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VOL. XXX1X.—NO. 21.

#### MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1888.

PRICE. FIVE CENTS

#### A CHRISTMAS REMINISCENCE.

She had journied far from her northern home, where the Frost King holds his reign.

To the sunny south, in the fond, vain hope that health might he her's again.

THE RETURN.

Back again to my own Canadian home— Back, and at Christmas time— Back from fair Florida's orange groves, And its sweet rose scented clime Bright as a plet's vision, Is this land of the passion flower, With its gorgeous tropical tinting, Great Nature's glorious dower.

But my soul grew sick of its beauty, I had but one wish on earth, Twas to feel my mother's clasping arms, In the old home of my birth; Then gather me to your heart, mother, Let me feel your kisses rain On cheek and brow, as in childhood's years— They soothed my'young heart's pain.

But short my stay, for I've heard them say, That before the old year dies, My soul will have answered its summons Beyond the starlit skies, Past sights and sounds I used to know— Come throughng quick and clear; And old Neel chants, and New Year's rhymes Are murmuring on mine ear.

Tis joy to hear the vanishing tones
Of sleigh bells on the hill;
And the anow-shoer's call to his comrades,
As they tramp along at will.
'Tis almost time for the Midnight Mass,
Est the hells here to sing For the bells begin to ring, Filling the air for miles around With the song that the angels sing.

Then open the windows, mother, Open them far and wide, Let in the music of the bells-The bells of the Christmas tide. Great Bourdon pours its wealth of tone In waves of jubilant glee; And the minor chime speaks unto my soul Like an anthem from the sea.

Come, mother, we may not linger, For angels are on their way. And the flash of their wings exceeds the light Of the brightest of bright uoon day; They are gathering in countless thousands Round Bethlehem's crib and shrine, And the opsline gleams like jewels' rain On Mother and Babe Divine.

Earth's glory pales beside such light, And hark! 'tie angels that sing The glorious old Venite, Round the crib of our Inlant King. Sesus and Mary be near me, The last dread summons has come; Father and God receive my soul,
ADDREMUS DOMINUM.

One fluttering righ, one soft farewell, and the weeping mother pressed
Her kisses upon a cold white brow-her darling had gone to rest.

AGNES BURY.

#### BIGOTRY IN BOSTON.

Protestant Women's Crusade Against Catholics

BOSTON, Mass., December 21.—The victory achieved over the Catholics by the Puritan element of Boston's female population, in the late election, on the question of control of the public schools, has only added fuel to the The first false step has been taken, and fire of religious fanaticism. The Loyal Wo- whether he likes it or not Lord Salisbury men of America, an association which led in the late campaign, is determined that the is for the country, however, to say whether enemy shall be driven into the sea. Acting it is content with the position of vascalage to under suggestion, the Sunday following the election was devoted to thanksgiving services in all the Evangelical churches, but after this the victors determined to at once enjoy the advantage they have won. Although the new school board has not been yet organized, the wemen have decided upon the line of action to be pursued by them, the first being the immediate restoration of the obnoxious Swinton's history with its anti-Catholic sentiment. The loyal women to-day held a mass meeting which was crowded. There were bitter ad-dresses made, directed against the Catholic Church and its parcehial school system, which aroused the enthusiasm of the spectaters to the highest pitch. It was then suggested and adopted that a committee of prominent ladies be appointed to draw up a set of resolutions or rather demands upon both the State and the national Government embodying their views. The same, if satisfactory, to be regularly presented to all the Pro-testant women of the city and state for individual endorsement, the whole to take the form of a gigantic petition. The first was a demand upon the women of the state to compel the new School Board to at once restore Swinten's history, and the other to be a petition to the national Government to pass an impossible law, making it treason against the Gevernment for Catholic clergymen to intimidate Catholic parents into taking their children cut of the public schools. There will be two petitions on each question, one for ladies and another for men. The impos-sibility of such a persecution of the Catholics seemed never to enter their beads.

During the session another resolution was effered, put to vote, and unanimously carried, deciding that there be a series of revivals or-ganized for the express purpose of converting Catholic women to the Protestant religion and thus save their souls. A committee was selected to raise a fund for this purpose, which was liberally responded to. The Catholics are growing daily more incensed against their political fees, and instead of the election causing the religious feeling to die out it has simply made it all the hotter.

SALISBURY COERCED.

HOW HE WAS MADE TO PULL OUT THE GER-MAN CHESTNUTS IN BAST AFRICA.

The people of England will, we are sure, learn with little satisfaction that, through the infirmity of purpose of Lord Salisbury, the country is being dragged along at the wheels all the houses in which a sick person was of Prince Blemarck's chariot in the East known to be, a white flag was placed, but the of Prince Blemarck's charlot in the East known to be, a white flag was placed, but the be touched by strange hands without the per-African affair. The history of the busi-shot and shell were no respecters of the ap-like illustrates strikingly Lord Salis-pealing emblems. None of the peaple who Reys, grandson of Hooke, has already pre-

in the extreme to England. It further proves him unfit for the conduct of our foreign affairs when they require some more difficut handling than can be given in a smart despatch or by a crafty evasion of the point at issue. Prince Bismarck being, however, a man who cares nothing about a smart des-patch, and being also a pastmaster in diplomatic craft, basides thoroughly understanding the character of the man with whom he had to deal, played the part of the celebrated Colonel Crockett, when he forced the coon to descend from the tree in which he had taken

Briefly toid, the history of Lord Salisbury's adhesion to Prince Bismarck's diplomatic invitation to joint action for the suppression of the Arab rising in East and Central Airica, is substantially as follows:—When the news of the attack on the German establishments on the coast of the mainland territories of the Sultan of Zazzibar reached Berlin, it was generally believed they had been fomented by agents working in the interests of the English and Indian traders, who were jealous of the commercial rivalry of the Germans. Count Hatzfeldt was thereupon instructed to propose to Lord Salisbury joint action on the part of England with Germany in suppressing the Arab movement. To this Lord Salisbury gave what was diplomatically

#### A RETUSAL.

Prince Bismarck then caused it to be represented to Lord Salisbury that the hostility of the Araba throughout Africa to European trade and influence was chiefly, if not entire ly, due to the fallure of England to establish her authority in Egypt and the Soudan, referring more particularly to the affairs of Khartoum, Suakim, and the unrelieved gar-risons of the Eastern Soudan.

Having thus traced out England's responsibility for the state of things from which the Germans in East Africa were suffering, Lord Salisbury was again invited to co-operate with Germany in restoring order in the disturbed districts. But his lordship was unable to make up his mind, aud, to avoid the importunities of the German Ambassador,

SECUTORD HIMSELF AT HATFIELD during the third week of October. During that week the German Ambassador called three times at the Foreign Office, but was unable to obtain an interview with our Secretary for Foreign affairs, however, owing to his absence from London. When, however, de did return to his duties at his official headquarters, Lord Salisbury received a very categorical summens from Prince Bismark to co-operate with Germany, and begin convinced by the reasoning of the German Ambassador of the correctness of his mister's request, as well as for the expediency of complying with it, he committed England to a course of action in conjunction with Germany inimical to her commercial and political interests. In other words, Lord Salisbury accoded to the intents and purpose,

#### A TEREAT

that unless he did so Eugland would be invited to retire from Egypt, and leave the affairs of that country and the Soudan to be affairs of that country and the Soudan to be was immediately a great uproar, the memdealt with by more vigorous hands. It is bere shouting "enough, enough," and demand hardly necessary to point out how little adding that M. Naquet take his seat. The President said that M. Naquet had taken up M. land from an arrangement entered into under such circumstances, or to what disadvantage to her interests it may be made to work. must now follow Prince Blamarck's lead. It Germany in which Lord Salisbury has placed it.—London Star.

#### BOMBARDED.

WARSHIPS SHELL CAPE HAYTI.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—The latest intelligence of the insurrection at Heyti was brought here by the steamship Saginaw to day. All of her passengers bring important news from the troubled shores. On the morning of Decem ber 5 the passengers state four of Legitime's men-of-war, the Dessolines, Belize, Toussaint L'Ossrture and one other bombarded Cape Hayti. The gunboats dropped anchor four or five miles off the shore lying broadside on to the town. The vessels guns were fired with blank cartridges to give notice of their warlike intentions. The foreign consuls in the city sent out a petition to the commander of the fleet asking time to get out of the city. They were given thirty-six hours to evacuate The people fled into the hills, the town. The people fled into the hills taking all the possessions they could con veniently carry. They loaded their effects on the backs of mules which could only carry s cargo each of 250 pounds. The supply of mules being limited to fifty or sixty, the animals were in great demand, and fabulous prices were paid to convey a single mule load of the more valuable effects of the wealthy residents to a place of safety. Shortly after daybreak on the second day after the arrival of the fleet the Haytien officers turned their guns on the town, and the bombardment commenced. Operations were begun at this early hour because a favoring tide enabled the four vessels to lay broadside to the town in the order named-Toussaint, Belize, Dessalines and the unknown gunboat. The Toussaint fired the first shot, which went whistling through the air, and buried itself in the sand on the beach just in front of the frail thatched bamboo houses of the poorer natives. The other vessels followed suit and fired wildly. In a few minutes, however, the shot began to tear through the town, demolishing the frail structures. The bamboo buts succumbed early, but the stone buildings in the central and more elevated portion of the town were not so easily destroyed, the heavy walls resisting the fire for several hours. Despite the warning they had received to leave the ill-fated town, many of the residents clung to their habitations; in fact, it was impossible to remove many of the sick in the city within the time alloted by Legitime. On the top of all the houses in which a sick person was

bury's want of firmness and is humiliating arrived to-day could estimate with any degree of accuracy the number killed, but it was thought that fifteen or twenty at least succumbed to the deadly fire. Legitime is by degrees losing the confidence of the people and most all the sympathy is with the north.

#### THE FUTURE OF FRANCE.

PARIS, Dec. 19 .- In the Senate to-day, during the debate on the budget, M. Challemel-Lacour said the present was not the moment to consider the French finances, but the future of France. He condemned the policy now pursued in the schools, which, he sald, struck at the root of the traditional principle of parental control. The main cause of existing ovils was radicalism, which relentlessly pursued the old founders of the Republic and gave promises that were impossible to fulfil. France had abandoned the most glorious of monarchies and was about to fail at the feet of the least of men. The Cabinet's duty was to check the movement towards the abyse. But instead of doing this the Cabinet was heatening the movement. It was time to return to a policy of good sense. He appealed to the Right to unite with the party of the Laft, which was the upholding of order and liberty, and together save the country. The speech created a sensation, and at its conclusion the senators arose en mass and enthusiastically cheered the crator. M. Leon Say moved that the speech be printed and posted in public places throughout the country. It was ultimately decided that M. Say's motion abould not be voted on until the next sitting. Premier Floquet remarked that the speech of M. Challemel-Lacour might be analyzed as an act of good faith. M. Challemel-Lacour had urged that France should look to the Right for salvation. Several senators protested egainst this remark. M. Floquet asked for a faw moments' forbearance. tinuing, he said that he had not solicited the power which had been imposed upon him, but during office he had tried to effect a concentration of the parties of the Left. The Cabinet's policy had been wise and Republican. In forming the policy he had introduced a proposal to re-establish single member con-stituencies in order to be able to continue the struggle. M. Ficquet at this point suddenly left the tribune. This action caused general astonishment. M. Say warmly approved M. Challemel Lacour's speech. He said no regretted the reply made by M. Floquet, and declared that the Premier had not risen to the occasion. A great uproar then ensued. M. Tolsin defended the policy of the Ministry and contended that the whole evil was caused by the conservatives refusing to adhere to the Republic. M. Floquet announced that he would, if necessary, introduce new legislation to combat the Boulangist danger. The house rose amid great excitement.

Paris, Dec. 20 .- There was an exciting scene in the senate this afternoon. M. Leon Say withdrew his motion for printing M. Challemel-Lacour's speech and its posting throughout the country. After he had made this announcement M. Naquet ascended the tribune and renewed M. Say's motion. There dent said that M. Naquet had taken up M. Say's motion on his own account. Then there was renewed disorder which was increased when M. Naquet left left the tribune and attempted to make a speech from the floor, the tumult being so great as to completely drown his voice. Several members shouled: "Expel him," and the president, as soon as he could make himself heard, called M. Naquet to order. The latter thereupon left the Chamber. The Senate afterwards rejected his motion and resumed the debate on the budget. The newpapers commend M. Challemel-Lacour's speech in the Senate yester-day as a masterly effort, although several of them reproach him for striking a blow at the republic by attacking the Radicals. The Journal des Debats credits him with the courage of his convictions.

#### THE CHARM OF CHRISTMASTIDE.

'It is marvelous, this charm of Christmas time, dear," remarked a lady to her husband. Age does not wither nor custom stale its infinite joyoneness. It is earth's winter time, but the glorious summer of the soul. While the yule log burns, the ice of selfishness, hatred, and malice disappears, and charity, warm and glowing, fills the heart. We must warm ourselves in its radiant heat, for the ashes within soon enough-

"Mamma," Interrupted the lady's little daughter, "can I give Mary White a Christmas present?', "Certainly not," was the reply. "She gave you nothing last year."

#### HOOHE, MARCEAU, CARNOT AND BAUDIN.

Four Republican soldiers and statesmen, viz, Hoche and Marceau, Carnot and Bandin, are to have their "ashes" transferred to the "Pantheon" on July 14th next. Baudin. who died on a barricade on December 3, 1851, is buried in Montmartre Cemetery, and what remains of him may easily be laid hold of. The mortal remains of Carnot, the grand-father of the present chief magistrate, may also be got at. But Marceau, the noble-minded Republican general, rests in alien earth, as every reader of Byron's "Childe Harold"

### At Coblenz, on a rise of gentle ground, There is a small and simple pyramid,

beneath which Marceau is buried. Coblenz was French at the commencement of the century, and is German now. It is most doubtful whether the German Government will surrender the body of the French general. Lazare Hoche also is buried in German soil; were he not, there is a French law that would de-bar his body from being interred in the Catholic Church at Genevieve, turned into a temple of heathers. No man's remains may

tested against the transfer in a letter addressed to the Paris papers in which he says : I shall never consent to the revered remains of my grandfather being lodged in a monu-ment within which, as history proves, the dead are not safe from profenation. If ever Hoche's remains leave Germany they are to repose in our family tomb, near the body of

### his own wife.

All this shows that it is easy enough to pass heroic and sensational resolutions, but it is not quite so easy to carry them out. But oven assuming that the ashes of all the four worthies were "get at able," it does no fel-low by any means that M. Barodet's motion will be realized, for it is a long cry from D.c. ember 8th to July 14th, and there is really ue telling what may happen in France between this and then.—London Universe.

#### A MOON-CROSSED SUN.

Janury 1 To Be Eshered in By a Total Eclips.

The filrst day of the New Year will be usbered by a total colips. The New Year's day sun light will be dim-

med by the moon. It will be a solar eclips, and is looked forward to with much interest by the student of science who expects to obtain important data thorefrom. It will not last much longer than two minuts, which is one minute shorter than the general rule.

CALIFORNIA'S ADVANTAGE.

The best observation of the eclipse will b made in California, and many of the promin ent universities of the country will send repre sentatives to that state to view the pheno mena.

Observations will be made in California at fifteen different stations, astronomers coming from Rochester, N. Y.; Green-castle, Ind.; Minnisots, Harvard University and other points in the East on the purpose to make the observation, so that the result will be voluminous, and will be awaited with much

interest by all astronomers.

The reason of the California's advantage in relwing the eclipse is that the line of totality where stations can be established is principal ly in the northern and southern portions of that State.

The different parties will work for different results. Some will photograph, some will sketch and others will watch the varying phases of the eclipse and write out their impresions.

The purpose of the observation will be study of the surroundings of the sun, the accomplishment of which can be successful

twelve o'clock and the end of contact will be at eight minutes and fifty-seven secondt past three, the total eclipse not being seen at San

The Lick Observatory will have a station one hundred miles north of San Francisco. where the belt of totality passes from the Aleutian Islands south-easterly to the Pacific coast and north-easterly, leaving the earth between Lake Superior and Rudson Bay. Here it touches the Pacific coast. The eclipse at the station will be partial, not total, and will be observed by Prefessor Holden and Mesers, Burnham and Schaeberie.

The Warner Observatory, of Rechester, will have a station seventy-five miles north of Sacremento, almost on the same line with the

The partial phase of the eclipse will be observed by students of the University of California at Berkeley, under Professor Soule, at the University of the Pacific and at the Chabot Observatory in Oakland. At this last a number of potographs will be taken by members of the Pacific Coast Association of Amateur Potographers.

#### HARVARD'S OBSERVERS.

Harvard's party of astronomers will be stationed at Willows, with Professor H. P. Pickering in charge. The others in the party are Messra. A. Lawrance Rotch, samni Bailey, E. S. Kink and Robert Slack. Willow is in the Sacremento Valley, the observing station having an altitude of two thousand feet about the sea level and being about two hundred miles from San Francisco, The telescopes to be taken are of thirteen

inches and eight inches diameter, and they will remain for a time on Wilson's Peak, in in Southern California, after which they will be taken to Peru and placed in the permanent observatory there to be established by Harvard University to co-operate in the Southern hemisphere with the observatory in Cambridge.

Very complete apparatus for the photographing of the spectrum will also be in service, and should the clouds not intervene a great number of plates will be made. MAGNIUTOR OF STARS.

From these it is expected to observe more accurately than ever before the number and magnitude of the stars in the immediate reigon of the sun also the change which may have taken place in the corona since the last total sclipse, which Professor Pickering, of Harvard, observed from a South America sta-

The usual observation for measuring the sun's distance and heat will be taken, but the chief object of the Harvard party will be potography.

#### IN TRE ÊAST.

bany at one o'clock in the afternoon on made by Mr. Gladstone's Government to do January 1, and the end will be after sunset. It will be observed at Dudley University, but prevent foreigners from thinking that every at it is only a partial college there the astro- change of government must necessarily mean nomers do not attach much importance to it, the changing of our foreign policy. It would have sent a party out to be madness to surrender Suakim when we are California to make observations, but on on the eve of suppressing slavery, because the account of the short duration of the college final atruggle with the slave dealers must be it is not deemed of enough importance to fought upon the Red sea. By the treaty of warrant the expense and trouble.

Paris we are bound to uphold the integrity of

THE BEGINNING.

disc of the sun on the western side by the ad- ment was first published in the Telegraph,

wu's disc an hour must elapse.

What will be first noticed will be the change taking place in the surrounding atmosphere, a ruddy glow being apparent. Up to the time the sun disappears the color will become come more and more lurid, and at the moment of the total eclipse the moon will seem to hang isolated in the heavens surrounded by the sun's corona.

#### BLUOD FOR THE BONDHOLDERS.

Great Buttle at Sunkim-The British Defeat the Arabs - Eminent Prisoners Captured —England will not Abandon Suakim.

SUARIM, December 20 .- Before dawn this morning the British man of-war Starling and and an Egyptian steamer moved up the coast with orders to cover the rebels at Handoub, At daybreak the forts opened fire upon the rebel trenches and the troops advanced to the attack, the black brigade on the right flank and the cavalry and mounted infantry covering. The Scottish Borderers, the Weish Regiment and the Egyptian brigade occupied an embankment between the forts, the British Infantry being held in reserve. The forts shelled the tropohee, keeping up a terrific fire. The enemy held their ground with intense courage until the black brigade charged the trenches, which fell after half an hours's hard fighting. The rebels fought with fanatical bravery. Two of the enemy's guns were captured. The naval brigade did splendid work. The Scottish Borderers are now at work entrauching the rebel position. The enemy are retreating towards Hasheen and Iamara. Toe British force numbers 4,000.

#### THE RUSSARS DEADLY CHARGE, A feature of the fighting was the determin-

ed rushed upon the trenches by the blacks and Egyptians. The dervishes fought with the utmost bravery, a great many of them dying in the trenches. The charge of the Hussars is also especially mentioned. When the Dervish cavalry saw them come they dismounted from their horses, and planted their spears in the ground, these proved no obstruction to the hussars, who swept down upon the dervish horsemen like an avalanche, cut through the ranks and left half of them dead on the ground. The hussars then re-formed and charged the remaining Dervishes, who fied. A large portion of the rebel force was not engaged in to-day's fighting, being absent camping at Handoub and the wells beyond that place. It is believed the rebels will be done when Old Sol's brilliancy is dimmed.

WHERE IT WILL BE SEEN.

The collipse will begin in San Francisco at twenty-three minutes and eight seconds pass twelve o'clock and the and of contact will be of Handoub. They were still running.

over field trenches, and manned by four Soudance battallone and British soldiers. The space cetween them and the water forts was occupied by a battalion of horse artillery. The Emir of Trinkitat is a prisoner. He is wounded. Osman Digna's nephew and twelve dervishes have been captured. All were wounded.

#### A USUAL COMPLAINT. Serious complaints are made concerning

the quality of the mabres and revolvers furnished to the troops. Several cavalrymen returned with broken sabres, and in many instances their revolvers became clogged and were rendered useless.

#### THE BRISONERS' STORIES.

LONDON, Dec. 21.-A despatch to the Times from Suakim says: The prisoners say they believe that all the mounted gunners were killed. All tell the same story of privation and cruelty at the hands of the Mahdi and Osman Digna. None of them wished to fight, bat were forced to do so or persuaded to fight by promises of loot at Suakim and other rewards. The trenches were bare. They found no food, clothing or money, but only Suider rifles and cartridges. The prisoners know nothing of the reported capture of Emin or of the fall of the Equatorial provinces. The natives assert that Handoub would tall at the first approach of our troops. The Government ought not to lose this chance. The task is an easy one, as there is not the slightest sign of any gathering of the local tribes.

#### GENERAL GRENTELL'S REPORT.

London, Dec. 20.-An official despatch from General Grenfeil dated Suakim, 11.25 a.m., December 20, says:—The enemy's loss was 400. The bussers are still pursuing the Arabs. The trenches are nearly filled and two temporary redoubts are being built. The joint forces are entrenched. They will bivouse on the field to-night, the naval detachment with the machine guns remaining in the trenches. I have sent the man-of-war Starling and all the available steamers to archer off Handoub in order to prevent a force from Handoub coming upon us. During the action the dervishes were so severely punished that we expect to have a quiet night. ENGLAND WILL NOT ABANDON SUAKIM,

LONDON, December 20.-In a speech at Scarborough, Lord Salisbury said the minis-try had no intention of entangling the country in a new Soudan expedition but they could not abandon Suakim. The England, and Turkish ministries were unanimously of opinion that Suakim must not be abandoned. Lord Salisbury continued: "As long as the Khedive desires it, we shall maintain the Red The eclipse will be partially visible in Al. sea ports. We are bound under the promise the Sultan's empire."

#### A OBY FOR ANNEXATION.

vancing edge of the limb of the moon. Before the moon has advanced so as to cover the sun's disc an hour must elapse.

What will be first noticed will be the minutes after General Grenfell's official account. He says that the enemy fought desperately, but admits that no English officer was touched. There were a number of casualties, but the names are yet unknown. The customary out-ory is raised in favor of annex-ation. Sir Lepel Griffin says that so long as England holds Suakim for the justly deteated Egyptian Government, the fanatical tribes will swarm about the outposts, and that the true remedy is the annexation of Suakim and the surrounding country to the British Em-pire. He prophesies that in six months Suskim would then be as quiet as South Kensington. The orders to send reinforcements of troops to the Mediterranean have

#### DOMESTIC READING.

been countermanded.

