is full of ups and downs. P. D. Quiz

5.—A FAR-OFF PLACE. To hear my name, if spoken quick, Might bring to mind some gambling trick; Or you might take the same to mean, Two cubes—a kind you may have seen, That would be wrong; I signify
A place not found beneath the sky!
J. MoKINSTRY.

6.—QUOTATION ENIGMA.

The whole, of 43 letters, is a familiar quota-The whole, or water starts ton from Isaac Water starts on their own 15, 21, 30, 16, 3, 17, 15, 43, 42, 34, 23, 40 men are dumb. —Coleman. Pity 15, 21, 33, 24, 10 the 13, 7, 8, 9, to love. —Dryden. I'll make assurance doubly sure, and take a bond of 22, 36, 40, 14. —Shakespeare. 6, 12, 29, 27, 11 rush in where angels fear to 0, 30, 34, 36, 32. — Pope. The 18, 35, 25, 33, 38 is tather of the 13, 36, 7. — Wordsworth. I am 15, 41, 5, 4, 30, 18, 35 of 36, 33, 26 I

survey. — Cowper.

13, 2, 37 wants but little 19, 21, 30, 14 below. Nor wants that 26, 31, 40, 3, 27, 34 long. -Goldsmith The ripest fruit 28, 36, 26, 27, 39, 6, 20, 30, 1, Coming events 18, 2, 1, 24 their shadows be--Campbell, -Campbell, fore.

A. B. GINNER. 7.—A UBIQUITOUS CHARACTER. My home is in the country places— With the children running races. In their innocence confiding In their mischief, I am hlding.

Now with city crowds competing, Calmly social call completing, In the classic halls of science, With scholars making close appliance.

With them in their recitations, With them in their recreations; Leading in their curious dancing. Through their calisthenics prancing.

In the sanctum with the preacher, Search for me in all these places, And find me peeping in your faces.

A PRIZE FOR ANSWERS.

Occasional prizes will be offered by "Sphinx Echoes," and readers may find competition for them a pleasing diversion. All are invited to participate in the contests. The first prize is two dollars, which will be presented to the sender of the best lot of answers to the enigmas, etc., published before February 1st. The solutions should be forwarded weekly, within six days days after the date of the paper containing the puzzles Let s have the answers, however few they may be.

THE FISHERIES QUESTION.

GLOUCESTER Mass., Dec. 9 .- A meeting of the American fishery unions was held to-day, and all the representative fishing owners were pre-ent. The meeting was called to consider the best course to adopt in the interest of the isheries. Resolutions were adopted as follows: Resolved, that in common with other producing industries of the country, we ask of the general government neither subsidy nor bounty,

but simple, equal protection.

Resolved, that we have neither asked nor sought the intervention of any commission—mixed or otherwise—to define our rights on the high seas or in foreign ports, but have appealed to our own Government to maintain the integrity of treaties and legislation under which iness and rights as American citizens are effected.

Resolved, that we neither have nor desire to use Canadian coast waters for piratical fishing, but simply ask that our commercial rights therein shall be defined by our own Government and when defined maintained.

Resolved, that the American ocean fisheries

are not dependent on any favor to be granted by Canada, but on the contrary the natural resources of our own country and high seas afford everything necessary for the prosecution of our business.
Resolved, that we will cheerfully cenform to

whatever construction our own Government shall place upon existing treaties and legisla-lation, and desire no new treaty that dictates

Resolved, that the freedom of our ports and markets afforded Canadian vessels is in marked contrast with that afforded American vessels in Canadian ports, when sailing under papers issued by the United States Government, conferring all commercial rights and privileges upon them, and that a refusal on the part of Canada to recognize such papers bearing the seal of the United States is an act of non-

intercourse. LONDON, Dec. 9. - The report of the Washing LONDON, Dec. 9.—The report of the washing-ton Post that the Fishery Commission is unable to agree, owing to Canada's desire for a reci-precity treaty, has been received with regret here. The Daily News, speaking for the Lib-eral party, says that nobody blames Canada for trying to get the best terms possible, but that the Canadians will over-reach themselves if they hold out for more than they can set. The feeling in this country will certainly be that if Mr. Chamberlain saw a way of settlement conrite of the empire, it would hardly be out that Clauda would be injured in accepting. The Pall Mall Gazette says Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Bayard could come to an understanding mon feminine names. These he retails from the simple process of sacrificing Canadian. 50 cents to \$1,25 each, according to thyle and interests, but Sir Charles Tupper naturally ob- quality.

The state of the s CASTORA

The section of the se

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. Archer, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Without injurious medication.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhosa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes di-

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MUITAY Street, N. Y.

jected. It thinks the difficulty could probably be settled by reference to arbitration.