#### Fine Manners.

No one who has any appreciation of grace and beauty in nature or in art can fail to re-cognize the charm of fine manners in an individual. We rejoice in them as we do in a lovely sunset view, or a beautiful piece of architecture, or a fascinating poem, for their own sake and for what they express; but even beyond this they have another attraction in the magnetic power they exert upon all beholders in setting them at ease, in sweeping away shyness, awkwardness, and re-straint, and in stimulating them to the expression of whatever is best worth cherishing within them. It is undoubtedly true that the presence of fine manners, whether it he in the home or the social circle, in the work-shop or the working-room, in the wisit of charity or the halls of legislation, has immediate effect of reproducing itself, in diffusing happiness, in developing the faculties, and in eliciting the best that is in everybody.

#### The Uses of Adversity.

Poverty is the nurse of manly energy and heavenly-climbing thoughts, attended by love and faith and hope, round whose steps the mountain breezes blow, and from whose countenance all the virtues gather strength. Look around you upon the distinguished men that in every department of life guide and control the times, and inquire what was their origin and what was their fortune. Were they as a general rule rocked and dangled in the lap of wealth? No. Such men emerge from the home of decent competence or struggling poverty. Necessity sharpens their faculties and privation and sacrifice brace their moral nature. They learn the great art of renunciation, and enjoy the happiness of having few wants. They know nothing of the indiffersome eminent prisoner.

Three zerobas and a stockade were built lute purpose to every act. The edge of their mind is always kept sharp. In the school of life men like these meet the softly-nurtured darling of prosperity as iron meets the vessels of porclain.

#### Extraordinary Curc.

The following singular case of cure may not be classed among the "miraculous," but it is extraordinary. Mr. T. J. Panzini, of San Francisco, related to a representative of the Monitor the singular manner in which his child was cured of a malignant attack of diphtheria, by means of the leaves of roses that had been blessed. Here is Mr. Panzini's plain, unvarnished tale :—A year ago last March, my daughter was taken with a severe attack of diphtheria. We called in a doctor, who prescribed for her, but she was so far gone that she could not retain the medicine on her stomach. She rapidly grew worse, and one evening I was told by the doctor that before morning my little girl would pass sway. While sitting by her bedside I thought of the many cures that were wrought by the ever blessed Mother of God through the roses blessed in her honor. I procured some, placed them in milk (the only thing my daughter could retain), and gave her a small draught. She immediately grew better, asked for the medicine, retained it on her stomach, and when the doctor called in the morning, instead of finding her dead he found her much improved. The doctor candidly stated that the sudden ours was entirely beyond his comprehension. She rapidly grew better, and finally entirely well. You may publish this "at a slight token of thanks to the Blessed Virgin," concluded Mr. Pauzini, "from a grateful grandfather."

#### ANOTHER MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

London, Dec. 22 .- The body of a woman, whose name is unknown, was found yester-day morning in the outskirts of Whitechapel. An empty vial lay alongside the body, and the impression first formed was the woman had committed suicide. At the Coroner's inquest to-day, the physicians who examined the body testified that there were no signs of poison in the stomach, and declared their belief that the woman had been murdered by strangulation. They said that the condition of the body justified this belief, and in addition to that there was a mark on the weman's neck which showed that a small cord had been tied tightly around it. The woman was of low character. When the body was found it was still warm. It was lying in an open thoroughfare, and there is no possibility hat the woman could have taken her own life. Some persons believe that her murderer is identical with the Whitechapel fiend, who, they think, has adopted a new method of disposing of his victims.

The reformer of practical abuses first begins to be wise when he allows for the obstinate vitality of human error and human folly, and is willing to believe that those who cannot soe as he does are not themselves necessarily bad men.-[J. Russell Lowell.

As a king is honored in his image, so God is loved and bated in man. He cannot hate The beginning of the college will be marked by a small black notch made in the luminous London, Dec. 20,—The news of the engage. God love man.—[Saint Chrysostem.]

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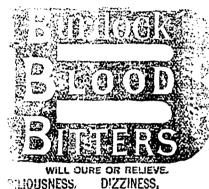
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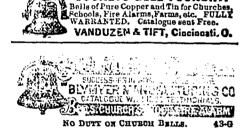
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#### LADY LEOLINE.

By May Agnes Fleming.

CHAPTER IX.—Continued. "No, no no!" abricked the earl, while the foam flew from his lips. "I confess! I confess!

I confess !"
"Good! And what do you confess!" said
the duke blandly, leaning forward, while the
dwarf fell back with a yell of laughter at the
success of his ruse.

"T confess all-everything-anything ! only spare my life!"

spare my life!"
"Do you confess to having told Charles,
King of Eugland, the secrets of our kingdom
and this place?" said the duke, sternly rapping
down the petition with a roll of parchment. The earl grew, if possible, a more ghastly white.

"I do-I must! but oh! for the love of-Never mind love," cut in the inexorable duke,
"it is a subject that has nothing whatever to do
with the present case, Did you or did you not
receive for the aforesaid information a large sum of money?"
"I did; but my lord, my lord, spare-

"Which sum of money you have concealed," continued the duke, with another frown and a sharp rap "Now the question is where have you concealed it?"

"I will tell you, with all my heart, only spare my life!"
"Tell us first, and we will think about your life afterward. Let me advise you as a friend, my lord, to tell at once, and truthfully.' said the duke, toying negligently with the thumb-screws.

"It is buried at the north corner of the old wall at the head of Bradshaw's grave. You shall have that and a thousandfold more if you'll

only pardon—"
"Enough!" broke in the dwarf, with a look
"Enough!" broke in the dwarf, with a look
"That is all and tone of an exultant demon. "That is all we want! My lord duke, give me the deathwarrant, and while her majesty signs it, I will pronounce his doom !"

The duke handed him a roll of parchment, which he glanced critically over and handed to the Queen for her authograph. That royal lady spread the vellum on her knee, took the pen and affixed her signature as coolly as if she were inditing a sonnet in an album. Then his highness, with a face that fairly scintillated with demoniac delight, stood up and fixed his eyes on the gastly prisoner, and spoke in a voice that reverberated like the tolling of a dead-bell through

"My Lord of Gloncester, you have been bried by a council of your fellow peers, presided over by her royal self, and found guitty of high trea-son. Your sentence is that you be taken hence, immediately, to the block, and there beheaded in punishment of your crime."

His highness wound up this somewhat solemn speech rather inconsistently, by bursting out into one of his shrillest peaks of laughter; and the miserable Earl of Gloucester, with a gasp ing, unearthly cry fell back into the arms of the attendants. Dead and oppressive silence reigned; and Sir Norman, who half believed all along the whole thing was a farce, began to feel an uncomfortable sense of fear creeping over him, and to think that, though practical jokes were excellent things in though practical lokes were excellent things in their way, there was yet a possibility of carryling them a little too far. The disagreeable silence was first broken by the dwarf, who, after gloating for a moment over his victim's convulsive spasms, sprang nimbly from his chair of dignity and held out his arm for the queen. The queen proce, which seemed to be a sign for exception clee to do the same and all he can forming themselves in a sort of line of march
"What is to be done with this other prisoner,
your highness?" inquired the duke, making a

poke with his forefinger at Sir Norman.

Is he to stay here, or is he to accompany us?"

His highness turned round, and public his ace close up to Sir Norman's, favored him with

a malignant grin.
"You'd like to come, wouldn't you, my dear young friend?"
"Really," said Sir Norman, drawing back and returning the dwarf's stare with compound interest, "that depends altogether on the nature of the entertainment; but, at the same

going, and awaiting his sovereign pleasure, he turned.

"Let him come," he said, with his countenance still distorted by inward merriment; "it will do him good to see how we punish offenders.

here, and teach him what he is to expect himself.

here, and teach him what he is to expect himself.
Is your majesty ready?"

"My majesty has been ready and waiting for the last five minute." replied the lady, overlooking his proffered hand with grand disdain, and stepping lightly down from her throne.

Her rising was the signal for the unseen band to strike up a grand triumphaut "Io pæan," though, had the "Rogue's March" been a popular melody in those times, it would have suited the procession much more admirably. The oneen and the dwarf went first have suited the procession much more admirably. The queen and the dwarf went first and a vivid contrast they were—she so young, so beautiful, so proud, so disdainfully cold; he so ugly, so stunted, so deformed, so fiendish. After them went the band of sylphs in white, the chancellor, archiehop, and embassadors; next the whole court of ladies and gentlemen; and after them Sir Norman, in the custody of two of the soldiers. The condemed gentiemen; and arter them Sir Norman, in the custody of two of the soldiers. The condemed earl came last, or rather allowed himself to be dragged by his four gu rds; for he seemed to have become prefectly palsied and dumb with fear. Keeping time to the triumphant march, and preserving dismal silence, the procession wound its way along the room and through a greet archway heretofore hidden by the tapestry now lifted by the nymphs. A long stone passage, carpeted with crimson and gold, and brilliantly illuminated like the grand saloon they had left, was thus revealed, and three includes the contract of the con eimilar archways at the extremity, one to the right and left, and one directly before them. he procession passed through the one to the ft, and Sir Norman started in dismay to left, and Sir Norman started in dismay to find himself in the most gloomy aparament he had over beheld in his life. It was all covered with black—walls, ceiling, and the floor were draped in black, and reminded him forcibly of La Masque's chamber of horrors, only this was more repellant. It was lighted or rather the gloom was troubled, by a few spectral tapers of black wax in ebony candlesticks, that seemed absolutely to turn black, and make the horrible place more horrible. There was no furniture— neither couch, chair, nor table—nothing but a sort of stage at the upper end of the room, with something that looked like a seat upon it, and both were shrouded with the same dismal drap ery. But it was no seat; for everybody stood, arranging themselves silently and noiselessly around the walls, with the queen and the dwarf at their head, and near this elevation stood a tall, black statue, wearing a mask, and leaning on a bright, dreadful, glithering axe.

The music charged to an unearably dirge, so weird and blood-curdling, that Sir Norman could have put his bands over his eardrums to shut out the ghastly sound. The dismal room, the voiceless spectators, the black spectre with the glithering axe, the fearful music, struck a chill to his inmost heart. Could it be possible they were really going to murder the unhappy wretch? and could all those beautiful ladios—could that surpassingly beautiful queen, stand there serenely unmoved, to witness such a crime? While he yet looked round in horror, the doomed man, already ap-

was minus that useful and ornamental append

age, a head.

It was all over so quickly that Sir Norman could scarcely believe his horrified senses, until the deed was done. The executioner threw a black cloth over the bleeding trunk, and held up the grizzly head by the hair; and Sir Norman could have sworn the features moved and man could have sworn the features moved, and

man could have sworn the features moved, and
the dead eyes rolled round the room.

"Behold!" cried the executioner, striking
the convulsed face with the palm of his open
hand, "the fate of all traitors!"

"And of all spies!" exclaimed the dwarf,
glaring with his findish eyes upon the appalled
Sir Norman, "Keep your axe sharp and bright,
Mr. Executioner, for before morning dawns.

there is another gentleman here to be made shorter by a head."

#### CHAPTER XII.

THE DOOM. "Let us go," said the queen, glanding at the revolting sight, and turning away with a shudder of repulsion. Faugh! The sight of blood has made me sick."

"And taken away my appetite for supper,"
added a youthful and elegant beauty beside
her. "My Lord Gloucester was hideous
enough when living, but, mon Dieu! he is ten
times more so when dead!"
"Your ladyship will not have the same story

to tell of yonder stranger, when he shares the same face in an hour or two!" said the dwarf, with a malicious grin; "for I heard you remarking upon his extreme beauty when he first

The lady laughed and bowed, and lurned her bright eyes upon Sir Norman.
"True! It is almost a pity to cut such a handsome head off—is it not? I wish I had a voice in your highness's council, and I know what I should do."

"What, Lady Mountjoy?" "Entreat him to swear fealty, and become

"Entreat that to one of us; and—"
"And a bridegroom for your ladyship?" sug"And a bridegroom for your ladyship?" sug"I blight gested the queen, with a curling lip. "I think if Sir Norman Kingsley knew Lady Mountjoy as well as I do, he would even prefer the block to such a fate!"

Lady Mountjoy's brilliant eyes shone like two angry meteors; but she merely bowed and laughed; and the laugh was echoed by the

dwarf in his shrillest falsebto.

"Does your highness intend remaining here all night?" demanded the queen rather fiercely.

"If not, the sconer we leave this ghastly place the better. The play is over and supper is

waiting."
With which the royal virago made an imperious motion for her attendant sprites in gossamer white to precede her, and turned with her accustomed stately step to follow. The music immediately changed from its doleful dirge to a spirited measure, and the whole company flocked after her, back to the great room of state. There they all paused, hovering in uncertainty around the room, while the queen, holding her purple the room, while the queen, holding her purple train up lightly in one hand, stood at the foot of the throne, glancing at them with her cold, haughty and beautiful eyes. In their wandering, those same darkly splendid eyes glanced and lighted on Sir Norman, who, in a state near the stupor at the horrible scene he had just witnessed, stood near the green table, and they sent a thrill through him with their wonderful resemblence to Leoline's. So vividly alike were they, that he half doubted for a moment whether she and Leoline were not really one; but no—Leoline never could have really one: but no—Lecline never could have had the cold, cruel heart to stand and witness such a horrible sight. Miranda's dark, piercing glance fell as haughtily and disdainfully on him as it had on the rest; and his heart sank as he thought that whatever sympathy she had felt for him was entirely gone. It might have been a whim, a woman's caprice, a spirit of contrada-tion, that had induced her to defend him at Whatever it was, and it mattered not first. Whatever it was, and it mattered not now, it had completly vanished. No face of marble could have been colder, or stonier, or harder, than here, as she looked at him out of the depths of her great dark eyes; and with that look, his last lingering hope of life vanish-

"And now for the next trial!" exclaimed the dwarf briskly, bresking in upon his drab-colored meditations, and bustling past. "We will get it over at once, and have done with it."

interest, "that depends attogether on the nature of the entertainment; but, at the same time, I'm much obliged to you for consulting my inclinations."

This reply nearly overset his highness's gravity once more, but he checked his mirth after the first irrestitible squeal; and finding the company were all arranged in the order of the company were all arranged in the order of codness to step in and see that all is in order.

One of the kilded and decarated gentlemen of a mbasse.

This reply nearly overset his highness's will have neither trials nor anything else until after supper, which has been delayed four full minutes. My lord chamberlain, have the grootness to step in and see that all is in order."

One of the kilded and decarated gentlemen of the company were all arranged in the order of the kilded and decarated gentlemen of the company has a flutter of ner dropping eyels shes betrayed that she even heard it, but his highness laughed until he was perfectly hoarse.

"Silence!" shouted the duke, shocked and answer truthfully the questions put to you.

Your name, you eay, is Sir Norman Kingsley?" whom Sir Norman bad, miataken for ambassedors stepped off, in obedience, through another opening in the tapestry—which seemed to be as extensively undermined with such apertures as a cabman's cost with capes—and, while he was gone, the queen stood drawn up to her full height, with her scornful face looking down on the dwarf. That small man knit up his very plain face into a bristle of the sournet kinks, and growled sulky disapproval at an order which he either would not, or dared not, countermand. Probably the latter had most to do with it, as everybody looked hungry and mutinous, and a great deal more eager for their supper than the life of Sir Norman Kingsley.

"Your majesty, the royal banquet is waiting,"

insinuated the lord high chamberlain, returning, and bending over until his face and his shoe

buckles almost touched.
"And what is to be done with this prisoner, while we are eating it?" growled the dwarf looking drawn swords at his liege lady.

"He can remain here under the guards, can he nos!" she retorted sharply "Or, if you are afraid they are not equal to taking care of him,

you had better stay and watch him yourself."
With which answer, her majesty sailed majestically away, leaving the gentleman ad-dressed to follow or not as he pleased. It pleased him to do so, on the whole; and he wont after her, growling anathemas between his royal teeth, and evidently in the same state of mind that induces sentlemen in private life to take sticks to their aggravating spouses, under similar circumstances. However, in might not be just the thing, perhaps, for kings and queens to take broom-sticks to settle their little dif-ferences of opinion, like common Christians; and so the prince peaceably followed her, and entered the salle a manger with the rest, and Sir Norman and his keepers were left in the hall of state, monarche of all they surveyed. Notwithstanding he knew his hours bered, the young knight could not avoid feeling curious, and the tapestry having been drawn aside, he looked through the arch with a good

deal of interest. The appartment was smaller than the one in whichhe stood—though still very one in whichhe stood—though still very large, and instead of being allo crimson and gold, was glancing and glittering with blue and silver. These azure hanging were of satin, instead of velvet, and looked quite light and cool, compared to the hot, glowing place where he was. The ceiling was spangled over with silver stars, with the royal arms quartered in the middle, and the chairs were of white polished wood, gleaming like ivory, and cushioned with blue statin. The table was of immense length, as if it had need to be, and flashed and sparkled in the wax table was of inmense angel, as it is not need to be, and flashed and sparkled in the wax lights with heaps of gold and silver plate, cut-glass, and precious porcelain. Golden and crimson wines shone in the carved dedecanters: great silver backets of fruit were strewn about, with piles of take and confectionary—not to speak of more solid substanials, wherein the heart of every true Englishmen delighted. The queen sat in a great, raised chair at the head, and helped herself without paying much attention to anybody, and the remainder

Bigivations of the state of the

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late; and so the guards very likely felt; but Sir Norman'thoughts wereof that room in black, the headsmam's axe, and Leoline. He felt he would never see her again never see the sun rise that was to shine on their bridal; and he wondered what she would think of him, and if she was destined to fall into the hands of Lord Roches ter or Count L'Estrange, As general thing, our young friend was not given to melancholy moralizing, but in the present case, with the headsman axe poised like the sword of Damocles above him by a lingle hair, he may be par-doned for reflecting that this world is all a flect-

doned for reflecting that this world is all a fleeting show, and that he got himself into a scrape, to which the plague was trifle. And yet, with nervous impatience, he wished the dinner and the trial was over, his fate sealed, and his life ended at once, since it was to be ended soon. For the fulfillment of the first wish, he had not long to wait; the feast, though gay and grand, was of the briefest, and they could have scarcely been half an hour gone when they were all back.

were all back. Everybody seemed in better humor, too, after the refection, but the queen and the dwarf—the former looked colder and harder and more like a Labrador iceberg tricked cut in pur-ple velvet than ever, and his highness was grinning from ear to ear-which was the very worst possible sign. Not even her majesty could make the slightest excuse for delaying the trial now; and, indeed, that eccentric lady seemed to have no wish to do so, had she the power, but seated herself in silent disdain of them all, and dropping her long lashes over her dark eyes, seemed to forget there was anybody in existence but herself.

His highness and his nobles took their stations of authority behind the green table, and summoned the guards to lead the prisoner up before them, which was done; while the rest of the company were fluttering down into their sears, and evidently about to pay the greatest attention. The cases in this midnight court seemed to be conducted on a decidedly original plan, and with an easy rapidity that would have electrified any other court, ancient or modern, Sir Norman took his stand, and eyed his judges with a look half contemptuous, half defiant; and the proceedings commenced by the dwarf's leaning forward and breaking into a roar of

laughter right in his face.

"My little friend, I warned you before not to be so facetione," said Sir Norman, regarding him quietly; "a rush of mirth to the brain will certainly be the death of you one of these

days."

"No levity, young man!" interposed the lord chancellor, rebukingly; "remetaber you are addressing His Royal Highness Prince Caliban, Spouse and Consort of Her Most Gracious Majesty, Miranda !"
"Indeed! Then all I have to say is, that her

majesty has very bad taste in the selection of a husband, unless, indeed, her wish was to mary the ugliest man in the world, as she herself is the most beautiful of women!" Her majesty took not the slightest notice of

"Yes. Has your grace any objection to it?" His grace wavel down the interruption with dignified wave of the hand, and went on with

severe judicial dignity.

"You are the same who shot Lord Ashely between this and the city, some hours ago?"

"I had the pleasure of shooting a highwayman there, and my only regret is I did not perform the same good office by his companion, in the person of your noble self, before you turned

A slight titter ran round the room, and the 'These remarks are impertinent, and not t the purpose. You are the murderer of Lord Ashley, let that suffice. Probably you were on your way hither when you did the deed?"

"He was," said the dwarf, vindictively. "I met him at the Golden Crown but a short time

after.
"Very well, that is another point settled, and

either of them is strong enough to seal his death warrant. You came here as a spy, to see and hear and report—probably you were sent by King Charles?" "Probably - just think as you please about it!" said Sir Norman, who knew his care was as desperate as it could be, and was quite reckless

what he answered. "You admit that you are a spy, then?" "No such thing. I have owned nothing. As I told you before, you are welcome to put what

construction you please on my actions."
"Sir Norman Kingsley, this is nonsensical equivocation! You own you came to bear and

6. Well 2" "Well, hearing and steing constitute spying, do they not? Therefore you are a spy."
"I confess it looks like it. What next?"

"Need you ask? What is the fate of all spies?"
"No matter what they are in other places, am protty certain what they are here !'
And that is?"

"A roum in black and a chop with an axe the Earl of Gloucester's fate, in a word!"
"You have said it! Have you any reason
why such a sentence should not be pronounced

on you?"
"None; pronounce it as soon as you like."
"With the greatest pleasure!" said the duke,
who had been scrawling on another ominous roll
of vellum, and now passed it to the dwarf. "I never knew any one it gave me more delight to condemn. Will your highness pass that to her majesty for signature, and pronounce his sen-

His highness, with a grin of most exquisite delight, did as directed; and Sir Norman look delign, did as directed; and Sir Norman look-ed steadfastly at the queen as she received it. One of the gauzy nymphs presented it to her, kneeling, and she took it with a look half bored, half impatient, and lightly scrawled her auto-graph. The long, dark lashes did not lift; no change passed over the calm, cold face, as icily placid as a frozen lake in moonlight—evidently the life or death of the attenager was less than the life or death of the stranger was less than nothing to her. To him she, too, was as nothing, or nearly so; but yet there was a sharp jarring pain at his heart, as he saw that fair

enthesis, as the dwarf concluded his pleasant observation by thrusting himself forward across the table, after his rather discomposing fashion, and breaking out into one of his dia-

Tashion, and breaking out into one of his diabolical laughter-claps.

The queen, who had been sitting passive, and looking as if she were in spirit a thousand miles away, now started up with sharp suddenness, and favored his highness with one of her fieriest fiery glances."

"Will your highness just permit somebody also to have a voice in their matter? How

else to have a voice in that matter? How many more trials are to come on to night?"

"Only one,' replied the duke, glancing over a little roll which he held; "Lady Castlemaine's for poisoning the Duchess of Suther land."
"And what is my Lady Castlemaine's fate to

"The same as our friend's here, in all probability," nodding easily, not to say playfully, at Sir Norman.

"And how long will her trial last?"

"Half an hour, or thereabouts. There are some secrets in the matter that have to be investigated, and which will require some time"
"Then let all the trials be over first, and all
the beheadings take place together. We don't chose to take the trouble of traveling to the Black Chamber just to see his head chopped off, and then have the same journey to undergo half an hour after, for a similar pu pose. Call Lady Castlemaine, and let this prisoner be taken to one of the dungeons, and there remain until the

time for execution. Guards, do you hear? Take him away!" The dwarfs face grew black as a thunder-cloud, and he jumped to his feet, and confronted the queen with a look so intensely ugly that no other earthly face could have assumed it. But that lady merely met it with one of cold disdain and aversion, and, keeping her dark bright eyes fixed chillingly upon him, waved her white hand, in her imperious way, to the guards. Those warlike gentlemen knew better than to disobey her most gracious majesty when she happened to be, like Mrs. Joe Gargary, on the "tampage," which, if her flashing eye and a certain expression about her handsome mouth spoke the truth, must have been twenty hours out of the twenty four. As the soldiers approached to lead him away, Sir Norman tried to catch her eye; but in vain, for she kept those brilliant optics most unwinkingly fixed on the dwarf's face.