GOVERNMENT TINKERING CONDEMNED. CHATMAM, N.B., Dec. 9.—One of the most uvanimous representative meetings ever held here was convened, on a call of a tew hours, in the Masonic Hail this afternoon, to consider the action of the Fisheries Department in imposing a license fee of \$3 per net on smelt nets. a license tee of \$3 per net on smelt nets. It was shown by different speakers that for the first year or more a fishery license was issued without charge, and for the last eight or more years but \$1 per net was charged; that in a large number of cases, especially in Chatham district, permits at the nearly fac of \$1 and were issued on the opening usual fee of \$1 each were issued on the opening of the season, with the understanding that these were to be replaced by licenses which had not been forwarded by the inspector; that after fishing had been going on for several days fishermen were informed by officers that the license fee had been trebled, and that they could obtain the license only by paying two dollars in addition to the usual fee, or their nets would be seized. It was shown that fishermen have to an about forty dollars, each for rate some pay about forty dollars each for nets, some owning from one to five or more, involving a heavy tax, while other fishermen on the coast, who invest no more in boats, receive a bounty. Eleven years' records of the department, showing the persistent advice of the inspector in favor of prohibition of oig nets, high license and un-necessary rest iction, were produced to prove that the department was misled, while the ad-vise of representatives of the affected was either not sought or unheeded. A resolution protesting against the injustice of the exharbitant fee was passed and an organization, under the name of the Miramichi Fishermen's Protective Association, was formed, all present joining. Legiti-mate protest, and legal defence of privileges, will be the policy of the fishermen, and hopes are entertained that the Government of Ottawa

SOMETHING ABOUT COLDS. A TIMELY ARTICLE NOW THAT THE WINTER SEASON IS AT HAND.

"What is a cold? To answer this question we must explain what is meant by animal heat.

Man is what is known as a warm-blooded animal; that is, he possesses the capacity under all circumstances of maintaining an average uniform temperature. Whether he live in the frost-bound Arctic regions or in the burning districts of Central Africa the heat of the blood

districts of Central Africa the heat of the blood is the same. In summer and winter alike (if we except, perhaps, certain abnormal states of the body due to the excitation or depression of the vital processes in various diseases), the average temperature of the human body is 98.4 degrees Fahrenheit.

Now, this is a remarkable fact, as, in view of the peculiar source from which animal heat is derived, namely, from the combustion of used-up tissue with the oxygen of inspired air, it stands to reason that the heat of the blood can not remain constant for five minutes together, as with every movement of our muscels we add as with every movement of our muscels we add coals to the human fire; and the regulation of all our movements, so as to preserve a uniform temperature, would be an utter impossibility. How, then, is the object achieved?

The superfluous heat is disposed of by confucsk n, and by evaporation through the sweet glands and air passages, and waen there is no superfluous heat to dispose of, the skin contracts to prevent evaporation of moisture from the surface.

Thus, when we exert ourselves, there is increased waste of tissue, and accordingly we both pant and perspire. When we are cold, on the other hand, the skin is very far from being moist, and contracts, presenting what is called the "goose skin" appearance.

Now, these functions are under the immediate control of the nervous system. Cold acts on the latter in such a way that the vessels supplying the skin become contracted, and the flow of blood to the surface checked, loss of heat by conduction, radiation and evaporation being thus prevented; while heat, on the other hand, relaxes the blood vessels and favors the escape of heat from the body. It will thus be seen what an important part the nervous system plays in the maintenance of animal heat.

Whenever, owning to any derangement of the nervous system, the perfect maintenance of animal heat fails to be carried out, diso der ensues, the mildest form of which is a catarrh namely, the blocking up of the skin or outer surface of the body, with the consequent trans-ference of the excretion to the mucous or inner surface. The deleterious matter which ought to have been removed by the skin irritates the blood by its retention there, and ultimately ex-pends itself by the nose and throat. For example, if the nervous system be feeble sweating would probably be induced and a consequent loss of heat, irrespective of the needs of the body, in which case a cold would most probably follow. As a fact, there are many people with feeble nerves who readily perspire in the coldest

weather, and are in consequence liable to frequently recurring colds.

The nervous origin of co'ds also furnishes us with a clew to its treatment in the early stages. The whole history of a cold shows it to be essentially and primarily a state of collapse demanding every rec use to a stimulating plan of treatment. There is no more dejected mortal than a patient in the first stage of cold, and both his physical and mental condition point to nervous collapse. Hence, we believe the great success of camphor and ammonia inhalations in the early stage. It has also been repeatedly found that two or three glasses of wine have cut a cold short, when taken at the first appearance of the symptoms.—Chambers'

TO SUBDUE A KICKING HORSE.

The Calistogian gives this prescription its warmest inducement: If you have a horse that is in the habit of kicking put him in a narrow stall that has both sides thickly padded. Suspend a sack filled with hay or straw so that it will strike his heels and let the horse and sack filt it. Bower to have the sack and set the horse are sack fight it out. Be sure to have things arranged so that the horse cannot hurt himself. The sack will be victorious every time, and in the end the horse will absolutely refuse to kick the sack or anything else.