#### (To be centinued.)

A HINT TO HOUSEKEEPERS. Mrs. Robert Williamson, of Glenila, Parry Sound, Ont., says, "I could not keep house without Hagyard's Yellow Oll at hand. I nave used it in my family for croup, sore throat, and a cut foot, and can highly recommend it to everyhedy.

#### "BEGONE, DULL CARE"

There isn't enough Christmas fun. Too much of human effort is invested in keeping

one's end up, and too little is affectionate, sympathetic i liarity.

Do try to have fun. First because the capacity for having fun is itself a blessed indication that your soul is not all hucks yet second, because you cannot have it all by yourself, but must find accomplices; and thirdly, because to exercise the faculties which come into play under the pressure of innecent enjoyment, helps to keep them active and to prevent their relapse into a torpid state. "The desurtude of our capacity for enjoyment is far from innecuous," as a high authority might put it. but "all work and no play is bad for Jack," is the common form of truism, and has the advantage that we all know what it meaus.

THE SAVIOUR'S VISIT. BLESSINGS WHICH REST UPON THE CHRISTMAS

TREE -A BEAUTIFUL LEGEND. There is a legend that upon a certain Christmas Eve Christ came down from Heaven and walked upon the earth, and as He walked He saw strange sights. The weather was bitterly cold, yet men whistled and sung, as they passed him by, enatches of aweet home melodies and pieus anthems; while indoor lighte gleamed, and threw their radiance upon beautiful trees, standing green in the wintry atmosphere, and loaded with sparkling gifte. "What does it.mean?" at last asked the Savi-our of a passer-by. "The dear Lord help thee! where hast thou lived," replied the man, "not to know that this is Christmas Evr, and there that thou seest are Christmas trees!"

"And why is Christman Eve celebrated? and what is the meaning of the Christmas trees ?"

And for answer the man crossed him, and led the way into a small house, where the supper-table was laid, and where there were several children. "Sit down and eat," said the man, "and afterwards we will explain to Thee the mystery of the Christmas tree."

But the children clamored about the Saviour, and one touched His robe and another stroked His board, and the father would have robuked them, but the Saviour said:
"Nay, suffer little children to come unto Me," and the man said no more, but the mother looked curiously at Him and put the best dishes before Him.

So they ate their supper, and were very morry, and when the fragments were all re-moved the man led the way to an inner room, where, behind a curtain, stood a beautiful Christmas tree, lighted with candles and

hung with toys and gifts.
"Heinrich," said the man to his eldest boy, "what is Christmas Eve, and why do we plant the Christmas tree?"

"Bacause," replied the boy, "it is the eve of the birthday of Christ our Lord, and to commemorate His love and sacrifice for us we plant the Christmas tree and fill it with gifts for one another."

COUNT THE MERCIES.

The same of the sa

Count the mercies ! count the mercies ! Number all the gifts of love. Keep a daily faithful record Of the comforts from above. Look at all the lovely green spots In life's weary desert way; Think how many cooling fountains Cheer our fainting heart each day. Count the mercies ! count the mercies !

See them strewn along our way ! Count the mercies, though the trials Seem to number more each day; Count the trials, too, as mercies, Add them to the grand array. Trials are God's richest blessings,

Sent to prompt our upward flight, As the eagles' nest-all broken, Makes them fly to leftier height; Count them mercies ! count them mercies ! That brings heaven within our sight.

Let us number all our jewels, Let us estimate their worth; Let us thank the gracious Giver. Strewing blessings c'er the earth. Let our hearts o'erflow with gladness, Let us tell the wonders o'er, Till our multiplying treasures Seem a countless, boundless store, Then let praises, grateful praises, Be our language overmore.

#### USEFUL DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.

OTSIER OMELET, TOMATO SAUCE—Stew six oysters in their own liquor five minutes; remove the oysters and thicken the liquid with a walnut of butter rolled in flour; season with salt and cayenne, and whick this to a cream. Chop the oysters and add them to the sauce; simmer until the sauce thickens. Beat up four eggs lightly and add a teaspoouful of cream, turn out into a hot pan and fry to a bright gold color. Before folding the omelet entirely, place the oysters with part of the sauce within and turn it over on a hot dish. The remainder of the sauce should be placed around it. If small oysters are used, they need not be chopped up.

MINCED TURKEY WITH POACHED EGG.—A OYSTER OMELET, TOMATO SAUCE -Stew Six

they need not be chopped up.

MINGED TURKEY WITH POACHED EGG.—A very appetizing dish is made of cold boiled or roset turkey. Trim off all skin and most of the fat, especially that on the back; pick out the little tidbits in the recesses. Out of all that will not look neat when sliced cold Season with salt and pepper, and a teaspoonful or two of minced celery; chop up the meat, put it in a pan with a little butter or turkey fat to prevent burning and just a suspicion of onion. Moisten with a little broth made from the turkey bones. Peach one egg for each person; arrange the minced meat neatly on slices of buttered teast, place the egg on top and serve. The above mode of preparing a breakfast dish is not only economical, but produces of the most delightful dishes that can be made. Almost any kind of boiled or roset meats, poultry or gome can be boiled or roast meats, poultry or gome can be utilized in this way.

RICE WAFFLES -Rub through a sive one pint RICE WAFFLES—Rub through a sive one pint of warm boiled rice, add to it a tablespoonful of dry flour, two-thirds of a teaspoonful of salt, two teaspoonfuls of baking-powder. Beat separately the yolks and whites of three eggs; add to the yolks three gills of milk, work to into the flour, then add an ounce of melted butter; beat the whites of the eggs thoroughly; mix the whole together. Heat the waffle iron and grease it evenly—a piece of gale waffle from and grease it evenly—a piece of salt pork is best for this purpose—pour the batter into the half of the iron over the range until nearly two-thirds full, cover, allow to cook a moment, then turn and brown slightly on the

other side. MACARONI A L'ITALIENNE.—Divide two ounces of macaroni into three or four inch pieces; add two quarts of boiling water, salted; simmer twelve minutes and drain. Put the macaroni in a saucepan and add seasoned gravy or soup stock enough to prevent burning. Strew over it an ounce of grated Parmesan; when the cheese is melted, turn it out on a hot dish, add a little more cheese, and serve. Macareni, with tomate pulp is a very nice dish. Macarenia Plalianne is macareni with albarnate layers of l'Italienne is macaroni with alternate layers of grated Parmesan cheese, the whole mustened with gravy. Some inner the dish is afterward warmed in the oven.

#### BEYOND DISPUTE.

There is no batter, eafer or more pleasant cough remedy made than Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. It ourse Hourseness, Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and all throat and

### lung troubles.

FASHIONABLE FREAKS. The open hemstitch is now utilized as a garniture for the toilet, being used to complete the finish of the modern skirt.

Fur capes continue to be extremely popular for strees wear or calling. Astrakan jackets, muffs and bands retain all their popularity.

Fashious in visiting cards prescribe a large almost square card for married ladies, and the name, address and day on which madame is at home are engraved upon the pasteboard. The card of the unmarried lady is smaller and has merely the address. The man's card is very

amall. Fur trimmings, when used upon dress skirts, are arranged in lengthwise rows upon the from and sides. When used upon coats it is restricted

to the fronts, back and collar.

Entire tailor-made costumes are now made

of velvet and bead passement ies, hands of fur and silk cord galloons are used to trim them.

The newest way of setting Rhine stones for jewellery is to sink them in designs of very darkly oxidized silver. These Rhine stones are small, bright and very well cut and give the good (ffect of dismonds. When they are always oxidized to be bether. big they are always easily seen to be pebbles, but when small the custing is frequently good enough to deceive any but connectseurs, and are as much to be desired as the old French

Handkerchlefs are being shown all of silk, with hemsti:ched border and very narrow hem. They are small and of pale shades of hem. They are small and of pale shades of gold, biue, pink, green and cream, and are popular with very young girls, who embroider an initial in outline stitch in the corner. These handkerchiefs are so soft and small that they can be tucked into the breast pocket of the jackets worn by these young girls without interfering with the smooth fit of the garment. For older women the handkerchief of pure white linen cambrio, with a deep hem, and a monogram of two or three long, slender letters, is still the most popular and approved. Sashes are the most pronounced novelty to

Sashes are the most pronounced novelty to the winter gowns. The younger women wear them in the form of moire ribbon, 15 inches wide, tied in a long looped bow, which it requires five yards to make. This is set on just below the waist in the back and takes the place of the vanished tournure. All the Directoire gowns have them in the shape of soft wrinkled folds about the waist, and a great many are seen made of the material of the dress, and either tied loosely about the hips and hanging on one side, or else consisting only of two long ends falling amid the draperies. The two long ends falling amid the draperies. The lower ends of these eashes are gathered and finished with a tassel and are tied with rib-

### A SEVERE ATTACK.

bon.

Does Marriage Lessen Man's Respect for Woman.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox's Interesting Answer -Men Who Lead Double Lives-Are Happy Harriages Scarce ?-How Wives are to Blame-Treatment of Husbands-Reckless and Cruel Extravagance in Wives-Reasons Why Men Seck Enloyments Away from Home—A Word to Young B: Ides-A Spirited Article of Advice that Wives should

(Copyrighted, 1888)

The query propounded in this paper may seem like heresy, and shock my readers at first. But I am compelled to ask the question, by my observations of and convergations with married men and women.

Everybody is used to hearing the expression that "Really happy marriages are few and far batween." Nobody thinks of denying the fact. I heard a lady of large acquaintance fingere of one hand all the truly mated husands and wives she knew, and I find that a married couple of even a few years' standing, who manifest a pleasure in and preference for ach other's society, are everywhere such bjects of surprise and comment that it indicates their ravity. Divorces are vulgarly common, and justs upon the infelicity of the married state are passing into proverbs.

Name over to youself your ten most intimate friend-people whose home and heart life you know; ask yoursely candidly how many of those ten husbands would not gladly ge back to their bachelor freedon were it posible to do so.

In spite of the hue and cry raised against Dr. Dix's sermon on cociety last winter, he told the truth when he said our cities and towns (and he might have added the country places) are full of of men who lead double

Men walk to the communion-table and narrevel in the lawless affection which some other women gives them in stolen secretary. Often they do not even strive to hide their immoralitles from the would, or from their wives.

Now, so long as all know that this unfortunate state of affeirs exists about us, let us discuss the causes. It cannot be possible that all those men

stand at the marriage alter with the deliberate intention of becoming bad or unhappy husbands. They must anticipate happiness in the new life, and let us try and discover through what paths it cludes them.
In the first place, it is my constantly-in-

creating conviction that, after the marrisgevows are taken two thirdsof the power necessary to the creation of an enduringly homelies with the wife. It therefore follows the two thirds of the fault is hers where the home becomes a failure.

I know this statement will anger and antag-

onize my own sex to an elarming extent, but it is my honest belief and must be expressed. I beg my sister women to read this article to the end before they condem me.

I would classify the failures of wives in their duty as follows:

First.-Those who lack liberality of mind. soond.-Those who complain and find fault. Third.—Those who are selfishly wasteful and extravagant. Fourth .- Those who are petty tyrants and "naggers." Fifth .- Those who

Now, if a wife has love, patience, good temper, beauty, and accomplishments, yet any one of those five faults above mout serve to ruin her home and make her husband "wish he were single again." A wife's love should be as liberal as the love of God. should study the daily habits of her lover before she marries him, and then she should allow his life to run as nearly as it is possible in those old channels of pleasure without trespassing upon the honor or purity of the new relation. If you marry a man who has had a life filled with flirtations, clubs, cards, and races, do not demand of him the escrifice of anything but his flirtations. That you have the right to demand, but leave him his clubs and races, with no more restriction than he felt before marriage. Add to those pleasures which he has so long enjoyed the happiness of a perfectly ordered home and the sweetest and most loving welcome when he returns to you that it is possible for a man to receive. No matter if you are obliged to pass a good many lonely hours to cultivate this liberality, it will repay you erelong. Eight men out of ten will appreciate this generosity, and will in return plan for the comfort and pleasure of the wife.

I know a woman who always sits up until her husband's return at night when he goes to the club. He is fond of a skilful game of cards, and he has never been known to return home intexted. There is nothing for her to fear or condemn in his occasional visits to the club, but she destroys all his pleasure by "waiting up" for him, and if he stays late he finds her with a silent but accusing face at the door, and in the morning she complains of a headache, and looks at him with the eyes of a martyr. She has destroyed his enjoyment in his old pleasure and given him no attractive side of berself at home to lead him to abandon it. His friends laugh over his nervous, restless manner at the club, and make light jests about the cause, and one more black mark

atx.

It is foolish to expect a husband, who has entire access to his wite's society, to make the same sacrifices to be with her for an evening that the lover makes, who is only admitted to the loved one's presence for an hour. It is no indication of any lessening of love if he sometimes goes out and leaves her at home. A jewel may be very precious to us, even if we do not always wish to wear it in sight and

against matrimony is set down by the male

land not its brilliancy.
Isome women marry with the idea that "wife" means "interferer." They set themselves to work at once to revolutionize the man's whole life, and demand attention which, if they exercised a little gentle patience, would be gladly given. I have seen wives who laid plans for almost every hour of their husband's leisure time. Now, no man likes this. It is natural for them to be the planners and directors, and the wife who in all ways strives to dater to her husband's tastes and comfort will find him planning for her happiness ere long. Nothing touches a man of any feeling quicker than to see that his wife yields her wishes to his, and gives up with ready sweetness in small matters. Pay attention to any wish of his, no matter how trivial and foolish it may seem to you, and respond to his requests cheerfully, not sullenly, and in a little while you shall find him

worries and her bodily pains and aches to entertain a husband with on his return home, drives a sure nail in the coffin of conjugal happiness.

True marriage means a subjugation of self, and a loosing of one's selfish feelings in love for another. Every man ought to have the certainty that he can find peace and rest from all strife and fret in his home. Every hus-band ought to feel when he turns the key to enter his own door that he is sure of a sweeter welcome and a more chaerful and restful atmosphere than he has found outside of it. If each wife would make this the leading resolve of her life, the world would be revolu-

I once heard a man say two hours after his return from a month's absence from home : "I haveheard more fault-finding and fretting since I came back than in all the time I was away," and I did not blame him that he went out and banged the door behind him. I heard another man say once: "This is my first rest since I left home. I began to feel reated as soon as I opened the door. An hour at home pays me for all the wear and tear of s week outside."

Surely those words repaid that wife for the hours she had borne of loneliness, worry, and small vexations. They paid her, too, for keeping the fact to herself that she was suffer-

ing with fatigue and neuralgla. Had she given her husband a long dissertation on these troubles, it would have rained his pleasure and in no way benefited her.

If you are ill enough to need specially considerate treatment or attention, tell your pay, recently, that she could number on the husband, and he will bestow it almost invariably, for men are, as a rule, very tenderhearted and sympathetic toward a woman's suffering; but the complaints that are taked of every hour in the day ceases to excite any sympathy, and only serve to weary and annoy the listener.

During the last two months two cases of reckless and cruel extravagence in wives have come under my notice. One man, the kirdest of husbands, was suffering from tenporary embarrasment in ficances, and begged his wife to economize for a few months in their methods of living. She grew bysterical and accused him of parsimony and meanness, threatened to go home to her parents, and refused to discharge any of her servants or to relinquish any of her accustomed luxuriog. The other wife insisted upon moving into

large house than her husband felt able to keep up, and finally, having gained hor point, deliberately ran him into debt for \$400 worth of new furniture. Such wemen do not deserve take of the sacrement beside their legal but | the name of wife. They have the merconary unloved wives, and a fow hours later they spirit of the mistress, who only cares for

money.

The wife should be the first mate of the ship of matrimoney. She sould not only assist in steering the craft through financial gale, but she should be ever on the watch to avert danger, and her fine instincts should tell her wher to tack or lower sales, without waiting orders from the captain.

The petty tyrant or useging wife is perhaps, the most hop less case of all. most trivial courtesy or attention he shows another woman arouses a nasty phase of jealous in her nature, and she renders herself ridicious, and her husband is humilated constantly. She is forever referring to the time when he was a lover, and "treated her different," forgetting that in those days she studded to attract him and now she studies to distract him. She complains that he "never makes calls" with her, and she finds fault with all his friends, and is never sulted with anything he brings home to her. She wants to go out when he wants to stay at home, and vice versa, and entertains her company by talking of his faults and short comings in his presence, and yet she wonders that he does not seem leve her as once he did ! She is never satisfied with her seat in the railroad car when they travel, or with her apartments at the botel, and if she ever yields to his tasses or wishes in anything, she is forever telling him afterward that her way would have been better, and that his way has cannod her endless annoyance. Such women need the iron hand of a veritable master who all tenderness or respect for the sex in a man's beart, and render home about as attractive as a swarm of mosquitoes do !

Tact is a necessary element in married life. It may seem very ounning to a lover if you dash a book or newspaper out of his hand, and ask him to talk to you. But it will only serve to annoy or anger a husband. Do not intrude yourself upon a husband and ask to be petted when he wants to read his paper, or when he is worrying over his account book, or when he is talking business with some

friend. Do not complain to your husband that he is cold and changed if he is not in a state of tervent love-making every hour of the twenty-four. Remember that love is like the sun-it has its dawn, its afternoon, its cool evening hours, as well as its high noon. Do not demand high noon the whole twentyfour hours. Be patient and cheerful through its seemingly cool evening and even chilly night hours, and believe the glorious sun of true love is shining still, though veiled from you, and wait till the noon hour comes again, as it surely will. Respond to the first look or tone of love in your husband, and do not act cold and show resentment of the hours or days when he has seemed to be occupied with

other thoughts than you. Praise him freely for every kind act or word he gives you. Do not act as if they were your right, but take them as precious gifts, to be received with gratitude. Praise for attention is the most delicate reproof for neglect. Try and never render yourself disagreeable in your manner or actions in presonce of your husband. No matter if he does not seem to notice it, he will remember it when absent from you, and it will not make him eager to return to you. Let him find nowhere outside of his home a woman so agreeable and courteous and winning as the

one he left in it.
Study his moods as you would study the most difficult piece of music, the deepest mathematical problem, or the most intricate stitches in needlework, and make it the aim of your life to lend yourself to his varying needs, as water shapes itself to any vessel into which it is poured.

I once knew a woman who gave years of her life to studying the moods of the insane, that she might be able to lead them out of their mental mazes into the light of reason. She accomplished miracles. Surely a wife ought to be possessed of as great devotion toward her husband as this woman felt for

unfortunate humanity.

There are scores of unhappy households today which might become havens of peace and rest for the perturbed souls within, if the wife would set about the study of her husband's needs, moods, and foibles, with an aim te strengthen and help him in every emerg-ency with all the love, patience, and charity which this woman gave to strangers. Surely the test is werth the trial.

To the young brides who shall read this article let me sum up my advice, and beg them to give it head:

Do not attempt to deprive your husband of any honorable pleasure which he enjoyed before he married you. Be willing to pass some lonely hours that he may enjoy those old pleasures, and he will soon reward you

pleasant, and affectionate greeting than he can find elsewhere, and he will soon grow to think home the best place on earth.

Take pains to guard the expenses from careless extravagance, and show a consideration for his pures and he will become liberal with you; and treat him in private and publie with delicate respect, and prove to him that you believe he never means to hurt your feelings or your pride, and he will strive to live worthy of your ideal of him.

A patient course of this treatment will turn any one, save a poor specimen of a man, into a good husband—one who will respect all women more instead of less for having married, and one who will regard his former bachelor life as only the antercom of real existence.

Remember that marriage leagreaterbeneffs to woman than to man, and that she is less able to live her life happily, single, than he is. Therefore it is her duty to make more sacrifices than he ofter marriage. Once show your willingness and cheerfulness in making sacrifices, and you will find that few are demanded of you, and that all you make are appreciated.

ELLA WHERLER WILCOX.

Corns cause intolerable pain. Holloway's Corn Cure removes the trouble. Try it and see what an amount of pain is saved.

A LABOR CREED.

We believe; 1. The the workingman have a grievance they cannot define it but it exists. 2. That the correction of this grievance requires the co-operation of workingmen, captalists, church and state.

3 The workingman must improve, as they have improved, in thrift, intelligence, tem-perance, and all economic virtues; without these, all other reforms will come to naught. That the saloon ought to be strangled, and buried beyond hope of resurrection—the saloou, which is the workingman's greatest enemy, as it is the greatest enemy of the

entire community. 6. That there ought to be a penny saving banks in every public school, encouraging children to save money.

6. That there ought to be cooking schools

in all large towns and cities, teaching one of the first and fundamental arts of life, without which increase of wages or decrease of work will bring neither health nor happiness.

7. That there ought to be a saving bank in every town ; we should like to see it established by the United States government, and connected with the postoffice.

8. That the telegraph should be owned and operated by the United States governmont, 9. That the railroade, which have been

brought under some measure of national control, should be kept under national control. 10. That cours of conciliation and arbitra tion should be established in all mining and manufacturing centers either by the government, as in France, or by mutual ogreement,

as in England. 11. That all corporations on whose uninterrupted work the well being of the community depends, as rairo.ds and mining corporations, should be required on penalty of forfeiture of charter, to anomit every question respecting wages, hours of labor, end conditions of rhubarb, each one ounce; pulverize and employment which may arise between them. sprinkle in the closet or drawer. It will also elves and their employes to arbitration, the result of which should be binding upon them.

12. That organizations of labor should be chartered, and so at once recognized by and made amenable to law. 13 That as rapidly as possible, profit sharing should be combined with or cubstitutod for the wage system, and as fast as the intelligence and thrift of the wage-earner

allows, profit sharing should be combined with some sort of co-operation.

14. That the system of taxation should be so adjusted that taxes shall be levied upon posseesion and income; not, as now, upon ex-

psudituro. 15. That all combinations, both of labor hal, should be so modified as to conform to Stanley W. Jevous' law of labor combination; they should be perpendicular, not horizontal that is, a combination of labor and capital in one concern, in competition with other similar combinations of labor and capital; not a combination of all labor in competition with a combination of all capi-

This is a creed long enough for to day .-The Christian Union.

PREMONITIONS OF APPROACHING DANGER, in the shape of digestive weakness, lassitude, inactivity of the kidneys, pains in the region of the liver and shoulder blades, mental de-pression coupled with headache, furred tongue, vertige, should not be disregarded.
Use Northrop & Lyman'a Vogetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Care, and avert the peril to health. It removes all impurities and gives tone to the whole system.

"You have heard all the evidence," said a judge in summing up; "you have also heard what the learned counsel have said. If you believe what the counsel for the plaintiff has told you, your verdict will be for the plaintiff, but if, on the other hand, you believe what the defendant's counsel has told you, then deck of his big cance to see a new world rice you will give a verdict for the defendant. But if you are like me and don't helleve what either of them have said, then I'll be hanged if I know what you will do."

So rapidly does lung irritation spread and deepen, that often in a few weeks a simple cough culminates in tubercular consumption. Give heed to a cough, there is always danger in delay, get a bottle of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, and cure yourself. It is a medicine unsurpassed for all throat and lung troubles. It is compounded from several herbs, each one of which stands at the head of the list as exerting a wonderful influence in curing consumption and all lung dis-

Impatient husband-Where in the world have you been? I want my dinner. Wife-Exense me, John, but I ran down to the newing society at five, and to my surprise it didn't wind up until eight. Husband—You mean it was wound up at five and did not run down till eight.