A New York reporter has discovered a man living in the top of a once respectable mansion, whose occupation is a very odd one. He advertises that he will write "poetry on all subjects at reasonable rates." His specialty is acrostics, of which he keeps a large slock on hand, made to fit almost all the common feminine names. These he retails from

PITH AND POINT.

An exchange says "the baby carriage must o," There wouldn't be much sale for it if it didn't.

didn't.

A writer says that "kind words are never lost." How is it when your wife puts them in a letter and gives them to you to mail?

A prominent lecturer is discoursing on the question: "Where is the Ideal Wife?" When he got to Chicago a bald-headed man in the audience arose and said, "She isn't married yet!"

Not a day passes over the earth but men and women of no note do great deeds, speak great words, and suffer noble sorrows. Of these obscure heroes, philisophers and martyrs, the greater part will never be known till that hour when meny that were great shall be small and greater part will never be known till that hour when many that were great shall be small, and the small great; but of others the world's knowledge may be said to sleep, their lives and characters lie hidden from nations in the annals that record them. The general reader cannot feel them, they are presented so curtly and coldly; they are not like breathing stories appealing to his heart, but little historic hailstones striking him but to glance off his bosom; nor can be understand them, for epitomes are nor can be understand them, for epitomes are not narratives, as skeletons are not human



The treatment of many thousands of cases

The treatment of many thousands of cases of those phronic weaknesses and distressing ailments peculiar to females, at the Invalids Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., has afforded a vast experience in nicely adapting and thoroughly testing remedies for the cure of woman's peculiar maladies.

Dr. Plerce's Favorite Prescription is the outgrowth, or result, of this great and valuable experience. Thousands of testimonials, received from patients and from physicians who have tosted it in the more aggravated and obstinate cases which had baffled their skill, prove it to be the most wonderful remedy ever devised for the relief and cure of suffering women. It is not recommended as a "cure-all," but as a most perfect Specific for woman's peculiar ailments.

As a powerful, invigorating tonic, it imparts strength to the whole system, and to the womb and its appendages in particular. For overworked, "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated teachers, milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, "shop-girls," house-keepers, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon, being unequaled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic.

As a soothing and strengthening norvine, "Favorite Prescription" is unequaled and is invaluable in allaying and subduling nervous actitability, irritability, exhaustion, prostration, hysteria, spasms and duling nervous excitability, irritability, exhaustion, prostration, hysteria, spasms and other distressing, nervous symptoms commonly attendant upon functional and organic disease of the womb. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and demondrater

disease of the womb. It induces refreshing eleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a legitimate medicine, carefully compounded by an experienced and skillful physician, and adapted to woman's delicate organization. It is purely vegetable in its composition and perfectly harmless in its effects in any condition of the system. For morning sickness, or nausea, from whatever cause arising, weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia and kindred symptoms, its use, in small doses, will prove very beneficial.

"Favorite Prescription!" is a postive cure for the most complicated and obstinate cases of leucorrhea, excessive flowing, painful menstruation, unnatural suppressions, prolapsus, or falling of the womb, weak back, "female weakness," anteversion, retroversion, hearing-down sensations, chronic congestion, infiammation, pain and tenderness in ovaries, accompanied with "internal heat."

As a regulator and promoter of functional action, at that critical period of change from girlhood to womanhood, "Favorite Prescription" is a perfectly safe remedial agent, and can produce only good results. It is equally efficacious and valuable in its effects when taken for those disorders and derangements incident to that later and most critical period, known as "The Change of Life."

"Favorite Prescription," when taken in connection with the use of Dr. Plerce's Golden Medical Discovery, and small laxative doses of Dr. Pierce's Purgative Pellets (Little Liver Pills), cures Liver, Kidney and Bladder diseases. Their combined use also removes blood taints, and abolishes cancerous and serofulous humors from the system.

"Favorite Prescription?" is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee, from the manufacturers that it will give satisfaction in every

medicine for women, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee, from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years. Large bottles (100 doses) \$1.00, or six bottles for \$5.00. For large, illustrated Treatise on Diseases of Women (160 pages, paper-covered), send ten cents in stamps. Address,

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For S. S. No. 6, Monteagle and Wicklow, a R. C. Teacher holding a second or third class certificate. Duties to commence January 3rd, 1888. Furnish testimonials, and state salary. Duties to commence January 3rd, Address, EDWARD LEVECK, Sec -Treas,

Greenview P. O., County Hastings, Ont.

Greenview, Dec. 5th, 1887.



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LIVER STOMACH KIDNEYS&BOWELS Giving tone, energy and vigor to these grea MAIN 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 efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages, and, a General Family Medicine, are unsurpasse

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Its Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World, FOR THE CURE OF

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds Sores and Ulcers! It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Oures Sove Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colde, and even Asthms. For Glandular Swellings Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, G. ut. Rheumatism and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never

been kown to fail

Both Pills and Cintment are sold at Professor

Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street,
London, in boxes and pots, at 1s, 11d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s, and 83s. each, and by all medi gine vendor throughout the civilized world.