When Baby was sid, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria, When she became liss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Chillren, she gave them Castoria,

it is the sole supprt of man.

grave as a spectatory the children. Puchase a bettle and give it a spectatory the children. Puchase a bettle and give it a strial.

Like woman who saves up her household Always give him a more cheerful, and trial.



President Cleveland's Prize for the three best babies at the Aurora County Fair, in 1887, was given to these triplets, Mollie, Ida, and Ray, children of Mrs. A. K. Dart. Hamburgh, N. Y. Ehe writes: "Last August the little ones became very sick, and as I could get no other food that would agree with them, I commenced the use of Lactated Food. It helped them immediately, and they were soon as well as ever, and I consider it very largely due to the Food that they are now so well." Lactated Food is the best Food for bottle-fed babies. It keeps them well, and is better than medicine when they are sick. Three sizes: 25c., 50c., \$1.00. At druggists. Cabinet photo. of these triplets sent free to the mother of any baby born this year. Address WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., 1 MONTREAL, P. Q.

HINTS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

Weak pearlash water is said to be good to remove stains caused by acids on scarlet woolen goods.

A little saltpetre or carbonate of sada mixed with the water in which flowers are placed will keep them fresh for two weeks. Kid shoes can be kept soft and free from

cracks by rubbing them once a week with pure glycerine or castor oil. To remove egg stains from silver spoons take a little common salt between the thumb and finger and rub the stain briskly. Then

wash in hot suds. If any one is unfortunate enough to swallow poison of any kind, through mistake or otherwise, give immediately two gills of sweet oil. It is an effectual untidote to almost any polson. Any one with a strong constitution

should take twice the quantity.
In liquid measure one teacupful is one (gill.) No steel articles should be kept in a cellar or damp place, but in a dry attie or closet. If they must be kept in a cellar they should be well coated with paraffine and wrapped in cloths or paper oiled paper, would be prefer-

To treat spraine give the affected part rest and apply warm fomentations. If inflamma-tion has set in put on lesches and couling applications, which may be removed at intervals if necessary. When the inflammation subsides use friction and stimulating linimente, or poulities made of bread, vinegar and water.
When tins are much blackened by the fire they should be scoured with soap, water and fine sand.

To whiten and preserve the teeth take one ounce of borax, and put in three pints of boiling water ; before it is quite cold add to it a teaspoonful of spirits of camphur. When cold put in a bottle, and cork tightly. A tablespoonful is to be used daily in the same quantity of tepid water.

Sandpaper applied to the yellow keys of the plane will restore the celor. To preserve mucilage of either gum arabic or tragacanth, add a few drops of oll of cloves

or alcohol. To perfume cloths, take cloves, ceder and rhubarb, each one ounce; pulverize and

prevent moths.

If you have any old plaster of Parls figures, such as shepards, shepherdesses, etc., that are still whole and unbroken, but too much solled to look well, bronze them with the article generally used for brenzing children's

shors, etc. :- Four tablespoonfuls of spirits of hartshorn, four tablespoonfuls of alcohol and one of salt. Shak the whole together in a bottle and apply with a sponge or brush. Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial, It re-

THE WAIL O "WEEPING WATER. The dusky mate of the wigwam moures for her lord. He is not here, and cannot breathe accents of andying love into her sunburned

She has buried the "solitary scion of a time," and if not "a time-honored raco." The noble red man of the forest has run his

His camping fires burn no more, and his lodge beside the river has given place to the

never more will the morning sun flash upon his battle are. Alas! he is no longer, as of yore, mi bty, owning the deer upon a thousand hills.

The last ray has quivered on the dial plate of his doom. Age after age thrilled his heart in wild pul-sations in merciless conflict, but war and famine, aye, and the civization and rum of his pale-faced brother, have ended his journey.

more.' His glory has departed! His history is unwritten, excepting where here and there his hones bleach upon the sod,

"O life in death, the days that are no

And yet before Columbus stood upon the out of the dim mist of ages, he was here. Before then the world was his.

Untold moons before the Norseman unfurled his sail to the flying gale, his stone point. ed arrow flashed for a moment ere burying itself in the quivering heart of the stately buffalo.

While the world was yet grown, his little papoose wandered away from the wigwam and left the imprint of its feet in the mud that afterwards became the old red sandstone. Ugh! talk about four pyramids. My

heat and pressure formed the stone that built them, Come and you can see the mount where he kept his sacred fire burning for over three

hundred centuries!

brave saw the soil ere the wind and rain,

But now he is no more. His deeds, his name, have perished, and "Weeping Water" walls by the grave of her unreturning brave, Howl! oh storm. Yet he was more terrible than you in his fury,

If you leave ruin, he left ruin and red carnage. You shake the trees, but he, lo! he whirled his battle axe, and the pale face grew still

The wild deer outrun you, but his arrow sped and the eagle fell in his flight. O! matchless brave of countless moons!
Return to your "Weeping Water." Return
and rebuild your lodge by the rushing river.

WEEPING WATER, Otherwise MARY NEWELL. Indian Reservation, Whycogomoah, C.B.

A new appointed orier in a county court in Why is there nthing like leather—Because ordered by the judge to summon a witness to the stand, "Call for Ah Song," was the command. He was puzzled for a moment; he The superiorit of Mother Graves Werm grave as an undertaker. Then, turning to the old pleasures, and he will soon reward you included the children. The superiorist of mounts and the children is nown by its good effects en spectators, he blandly simpered—"Gentle the children. Puchase a bettle and give it a men, would any of you avor His Honor with The state of the s

CARTWRIGHT'S VIEWS.

Sir Richard Cartwright, lately interviewed by the New York World, said the Canadian feeling is growing towards independence rather than "towards annexation, but it is coupled with a very friendly feeling towards the United States and a strong desirefor freer commercial intercourse on equitable terms.' The policy of the government does not, he declared, "designedly tend towards annexation, but any policy which increases the debt and taxation of Canada places her at a disadvantage with the Statis, which is reducing both, and will undoubtedly tend, in the long run, to create a feeling in favor of annexation. The number of Canadians in the States has, he said, "in the past twenty-five years inoreased onormously in proportion to the pig of 300 lbs. I shot him in the oat field one population of Canada, which circumstance, night, and if I was to mention what oil we coupled with the great increase in business intercourse, has brought about a different me what an old hunter named Rodgers did feeling than what existed during the time of when I told him. But Mat Bell hauled him the civil war." How great this change is may be inferred from the fact that a prominent, tery, afterwards one of the leaders of confederation, went through the country pointing out to the people that it would be of great advantage to them to see the American union broken up. But, no tory to-day would under-take such a task.

INSIGNIFICANT NIAGARA. AS COMPARED WITH THE 2,000 FRET FALL OF THE GRAND IN LABRADOR. Quebic despetch says: Marvellous stories are related by the few Montagnass and Nuscopee Indians who have penetrated for into the interior of Labrador respecting a cataran beneath whose terrific leap Niagara poles foro insignificance. But one white man has ever seen these falls, and the Indiana ideas of measurment and distance are so imperfect that even won their stories agree it is exceedingly difficult to deduct from them anything like reliable data. An expedition undertaken by Randle F. Holme, F. R. G. S., and H. Duff, fellow of All Sous, College, Oxford, to explore the interior of Labrades and investigate these falls, unfortunately tailed in its object, the explorers having been misled by erroneous calculations as to distances and the exact location of the cataract and compelled to return in consequence of running short of provisions. They got so near to the object of their expedition, however, that they were enable, from the general configuration of the country, to form what must be a tolerably corect estimate as to both the fellows: location and magnitude of the cataract. This estimate agrees with the description of the Grand Falls furnished by Maclean, who sisited them in 1839, and whose further progress late the interior was stopped by them. moved ten corns from one pair of feet with gives the width of the river immediately out any pair. What it has done once it will do again.

The cataract itself is not more than 150 feet, but says that again beat into a thorough mixture; pour across. The hight of the falls he estimates across. The hight of the fulls he estimates at 2 000 feet. This estimate is endorsed by steadily hot over. a half-breed named Kennedy, met by Messere. Holme and Duff in the interior, and who, thirty years before, was in charge of Fort Nascop con Lake Petchikapan. One of the chief deficulties encountered by explorers lard. desirous of reaching the falls in the obstinate

refusal of the Labrador Indians to approach them. They believe them to be haunted, and think is impossible to look upoh them and live. Kennedy was conducted to them by an old Indian named Louis over-the-Fire, corn fields of the pale-face. Who, being an Irequois, does not share the No more does bills echo his war whoop, and superstitious belief of the Montagnais and Nanocpees, Messrs, Holme and Duff were principally misled by the erroneous statements and calulations as to distances contained in Professor Hind's "Labrador," the leading authority upon this virtually unknown country. Jhe falls are on the Grand or Petchikapan River, which flows into Hamilton inlet. They are 30 miles above Lake Waminikapon, a heav of water itself 40 miles long and situated 150 miles inland from the mouth of the river. Prof. Hind gives this lake as only 100 miles from the mouth of the river, so that the expadicion of Messrs. Holms and Duff has brought tolight the fact that the best works hitherto publicaed upon this turaincognita contain anything but reliable data. They agree, however, with Professor Sind that the elevation of the immense tableland which forms the interior of Labrador is about 2,240 feet. On this height of land are a succossion of great lakes joined by broad, placid streams, and when those reach the edge of the tableland they commonce their wild career to the sea. The Moisie and the Coldwater River descend by successive falls, but towards the south-oast the descent from the elevated tabloland is quite sudden. This is partioulary true of the Gran : River, which has a drop of over 2,000 feet in the thirty miles, commending with the falls and ending at Lake Wam-inikapon. Their is a slight rapid below the falls, but none near the lake, and everything goes to show that the height of the Grand Falls is very little, if anything, short of 2,000 feet. They are by a great deal the highest falls known that are composed of any great volume of water. There are more mountain torrents that fall from a great height, and the great fall of the Yosemite Valley measures 2,550 feet, but is broken into three distinct leaps. Niagara, on the other hand, has a height of 164 feet only.

> Pleasant as syrap; nothing equals it as a worm medicine; the name is Mother Graves' Exterminator. The greatest worm destroyer of the age.

Two Oxonians dining together, one of them noticing a spot of greate on the neckcloth of his companion, said: "I see that you are a Grecian," "Pooh," said the other, "that's far fetched." "No. indeed," said the pun-ster, "I made it on the spot."

Mrs. Smith-I wonder why your friend Jenes married that gabbing Widow Brown, Mr. Smith-She is a woman of great ability. Mrs. S-Fiddlesticks! In what does she show her ability? Mr. S-She can mind a great many people's business besides her

The only kind of cake children don't cry

COON, BEAR AND DEER STORIES. SOME GREAT SPORT IN THE COUNTY OF

SIMCOE. John Reynolds, the voteran sportsman of Tecumseth, has been uhbosoming nimeli to the Boston World. Here are a tweep cimen bricks; Speaking of partridges, he said that they were not so thick as they used to be. Well, no. They were awful thick thirty-five years ago around here. I remember one iali I had my gun with me, a muzzle-leader there were no breach loaders in those daysand I heard a partridge drumming near the creek. A big doe came in sight and I laid her out on the run. There were two bucks with her, and one stayed with the dee long enough for one to do for him. The other fellow made off, but I knew he would come back, so I laid waiting. Presently he comes along anawing very carefully and looking on every side of him as a scared door. I let him come just so far and down he went, They were so big we coulden't get 'em out without cutting a waggon road through the bush to 'em.

" Pretty good shooting? Yes fair, but I've shot 36 deers with 39 shots one fall, and six bears with six shots. I have a good gun and there isn't a man stands in Canada to-day that can do as good shooting. I can tell you when I've shot anything just where I've hit before you see it. Deer used to be awful thick around here and I could go out at any time in the fall and have one in an hour. We had all we could eat und keep the neighbours in venison too. The biggest dear I ever shot was a big black buck. It was raining and I had my overcoat on when I came across him lying asleep in the bush. He had the finest porns, and I've often been sorry I didn't keep them. I wen't tell you what he weighed, you'd think I was lying. Bears used to be thick, too, and I've killed hundreds of them. I remumber one big follow that played beg around. He'd think nothing of carrying oil a took from him and what he weighed you'd tell home for me on a jumper and he told Regers he could swear to its weight. One of his paws cut off close weighed five pounds so you can think what size he was.'

HOW FLOUR CAN BE SAVED.

The advanced price of flour threatens to interfere with the family coal appropriation this winter, or at least curtail the free use of many comi-laxuries. It will, therefore, be well for most people to circumvent the attack as much as possible. A more general use of corn meal for the table is a good suggestion in the way of piceing out the four barrel, especially as many pulatable and sustaining proparations can be made therefrom. Both the Soute and New England haveleng utilized the value of In its care, and wonkerful results have followed the fadustrious experiments of the kitchens of both parts of the country. Of course considerable culicary skill is required to make a really light batch of pure corn most bread; but there are many simpler compounds of the material that can be cooked most successfully after a few experiments, and the much sought earn muffin of the restaurant or bakery can be turned out of home ovens, while only one sixth of the wheat flour commonly apportioned for breakfast or ordinary supper purposes need be used. Hominy, samp, hulled corn and oatmeal already do great table service, but the baked forms of corn meal are heartler, and not only as Mr. Weller remarks, "werry fillin' at the price," but also "atlok to the ribs," both worthy requisite considerations for the workingman. A good standard recipe for corn meal it as

Two cups of fine yellow meal, one cup of flour, two cups of water, two tablespoon of sugar, half teaspoon of salt, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, to be mixed thoroughgem moulds, and bake twenty minutes in a

A variation to make a richer batter is to use one beaten egg, and sabeticule similar quantities of milk and butter for water and

A FEW REMARKS ABOUL ASSING AS IT IS KISSED FROM HOBO.

KEN TO HONOLULU. There are no loss than thirty five way of klasing in this country. In Arkan on the klasing in this country. In Arkan on the klass on horseback, standing measurement in Dakota the bride holds her beloved fit may by both ears, and, half closi & her eyes, allews the landscape to swim until the delirium aubsides Then she ties blue 110bon around any stray looks of hair lying are unn bose wil arys she will not discuss whether a arriage a salure until next year. The occulatory editor of the London Standan says on this

nubject:--"Tis certain," writes Steele of klasing, that "nature was its author and that it began with the first courtship." Tracing its bistory backward into bygone centuries, there is abundant evidence to prove that it is, of all acts, as universal as it is ancient, having been associated in most countries with various ceremonial rites and customs. Thus, in early times, the not of kissing was regarded as a sign of homage or respect, and, in Homer, Prism is represented kissing the hands of Achilles when supplicating for the body of

Alluding to the practice in the old Roman days, Disraeli, in his "Curiosities of Litera-ture," remarks how "the great respect paid to the tribunes, consula or lictors obliged individuals to live with them in a more distant and respectful manner; and, lustead of embracing them as they did formerly, they con-sidered themselves at fortunate if allowed to kles their hands. Under the emperors klesing hands became an essential outy, even for the great themselves." Like most social custome, we find tale one, under a variety of forms, prevailing in other countries, survivals of which remain at the present day. Some idea of the universality of the practice may be gathered from the fact that in the literature of the past it is constantly spoken of as an ordinary occurrence of daily life.

Thus, when Cavendish, the well-known biographer of Cardinal Wolsey, happened to visit a French nobleman at his chateau, the lady, on entering the room with her train or attendant maidens, addressed him with those words:- "For as much as ye be an Englishman whose custom it is in your country to kiss all ladies and gentlewomen without offence, and although it be not so in this realm, yet will I be so bold to kiss you, and so shall all my maidens." By means whereof, he adds, "I kissed my lady and all her maidens." As might be expected, the oustom did not find favor in the eyes of the conscientious moralists of the time, many of whom denounced the fashion in no unmeasured terms.

Mrs. E. H. Parkins, Creek Centre, Warren Co., N. Y., writes—"She has been troubled with Asthma for four years, had to sit up night after night with it. She has taken two bottles of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil and is perfectly oured. She strongly recommends it, and wishes to not as agent among her after—a cake of moap.

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#### 1888.

Another year is rapidly drawing to a close, and we who have been permitted by God's mercy to live through it, should be filled with gratitude to the giver of all good.

At this season it has ever been the custom of men to take mental stock, as it were, of the year through which they have passed, and cast their eyes forward to the future and what it may have in store for them. By so doing they discover the errors of their conduct, and observe in the cold light of an awakened conscience how time was misused, opportunities neglected, evil passions gratified, duties shirked, and much that should have been done for our own moral and material welfare, as well as for the like advantage of those among whem our example extends,

If we are wim, these wholesome, sobering reflections will revive in us a strong desire for amendment. Indeed, as anyone may see, this is the usual and general result. Men call it "turning over a new leaf," and the New Year always is a time for good resolutions. Unfortunately, poor human nature is prone to error, and old habits assert themselves before we are quite aware of it, and we slide back into our former careless or vicious ways of thought and action. Nevertheless, the duty of combatting our evil propensities and habits is an ever present one, and we must be ever on our guard endeavoring

"To rise to better things On stepping stones of our dead selves."

From the contemplation of the microcosim of individualism, we naturally widen our gaza to the macrocosim of the world.

The year now passing away has been one of strange activity in preparation for a conflict of the nations, which cannot be continued much longer on the same lines without producing widespread disorder. The nations of Europe have pushed their preparations for war to the verge of financial disaster. Just think that now, at the closing years of the nineteenth century of the Christian eratwelve millions of men are enrolled in the armies of Europe, ready at any moment to spring at each other's throats and spread ruin and desolation over the countries which are regarded as the most civilized in the world, and far in advance of any preceding age. The spectacle is one which may well dismay those who long to see the reign of neace upon earth established when

# "The war drum throbs no longer, And the battle flag is furled In the parliament of nations,— Federation of the world."

It would seem, indeed, as if the wickedness and ambition of men and nations, their paring for them a terrible punishment, Science, that science which this boasting. that the "war lords" of Europe, while not averse to taking the field, tremble at the prosjust enough to make them feel their danger | its full conclusion. and weakness. They actually stand in the presence of explosive forces of such tremendfiring of the first shot. Nor is the materially keeps the commanders of armies in check. dynamite as heavily as the arsenals of the nations are with the elements of warlike destruction.

During this century the growth of ideas has kept pace with the advancement of the with Canada and Canadians can estimate the arts of industry, and the wonderful success with which men have striven to obtain mastery over the forces of nature has been paralleled by the development of thought. Thus we see that since the gigantic upheaval with which the beginning of the century was enumerated carries with it an element marked there have arisen broader ideas of life. The struggle between the old spirit of militarism and the younger spirit of com. centuries. In fact the military age, the age | temporary needs of political factions. of war and conquest, has been projected, so to speak, into the age of commerce. England tion. This union must continue for a long | Canadian expansion and aggressiveness, on sities of mankind.

But a new power is looming up among the nations. As the military forces of a bygone civilization are being marshalled for their increasing in strength.

The tollers have learned to think !

Cion.

nno country pernaps, with whose affairs mervial, it is subject to the laws and revoluproblem more clearly to be seen than in Ire- and a change of circumstances is sure to pro- ently. They become citizens as soon as they

land. There we see, as we see nowhere else, the face to face struggle of those who toll with these who live in idleness on the produce of others' toil. There, as nowhere else, we see fundalism fighting in its last ditch, backed by the military power of an empire; but, nevertheless, doomed to utter annihilation. The rising spirit, to which we have alluded, is nowhere more fully displayed as in Ireland. Compared to all the former attempts of the Irish people to scoure their civil and national I paid strictly in advance...... 1.00 rights, the present struggle is sublimely suggestive of the change that is coming over the world. By unflinching adherence to an undying principle the peasantry of Ireland have taught mankind the lesson that lies in passive resistance. They can neither be conquered nor extirpated in their stubborn determination of asserting their right to the land they cultivate. Everywhere the subjects of tyranny are watching the progress of the struggle in Ireland, and the inevitable triumph of the industrious will be the signal for a world wide advance of the toiling masses of men along the lines laid down in tears and blood by the people of Ireland.

In Canada, while we have had much to endure through misgovernment, much to bear in the way of unnecessary and unjust taxation; orippled though we have been hy exclusion from the rest of the continent, we have, on the whole, much to be thankful for. But there are not wanting indications of uneasiness. A somewhat fierce controversy has taken place in the press as to the future of our country and that a change in our relations to the Empire is imminent has taken possession of many minds. Thus it seems that at home, as well as abroad, the year 1888 has been one of preparation. It has been a year more remarkable for what it has thought than for what it has done. But, as action is the fruit of thought, we may judge by what has been said and written how the social and political forces will be ranged when the time for action arrives.

Meantime, strengthening our resolution to stand firm and true whatever may betide, that the blessing of God may attend us in the spheres of duty to which we are called, we wish one and all

A MERRY CHRISTMAS AND HAPPY NEW YEAR.

OBSTAULES TO CONTINENTAL

Mr. Buttorworth's resolutions for the admission of Canada into the American union form an interesting study for Canadians. We may read in them what one of the best instructed of American public men knows about our people and think of our country. They take in the broad facts of the situation, but they do not seem to measure and weigh the obstacles to the proposed union. The broad facts are : A continent divided across the middle by an imaginary line separating two peoples identical in race and language, the one enjoying national independence, the other clinging to colonial dependence; the one prosperous beyond all precedent, the other languishing; the one possessing all varieties of soil and climate from the torrid to the Arctic, the other holding but one general character; to orown all, the one has fixed national institutions, a recognized leading place in the comity of nations; the other with an unsettled coustitution and an undecided future.

Thus, surveying the situation, it appears neglect of the divine commands, were pre- to the American statesman that Canada ought to be glad to become a part of the great republic, round off and complete the not be looked for under the present governbraggart age so loudly vaunts, has brought | magnificent system of continental unity. the arts of destruction to such perfection | This is the view expressed years ago by John Bright, by Mr. Gladstone, by Earl Russell, and advocated more recently by Goldwin pect of a conflict of whose elements they know | Smith. It is the Monroe doctrine carried to

The obstacles to its fruition are mainly on the eide of Causda. They may be enumerous potency that no man can even guess what | ated as follows :- 1. The loyal sentiment of a may follow the ignition of the first spark, the section of the English-speaking population. 2. French Canadian fear that their language scientific aspect of war the only thing that | and religious immunities would be destroyed. 3 The manufacturers' dread of American The social atmosphere is charged with moral | competition. 4. The Canadian Pacific Railway, 5. The interests created by Sir John Macdonald, by which the resources of the country are made to feed his political machine. Only those intimately acquainted potency of these influences.

Against them, however, there are counteracting forces at work which must, in the long run, produce a crisis. Indeed it may be said that each of the influences we have of antagonism to the others which contains the seeds of disintegration of the hard and fast political system imposed mercialism has been long. It has lasted for by the British Parliament to satisfy the

Thus, if the Tory party were driven from power, its loyalty would not survive an has built up her power and greatness by extended exile from the orib where it has directing her arms and her trade in combina- | been long and luxuriantly feeding. Frenchtime to come, inasmuch as the system is of the other hand, have created a profound world-wide extent and founded on the neces | misgiving among the English loyalists, many of whom in Ontario declare annexation the only escape from French and Catholic domination. As for the manufacturers, they are not united on the final catestrophe, the forces of industry are trade question, while their interests are opposed by the great agricultural class who have discovered that no protection does, or And the result of their thinking is that the can, protect their industry. The opposition wastefulness and agonles of war are only in a of the Canadian Pacific Railway is direct and measure less inhuman than the villainies of intensely practical. It partakes of an Im commerce. If the military spirit must be perial character and has ramifications knitted repressed, the commercial spirit must be re- into the fibre of monetary and political insti. strained, and both made subject to the spirit sutions in England, Canada and the United of industry. How this is to be accomplished States which actually make it a fourth party is the problem set before the world for solu to any arrangement the three countries may contemplate. But, as it is in its essence comof Capada.

The fifth consideration is one which indicates direct action on the electorate, the interest mentioned making their influence felt discussion all the time. Take Michigan as a by the votes they can bring to the polls. But the process of using government patronage and the national resources as means for securing political support has a limit. The ruinous rate at which the public domain has been alienated, the colossal public debt, the heavy and increasing taxation, the exedus of our people, all indicate that that limit has been reached.

The bubble may burst at any moment.

#### TRE MILITIA.

A pretty strong case has been made out against the Minister of Militia, at whose door is laid the charge of having disorganized the militia in Ontario by neglect and favoritism. Some of the instances given in support of these allegations are particularly damaging. It is charged that when Sir Adolphe Caron took charge of the department, there were ten batteries of garrison artillery in the Province of Ontario, nine of which have cessed exist, having been starved out,

likewise was the Toronto company of engineers. At the same time all the garrison batteries in Quebec province have been carefully nursed and encouraged except one, an English battery at St. John's, which has been allowed to die out. It is also alleged that much needed drill sheds in Ontarlo were refused, and large sums of money wantonly expended in Quebec on similar buildings. Favoritism in making appointclearly established and a glaring instance of injustice in the awarding of pensions cited. as stated by the Mail :-

"Gunner Ryan, of the Montreal Garrison Artillery, and Sergeant Valiquette, of the 65th Battalion, contracted diseases in the Northwest and died. Gunner Ryan left a widow and a child. Sir Adolphe would at first only give a pension to the widow, the sum being \$68.44 per annum. His attention was subsequently direct ed to the child and he gave it a pension of S14 60, The total pension on account of Gunner Ryan is thus \$83.04 Valiquette had no widow and no child. The Order-in Council of July 8, 1885, governing the awarding of pensions pro vides that pensions shall only be given to the widows and children of those who have died from illness contracted during actual service, or to sisters who are orphans without surviving brothers and were dependent for support upon the soldier during his lifetime. There was no pension for a father, a brother or a sister, unless the sister had really no means of support. Yet Sir Adolphe awarded the father, the two brothers and the three sisters of Valiquette \$51.33 per annum each—\$307.98 in all."

The bane of the militia bas always been politics. Having had some experience of the volunteer service, and knowing what it costs a captain to keep a battery of artillery in working order, we can bear evidence as to the demoralization of the force caused by the actermeddling of politicians with it and by favoritism in promotions and the distribution i bury went into his bargain with Prince Bisof supplies. Sir Adolphe may not be blame- marck with any idea that he was going to excitement of preparation-it is a striking less in the matters charged against him, but we venture to assert that any Minister of Militia would be open to the same imputations, because the fault is in the system. From the organization of the department

to the present time it has been made an engine for party purposes, and has gone on from bad to worse, till there is hardly an such Prince Bismarck is to all intents and officer in the force without a tangible grievance, except those who have benefitted by the system. Nothing short of a radical re-organization will improve it, and that can-

#### THE IRISH EXHIBITION OF 1890.

The Irish Textile Journal has a special article on the proposed Art and Industrial Exhibition of 1890. Where is it to be held \_at Dublin or Belfast? Dublin is the Irish capital, and has better sites for an exhibition, but Belfast is the commercial centre, has great energy, and has never had an exhibition yet, though both Dublin and Cork havehad theirs. Still there is a feeling abroad that because Belfast has made itself so objectionable to the political interest of the rest of Iraand, it may not be cordially supported, and f all do not eagerly join, the exhibition will be, as the Lord Mayor of Dublin says, an atter fallure, and failure would dispirit the country. The object of the exhibition is "to stir up stagnant industries by putting before them the hest work of competing constries and districts." Education, practical education, will be thus promoted. Efforts will be made to organize the forces of each industry, of the dairies, the agricultural industries, of the fishing industries, as well as of the woolen and flaxen industries.

#### AMERICAN ANNEXATIONISTS.

Mr. James Craigle, a Canadian resident at Lansing, Michigan, has a letter in the Hamilton Times on the question of annexation, in which he says "the talk about annexation abandon her to her fate im certain eventualiemanates almost exclusively from native born ties which, perhaps "not probable at pre-Canadians resident in the United States. American born citizens, as a rule, pay very little attention to the subject." These Canadians inspire the politicians almost entirely, and appear to be intent on bringing about a union of the two countries. Mr. Craigie also tells us that the same is true of the Irish question. There seems to be some force in what he writes :--

There are at least two millions of people resident in the States to day who were either born in Canada or emigrated from there to the States. Take Erastus Wiman as a sample. of his class. He is one of a thousand who has not become a citizen of this country, but he is constantly bringing Canada and Cara-dian topics to the front. He has made in Immense fortune here, and undoubtedly sess she must not be surprised if it eded in a and feels the disadvantages Canadians in the general coalition of the Engage ence in Canada remains a British subject, against nor, which would strip jer of her whilst the other thousands see and act differ-

for instance, or American retaliation, would that regulate citizenship where they reside. for instance, or American retainston, well with which will be well and outstell with the railway policy Union imply intensify the feeling felt by a large majority of our Canadian element for political union. They, in turn, impress this feeling upon the politicians of the Butterworth State is a New Brunswicker; seventeen members of the State Legislature are Canadian born. I was in one town in the interior of the State a few days ago, and found that the three leading churches there were presided over by Canadian ministers, viz., Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian. The Legislature of Michigan will elect a United States Senator for six years in January next, and that Senat-or will be James McMillan, of Detroit, whose father for years resided on Hughson street in the little brick building where Bland's barber shop now is, or was when I was last in your city. It is the Canadian element here that harps on annexation, just as it is the Irish element that is forever discussing Irish affairs. As Canadian emigration increases this agitation for the annexation of Canada will increase. No matter how your extreme loyalists feel about the matter, the extreme Cansdian element here will for ever keep annexation before the Canadian public one way and another until it is accomplished either peacefully or by war. I have yet to meet the Canadian in the States who has become a citizan and voter here who opposes annexation. Whenever the class in geography reaches Canada in the public schools the youngsters are taught by a Canadian teacher, that Canada will, some day, not far distant, become part of this union. Then the starry flag will wave from the North Pole to the Gulf, ete. So you see the only way to put a quietus on annexation over here is to keep your natives at home. As long as Canadians float over here by the thousand just so long will the annexation wave keep rolling.

Thus it would appear that Canadians in the States would pull their country after them. They see and know the difference between ments to the permanent staff is also pretty | nationality and colonialism and rightly prefer to see their country part of a soverieign republic rather than see her remain a stagnant As this case has a local application we give it colony, ground down under the quadruple op. pression of Imperialism, Colonialism, Toryism executing their outrageously usurous de-

#### HOW SALISBURY WAS COERCED BY BISMARCK.

England appears to have been compelled. by Bismarck's superior astuteness, to play a very ignomonious part in conjunction with Germany on the east coast of Africa. On a tian question, to order the British fleet to ccoperate with that of Germany. More recent occurrences have shown that Bismarck is pulated in Germany will smile when they read the "semi-official note," which has been going the round of the German "Reptile" Press, and is "quoted" in the official organ of the German Chancellery about the relations between England and Germany as affected by perform his share of it in a perfunctory sort of way, or to put it in plainer language, to cheat in his dealing, the "semi-official note referred to, dispels all chances of his succeeding. There is no opening for such a game, and his lordship, whether he likes it or not, is bound to follow the lead of his master, for purposes, This is what the German Chancellor says by his mouthpieces in the Press:

"In judging of the present situation in East Africa it must not be forgotten that the Sultan of Zanzibar concluded a treaty with the German East African Company which he could not or would not, but in any case did not, keep. There are even signs leading one to suppose that he, or at least his representa-tives, did not dislike the outrages against the Germans, which they perhaps even promoted and supported. According to international law the Sultan ought to be made responsible for the non-fulfilment of the treaty. On the other hand, England has always shown the greatest interest in maintaining the Sultanate of Zanzibar. If Germany joins in this policy. she does so, not in the interest of German colonial policy, but out of regard for her rela-tions to England, which it is thought advisable to cultivate. In deciding to act with England reciprocity was anticipated-that is to say, it was supposed that England would also wish to keep up friendly relations with Germany, and that she would therefore help her at Zanzibar in the matter in which German interests were greater than those of England. Thus together with England it would be possible to support the Sultan and re-establish his authority. Should an anti-German policy gain the upper hand in Eng. land, Germany would conclude that her friendship was not needed, and probably never would be. She would deplore this, but would not be in a position to change it. A complication in the European situation in which England would need Continental friendship is perhaps not probable at present. but yet it is not absolutely out of the ques-

Thus it comes to pass that "Britannia rules the waves" With Tory Government under the whip of Bismarck. The note quoted shows that England is threatened with impunity, by a foreign Government that unless the consents to do that Government's dirty work it will sent," are yet "not absolutely out of the question." The meaning of allthis is clear. Lord Salisbury has been trying to ship out of his engagements, and his maser has just given him a touch of the whip to keep him up to the mark. Thus the proud Tory coercer of Ireland is coerced in turn and lare not resent it.

The London correspondent of the Belfast News, to whom we are indebted or this exposition of Bismarckian dealing with the Salisbury Ministry, quotes "one of the European sovereigns" as saying :- "I England persisted in her policy of selfishnes and iselation, which had become so markedings 1878. general -coalition of the Europan States against ner, which would strip ur of her Megantio on the 20th instant. In Dorohester, which would strip ur of her Megantio on the 20th instant. In Dorohester, the Holy Sec. At the banques witchifollowed colonies and other possessions; and her com Mr. L. P. Pelletier, Liberal, was elected by a toast was offered to the Pope, the King, and the bishops. Unlikely at the acclamation. J. Marlon, Conservative, and the bishops.

duce a change of policy. A European wer, possibly can under the different State laws seemed, there are indications that such a Dr. Forest, Liberal, were nominated for besides her ows, those of Austria and Italy for Megantic. with their fleets. Prince Bismarck has only to offer sufficient consideration to Russia, France, and Spain, to gain them over to his ening in ludis !

> OSMAN DIGNA, the man who has suffered death at the hands of newspaper corresnondents so often, yet bobs up serenely a most lively corpse on all occasions when needed to counteract the designs of the British in the Soudan, is a Frenchman. He was born at Rouse, and is the son of French parents, his family name being Vinet. He commenced his education at Ropen, and was afterwards sent to Paris to school, When atill a more lad his parents went to Alexandria, and shortly afterwards his father died there. His mother then married a merchant of Alexandria named Osman Digna. This man become very fond of his step-son, George Vinet, and brought him up as a Mahommedan, sending him to complete his education at the military school at Cairo. Here he studied tactics and the operations of war under French officers. Arabi was at the school at the same time. Young Vinet became an Egyptian patriet, and is now the that the snobs have it all their own way. ablest General among the Arabs, bound to revenge his adopted country's wrongs on Jews and Gentiles, who appear to have obtained control of British power for the purpose of mands of interest on money lent the late Khedive of Egypt, to enable him to indulge his vices. It is to be hoped that the English will be thoroughly beaten, as they deserve. should the Salisbury government venture on another campaign in the Soudan.

Among the incidents of Mr. Gladstone's recent visit of Birmingham it is related that. former occasion we showed how Saliebury having a few moments lelsure, he slipped was coerced, by a threat to reopen the Egyp. across from Sir W. Foster's house to the Oratory to inquire after Cardinal Newman. He could not see the Cardinal, but was re ceived by the Father who habitually attends determined to make the Tory Government of him. In conversation it came out that the England toe the mark he has laid down. | venerable patient was fond of reading in hed. Those who understand how the press is mani. but that the Fathers had difficulty in finding him a safe and suitable light. Mr. Gladstone instantly replied "I have the very thing by ms." and posting back to Sir W. Foster's house, returned bearing a candlestick with a r flector attached, which he left as a present for the Cardinal. Considering that this hapthe situation in East Africa. If Lord Salis. pened on the very aftermoon of the Bingley Hall meeting-in the midst of the hurry and instance of self-forgetfulness and thoughtful ness for others.

> Dr. HARRISON, President of the Haldimand Reform Association, has called a convention of the party to be held in the Court House, Cayuga, on Thursday, December 27th, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to contest the seat illegally held by Dr. Montague, who has been unseated for corrupt practices by the highest court in the land. It is stated that the election will be rushed as soon as the Tory agents can be put in the field. We trust that the friends of good government will get to work with a will and stamp out by an overwhelming vote the infamy of Tory misrepresentation which has been so basely forced upon the county in late elections by every species of fraud and cerruption.

An American paper observes that, if it is true, as reported, that Lord Salisbury has concluded not to send a Minister to Washing. ton, but to ignore the United States until the inauguration of the Republican administration, his fault, in respect to meddling with American politics, is of a graver character than that of Lord Sackville. It is to be assumed that the Republican party would itself be prompt and positive in its repudiation of the patronage of the British Government that the English premier would thus condescend to bestow upon the political organization that is about to resume ascendency in the conduct | will soon be published, and, it is hinted, is decidedly unfavorable to the Irish. of American national affairs.

DUBLIN, December 19 .- Mgr. Kerby telegraphs to Archbishop Walsh from Rome that the story that the Pope refused to bless reliquaries sent to him by an Irish priest is an impudent fabrication.

The above despatch confirms the opinion we expressed at the time the cable brought the alleged news of the Pope having acted in the extraordinary manner reported. We knew by the wording of the despatch and by the rule of conduct observed on such occasions that His Holiness would not express himself in the way stated. This is only another proof of animus of "the liar on space" at Rome, and should warn the public to put no confidence in reports emanating and purity. Yellow may be used with the from that quarter concerning the policy of the Vatican in relation to Irish affairs.

THE somewhat lengthy despatches from France, received during the week, indicate nothing but a furlous struggle of factions for mastery. The principal event was a powerful

NOMINATIONS for the Quebec Legislature

combination as that spoken of is possible. L'Assomption. Colonel Rhodes, Ministerial, Germany controls to-day two great armies and Mr. Johnson, Opposition, were nominated

Polling takes place in Megantic and L'Assemption on Thursday, the 27th instant. side. He is now holding the rod over Present indications are that both will return Lord Salisbury, knowing that he has him in supporters of the Government. The Opposihis power; but it is not certain that the tion appear to have concentrated their forces country will consent to be driven, and if it in Megantic, in order to prevent the election does not, what then? And if Lord Salisbury of Col. Rhodes and thus deprive the Protesfinds he dere not place England at the dispo- tants of a Cabinet representative. We trust sition of Frince Bismarck, how is he going to the Irish voters will give him a unanimous face the consequences, while holding the Irish | support, for Mr. Mercler has proved himself people by the throat, and with trouble threat. a true friend of the Irish. He was one of the first and largest subscribers to the Parnell defence fund, and has on all occasions shown his good will towards our people. Apart from that, his government is the best and safest the province has ever had and deserves the support of all good citizens on its own merits. The election of Col. Rhodes would be a wise and graceful acknowledgment of the just claims of the Protestants, as well as a wellmerited rebuke to the men and the party who are striving to defeat him by incendiary appeals to the prejudices and bigotries of race and religion.

> LABOUCHERE pretty correctly diagnosis the cause of the Torylsm of London. The majorlty of the electors, he tells us, are not Conservatives, but enobs, and they fancy that they are socially superior to other people by voting for the candidates of the party which they are told includes the aristocracy. Most of the artisans are disfranchised, owing to their not remaining for a year in the same locality, and it is mainly on account of this

A succession has been made by the Halifax Chronicle that there might be official enquiry on the part of the Provincial Government into the reasons which induce so many people to leave Nova Scotia and make homes in the United States. The St. John Globe backs this up by saying that a general enquiry into this subject in the whole of the Maritime Provinces would be quite beneficial. provided the subject were examined with utter fearlessness as to the results.

THE Ontario Legislature meets for business on January 24th.

#### LITERARY REVIEW.

MANUAL OF CONFIRMATION, containing Instructions and Devotions for Confirmation Classes. By P. J. Schmitt, New York: Joseph Schaefer, 60 Barclay street, 1888.

Issued with the imprimator of Archbishop Corrigan, this work may be truly said to supply a long felt want among those to whom is committed the sacred duty of preparing the young for the Sacrament of Confirmation. It is also a work which may be placed in the hands of candidates for Confirmation, while the pastor or the instructor may, with the material collected in this volume, early comment and dwell more at length upon the subject matter of each instruction. The work is eminently deserving of the patronage of the clergy and heads of families.

#### THE POPE AND IRISH POLITICS.

LONDON, Dec. 17 .- In many of the Catholic parishes throughout Ireland the action and words of the Pope in refusing to bless medals and relies for distribution among Irish Catholies were freely commented upon, and it is quite evident that the ill feeling which the incident has engendered is spreading and becoming intensified.

The general drift of comment is toward the contention that the Holy Father has doubly insulted the Catholics of Ireland, and that the insult is wholly gratuitous. In the first place the Church has no more steadfast adherents then the Irish, nor have the Catholics of any other country been as regular and liberal in their contribution, in proportion to their means as they, It should, therefore, be more than an act of

iustice upon the part of the Pope, leading Oatholics hold, that he should permit the Irish faithful to conduct their political affairs in their own way, under the guidance of those who surely know as much about the needs of their country, gathered from a life-long residence in the Emerald Isle, as His Eolinest has been able to learn by heareny. As far as can be discovered the attitude of the Pope, as revealed by his latest burst of indignation, has had no other effect, even among the bulk of the Irish clergy, than to create a counter feeling of indignation and render the Catholics of Ireland even more determined than before—if that were possible -to continue their present system of warfare against landlords and uphold their leaders in any species of agitation against English rule that their experience and the exigences of the situation may suggest. It is also assumed that the present mood of His Holiness is in spired by the report of Mgr. Persico, which

#### STANLEY AND EMIN SAFE. BRUSSELS, December 22.—King Leepold has received from St. Thomas a telegram con-

firming the report of the arrival of Stanley and Emin Pasks on the Aruwhimi, Sir Francis de Winton, president of the Emin Relief committee, in an interview to-day, stated that he did not believe that Henry M. Stanley and Emin Pasha had been captured and he momentarily expected a telegram from Stanley. He declared Osman Digna's letter was a trick which had entirely failed of its purpose.

#### The colors for Christmas are white and gold, and there is no more joyful combination of color. White is the perfect union of all colors, and always the emblem of holiness

THE COLORS FOR CHRISTMAS.

and gladness. The two colors typify joy, gladness and life. The other colors suitable for Christmas are red, which symbolizes God's love, and green, for the bountifulness of God. It is we'll to remember these colors in Christman glits and so make use of them. At a meeting of the Catholic Electoral

apeech from M. Challemel Lecour, in which Union, at Utrecht, Dr. Schaepman, a deputy, he severely denounced the ministry, which advocated the restoration of the temporal however, still manages to hold on to power. power of the Pope, It was resolved to send an address to the Pope testifying to the devotion and submission of the union salso, an address to the bishops expressing homage and took place in L'Assomption. Dorohester and declaring that the union concurred in the sea

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Burgpeln. LONDON, December 19.

Lord Tennyson will spend the winter at

Lord Randolph Churchill's friends have prevailed upon him to abandon his trip to South America.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Superior Copper Company, held in London on Monday, it was decided to voluntarily wind up the affairs of the concern.

During the trial of a trade mark suit in the law courts a phonograph was introduced to reproduce a letter and other papers. The instrument worked successfully, and Judge Kay, who presided at the trial, was surprised and pleased.

A parliamentary election was held in the Colohester division to-day to fill the seat made vacant by the death of Mr. Trotter. Mr. Brooks, Conservative, received 2,123 votes, and Mr. Gordon, Gladstonian, 1,689. In the last election the Conservative candilate received 1,996 and the Liberal 1 701 date received 1,996 and the Liberal 1,701.

The German spy Blumenthal, who has just been expelled from France, leased a chalet at Conflans under the alias of Baron de Gelly. He had with him a companion, who was supposed to be a woman, but who, it appears, was really a German cadet. They took photographs of the forts with an apparatus which they concealed in a perambulator. Blumenthal had several carrier pigeons.

LONDON, December 20. The Chittagong Hill tribes of Calcutta have raided the low lands and killed several persons. An expedition, consisting of 1,200 men have started out to punish them.

News has been received from Samoa that the Samoans, under Mattaala, have captured the most of Atna, after a long battle with Tamassa' forces. The losses included 100 killed and several hundred wounded.

Mr. Gladatone has gone to Naples. great crowd gathered at the railway station and the ex-premier was enthusiastically cheered when he departed. At Dover thousands cheered Mr. Gladstone on his arrival. The trip across the channel was made in a rough ses and foggy weather.

The North of Scotland Canadian Mortgage Company's report is very gratifying, showing a net profit of \$17,150 and allowing a dividend of 10 per cent for the year with \$3,862 to go forward. The Manitoba Rsal Estate company is registered with a capital of \$45,000 pany is registered with a capital of £45,000 in one pound shares to take over the properties of the Manitoba Mortgage Investment

The Grand Master of Italian Freemasons has sent a circular to all the Italian lodges reminding them that the councils of lodges of Europe and America have adhered to the apneal of the Italian Grand Orient of March 11, laviting them to assist in preserving European peace and asking them to calmly eximine causes of conflict between Italy and France with a view of dissipating misunderstandings. LONDON, December 21.

The police have discovered an extensive orgery business in London and have made many seizures of fictitiony \$5 Bank of Eag-land notes.

The English House of Commons on Wednesday night finished the consideration of the votes for supply and passed the appro-priation bill and wound up business. The Countess Costs was stabled to death

n a carriage at Florence on the 20th inst, by a captain in the army, who then committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver. Lord Salisbury, in a speech at Scarborough, dwelt upon the progress the Liberal-Union-its were making, and rejoiced over the impessibility of their reuniting with the Gladtone party.

The construction of three new ornisers, one marine boats will shortly be finished. The work on them is done with the utmost secr-

The Radical peasants of Belgrade are celebrating the victories of their party in the parliamentary election by firing the homes of political opponents in the vicinity of the city. The sky has been lurid for three nights with the reflection of the flames of burning

The London Daily Tolegraph's correspondent at St. Petersburg says :- "Having secured a loan by feigning friendliness towards the Paris exhibition, the Russian Government has instructed the newspapers as far as possible to ignore the subject and to refrain from advising private individuals to send goods to

the exhibition." The Enin relief committee announce that after a careful examination of Osman Digna's letter, they have concluded that proof of Emin Pasha's capture has not been established. They will, therefore, start Lieutenant Wissmann's expedition for Emin's relief at the earliest possible moment. Dr. Junker declares that Emin's forces were armed with Saider riffes.

It is removed that the Russian Government has sent a note to Persia protesting against any attempt on the part of that country to grant a monopoly of Persian commerce to any ioreign power. The number of Russian con-suls in Fersia is about to be increased, in order to counteract the effects of the mission of Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, the British envoy. A Russian bank will be established

Lord Salisbury, speaking at a public meeting in London, declared that the Government had never had the slightest intention of abandoning Suakim to the Soudanese. Toning down the "black man" incident, he denied that he had, as Mr. Gladatone asserted, contemptuously denounced the Indian people.
The speech was mainly a retrospect of the resion. Referring to obstructive tactics in Parliament, he said that some way must be found to remedy the evil.

In the House of Commons, on the 20th inst., Sir James Fergusson, Parliamentary Beoretary to the Foreign Office, stated that instructions had been sent to the Brisish conal at Zanzibar to protest in the strongest terms against a repetition of the cruel executons which have occurred in the streets of Zanalbar. He had also been instructed to inlite the other foreign consuls to co-operate with him in warning the Sultan of the disastrong consequences that are likely to follow his disregard of this protest.