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Buenos Ayrean . 4,00	John Bentley.
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Caspian	" Allex McDona
Circassian3,72	* LO. E. Barret R N
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Phonisian	Dapt. J. G. Stephen
Phoenician2, 42	" D. McKillon
Polynesian3,98	" Hugh Welia
Pomeranian4,36	t (W ()olain)
Prussian. 2 03	O U Tamboli

Prussian......3,030 Rosarian.....3,500

Scandinavian ... 3,068 Siberian ... 3,904 Waldensian ... 2,256 R. P. Moore.
D. J. James. The Steamers of the Liverpool Mail Line sailing from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, from Portland on THURSDAYS, and from Hallfax on SATURDAYS, calling at Lough Poyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Iroland and Sectiond, are intended to be despatched from Hallfax:

James Ambury.

Building.
Capt. J. Ritchie.
W. Richardson,
John Park.

From Portland to Liverpool, via Halifax :

Prom Ballimere to Liverpo 1, via Hallfax :
Sarmatian Jan. 10
Circassian Jan. 24
Polynesian Fob. 4 Rates of passage from Moutreal via Hallfax:—Cabin \$58.75, \$78.75 and \$88.75 (according to accommoda tion). Intermediate, \$35.50. Steerage, \$25.50.

Rates of passage from Montreal via Portland:—Cabin, \$57.50, \$72.50 and \$82.50 (according to accommodation); Intermediate, \$35.50; Steerage, \$25.50, Rates of passage from Haltimore to Liverpool:— Cabin, \$60, \$65 and \$75. Intermediate, \$30. Steerage,

NEWFOUNDLAND LINE. The Steamers of the Hallfax Mail Line from Hallfax to Liverpool, via St John's, N.F., are intended to be FROM HALIFAX.

FROM HALIFAX.

Nova Scotlan, Monday, Dec. 5
Assyrian. Monday, Jec. 19
Peruvian. Monday, Jan. 2
Nova Scotlan Monday, Jan. 2
Nova Scotlan Monday, Jan. 6
Kates of passage between Halifax and St. John's:—
Cabin \$20.00; Intermediate, \$15.00; iteerage \$0.00. GLASGOW LINE.

GLASGOW LINE.

During the season of Winter Navigation steamers will be despatched regularly from Glasgow for tooken (via Halifax when occasion requires), and regularly from Boston to Glasgow direct, as follows: Carthaginian. FRON BOSTON.
Siberian About Dec. 12
Scandingvian About Jan. 9 The Steamers of the Glasgow, Londonderry and Phila-delphia Service are intended to be despatched from Philadelphia for Glasgow FROM PHILADELPHIA. Hibernian

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

Via Boston, Pertund and Baltfax. Connections by the Intercolonial and Grand Trunk Railways, via Halifax; and by the Contral Vermont and Grand Trunk Railways (National Despatch), and by the Boston and Albany, New Y. ik Central and Great Western Railways (Merchance' Despatch), via Boston, and by Grand Trunk Railway Company.

Through Rates and Through Bills of Lading for East bound traffic can be obtained from any of the Agents of the above-named Railways.

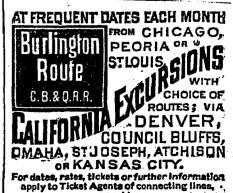
East Freight Passage or other information

of the Agents of the above named Railways.

For Freight, Passage or other information, apply to John M. Currie, 21 Quai d'Orleans, Havre: Alexander Hunter, 4 Ruo Glock, Paris; Aug. Schmitz & Co. or Richard Berns, Antwerp; Ruys & Co., Rotterdam; C. Hugo, Hamburg; James Moss & Co., Bordeaux; Fischor & Behmer, Schusselkorb No. 8, Bremen; Charles Foy, Bolfast; James Scott& Co., Queenstown; Montgomerie & Workman, 36 Grace-church street, London; James and Alex. Allan, 70 Great Clyde Street, Glasgow; Allan Brothers, James street, Liverpool; Allans, Rae & Co., Quebec; Allan & Co., 112 LaSalle street, Chicago; H. Bourlier, Teronto; Thos. Cook & Son, 261 Broadway, New York, or to G. W. Robinson, 1364 St. James street, opposite St. Law rence Hall. rence Hall.

H. & A. ALLAN,

4 India street, Portland. 80 State street Boston, and 25 Common street, Montrea Nov. 18, 1887.



PAUL MORTON, Gen. Pass, &Tkt. Agt., Chicago, IIL

15 Pounds gained in Three Weeks and CURED or CONSUMPTION Messrs. Craddock & Co., 1032 Race St.,

Philadelphia, Pa. GENTLEMEN :-Please send me twelve bottles of Dr. H. James' Cannabis Indica, one each of Pills and Ointment, for a friend of mine who is not expected to live; and as your medicines not expected to five; and as your medicines cured me of Consumption some three years ago, I want him to try them. I gained fifteen pounds while taking the first three bottles, and I know it is just the thing for him.