The Bulgarian ministers of justice, finance

and foreign affairs have resigned, The French Government papers urge the establishment of a French protectorate on the count of Tangier.

It is reported that the Sultan of Morocco is very ille. The governors of the provinces have been summened to the court.

An attempt has been made to blow up the os of the commissary of police in Paris with a dynamite bomb. Nebody was in-

the Liberal candidate, received 3,822, and the Conservative, Mr. Wrightson, 2,820. Thus, while the Liberals retain the seat, their majority has been out down from 1,002 to 395.

Tue Brussels Independence Beige announces that President and Mrs. Cleveland will visit Europe soon after the expiration of Mr. Oleveland's term of office.

The report that Mr. Blaine will succeed Mr. Pendleton as United States minister to Germany has caused great satisfaction among Americans resident there.

The Sultan of Marocco is shout to send envoys to Berlin to congratulate Emperor William upon his accession to the throne. They will take with them a gift to the Emperor of several Arab horses.

The Wiener Tagblatt says one thousand Austrian and German subjects were expelled from Warsaw on the 18th inst. No reason

meter for poor people, whereby the dropping sary parties. in of a penny will give a sufficient gas supply for one burner for six hours.

The body of a woman, whose name is unknown, was found last week in the streets of Poplar, in the auburbs of London. An empty phial lay alongside the body, and the impre sion first formed was that the woman had committed suicide. At the coroner's inquest, however, the physician who examined the body testified that there were no signs of poison in the stomach, and declared the belief that the woman had been murdered by strangulation. They said the condition of the body justified this belief, and in addition to that there was a mark on the woman's in Comberland, N.S., on Wednesday.

neck which showed that a small cord had The Toronto Mock Parliament of been tled tightly around it. The woman was of low character. When the body was found it was still warm. It was lying in an open thoroughfare, and there is no possibility that the woman could have taken her own life. Some persons believe her murderer is identical with the Whitechapel fiend, who they think has adopted a new method of disposing of his victims.

The Canadian Pacific's reply to the Grand Trunk pamphlet has been issued to-day in the shape of a letter from Mr. Duncan Mc-Intyre, which the Financial News describes as semi-official. Mr. McIntyre argues that the Canadian Pacific is anxious to be good friends with the Grand Trunk Rallway, but must have a share of husiness, and save the continued hostility of the Grand Trunk leaves the Canadian Pacific no alternative but perfecting its connections in Ontario and the eastern provinces, where the bulk of the Northwest traffic originates Regarding the Datroit extension, Mr. McIntyre says that the Canadian Pacific is now building its own line and that it is not in the power of the Grand Trunk to prevent its completion in the course of the ensuing year. The letter adds that competition must always be, but why should the companies be enemies at war? Why not work harmoniously? The letter is much discussed. The Financial News says the Canadian Pacific view must commend itself to Canadian opinion and that after all is more important to the company than English opinion. It is generally agreed that seeing that the Canadian Pacific is determined to persist in its Detroit extension the recent agitation here was a waste of time.

Mr. Gladatone was given an immense reception at Naples on his arrival at the railway station Saturday evening. A large number of students took part in the demonstration.

Lawrence Oliphant, the well known writer. died this afternoon at Twickenham, the revidenc of Sir Grant Duff. The cause of death was cancer of the lungs. During his illness of more than the address recently presented to five months he suffered great agony, but his him by his fellow-members of Parliament. end was painless and peacetal.

In relation to complaints of inferior quality of the bayonets used by the troops at Suakim. The construction of three new cruisers, one of 9,000 and the other of 6,000 tons, is about the becommenced for Russia. Three subowing partly to their inability to secure skilled workmen and partly to the incompletion of their factory, work on which is being pushed forward. They state that Germany s now the centre of the sword-making industry of the world. the War office authorities regard this explanation as reasonable.

> reduction of the capital of the Manitoba Mortgage Company to £45,000, on the ground of depreciation of land securities in Mani-

At Yums, Ariz, reports of rich finds of gold in the Harqu Hulla mountains come in, but old miners regard them as exaggerated. The California National Bank has closed its doors. The reason given is alleged irregular-

ities of Cashier Ramsden, who was suspended last week. Senator Hoar has presented a petition to Congress signed by 3,228 citzens of Massa-

chusetts, praying for the adoption of a constitutional amendment which will prohibit the interference of any religious sect with the system of common public schools. Chas. W. Brooks, connael for the Atlas

Steamship Company, announces that the Haytien Rapublic, seized at the island of Hayti, has sailed for New York, with an American crew, and will be delivered to the United States on her arrival there.

A new movement towards woman suffrage was begun in the American Senate last week. Senator Dawes introducing a bill to remove the political disabilities of Harriet H. Harrison, of Middlesex County, Mass., and to declare her a citizen of the United States, with all the rights and powers of citizenship. including the privilege of voting and being voted for. The bill and a memorial which accompanied it were referred to the committes on woman suffrage.

At a session of the Milwaukes Millers' Con vention resolutions were adopted calling for a curtailment of the ouput of the milis of the country for the month of January to one-half the average capacity, naming a committee of three to regulate the output on the advice of three-quarters of the mills of the country, asking railroads to make the export rate 5 per cent. less than the internal rate and forbiding the consignment of flour by mills for three months after January 1, 1889.

In the Washington Senate Mr. Edmunds introduced and had referred to the committee on foreign relations the following : Resolved, that the Government of the United States will look with serious concern and disapproval upon any connection of any European government with the construction or, control of any ship canal across the Isthmus of Darlen, or across Central America, and must regard any auch connection or control as injurious to the just rights and interests of the United States and as a menace to their welfare. Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested, to communicate this expression of the views of Congress to the governments of the countries of Europe.

Searnie, W.T., December 21,-Vice-Presi | advertising agents that plaintiff had arrested dent Gilman, of the Seattle, Lake Shore and small sums which they owed the Times in Bastern Railway, says that he has received a behalf of himself and others, the Times soil.

of junction of the two roads. The Canadian Pacific will build fifteen miles to the boundary and the Seattle Company will build the balance. Mr. Gilman says work will be pushed to completion by September 1 of next year, and that by a year from this date direct trains will be running from Seattle to Montreal.

CHICAGO, December 21 .- A war on pasenger rates between the lines west of St. Paul has broken out. Rates from Chicago to Portland, Oregon, and all points west of St. Paul are being badly out.

NEW YORK, December 21.—An adjourned meeting of railroad presidents was held this morning. All the Presidents of the principal western roads were present. After discussion the Presidents agreed that there should be no more secret cuts, and no extra commissions will be paid by any road. The announcement was also made that an agreement for the maintenance of rates after January 1 One of the London gas companies announces

Cable, of the Rock Island, and Strong, of the adoption of a new automatic prepayment the Atchison, had been signed by the neces-

#### CANADIAN.

Roland Gideon Israel Barnett has been committed for trial on both the charges on which he was extradited.

The Militia Department is in receipt of a cypher telegraph code from the English War Office for the use of the militia. Immigration returns up to November show

the total number of settlers in Canada to have been 82,947, an increase of 11,000.

A. R. Dickey, Liberal-Conservative, and E. B. Elderkin, third party, were nominated The Toronto Mock Parliament of young

Liberals and young Conservatives Monday night voted down a woman suffrage proposal. Major McGregan, representing the Pacific Steamship Company, has been interviewing the Cabinet ministers. He favors a fast mail

service on the Atlantic and Pacific. The militia authorities will ask Major Mayne, a professor in Kingston Military College, to explain his reported assertion that the Canadian militia is efficient and a permanent force necessary.

Cardinal Taschereau preached a very severe sermon against fast dances and the sin of perjury which, judging from the press reports, he considered quite frequent on the trial of contested election petitions.

The exact population of Toronto, as shown by the recent census, is 166,806. From omissions which have come to light it is supposed that the real population is little short of 170,000, exclusive of Parkdale.

Doctor John G. Bourniot, clerk of the House of Commons of Canada, will read a paper on "The Federal Experiment in Canada" before the American Historical Association, which meets in Washington on Wednesday next.

The post office authorities at Windsor, Ont., acting in conjunction with the Customs, are making large selzures of small parcels. A number of people living in Detroit smuggle the articles across, believing that they will reach their destination if mailed from Windsor, but not if they fall a prey to the eagle-eyed Customs officer.

Mgr. Kerby telegraphs to Arbhbishop Walsh from Rome that the story that the Pope refused to bless reliquaries sent to him by an Irish priest is an impudent fabrication.

John Dillon has been presented with the freedom of the city of Waterford. In returning thanks he said he valued the honor even

The woman Gallagher, who was arrested at Queenstown when she landed from the steamer Umbris, and found to have a number of cart-Wilkinson & Sons, the arms manufactures ridges concealed in her dress, has been fined

The bicentennary of the siege of Londonderry by the French forces under James II. of England, was celebrated with much enthuslasm. The mayor and citizens marched in procession to the cathedral. The mayoress presented to the city two new flags to replace those captured by the French, and a sermon appropriate to the occasion was preached. The High Court of Justice has sanctioned The festivities included a display of fireworks, a banquet and a ball.

Lord Hartington, in a speech at Liverpool referring to the obstruction in Parliament, said if the obstruction continued they would have to adopt the French system under the Empire one set of ministers to decide upon a policy and do the work, and another set to defend and advocate the policy to Parliament. He doubted whether a home rule bill would be the first measure in a parliament in which Mr. Gladstone had a majority.

The warden of Merton College, Uxford, who is cited to appear before the Parnell Commissioners for utterances likening the Irish agitators to the Whitechapel murderer is Hon, George Broderick. He is a well known scholar of Balliol College, and a friend of Mr. Goldwin Smith's, with whom he stayed in Toronto about fifteen years ago. He was at one time a leader writer for the Times. He is a son of Lord Middleton, of Nottingham. His extraordinary front teeth gained for him the nickname of 'Curius Dantstus."

LONDON, December 22.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Kimber, Conservative, moved that the clerk of the house appear be fore the Parnell commission when it ressembles and produce for its inspetion the members' roll containing Mr. Parnell's signature, Mr. Sexton protested against the motion, but it was carried. It is said Mr. Kimber's motion was the result of a preconcerted plan agreed on by the conservatives, all of whom voted for its adoption. At Edipburgh counsel for Mr. Parnell in suit against the London Times has arrested fifty pounds in the hands of an advertising agentas belonging to Messra. Wright and Walter or to one of them.

In the House of Commons, in the debate on the vote for criminal prosecution in Ireland Mr. Sexton asserted that money, instead of being employed in the detection of crime, was employed in the creation and fabrication of offences. In a long speech he censured the Government's policy, and declared that if the police refrained from interfering with the people in Ireland nine-tenths of the charges under the Crimes Act would be avoided. H. H. Fowler (Liberal) asked why the costs of a prosecution in Ireland were double these in England. Mr. Balfour admitted the importance of the question; but it must be remembered, he said, that a majority of prosecu tions in England are private, while in Ireland private prosecutions are unknown. A pro-tracted debate on this and the prisons vote. mainly supported by the Parnellites, ensued.

Finally all of the Irish votes were agreed to. In the case of Mr. Parnell against the London Times, the court considered the proofs of the validity of the arrestments which had been made by the plaintiff. Two Edinburgh The narifamentary election in the Stock. In the part of the desired a behalf of nimes and went on to declare that "this Court having within that the narifamentary election in the Stock. In the part of the declare that "this Court having within that the name of the declare that "this Court having within that the name of the declare that "this Court having within the latter Come great difficulty in registering the names of all also the Canadian Pacific, in which the latter Come great difficulty in registering the names of all also the Canadian Pacific Railway, is unanticled in the latter from Seattle, and went on to declare that "this Court having within that the said statute of our blef, the great difficulty in registering the names of all also the Canadian Pacific Railway, is unanticled. The part of our blef, the great difficulty in registering the names of all also the Canadian Pacific Railway, is unanticled. The part of our blef, the great difficulty in registering the names of all also the Canadian Pacific Railway, is unanticled. The part of our blef, the great Railway, is and went on to declare that "this Court Railway, is and went on to declare that "this Court Railway, and went on to declare that "this Court Railway, is and went on to declare that "this Court Railway, is and went on to declare that "this Court Railway, is and went on to declare that "this Court Railway, is and went on to declare that "this Court Railway, is and went on to declare that "this Court Railway, is and went on to declare that "this Court Railway, is and went on to declare that "this Court Railway, is and went on to declare that "this Court Railway, is and went on the this Court Railway, is and went on to declare that "this Court Railway, is and went on to declare that "this Court Railway, is and went on the this Court Railway, is and went on the thin the this Court Railway, is and went on the this Court Railway, i

some were married women and some resided testified that he had given no authority to register him as proprietor, but he had expressed willingness to act as registered pro-prietor. He did not have a list of the proprietors. His own interest in the Times was one-sixteenth and a half of the printing business was his. Mr. Soames, the Times' solioltor, said there were a hundred proprietors of the Times. The court adjourned to enable

LONDON, December 21 .- It is stated that the Times will petition Parliament to sllow officers of the House of Commons to attend the commission and produce documents bearing undoubtedly genuine signatures of Mr. Parnell in order to prove the authenticity of the letters wileged to be his.

DUBLIN, December 21.—In the case of Joyce versus Lord Clauricarde, the Appeal court has decided in favor of the latter, thus reversing the result of the original suit. Mr. Joyce, who was formerly agent for Lord Clanricarde, brought suit for libel against the latter for £50,000 damages. The lower court gave him a verdict for £12,500.

London, December 21.—In the House of Commons this evening, in committee on the appropriation bill, Mr. Gorst being in the chair, Dr. Tanner offered an amendment opposing a grant of £300 to Captain Seagrave an Irlah resident magistrate.

Mr. Gorst ruled the amendment out of order as the grant had already passed the committee stage and been approved by the honse.

Dr. Clark, Mr. Caldwell, and Mr. Tanner here proposed amendments to various parts of the bill and Mr. Gorst ruled them all out of order.

Dr. Tanner excitedly protested against the chairman's rulling. He said ; "When we are here in committee of supply appropriating money to a swindler, thief and servant of the Irish Secretary, Mr. Balfour ought to be here and not be such a coward as he is,"

Mr. Gorst ordered Dr. Tanner to resume his seat and withdraw the word "Coward." Dr. Tanner retorted: "I called him both a coward and a liar." Mr. Goschen hereupon moved that Dr. Tenner be suspended. The house agreed without division and Dr. Tanner left the

#### CATHOLIC.

chamber.

Archbiebop Labistide, of Mexico, has been made a Cardinal.

In the debate on the army bill the French Chamber of Deputies rejected the proposal of M. Freppel to exempt Seminarists from military zervico.

The Pope on Tuesday gave audience to the Right Rov. Dr. Keane, rector of the Catholic university at Washington, and the Right Rev. Dr. M. Quaid, Bishop of Rochester.

The Rome Riforma positively denies that there has been any communication or any intention of communicating with the powers on the question of the pope's departure from Rome.

Cardinal Gibbons has placed the manuscript of his forthcoming work, entitled "Our Christian Heritage," in the hands of the publishers. It will probably be issued next month.

The Pope has abandoned the proposed European congress on slavery. He will de-liver an important political address when the cardinals will make him a congratulatory visit. The American and Irish clergy at Rome ex-

press themselves as greatly pleased with the cordial reception accorded by the Pope and the Vatican authorities to Charles A. Dana, editer of the New York Sun. The Pope has offered Cardinal Tasphereau for his Cathedral church a magnificent osten-

soir or receptacle for the Host, which figured at the late festivities at the Vatican. Mgr. Paquet, who is now in Rome, will bring the Pope's gift to Canada. Henry Carlton, alias "Handsome Harry,

convicted of the murder of Policeman Brennan, was to-day sentenced to be hung on February 13. Ferdinand Carolin, the carpenter who butchered his mistress, Bridget McQuade on March 15 last, was also sentenced to be hanged on February 13.

The address of the Bavarian bishops to the Pope does not allude to the position of the Roman Catholic Church in Bayaria, Referring to the subject of temporal power, the bishops say : "We suffer with you, With you we claim the re-establishment of your rights of liberty and temporal power. We must condemn what is being tried against the liberty of the supreme chief of the Church and we will work with inexhaustible real to restore the Holy Father true and complete independence. The address concludes with a prayer that God will permit Ris Holiness to remain inviolable in the metropolis of Catholie Christians,

The Herald's Rome correspondent says-Dr. Keane, bishop of Richmond, who is also titular rector of the projected university at Washington, yesterday handed to the Pope a collective letter written in Latin from the Catholic bishops of the United States thank ing the Pope for his support of the university scheme and announcing that the work wa making most satisfactory progress, \$800,000 having been collected, while the ground on which the buildings will be erected has already been paid for. The bishops drew at tention to the great importance of the university, which they believe will act as a balwark against the rise of rationalism and free thought in America.

#### DEATH OF DOCTOR KENNEDY.

There was a general feeling of profound re gret expressed on all sides when it became 000 a year allowed him.

The "Sick Man of Europe," the Sultan of day evening at his residence on Dorchester street. The late gentleman studied medicine at McGill and graduated in 1864. Re began to practice in Durham, Eastern Townships, and remained there for four years. Return-ing to Montreal about 1870, he settled down and acquired quite a large practice. He was one of those who founded the Medical Faculty of Bishop's College in 1871.

RAILWAY CROSSING. MANITOBA GAINS THE DAY BY UNANIMOUS DECISION.

OTTAWA, Dec. 22.—The unanimous decision of the Supreme Court in favour of Manitoha orossings case was a surprise and disappointment to the Ministerial party here. The judges gave no reasons for their opinion, but it is admitted that the decision giving to day throws serious doubts upon the constitutionality of those clauses of the Dominion Railway Act which declare all railways touching or crossing certain main lines to be works for the general advantage of Canada. When the Supreme Court assembled to-day, Chief Juntice Ritchie read the question which had been submitted to the Court by the Railway Committee of the Privy Council in full and went on to declare that "this Court having

confer authority on the Railway Commisabroad; they also said that in many cases the sloner in the said Province of Manitobs to interest held was vary small. Mr. Walter construct such a railway as the Portage extension of the Red River Valley, crossing the Canadian Pacific Kailway, the Railway Committee first approving of the mode and place of crossing, and first giving their directions as to the matters mentioned in sec. 174, 175 and 176 of the said Railway Act.

Give this 22nd day of December, 1888. This," went on the Chief-Justice, "will be entered on the records, and it will be transthe solicitor to produce a list of the pro- mitted to the Railway Committee under the seal of the Court."

Sir Hector Langevin who was seen this evening, declined to make any statement as to whether the Government would now grant the crossing orders or not.

A deputation from the Toronto Board of Trade, consisting of Messrs. Mathews, President; Brick, Gooderham and MacKinnon, waited upon Sir John Macdonald this imorn ing and invited him to attend the Board of Trace dinner on the 4th of Janury, at which the Governor-General has also consented to be present. Sir John accepted the invita-

#### MEGANTIU ELECTION.

(Special to THE TRUE WITNESS.) LEEDS, Dec. 19.—The Hon. James McShone will, it is expected, be at Inverness for the nomination in this county next Thursday. The Irishmen and others in this neighbor hood are looking forward to his presence with

much interest.
Unlike other places in the province, there were no meetings held in the English-speaking localities on Sunday, and, of course, no mestings at the church doors. In the French Canadian parishes, however, meetings are held after Mass in this county, the same as in

many others. People in Quebec who know the generon character of Col. Rhodes will be surprised to hear that his enemies have circulated a rumor that he is the deadly enemy of the Irish Catholics. It has been said that he once advertised "No Irish need apply" when he wanted a servant! But that falsehood, like some others, has already rebounded to the injury of the men who put it in circulation, It is a mean way of conducting an election.

The chief local issue at stake is the question of a railway, and the people are begin ning to see that they will have a much better chance of securing what they wish by electing Col. Rhodes, who will have it in his power to serve them in this and other respects, than by electing Mr. Johnson, who, as a member of the Opposition, cannot serve them at all.

There have not been many meetings held so far, and it looks as if the Opposition deapaired of success or depended on the falseboods they are circulating about Col. Khodor being an anti-frishmen and the Hon, D. A. Ross being an anti-Cathelic to secure success. Such tactics are these of despair, and it is nearly all the Opposition has done so far. And the curious part of the thing is that it is the Orangemen who are the chief instigators in circulating the rumors! What do you

think of that for high?

All the indications point to the success of Col. Rhodes. So people say who know the county well. Mr. John Whyte, of Leeds, the late M.P.P., is certain that Col. Rhodes will win, and Mr. Whyte is a good authority, for he knows nearly every elector in the county. I personally know of six Catholic priests who support the Government candidate, but there are, I hear, many others equally well disposed. He is, too, holding the English Liberal vote, and he will increase his strength among the Irish and French.

### INCOMES OF RULERS,

The late Emperor William is credited with having saved \$12,000,000 out of his public allowance.

The president of the Argentine Republic contrives to pass his time quite nicely on \$30,000 a Oscar II of Sweeden and Norway rubs along

omfortably on \$575,525 that his subje fully pay him.
The czar of Russia is credited with receiving The czar of Russia is credited with receiving \$12,250,000 and upward from domains; but up

ward is an unlimited terms.

The King of Prussia (emperor of Germany) is not badly "fixed." The kingdom of Prussia pays him \$1,235,000 and besides this he has great private domains.

The sovereign of the dusky sons of aunny

Italy annually takes \$3,070,000 out of the pockets of his impoverished subjects for the sole behoof of himself and kin.

Milan, king of Servia, has had a pretty tough

time in governing his petty kingdom of less than 2,040,000. He and his kin cost the little limited monarchy \$240,000.
The ruler of Bavaria is allowed only \$1,907,040 a year, and out of this sum he has to pay for clothes and provisions for his family and keep

hem in pocket money.

The Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria may be a wise and valuable skipper to have on board the ship of state, but with \$3,875,000 a year he

a adequately recompensed.

The king of the Belgians has just about as much as he can do to keep himself supplied with pie and confectionery on the \$660,000 a year that his subjects turn over to him. France finds there is no lack of ambitious

en to fill the office of President for the annual

salary of 600,000 france, or \$120,000, and an

allowance of a similar amount for house and ex-The Greeks allow King George I. \$2000,030 : year, but as this sum only about pays his board-bill, Great Britain, France and Russia pity him in his poverty and severally give him \$20,000

From parliament her most gracious majesty draws as sovereign \$,925,000 a year. Her posi-tion as sovereign makes her Duchess of Lancaster, and the net revenue from her duchy is

about \$200,000 a year.

In the land of Mikado, Enperor Mutsubito has his family provided for sud his coal and plumber bills paid by the state, and for his plumber bills paid by the state, and for his plumber bills paid by the state, and for his plumber bills paid by the state, and for his plumber bills paid by the state, and for his plumber bills paid by the state, and for his plumber bills paid by the state, and for his plumber bills paid by the state, and for his plumber bills paid by the state, and for his plumber bills paid by the state, and for his plumber by the state, and for his plumber bills paid by the state, and for his plumber by the state his plumber separate use he has the modest sum of \$2,340.

Turkey, is the boss of a country which has long been bankupt. Abdul Hamid H's "faithful" aubjects, though as poor as church mice, have to disgorge annually for bim and his \$7,550,000 and Alphonso XIII, is as yet little more than a year old and is a pretty costly youngster—the most expensive youngster Spain has. He has numerous kith and kin, and both he and his

army of relations have to be supported at the public expense, which amounts to \$2,000,000 a year.
Prince Nicholas of Montenegro, though he has been an absolute monarch for twenty-eight years, cannot be considered quite happy. It is true his humble subjects do the best they can for him and pay him \$20,990, a year, but if Russia did not come to her assistance his wash erwoman would frequently go unpaid.

A OURE FOR ORUNKENESS

The optum habit, dependents, the morphise habit, nervous prostration caused by the use of tobscoo, waterfunds, mental expression, softening of the brein, sett, premature old age, one of vitality caused by overcustion of the brain, and loss of unitural strength, from any cause waterers. Hen-yourg, old or middle-aced—who are broken down from any of the above causes, or from any cause ast measured good good, send your address and 10 comiss in strangs for Lubon's your address and 10 comiss in strangs for Lubon's Treatise, in book form of Diseases of East. Books and secure from observation. Address M. V. Lubon, 47 Weilington street East, Turosite, Ont.

A perfect faith would lift us absolutely above

# A MISSISSIPPI HOLOCAUST

OVER 35 LIVES LOST ON A BURNING STEAMBOAT

Memphis, Tenn., December 23 .-- The elegant passenger steamer Kate Adams, running as a temi-weekly packet between Memphis and Arkanses city, was burned this morning near Commerce, Miss., forty miles north of the city. The was on rout to Memphis and had nearly 200 people aboard, including her cabin crew of 80 and 25 cabin and 60 deck passengers and 25 colored! cabin passengers. There was about twenty five colored cabla passengers who were saved along with the white passengers. On the lower deck, however, a fearful panic seized the crew and passengers. Those who were cut off from escape from the bow were compelled to jump overboard to save their lives. The stern of the burning steamer had by this time swung into the river and an effort was made to launch the yawl, but it was capsized shortly after touching the water by the crowd which filled it and many of the occupants were drowned. It is impossible to definitely ascertain how many lives were lost, but a conservative estimate places the number at not less than 35. It may probably reach 50;

An up-hill business-The mountain guide's. Measures of Capacity - Examination Papers.

A rank deceiver-A visiting foreigner's sham title.

omething hire. Queer, but the sleepy student often be-

she has no maiden name...

A blot on a piece of manuscript is a decided ink-umbrance.

makes the weather vane. . When a singer's throat is raw you san't ex-

pact her songs to be well done. When a vessel gots a bolo stove in her bows It usually makes is hot for those on board.

It is said that no one can arrest the flight of time, but who is there who is not able to

will never become popular. The girls are too ford of the chaps, Passenger-Do we step long enough at the

A man died in Scotland who amaked over two thousand herrings a day. Worse than the tobacco habit. No wonder he died,

A Welsh village boasts of a woman who goes out and chops wood with hor husband. It is customary to use an axe, but he may

wife wants a new shawl it's no use for ; ne to object, 'specially when she looks at me stamps her foot an' says, Your worthip I shawl have it!

(New York Evening San.)

In shoplifting avoid heavy concers a. Thereis nothing so conductive to ill heal th as lift-

Never treat a shop girl as your equal. If the ventures to be pleasant and tal kative stab her with a glance.

your foot do not throw him through the plate-glass window into the street, but gets the floor-walker to bounce him on the spot, Keep your hands out of the shoppers"

out the knowledge of the person. Fashionable women, it must be remembered

Never forget the business of your shopp ng expedition by neglecting to 'take sample 1 of

when shopping. These prevent the shops from getting overcrowded. Gentlemen accompanying: their wives: should

Do not show your lack of good bree ding by offering to carry your buni iles home. Everything should be sent, aven a false

remember never to disappoint your fellow man unless you absolutely have !

ance to know that during the crowded hold lay season none of the McAllister 400 bu , their postage

stamps at Macy's or other a mporiums of this

\$10 bill to the saleswoms n, remember that to offer her the change lad oates a purse proud nature and a bad senso of what is business. Do not under any ch cametances interrupt a saleswoman's account ; of last night's sociable

oue whiskers, and be connot let you have any-thing for less the n cost price. If you have any smiles to w aste lavish them upon the young man who do ses business under the name

of "Ca-a-ash." Do not go to a sample room for samples, or apply to a hoss company for stockings.

husband. The bargais a counter in a butcher shop as well as in a c igar store, should be scrupulous-



FIRESIDE SPARKS. A lump sum—The coal dealer's profits. Shear nonsense—A humorous clipping.

It's the misfortune of low life to long for

comes a nair scholar. if a young lady's maiden aim is successful,

It is probably the attention paid it which

When a cat gives an optorisinment from the top of a wall it lan't the out we object to, it's the waul.

stop a minute. An anti-chap toilet croam is advertised. It

next station to eat a sandwich? Guard-No, air; we only stop twenty minutes.

be an unusally sharp man, You see, said the meek old J. P., where my

ETIQUETTE FOR THE MITILION.

SHOPPING.

tng heavy weights. Should a cash bey inadvorterably step on

There is no worse for n of bibliomagis than that which leads a men or woman to borrow another person's peck et-book with;

are never satisfied with the first goods the are shown. There is nothing that so ind i-cates lack of social position as immedia to satisfaction with what is abow n.

all that you see. Rags are worth 2 cent on a pound. Ladies should always were at their by sties

not forget that the rules of modern : society require them to ogle the sales wom en and buily the cash boys.

eve for a needle In visiting toy shops 'play all t' ne orguin ettes, wind up the automs tio toys me ad blow all the whistles, whether you huy; anything or not. This is expected of you, as d you must

Remember that a pooket book stuffed with samples arouses as much ow pldity in the breast of the thief as one fill sed with silver certificates. I's may save you some annog

Show your spirits on all occasions and deoline to take three yards , if allk when you only want two yards, just to keep from outli you purchase a 50 or nt novel and hand a

by waking to see a re il of blue ribbon. It is not necessary to smile on the floor-walker. He is not i he owner of the shop in apl'se of his patent ! sather boots and cleagin-

A true lady will never go into a carriage warshouse to b my a pair of suspenders for her

ly avoided.

REDENE

[FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.]

# Irish Soldiers in Foreign Lands.

How the Irish Company in the French Army Spent Xmas, 1870.

Vive La France! - God Save Ireland.

"Christm morning, and the reveille has sounded, sir, said a familiar voice, as it# owner struggled to untin the frezen cords which drew the stubborn flaps of my tent deer together. I could hear the man outside stamping and puffing with that jerkey un-casiness which I knew indicated intense wold, as he kept at his task for a few seconds, that it was not until a chilling blast came through the now open door that I ventured to peep from my sheepskin sleeping bag and which was somewhat extended by the unusual operation. The flaps of the tent hung open, and the fresty prospect without was in harmony with the shivering orderly within. I could see a half benumbed sentry croushing behind a tent before me, and he hugged his the épole militaire. A coarse cotton handkerwound around one of his shoes and did duty, partly for his footwear, and, wholly, for a gaiter. A dirty woollen muffler encircled his nack in many folds, and the bottom of his great coat fringed his blood-red trousers with a line of shreds. His face was pluobed, and he triples incidental to their surroundings, and I, well I was still smoking.

Now Henry McCrossin was an excellent soldier. He spoke French very well, but he was then altogether far from possessing the spotless appearance of the parade. I could hear the cracking of burning wood, and I could see through the canvas the reflection of notwithstanding his legal training-for ho the dim glare of many camp fires which the shivering sentries kept alive during the night sense of justice for other people's rights and for the dual purpose of their personal comfort precedents, and I was not surprised to see and to facilitate the making of the morning meal. Inside the tent the hoar frost whitened the simple furniture of my field equipment as if It had been stained with the dust of travel, and as I turned to look at my orderly, haif in pity and half in amusement, he removed his fingers from his mouth and said :-

"Be gad it's cowld, sir."
"So I see Andy," I replied, as I raised myself on one of my elbows, and commenced

to make my toilet by pulling some icicles from my then young and downey beard.

"Here, take a pull at this, and drink a merry Christman to old Ireland," I continued, handing him a flask which I had placed they the little has of clother that any the little has of clother that near the little bag of clothes that answered for a pillow when I was fortunate enough to be in possession of my baggage during the

"Ba gorra I will, sir," said Andy, eagerly stretching out hand as black as Cyclops from the forge. \*\* And here's a merry Christmas to us all, and God Save Ireland," he replied, as up went the flask, and guagling went the brandy down the capacious swallow of this

gallant son of Tipperary.
"That's fine, sir," he addeded, when he recovered from the gasping sensation which novices in the art of drinking from a flast experiones and he had given himself a shake such as a water-dog does when it emerges frm a pool. "My throat was like the crust on the local and a state of the stat on the inside of a poteon still, but that is the stuff for a campaign, sir, and if they only gave us a glass of that once a day, instead of regulation doses of soup and nothing in it, out of forty," and then Andy began to hunt ty left some dried chips of wood inside the small column of smoke as the bark became heated. Guets of wind, after dodging around the encampment, blew the smoke towards all points of the compass and into the well-bronzed face of my half choked orderly, who was at last, with weeping eyes, tempted into a somewhat he succeeded in the end, and, bidon in hand, he left the fire to take care of itself as he went off for water. Meanwhile I had with the aid of a bull's eye lamp, succeeded in finishing my toilet, which consisted of rubbing my face ing on my boots and great-coat and putting on my kepi, and then I stepped out into the freezing air. Through the glimmer of the dawn I could see the alignement of the faisceaux as here and there the bayonets glittered in the light of the flickering camp fires which tipped their points with its glow. The lamps in the village of Vierzon, half a league away, were commencing to pale as the dawn merged into day, and soon a halo of ruby light tinged the horizon with a filigree of flame. The tail poplars were beginning to cast shadows, and in a little time the entire plain was covered with a flood of genial brightness. All about where I stood the glimmer from a thousand camp fires and the many thousands of tentes d'abris pointed out the position of our troops resting in seclusion on the slope of the gently rising ground, while the hum of thousands of voices made a noise such as an angry surf makes when in long continued swells it breaks on a sandy shore. Parks of artillery, commissariat waggons, regiments of cavalry with their neighing horser, picture que sphais in flowing bornouses, swarthy Turcos, swaggering Zouaves, blue uniformed chasseurs a pied, hurrying orderlies, red-crossed ambulance flags, officers in blue and red kepis, who looked as if they knew the secrets of the war gods; soldiers mending torn garments; all went to make a picture which that Christmas

thing that looked like-a herring ! Our Christmas box to you, Captain ; take it, a fine red herring," said the sergeant, as he held the delicious morsel at arms length

morning looked the ideal of "war's magnifi-

centily stern array." The tineel was not there, but its reality was present, and this I

soon discovered in the shape of food supply,

for I noticed Sergeant Martin Hanley Carey

coming towards me holding in his hand some-

before him.
"But—" I began, in remonstrance. "No but, sir," said the sergeant, "you must take it; a fine red herring and a Christmas box from the sergeants' mess to the officers.

" Is it olcan?" I asked. "As Glenfield starch, sir," answered the sergeant, "and fat enough to be a genuine Dublin Bay, while it is smoked as daintily as if it had been cured on a fire made of turf fresh from the boreen. Take it, sir; take it,"

the luscious find. Pet of the regiment as Sergeant Carey was, yet he was in no holiday attire that day, as he stood before me. We had all slept in a ploughed field, and the men were huddled together in the ridges. Eight men were reported as having been frozen to death in the encampment during the night, and it was thought that some of them had died from suffonation, for they piled overeach other, for warmth's sake, like pigs in a a month's pay wouldn't pass a ramrod through stye. The shoes on the sergeant's feet had been out to make them easy, and little sores had formed, into which the frost entered, and had formed, into which the frost entering and separating cellent soldier—clean, as cleanlines went new those cores were testering and separating cellent soldier—clean, as cleanlines went number the carries beginning the contract the carries and the carries and the carries are contracted as the carries are carried as the ca under the canvas bondage he had tied over

shoe and all. As socks or underclothing were not distributed by the Government, the men were either obliged to go without them or buy them out of their too scanty pay. The food, too, was, during that campaign, in-sufficient, and the Irish soldiers were forced to put their last son into the ordinaire in order to add to their supply by purchasing food from the paysans and bourgeoise whose sense of rightsons was generally lopsided in their own interest. Enthopy and the contract of the cont interests. But the spirit of the time was "Maisa-la-guerre-comme-a la guerre "as everybody used to say in those days, misfortune, sniff the morning air. And, when I did, the sight I saw was not an encouraging one. My orderly, for it was he, had his fingers attack knuckle deep into his handsome mouth, troubles, like wounded oysters that mend their shells with pearls. And then too a breakfast—and that morning a good one— roast horse, coffee and hard tack, flavored with the red herring "and a smoke that soon made the inside of the mess tent like a Dutch chassepot in a way that was never taught in swamp in autumn brought us to our senses and prepared us for the duties of the day. chief traversed his kepi and was tied under his chin, while strips of tent cloth were necessary that we should draw our rations at once, so the fourie sergeant, Henry McCcos-

> nim soon after return and hear him say: "I can't succeed, captain. There are too many fatigue parties around the stores and

was a lawyor -- he generally exhibited a keen

none of them will give way for us." "Take Sergeant Cary with you," I answered." Tell him we must get our rations at once as we have no time to lose. He will manage it," and soon after I saw the two sergeants hurrying through the camp towards the Intendance. I could see by Sergeant Carey's walk that he meant mischief-or success. Ho step-ped out in a way that implied a cheery resolution to those who knew the genial firmness of his character. He passed out to the road as a troop of Hussars walked by, and warlike figures they were from the captain. down to the youngest soldier. They had come from afar; their caps of fur, their jackets, saddles, and camp utensils piled around them and hanging to their horses saddles, were soiled with stain of torty miles of travel. They looked haughty and defiant on their Hungarian chargers, and the iwo Irish sergeants saluted as the troop passed along. I followed, anxious that the sergeants should succeed in getting attended to at once, and I saw the tall form of Sergeant Carey approach the crowd that was around the stons house. His great frame towered over the soldiers of the line and the Mobiles who were all waiting for their turn to get the rations for the day. The que was reached and then Sergeant Carey's tact and force came into play. In a broken jargon of French and

they might expect us to march thirty hours | English he pushed the men who blooked the way aside as he shouted : for little dirty bags of coffee and sugar and to out off pleoses of cheval, which hung from the tent poles. The night before he had for safety left same dried ching of most include the make way - factionnaire - Vive la France - two left same dried ching of most include the make way - factionnaire - Vive la France - two left same dried ching of most include the make way - factionnaire - Vive la France - two left same dried ching of most include the make way - factionnaire - Vive la France - two left same dried ching of most include the make way - factionnaire - Vive la France - two left same dried ching of most include the make way - factionnaire - Vive la France - two left same dried ching of most include the make way - factionnaire - Vive la France - two left same - two make way! pour tent, and these be now gathered in his arms | Compagnic Irclandise pour Grand Guard. and I soon after saw him engaged in carefully Make way, Vive la legion, God Save Ireland, thrusting them into the smouldering embers of Make way! Make way!" And one after the fire before my tent, over which he placed another of the astonished soldiers fell back some green wood which soon emitted a while the French sergeants four rier catching the inspiration called out t their men to "Give way to the Irish sergeant with the grand beard, give way!" A passage was made and Sergeant Cary, defing his kepi, turned and thanked the Frenchmen as he said: "Bono, bona-Merci, beaucoup, God Save Ireland, Vive la France," as he vanishsmothered oath that he was never taught ed behind the deor, the fatigue party from under the shadow of his native Galtees. But his company following in his rear, leaving the Frenchmen outside roaring with laughter. And we all fared sumptuously that day, for an extra allowance had been served out for each man, and by strict economy and the absorption of all the men's pay. with a damp and not over clean towel, pull- the ordinaire, to which each soldier contributed three sous every five days had reached such dimensions that the men were able to buy flour, suit and raisins, from which they made slap-jacks and dumplings. The anticipation of the good things before them made the soldiers forget the hardships they had passed through, and their roalization later on in the day made them understand the full force of that bygone law which says that a comparatively empty stomach is not the most convenient storehouse for half-cooked dough. which they ate, and to which they gave the name of "Christmas pudding." Meanwhile the men were falling in fer inspection. The tents were struck, cooking utensila cleaued and strapped to the knapsaoke, clothes were brushed, kepis set jauntily a lixtle on one side of the head, galters blackened and polished, rifles and bayonets made scrupulously clean and bright, pouches filled with ninety rounds of ammunition, the men in line, the supersumeries in their places, and the com-pany called to "attention!" Yes, I was proud of them; tall, erect, bronzed and bivouse with reminisences of other campuign weatherbeaten, diminished in numbers to jokes which were then thought merrier than ninety all told, but Irishmen to a man! We the mooks of Fulstaff. Of course on grand had indeed lett some of our comrades hors de combat here and there through the campaign, but we were still strong enough to act on the in the neighborhood that morning, but that regimental restor, and "La Compagnie fact did not prevent us from enjoying our Irlandaise" always took its full share of the duties or the dangers incidental to the bivouse or the skirmish line. True, they might not possess on parade the faultless pre-cision of some of those English regiments their movements were precise enough to win the eulogiums of our Colonel-Canat-who, in broken accents, once said to them: "Ze Irishmen très bon soldats—très large—très brav," a compliment we cherished to the close. And they looked it all that Christmas day, 1870, for they were "comme a la guerre" from the soles of their miserable shoes to the crowns of their blood red kepis. But the inspection was soon over and the men were standing

"easy" waiting for the time at which we

were to march to the outpost, when a ser-

geant arrives with a bundle of letters from

Old Ireland! And a look of expectation with which his race is so often accredited, passed down the ranks and necks were craned and which, like Bob Acre's courage, is said to

misery he encountered show up like the blue devils in Don Glovanni. "Ten sous on this, Tim," added the sergeant, as he held a large

and well soiled letter before him. "An' where am I to get ten sous," said Tim, looking as a Syrian Anchorite, as he put his hands on the muzzle of his rifle and cast a gloomy look at the sergeant, while he added: Is it to save it on a sou a day I am? Sure

a toll gate." Tim was, with the exception of his rueful countenance and his perpetual growl, an exposted in his duties, in the discharge of which he took soldierly pride, even when he grumbled over their exactions. He was a man with special qualities and, as the French say, defects in these qualities. On one occasion, sometime afterwards-January 19, 1871-when we were with Bourbaki in the east, and when mere than 100,000 of us were drawn up in lines of battle before Montbelliard on the left bank of the Susine. Tim displayed his dual characteristics for growling and glory in a way that made him famous among his com-panions. "For three days we had been subsected to the fire a murderous artillery," as the general of our division-Robillardin an order of the day dated March 19th, 1871, and during that time the shells of the ememy fell thick around us from dawn to twilight. There was but little shelter where we lay, and at one time we were exposed to an unusually heavy shower of "flying sugar loaves," as the men called the shells, from the German guns. They fell in front and rear and on both our flanks thick and fast enough to make even some old soldiers duck their heads with nervous care, and among the rest the head of Timothy Marks was seen bobbing up and down, like a buoy among breakers, when one of the officers called out to him to

"Hold up your head Marks," to which Tim half amusingly and half growling re-

plied:-"I will sir, when there's room for it," it appeared that the cautious Tim had just ducked as the heel of a shell went whirling a few inches above his kepi. It was no wonder that a man who could jest and growl under such a fire should prowl and itse because he couldn't muster ten sous to rel: ase his letter from the exacting demands of the voquemestre But Tim was handed his letter, the rappel sounded, the company was called to attention and we were soon marching to the position assigned to us on grand guard. It was still cold and we had about a little over three miles to go, but as short as the distance was one or two of the most weakly of the men, the few who were more fit for the hospital than the field, but who tried to remain with our little command, commenced to straggla before we reached our destination. Hunger and sore feet were having their effect, and once in awhlle we could hear Sergeant Carry encouraging the legators to "keep up boys, keep up, aure the closer you are the warmer you'll be. We managed to buy a few carapons of wine from a paysan whose house stood near the road, and this wine the men carried in marmites, which were unstrapped from their knapsacks, with an alsority that betrayed a knowledge of the refreshing influence of the vin ordinaire of the country which, if not as stimulating as a "solid straight," a "bar maid's smile," or a "corpec reviver," was sufficiently powerful to drive a way the blues and give some vim to men who, considering the disasters of the campaign, might be despondent. But, all things considered, that day promised to be a jolly one. Our havereacks were full, our appetites voracious, we had tridge in the open breech piece of his gun. promised to be a jully one. Our haversacks only a short distance to go, and it was Christ-mas; and, in this frame of mind, we passed through the cluster of houses skirting the wood and then came to the main guard, where the formalities of "handing over" the command took place, and from which the petite postes were relieved—sentries posted—and Irish soldiers were left on guard for the next of his beat, and there the man threw himself four and twenty hours. The country around into a half melted anowdrift and lay on his was dotted with waving expanses of evergreens, fragrant and lighteome, with their multitudenous leaflets sparkling with frosty neighboring incline and "crowned the upland's graceful swell." At the main greatd a gourbie of boughs had been made by the men we relieved, while wind breaks had been constructed at the petite postes, and with plenty of wood and water there was no reason why we should not be in good humer with our surroundings. To be sure we were a mothly gathering. In the ranks we had medical students, law students, divinity students, farmers' sons, old soldiers and ex-officers, and it was difficult to start a discussion on any subject, from the Book of Genesis, the dangers of hynoptism, the mechanism of a "Kugelspritzen," as the Germans call their Gatlings, the causes of the potato blight, or the intricacies of the Roman Code, on which some member of the company-officer or private-was not prepared to give a profound dissertation. And he was, too, pretty sure to use a good many yardlong words. which made the men who were less learned on the subject, and who might be listening, open their mouths as if in sympathy with their ears. Of course it often happened that the dictatorial emphasis of the wise ones caused the others some humiliation, and then it required the authority of a non-commissioned officer to put a stop to the noise, as it threatened to tear the men's passions to tatters. And as for coldiering, let us see where the officers and corgoents had previously sought the bubble reputation : Lieut. McAlevey had of the skirts of their great coats it drizzled to perved five years in Algeria and went through the Mexican compaign; Lieut, Cotter had served two years in the Pope's army, and saw some fighting, I think, under Lamoricori; Sergeant Donnellon had been an efficer in one of Her Majesty's West Indla regiments : Sergt. Carey had been in the Orimes, but only in a civil canacity; Sergeant Carr had been in India, and, altogether, there was enough of soldiering experience among us to enliven the guard we were colled to be capecially vigilant, particularly as some eclaricurs had been beef and dumplings, or prevent us from pledging in a demi tasse the plucky little island we hailed from, and murmuring. some inconveniences, particularly when only a few of the fereigners spoke the language of the army in which they served, and in this day to one of our sentries, whose home, however, I shall not now tell, but who, I may

one of the very few men in the company who

did not inherit some of the wit and vivacity

and which, like Bob Acre's courage, is said to

not quite forgotten, at least they were liable to be so changed as to leave himself and others in doubt, and this he, in his anxiety regarded as so serious, that he was known to call out the "corporal of the guard" as often as three times during two hours in order to refresh his memory, and he would walk up and down as proud and creet as if he was making an effort to imitate the front of Mare himself. But this Christmas night found our sentry placed on the margin of a wood which he was partisulary cautioned to watch. He was told to stop now and again and listen, and if he heard any suspicious noise. "Remember suspicious noise," said the corporal, emphasising the words, communicate with the next sentry if possible; if not call at once for the "corporal of the guard"—a precaution it was almost unnecessary to give knowing as we did that that would in all probability be done, in his particular case, if a rabbit only broke through the underbrush or a brace of partridge rustled through the air. The night was dark and the wind puffs. He could hear the trees creaking and he could see, dark as it was, their tall tops bend under the pressure of the gale, as if in solutation. Occasionally the wind picked up and sportingly tozaed some rotting faggots against the branches or, the trunks, of the trees, and altogether it was such a night as an enemy would choose to make a reconnoisance, or, perhaps, an attack, if attack was intended. Naturally these atmospheric conditions made our sentry all the more vigilant, as they made the corporal of his guard all the more certain that comething would happen that would tempt the cautious petionnaire to call for the assistance of the non-commissioned officer long before the relief went out again. And he was not mirtaken, for the sentry was not more than half an hour on his beat when he heard a noise, and such a noise as was never yet made by s rabbit breaking through the underbrush, brace of partridge rustling through the sir or a faggot tossed and rattled against the branches. This time there could be no mistake it was a man's icotsteps, and that, too coming along a path that led through the wood the sentry was particularly cautioned to "watch." But the sentry was gaining experience, and, as he afterwards explained, he was determined "not to make a fool o himseli" if he could help it, and so, fearing the rillery of his companions, he heritated and never challenged until he saw the dim outline of a man walking out of the wood not ten yards from where he stood, when he promptly came to the "charge bayonets." "Qui, qui-who's there?" challenged tha

sentry, betraying at once the failure of our efforts to teach him the simplest words in French, or if we succeeded in teaching it we were sure to find that the first unusual excitement drove them out of his head in very rapid order, The challenged man, hearing this mixed jargan of French, and something else, stood as still'St Paul when he was afflicted with the loss of speech, and he was further embarasacd when the sentry, trying to remedy his min take, said':