Respectfully, J. V. HULL, Lawrenceburg, Anderson Co., Ky.

The second of th

This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test short weight, alon or phosphate powders. Sold only in cons. ROYAL BARING POWDER CO., 108 Wall atreet, N.Y.

UNITED STATES NEWS ITEMS.

Montgommery, Ala., was visited by a \$250, 000 fire Wednerday.

The Continental Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conc., has gone with the woodbine. It is generally believed that ex-Congressman Bragg, of Wisconsin, will be appointed Minister to Mexico.

Senator Palmer, of Michigan, says that "whenever the Republican party has been radical is has triumphed."

George Seddons, of Chicago, and John Con-nors, of New York, fought a fifteen-round draw fight at Duluth Saturday night.

A party of men near Bear City, Kansas, chased a party of horse thieves into the Panhandle on Thursday and killed three of them. The strike of the table glassware workers.

which will be inaugurated at Pittsburgh to day will effect 1,400 men directly and 2,100 in Carrick Bros., of St. Johnsbury, Vt., have secured the contract for the erection of the monument, to the memory of Henry Ward

Breche:, in Brooklyn. Rev. C. A. Berry is unable as yet to decide whether or not he will accept the call to Plymouth church. He is under great pressure to remain in England.

The National banks in the States that were wounded by the failure of the Hon. Bradley Berlow, formerly owner of the str. South Eastern, have decided to pay up in full.

Thomas McGovern, rector of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic church, Danville, Penn., has been appointed to the See of Harrisburg, to succeed the late Bishop Shanshan.

The Central Vermont railroad has adopted for its mile ge ticket the bookform which has been in vogue with most of the other roads throughout the country for a number of years

Thomas White, who killed Harry Woodson, the "Black Diamond," a colored pugilist, was found guilty of manal aughter at Chicago Saturday. His punishment was fixed at five years in the penitentiary.

James V. D. Kelly, of Philadelphia, Pa., who was arrested Saturday in New Haven, Conn., for the abduction of Rachel A. Stone, aged 16 years, was given a hearing and committed in default of \$5,000 bail.

Eliza R. Snow, the Mormon poetess, died at Salt Lake City Wednesday. She was the plural wife of Joe Smith as Nauvoc. She was one of the central figures of the Mormon galaxy, and was in her 84th year.

has abandoned the attempt.

The executive committee of the council of administration of the Grand Army of the Republic has decided to hold the next national grand entertainment at Columbus, Ohio, in the second week of September next. The last loaded boat in the Delaware and

Hudron canal left Honesdale, Penu., on Friday. for Hondout. The shipments this season ag-

At Concord, N.H., on Thursday evening the

torpado; a and to ther munitions (of submarine, warfare. Its proximity to the city, is such that an explosion of the enormous quantity of gun cotton stored there would inevitably destroy the business portion of Halifax and result in appalling loss of life. Seeing that no damage was done, the military authorities now plon pool the idea of any attempt to tamper with the run cotton to the result of the cotton tanks.

A HANDSOME PRESENTATION.

POPULAR DEMONSTRATION IN HONOB OF MR. MACDIARMID AT WEST FARNHAM.

The resignation of Mr. H. Macdiarmid as Local Superintendent of the South Eastern Railway was made the occasion of a very flat-tering demonstration in his honer. When his tering demonstration in his honer. When his large circle of friends heard of the change which he proposed to make, they determined to avail themselves of the opportunity of substantially testifying to the regard in which they held him. On Tuesday evening they assembled in considerable numbers at the West Farnham depot, under the chairmanship of Dr. Slack. After a few preliminary remarks from the chair, letters of regret for inability to be present were read from employes of the road and friends in Montreal and the various parts of the Townships, among others from Hon. G. B. Baker, E. F. Spencer, M.P.P., and H.S. Foster. An address, bearing some 250 signatures, having been read by Mr. W. S. Foster, Mr. George S. MacKinnon presented Mr. Macdiarmid with a handsome gold watch Foster, Mr. George S. MacKinnon presented Mr. Macdiarmid with a handsome gold watch and chain and a purse of money. Addresses were also presented by Colonel Patten, Mr. D. B. Meigr, Mr. J. C. McCorkill, Mayor Choquette, of Faruham, and Messers. W. S. Foster, Thomas Parkins, John Dodsworth, G. S. Mackinnon, P. Beriault, N.P., and others. Mr. Macdiarmid made a happy and feeling reply, stating, among other things, that his health, which had given him considerable cause for anxiety, had of late very much improved. The gathering dispersed after hearty handshakings with the guest of the evening. On Wednesday evening, to afford the ladies an opportunity of taking part in the proceedings, a social reunion was held at the American House, West Farnham, where Hostess Collier did the honors in a very creditable manner. The event was attended by all the principal people of the neighbor. ham, where Hostess Collier did the honors in a very creditable manner. The event was attended by all the principal people of the neighborhood, and was a very handsome tribute of respect and esteem. Dancing to the strains of the Waterloo Band was kept up until an advanced hour in the morning. Mr. Macdiarmid should feel proud of the great popular demonstration in his honor.

Was a good call for calves, but the calves brought out were far from good. What few there were exidently needed "Lactated Food," or some other life preserving antidots. Parties having good calves will find a ready sale at good figures. There was a good offering of sheep and lambs, which sold readily.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria, When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,

A MANIAC MOTHER

IN TOBONTO KILLS HER INFANT CHILD WITH TABLE KNIFE,

ine | MONTREATEMARKETS | many hoge killed this season as last into 400, to 13 | many hoge killed this season as last into 400, to 13 | many hoge killed this season as last into 400, to 13 | many hoge killed this season as last into 400, to 13 | many hoge killed this season as last into 400, to 13 | many hoge killed this season as last into 400, to 14 | many hoge killed this season as last into 400, to 15 | many hoge killed this season as last into 400, to 15 | many hoge killed this season as last into 400, to 15 | many hoge killed this season as last into 400, to 15 | many hoge killed this season as last into 400, to 15 | many hoge killed this season as last into 400, to 15 | many hoge killed this season as last into 400, to 15 | many hoge killed this season as last into 400, to 15 | many hoge killed this season as last into 400, to 15 | many hoge killed this season as last into 400, to 15 | many hoge killed this season as last into 400, to 15 | many hoge killed this season as last into 400, to 15 | many hoge killed this season as last into 400, to 15 | many hoge killed this season as last into 400, to 15 | many hoge killed this season as last into 400, to 15 | many hoge killed this season as last into 400, to 15 | many hoge killed this season as last into 400, to 15 | many hoge killed this season as last into 400, to 15 | many hoge killed this season as last into 400, to 15 | many hoge killed this season as last into 400, to 15 | many hoge killed this season as last into 400, to 15 | many hoge killed this season as last into 400, to 15 | many hoge killed this season as last into 400, to 15 | many hoge killed this season as last into 400, to 15 | many hoge killed this season as last into 400, to 15 | many hoge killed this season as last into 400, to 15 | many hoge killed this season as last into 400, to 15 | many hoge killed this season as last into 400, to 25 | many hoge killed this season as last into 400, to 25 | many hoge killed this season as last into 400, to 25 | many hoge killed this season as last into this time of year.

GRAIN.

There seems to be little doing in the grain market here and reports from Chicago report a market dullness and prices declined 14c to 14c, closing at 76gc January, 77gc February, 83gc May. Corn on the other hand was unsettled, January was steady, closing at 48gc, and the May option was stronger and moved up 4c to 53gc. Cats were stronger and improved ge to 4c, closing at 30gc, January, 30gc February; 33gc May. The latest from New York reports the wheat market extremely slow and the same "all along the line." There seems to be no de-"all along the line." There seems to be no de-mand for barley just now, but oats are daily

BUTTER.

The butter market cannot be said to have undergone any perceptible change during the last mouth. The supply seems equal to the demand, and the demand keeps up with the supply. No better prices can be expected, and the factories that have been holding are "dropping in" small consignments whenever they chance to find a precision. The expects from Portland. find an opening. The exports from Portland since navigation closed here have been light, in all about 1,500 tubs. Our quotations are for small lots.

CHEESE.

There is nothing encouraging to be said on the cheese question, especially in favor of cheese. It is universally conceded that the factories, nearly all, have a considerable stock TABLE KNIFE,

TORONTO, Dec. 7.—A horrible affair occurred here this morning. A married woman, while suffering from dementis, com-

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

pletely severed the head of her six weeks old I that up to date were 17,005 boxes, of which baby from its body with a table knife. John Fellows is a stableman employed by Booth & Pears, brick manufacturers, Avenueroad, and lived with his wife and three young children in a house in the brick yard. They were married here four years ago, and since then four children have been born to them, one having died. When Mrs. Fellows' third baby was born she exhibited marked signs of insanity, which became more acute, and in February last she was placed in the lunatic asylum, but in May last as she seemed to have recovered her husband took her rome again. Since the birth of her last child, six weeks ago, she bethe central figures of the Mormon galaxy, and was in her 84th year.

The Troy N. Y. Times has this to say:—The winter carnival poom has burst for good, apparently. Even Montreal, the home of winter sports, can't get up a festival this season, and has abandoned the attempt. rolled up in a blanket. The right arm had also been cut off and had been cooked by the insone mother evidently for dionor. All that the woman could say was that she had been told to do the deed. She was arrested and looked up in the police station, and an inquest will be held to-morrow. She is 27 years of age, of preposessing appearance and is a native of Market Drayton, Shropshire. gregated 875,000 tons of coal, being an increase The affair created a great sensation in the of 178,000 tons over last year.

and shiphorns.

g the sewell compared to the control of the contro

3,342 were on through shipment, against 30,816 in 1886, 19,833 in 1885 and 33,911 in 1884. Late exports were 983 via New York and 938 via Boaton. The market has continued very via Boston. The market has continued very quiet there, but it is reported that sales have been made at 10% to 10% in the West for finest goods. Foreign advices are no better, and cables to-day report that there is too much early high priced stock over there, which necessarily restricts demand for all fall made. At Little Falls, Y.Y., the head centre of the cheese mart in the Empire State, the market remains about the same as a week ago. Prices unchanged, and nearly as much changed hands. There was very little of what could be called fine goods, most being skimmed stock. Four lots sold at 9c, sixteen lots at 10c, two lots at 10%, one lot at 10%, three lots at 11c, and via Boston. lots sold at 9c, sixteen lots at 10c, two lots at 10c, one lot at 10gc, three lots at 11c, and twelve lots were consigned. The total transactions amount to 3,013 boxes. In addition to this there were 227 boxes farm cheese sold at 8c to 10gc, the most at 10gc. Two thousand boxes sold at Ogdensburg, N.Y., yesterday, and all there are now said to be sold and shipped Sales were:—August, September and October, 1,500 at 11gc, balance 11c. So it will be readily seen that the Montreal market to-day is one of the strongest on the continent. New York and Boston report an ample supply, with light orders for shipment, all of which must imply that cheese for 1887 has seen seen its best days.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

When ventson can be bought in the mar-

molested by the officials. I have attended the market for twelve years and I never had oue cent's worth configuated. If you go there with articles of the proper weight and measure you have a free conscience, but on the contrary if they are improper you will have a guilty conscience, and the expression of the man's countenance will show him guilty at once. Now, don't let your conscience bother you, but go there with 60 pounds for a bushel and you need fear no officials," And this advice should be in order and be heeded at every market in the Dominion.

A poultry show is to be held at Stratford on 17th to 20th inst. Mr. J. McClelland is to be

Twenty-six thousand head of lambs were received at Buffalo last week and 31,165 hogs.

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Soft, per cord Maple Mixed bardwood.		54	75	@	\$ 5	50
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Mixed hardwood.	************	5	00		5	75
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	GRAIN.					
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Peas		0	70		0	75
Corn						65
Beans				••		25
Buckwheat						45
Wheat						87
Barley			50			57
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MEAT.						
Beef, per 100 lbs		F4	n /	ଉ 🛭	25 1	KO.
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FISH. Haddock050 .. 07c Lake trout......10c .. 13c Halibut 150 20c
Salmon, salt 00c 08c
Mackerel 15c 18c Salmon......18c .. 20c PORK.

FLOUR.

OYSTERS, LOBSTERS. SUGAR.

Cut loaf. @ 730
Crushed. 7c 7fc
Cubes. 630
Powdered 630 7c
Granulated. 650 7c
Coffee "A" standard 650 630
White extra "C" 550 520
Yellow 470 630 EGGS. Fresh laid 220 @ 230 CAME AND POULTRY.

vegetables. Potatoes, per bag...... 75 @\$1.00

Pointoes, per bag.	75 @\$1.00			
Celery, per doz.	25	35		
Cranberries, per peck.	50	60		
Turnips, per bush.	30	40		
Carrots, per bush.	40	60		
Parsnips, per bush.	40	60		
Conions, per bush.	85	1.15		
Beets, per bush.	30	50		
White cabbages, per doz.	40	50		
Apples, choice.	2	50	3	25
Apples, common.	1	20	1	75
Carrots	75	75	75	
Carrots				

Apples, common.

SALT.

Liverpool, per bag, Elevens... \$0 43 @\$0 45
Twelves... 0 40 ... 0 42

Canadian, in small bags..., 2 50 ... 8 50
"Quarters... 0 33 ... 0 35
Earchy filled, per bag...... 1 20 ... 1 25
Eureka factory filled, do... 2 30 ... 2 40
Rice's pure dairy, per bag..... 0 00 ... 2 00
Turk's Island....... 0 28 ... 0 30

Price 50 cents at Druggists, by mail, registered, 50 cts.
ELY BROTHERS, 238 Greenwich St., New York.

The corn crop of the United States this year is now estimated by the Agricultural Department at 1,500,000,000 bushels, the smallest in ten years but one, when it was only 1,100,000,000.

The present yield is largely increased by the south, which has raised 150,000,000 bushels more corn than two years ago.

FULL WEIGHT PURE MOST PERFECT MADE

Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the hoads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest, and most Realthful. Dr. Price's the only Baking Fowder that does not contain Ammonia, Lime, or Alum. Sold only in Cans.

PRICE BARING POWDER CO.



"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lettery Company, and in per son manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good Jaich toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fao-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."



We the undersinned Eanks and Bonkers will pay all Prizes dra... in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters.

J. H. OGLESBY, Pres. Louiste za Nat'i Bank. PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank. A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank. CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION I OVER HALF MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

Louisiana State Lottery Company Incorporated in 1368 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of 31,000 000—to which a reserve fund of over \$550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchiss was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A.D., 1879 The only Lettery ever voted on and endorsed by the

people of any State. It never scales or postpones Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place Monthly, and the Grand Semi-annual israwings regularly every six months (June and December).

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIY A FORTUNE. FIRST GRAND DRAWING, CLASS A. IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, January 10, 1888—212th Monthly Drawing.

Capital Prize, \$150,000. AT Notice.—Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Halves, \$5; Fifths. \$2; Tentls. \$1.

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	CAPITAL			81	150,0	XXX		\$150,00
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M. A. DAUPHIN

Wushington, D.C. Address Registered Letters to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.

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

MEMBER that the payment of all Prizes is CUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and the Tickets are signed by the President of an Institution whose chartered rights are recognized in the highest Courts; therefore, beware of any imitations or anonymous schemes.

PIANO FORTES

Tone, Touch, Workmanship. Durability WILLIAM KNABE & CO., BATTHORE, 22 and 24 East Baltimore Street. NRW York, 112 Fifth Ave. 11-C Washington, 817 Market Space.

CATARRH GREAM BALM IS WORTH

GATA CURIS COUNTY

TO ANY MAN

COMMUNICATION

COMMUNICAT \$1000 Woman or Child suffering from (AS) CATARRH, USC Not a Liquid or Snuff. HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into such mostril and is agreeable Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 50 cts. ELY BROTHERS, 285 Greenwich St., New York.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

THE HRULE WIPDNESS CAND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O SPECIAL NOTICE. A dress of that Plush Velvet which S. Careley is now showing costs no more than an ordinary printed calico, a nice Christmas present. The largest importer of French Dry Goods in the Dominion is S. Careley. The Mourning Department is complete with novelties in French Ladies can now procure any kind of Mantles at S. Caraley's from the plain to the handsomest

in the dollar.

DISTANT CUSTOMERS.

garments ever shown in Montreal at 50 and 750

In order to accommodate parties residing at a distance from Montreal, and to erable them to take advantage of our sale of Winter Mantles at reduced rates, we will send four garments to select from to any householder remitting the price of one as a guarantee of a purchase, the garments to be shipped back by the first returning express. Give particulars of size, shape and style. Remit the outside price you wish to pay. If a lower price is selected the difference will be returned. None will be sent at a higher price than amount remitted. higher price than amount remitted.

S. CARSLEY.

IMPORTANT!

IMPORTANT A NNOUNCEMENT!

Our stock of WINTER MANTLES. which is at present very large, we have decided to offer during the remainder of this month at the following extraordinarily low prices, namely :- The entire stock of Fall and Winter Mantles will be offerd until the end of December.

> AT 50c IN THE DOLLAR. AT 66c IN THE DOLLAR. OR 75c IN THE DOLLAR,

According to Value and Style UNDERSTAND, PLEASE, UNDERSTAND, PLEASE,

UNDERSTAND, PLEASE, UNDERSTAND, PLEASE, UNDERSTAND, PLEASE, UNDERSTAND, PLEASE, UNDERSTAND, PLEASE, UNDERSTAND, PLEASE, UNDERSTAND, PLEASE, UNDERSTAND, PLEASE, UNDERSTAND, PLEASE, UNDERSTAND, PLEASE,

That our Mantles at the original marked prices are the best value in this market, so that at 50c, 66c or 75c in the dollar these goods are brought down to mere

NOMINAL PRICES.

EXAMPLE EXAMPLE **EXAMPLE** EXAMPLE EXAMPLE EXAMPLE EXAMPLE EXAMPLE EXAMPLE EXAMPLE EXAMPLE

EXAMPLE The following example will show what

NOTE PARTICULARS.

Mantles that are of the most saleable kind will have One-Fourth taken off the regular marked price. Thus, a Mantle marked \$100.00 will be sold for \$75.00; marked \$20.00, sold for \$16.00; marked \$4, sold for 33.

> ANOTHER EXAMPLE ANOTHER ENAMPLE ANOTHER EXAMPLE ANOTHER EXAMPLE ANOTHER EXAMPLE ANOTHER EXAMPLE

Styles of Mantles that we are over-stocked with, or that are left over from the early part of the season, will be sold at Fifty Cents in the Dollar. Thus, Mantles marked \$50 will be sold for \$25; marked \$20. sold for \$10; marked \$5, sold for \$2.50.

> THE PLAN THE PLAN

The Plan will be to leave the ticket on each garment, then take one-fourth, onethird, or one-half off the price, and as our prices are always marked in plain figures, customers can see for themselves what re-

ductions are made. Either one-fourth, one-third or one-half the price will be taken off each or any garment in our Mantle Department during the balance of this month.

"It is no longer fashionable to eat grapes with the fingers," observes an eminent fashion journal. Hereafter grapes will be eaten with the mouth, like turnips or any other plebeian food. Truly, the world moves. - Tid-Bits.

MONTREAL, December 12th, 1887. and the second second

CARSI EY'S COLUMN.