"No! No! 'Qui Vive!' that's it! 'Qui Vive!" again shouted the sentry, only making confusion more confusided as he was heroically trying to master the dual obstacles -a sluggish brain power and a possible physical danger. But still there came no reply from the alarmed stranger until once more the now excited sentry, forgetting overything but his native brogue, at last roared:

"Qui-Who's there? What's there? Vive The challenged man heard the "click" as the garde mobile of the chassepot was drawn back to open the breech, and in the descriptive words of the sentry, "the Frencher bolted." But he wasn't quick enough for the Irishman, who bounded after him like a cat and who was at his side before he got beyond the limit back, while he kicked up his heels like a fly pierced by a needle, as the sentry steed over him with his rifle at the "point-low," and swearing that if he "moved" he would "skiver" him. And then, but not until then, the sentry roared for the "corporal of the guard," while the man on his back bellowed, "Miséricards, diable, sacré — ," followed by an oath, while the hub-bub caused the officers to turn out their men as if expecting an attack, until the corporal returned with a civilian as a prisoner and reported the situation. And then we heard it all. payson had strayed on our lines, and being challenged in a language he did not understand he became slarmed, fearing that some how he had wandered on the German out posts, and hence the trouble which afterwards set every officer in the regiment quivering with laught:r. But the day was drawing to a close, and in two bours, Uhristmas Day, 1870, would be a reminescence of the past, and I proposed to make the rounds. Overhead these were thunderous shadows of blocks of blackness whose swollen ontlines were revealed in the glare of flashes of lightoning. Rain began to fall, and as I past from post to post, over ploughed fields and grass lands, through tangled scrub, over and over the byeways, I could see the Irish sentries sloping through the mud which now covered their beats, while from their broken shoes the sinsh oozed and was sucked back again in gurgling bubbles, step after step, all the way along, From the peaks of their kepis the rain drops fell upon their beards, and from the bottom their trousers, which were saturated with the rainfall. The woollen gloves they wore were heavy with the water they retained, their fingers were cold, and yet there was a cheery vigilance in their challenge—" Qui Vive," followed as it was by an interchange of a "Merry Christmas" between officers and men, until all the posts had been visited, and I for the last time that Christmas day, 1870, heard the stately words-" All' well."

M. W. KIRWAN, Formerly Captain Commanding the Irish Company, Foreign Regiment, French Army. 

#### ORANGE BLOSSOMS.

The custom of wearing orange blossems at weddings is of comparatively recent date with us. It came into use, like most other female might not possess on parade the faultless predision of some of those English regiments
among whom I, a few years before as a stripling lieutenant, first learned the mysteries of
that acrobatic performance, the goose step, but
that acrobatic performance, the goose step, but
that measurements were needed to a superior and the latter and the latter of the first learned to must be expected that a corps of
that acrobatic performance, the goose step, but
the latter acrobatic performance, the goose step, but
the latter acrobatic performance and the latter lies in an undertone, the words of the fashions in dress, from Spain. In the latter
country it has leng obtained and it said to
the latter lies in the latter country it has leng obtained and it said to
the latter lies in the latter country it has leng obtained and it said to
the latter lies in the latter lie According to this, soon after the importation of the orange tree by the Meers, one of the Spanish Kings had a splcimen of which he respect we had many an experience, but none was very proud, and of which the French that I can now recall, of a more amusing na- Ambassador was extreamely desirous to obtain ture than one that happened that Christmas an offshoot. The gardner's daughter was aware of this, and, in order to provide herself with the necessary dowry to enable her to add, hailed from the "short grass" of Kilmarry her lover, she obtained a slip, which dare. He was one of the biggest men in the she sold to the Ambassador at a high price. company, huge and athletic, but also he was On the occasion of her wedding, in recognition of her gratitude to the plant which secured her happiness, she bound in her hair a wreath of orange blossoms, and thus inaugurated the fashion which has become universal and there Sergeant Carey, or, "the Sergeant ommenced to distribute those one of the fingers' ends. He was in the students follow the course of the fingers' ends. He was in the students follow the course of the fingers' ends. He was in the students follow the course of the fingers' ends. He was in the students follow the course of the fingers' ends. He was in the students follow the course of the fingers' ends. He was in the students follow the course of the fingers' ends. He was in the students follow the course of the students follow the cours

The railliment or mot d'ordre were by bim if THE CANADIAN COLLEGE AT ROME. AN INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF ITS INAUGURA-TION.

#### Rome, November 24th.

The newly-erected Canadian College in Rome was formally inaugurated Sanday. Nov. 11th, feast of the Patronage of the Blessed Virgin Mary, with a banquet, at which were guests the Cardinal Vicar of Rome, the Archbishops of Montreal, uf Ottawa, of San Francisco, Archbishep Jacob. ini, Secretary of Propaganda; the Bishops of Covington, of St. Hyacinthe, and the Vicar Apostolic of Pontiae, with other Prelates of various nationalities; the Abbot General of the Cistercians, late Delegate Apostolic to Canada; the rectors of the foreign colleges, and of the Laval University af Quebec, as also the rector of the College Ste. Marie of Montreal, with the superiors of the Sulpicians of that city; the Procurators General of the religious Orders of France and of the foreign missions ; the British Charge d' Affaires at Rume-reveral pricets and distinguished magistrates came from Canada expressly for the occasion-and finally the local superior of the college. The superior of the Sulciolans of Montreal, in a sloquent speech, explained the scope of the new Canadian College, thanked Her Majesty the Queen of England for the protection accorded her faithful Ustholic subjects, dwelt upon the necessity of centralizing all nations in Rome to render them decile to the teachings of the Vicer of Christ, and terminated in expressal of grat-itude towards the Sacred Congregation of Propaganda for the value countenance and encouragement accorded the project of the Canadian College, now so happily carried into effect. Cardinal Parocohi, after a cordial greeting to the Bishops of Canada, exhorted

of Pontiac, and the priests and laics of Canada, comesto Rome for the inauguration of the new seminary, who were presented to His Holinoss by the Cardinal Pretect of Propaganda, "E." in the N. Y., Freeman's Journal.

### AND NOW THE TYPEWRITERS HAVE LAID SIEGE TO CHICAGO.

Some of those Western editors do know how to get up breezy paragraphs. If there is no news they have it made to order. Here's a raisin plucked from the Chicago Herald's plum

Manager Morton, of the Columbia, advertised the other day for a typewriter girl. He was not aware that Herr Conreid advertised at the same aware that Herr Conreid advertised at the same time for chorus girls to sing in the "The King's Fool," but he did. The next morning the office of the theatre hocked like a female seminary. When Mr. Morton came in he was amazed. The first girl he struck was asked how many words she could write per minute and it she was a stenographer. The girl hocked effended and said that she had been with McCaull and Aronson and had never been called such names before. Meantime Conreid had come in and asked a young lady with glasses to sit down at a piano and try her voice. "Sir," she said, frigidly, "I do not write with my voice." Then Morton and Conreid came tegether and compared notes. When they discovered the trouble Will addressed the fair ones and said: "The typewriters will please f-llow me up stairs and the chorus ladies will remain here with Herr Conreid." He engaged his typewriter and the chorus was strengthened without delay. delay.

Master Tommy is sick, and also indeposed to take the prescribed remedy. "Come, my precious," says his mother, "you must swallow your medicine," "I c n'." "One always can when one wants to." " But I doe't want to."



the alumni of the new institute to prove worthy of the solicitude and fatherly care of the Episcopate and of the Pope, and, in name of His Holiness, spoke of the interest awak ened by Canada in the modern Church, of the necessity of the revival of studies, obtained from England, and of the liberty enjoyed by the Church under similar fortunate circum stances, deploring that, owing to the present condition of things, the Holy Father was not free to accord more fitting welcome to his beloved Canadian children, and expressed the one that the latter would motherly solicitude of the Church in their behalf. The archbishep of Montreal, in the name of his episcopal colleagues, then pronouced a sulegy of the Sulpician Fathers, of their courage and disinterestedness, proven in the erection of the Canadian College, manifested his firm conviction that the alumni of that Institution will, in the near future, con tribute by their learning and piety to the spread of the faith in America, and in conclusion made a protest of fidelity to the Government of the Queen of England, under whose ægie the Catholic Church enjoye the most ample liberty. Finally Mr. Kennedy, the British Chargé d' Affaires, in a short speech, assured to the new College the most efficacious protection of the Gevernment of which he is the representative, pending the arrival of the Ambassador, Lord Dufferin, who will reach Rome direct from India about Christmas. The Cardinal-Vicar then proceeded to bless, with the prayers of the ritual the spacious and elegant chapel dedicated to St. Joseph, after which the three floors, composing the edifice, were respectively blessed according to rite, by the Archbishop of Mon treal and of Ottawa and the Bishop of St. Hyacinthe. The new College, the incitiative whereof is due to Cardinal Howard, Protector of the Society of Spint Sulpice, is destined solely for studer's from the dioceses of Canada, and was built by the Sulpician Fathers of Montreal, whose Superior, Rev. P. Collin, came purposely to Rome; the expense, amounting in toto to \$250,000, was, in accordance with the charter of the Society of St. Sulpice legally authorized by the local Government of the Dominion of Canada, and by the Parliament of Ottawa, while Queen Victoria, in sanotoning this special authorization, added thereto her official protection for the College of Rome. The edifice, con-structed after the plans of the architect, Carimini, and under the surveillance of the Procurator-Goneral of the Sulpicians in Rome, and of Rev. Father Leolair, sent expressely from Montreal, is situated in Via delle quat tro Fontane, the principal entrance fronting on Via di San Vitale. The corner stone was laid in 1886; the building forms three sides of a square, the forth opening on a spacious garden; the quadrangle, with galleries and arches upheld by slender granite columns, recalls somewhat the Court of S. Damasus at the Vatican; the third floor, instead of the gallery, has an open terraco running along the three sides, on which open the rooms of the students, who have thus ample light, air,

expanse of view, and a pleasant walking

place. The ground floor contains spacious lecture rooms, recreation hall, parlors, and a

large square refectory, the vaulted ceiling

supported by columns; on the second floor are comfortable apartments for the Canadian

Bishops visiting Rome, the library with con-

tiguous reading room, the chapel, the rooms

tor the Superior and other college officials;

while the other floors are appropriated to the

Infirmity, and to the sixty rooms for the

alumni, now numbering twenty. The college is, naturally, under the direction of the So-clety of St. Sulpice, the Superior being a Sul-

ploian priest of Montreal, Rev. F. Paplin d'Abonville; the students follow the course of

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, 262. DAME MARIE M. VALLIQUETTE,
Plaintiff,

ALOYS M HULEK, Defendant.
An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause. Montreal, 21st November, 1888.
T. C. DE LORIMIER,
[D19.26,J2,9,16] Attorney for Plaintiff.

WE WISH TO RMPLOY A RELIABLE MAN IN your county. No experience required; permanent position for three years. Salary increased each year. Light, easy, genteel business. Money advanced for salary, advortising, e.c. Largest manufrs in our line. Enclose 2-cent. No postals. Centennial Mfg Co., Chech Rai, c. 143-6 D15,19,22,26,29 J2

NOTICE—The testamentary executors and administrators of the estate left by the late Hon. Jean Louis Beaudry, to the children issue of his marriage with Deme Therese Vallee, his wife, by his solemn will of hee Eq. (1) and by his codicil of Sept. 14, 1826, Ant. O. Rodrese in notary, will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session, for a bill to enlarge their powers and attributes in order to have the entire execution of the said will, and to see to the replacing of one another in case of death—on payment of the actual debts by arrangement with the parties interested. Finally, in order to authorize them to sell or transfer all or any part of the immoveables of the said estate upon notice being given the family duly called together.

ROUER ROY,

rogethor.

ROUER ROY,
J. C. AUGER,
HERCULE BEAUDRY,
HERCULE BEAUDRY,
testamontary executors and administ rators of tho
estate of the late Hon. J. L. Beaudry.

20-6

#### Notice of Application to Erect Municipalities.

To detach from the city of Montreal all the territory bounded to the south by the Lachine Canal, to the cast, by a line which, starting from the Lachine Canal, and passing by the middle of Canning street, extends itself by the centre of Edge Hill Avenue till Dorchester street, to the north by the middle of Dorchester street from Edge Hill Avenue, till the west limits of the city of Montreal, to the west by the limits of the said city, and to annex it to the muricipality of Sainte Cunegonde, in the Country of Hochelage, for school purposes. To detach from the city of Montreal all the County of Hochelaga, for school purposes.

GEDEON OUIMET, , Superintendent.

#### NOTICE.

Application will be made to the Quebe Legislature, at its next session, for an Act to amend and consolidate the laws respecting the Dental Association of the Province of Quebec. ST. PIERRE, GLOBENSKY, & POIRIER

Solicitors for Applicants
Montreal, December 7th 1888. 136-2

#### PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } District of Montreal.

## IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

The Third day of December, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight. PRESENT: The Honorable Mr. Justice Malhiot. Dame Justine Delphine Dansereau, of the City and District of Montreal, widow of the late the Honorable Louis Adelard Senecal, in his lifetime of the same places, senator, Plaintiff,

VS.

Oharies Ovide Perreault, of the City and District of Montreal, advocate, gentleman, Defendant.

The Defendant is ordered to appear within two months.

Montreal, 3rd December, 1888.

188-10, law A. B. LONGPRE, Prothonotary.

District of Montreal, Superior Court. No. 58. DAME THARCILE PETIT DIT LALU-MIERE, Plaintiff, vs.

TOUSSAINT DESIRE ROY, Defendant.

#### THRILLING VERSES.

The circumstances which induced the writing The circumstances which induced the writing of the following well-known and thrilling lines are as follows:—A young lady in New York was in the habit of writing for the Philadelphia Ledger on the subject of temperance. Her writing was so full of pathos, and evinced such deep emotion of soul, that a friend accused her of being a maniac on the subject of Temperance—wharen pen also wrote the following lines:

Go feel what I have felt, Go bear what I have borne-Sink 'neath the blows a father dealt;
And the cold world's proud scorn;
Then suffer on from year to year—
The sole relief, the scorching tear.

Go kneel as I have knelt, Implore, beseeth and pray— trive the besetted heart to melt, The downward course to stay;
Be dashed with bitter curse aside, Your prayers burlesqued, your tears defied.

Go weep as I have wept,
O'er a loved father's fall—
See every promised blessing swept—
Youth's sweetness turned to gall;
Life's fading flowers strewed all the way— That brought me up to woman's day.

Go to thy mother's side, And her orushed bosom cheer, Thine own deep anguish hide;
Wipe from her cheek the bitter tear;
Mark her worn frame and withered brow— The grey shat streaks her dark hair now-With fading frame and trembling limb; And trace the ruin back to him, Whose plighted faith in early youth, wrose pligated fatter in early youth,
Promised sternal life and truth;
But who, forsworn, hath yielded up
That promise to the crosed cup;
And led her down in the children and light, And all that made by prospects bright;
And chained her there mid want and strife,
That lowly thing a drunkard's wife;
And stamped on childhood's brow so mild,
That withering blight, the drunkard's child!

Go hear, and feel, and see, and know, All that my soul has felt and known, Then look upon the wine cup's glow, See if it's beauty can atone—
Think in its flavor you will try
When all proclaim, ""Tis drink and dis!"

Tell me I hate the bowl-Hate is a feeble word;
I loathe—abhor—my very soul With strong disgust is stirred, When'er I see, or hear or tell, Of that dark beverage of hell !

#### HEALTH.

RESTORING FAINTING PERSONS .- Very few persons know how to attend to one who has fainted, said a doctor recently to a reporter. "They will citen insist an raising fainting persons to a sitting or upright position.

That is a great mistake, and is sufficient to destroy the spark of life which remains. A short time ago an eminent English statesman died by this action, and in holding an inquest the coroner was vory emphatic in telling how wrong those who had attended him had been. When persons faint the bast thing to do is to keep them in a prone position while restoratives and local means are employed to enable them, if possible, to regain consciousness.

THE CARE OF THE NAILS.-Very few people know how to properly care for the nalls. In cleaning them a sharp knife ought never to be employed, but between the ends of the nails and the fingers the space should be filled with soap, and then removed by brashing with the so-called nail brush. Many improperly cut away that part of the flesh which grows over the cail from the bottom; but it should be simply pressed backward, and sufficiently to show the white part, considered by some to be a mark of beauty. If the flesh is adherent to the nail the operation may be facilitated by passing the sharp point of a holfs underneath the fold of flesh and spearating it from its attachments. With this done, if can be pushed back more readily. Scissors should never be used to out the nails; that should be done only with a sharp penkuife. -- Boston Journal of Health.

MENTAL OVERWORK.—Some interesting though not novel observations on the symptoms of mental fatigue were disclosed at a recent meeting of the Anthropological Socloty. The result of these investigations goes to prove the weariness of mind, the result of overwork, like other forms of exhaustion, le recognizable under two different though related aspects of irritability and incapacity. Further luquiry into the same subject would probably show that here, as elsewhere, the former of these conditions is introductory to the later, and is the natural sequel to that stage of apparently successful overaction which is seen when an organ still fully capable is unduly stimulated.

The observations referred to were culled from a series of reports by school teachers, and included details of their own sensations as well as of the children under their own care. The signs of mental irritability were apparent in sleeplessness and nervous laughter; of fatigue, in sleeplessness and incapacity for task work. Lolling, yawning, and a languid menner told that the will was flagging. Headache suggested overstrain in and, perhaps, a too spuring diet, while some curious facts bearing on causation of color blindness and somnambulism were also noted. Thus, in one case the blue color perception was for a time obliterated, and the sufferer from this defect found herself painting orange leaves a bright orange while in another student, having ratired to rest on the eve of and examination, awoke at his deak to find that he had been busily engaged in drawing humorous cartoons relating to a former conversation. Here we have an instance of cerebral irritation, due to overwork, which suggets a somewhat close connection between dreaming and somnambulism, and affords a clew to the physiology of the latter condition.

Overwork, both mental and bodily, is at once the most general and least regarded form o fillness to which we are liable in the present age. Do what we may, It is next to impossible to escape from it, but there is, at all events, a certain satisfaction in being able to recognize its features. We must not forget, however, thas it is also a considerale extent a preventable evil, and it is certainly a matter for satisfaction that this fact is not ignored by the reforming party is Legislature. Its treatment in individual cases requires chiefly that due attention be paid to the two great essentials of timely rest and wholesome diet. Work, however irksome, may, it is generally allowed, be undertaken on a very liberal scale, if only it is not too continuous, but is broken by timely and adequate intervals of rest. The value of a plain and liberal dietary is hardly less, and we may take it as a maxim for the times that so long as appetite maxim for the times that so long as appetite and filling any unimpaired there is no danger outling to the serversely, that a fallure in adding of these respects should be regarded as willing signal to which attention should be paid by relieving the strain of praction. London Lunes.

Mr. George Tolen, Druggiat, Gravenhurst, Ont. writer: Mr. Customies who have used Northing to the have used to attack wherear there is a weak point. We may see appear many a fattle there is a weak point. We may see appear many a fattle there is a weak point. We may see appear many a fattle there is a weak point. We may see appear many a fattle there is a weak point. We may see appear many a fattle there is a weak point. We may see appear many a fattle there is a weak point. We may see appear many a fattle there is a weak point. We may see appear many a fattle there is a weak point. We may see appear many a fattle there is a weak point. We may see appear many a fattle there is a weak point. We may see appear a point we may be gradually built up strong enough to resis. Allan Brothers. James street, Live. Allan, 70 Great Clyd os resis. Allan Brothers. James street, Chicago: H. Bourlier, To C. W. Robinson, 1364 St. Lawrence Hall: D. Battersby, I'll James street; W. D. O'Brien, 143 St. Made simply with bolling water or milk. Sold only in Packets, by Greaters, labeled thus:

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James street, Chicago: Allan Brothers James treet in the street in th

#### COLOR OF HORSES.

Professor Willkensa German has investigated

the subject of hereditary color in the coats of horses. In the case of 1000 productions of pure English blood horses where sire and dam were of the same color, that color was transmitted 856 times in the progeny, In 1000 cases where the colors of the parents were dissimilar 437 foals had the color of the sire, 508 that of the mother and 55 different from both. Foxy-red is the bue most reproduced when the parents are of the same color; brown when they are of different colors. Black is the rarest shades reproduced in crossing; only 116 cases in 1000 when the sire is black and but 92 when the mare is so. When the breed is but half blood, the ratios are not very markedly different. Nor does Arab blood exhibit much variation from these proportion standards save that when sire and dam are white the number of foals of the same color is 900 per 1000. But the color black is here again markedly rare. When the foal represents a coat dif-ferent from both parents it is foxy-red that dominates and which represents the inheritance of a color belonging to an early ancestor. Respecting sexes; here complexion is unequally transmitted. When the parents are of unlike nues brown is the prevailing color for mares and white for stallions. There is no precise explanations for these divergencies. It is suggested that the better the work of food assimilation takes place during the period of gestation the more the offspring will resemble the mother. In any case where the r of either parent dominates there will dominate its corporeal form also.

A LUCKY ESCAPE. "For six years I suffered with my throat and enlarged tonsils. I was very weak; I doctored four years and hadadvice from three doctors; they said I would have to undergo an operation. I tried B. B. B. instead. One bottle cure i me. M. A. Squelch, Ragian,

"So far so good," as the boy said when he had finished the first pot of his mother's iam.

A POSTMASTER'S OPINION.

"I have great pleasure in certifying to the usefulness of Hagyard's Yellow Oil," writes D. Kavanagh. postmaster, of Umfraville, Ont., "having used it for serences of the throat, burns, colds, etc., I find nothing equal

Very often the "May I?" of courtship is answered by the "You must" of matrimony.

DEAFNESS CURED. A very interesting 132 page Illustrated Book on Deafness. Noises in the head. How they may be cured at your home. Post free 3d.—Address Dr. Nicholson, 30, St. John Street,

When poverty is abolished, what a hard time every one will have doing all his own

A WOMAN WHO IS WEAK, NERVOUS and sleepless, and who has cold hands and feet, cannot feel and act like a well person. Carter's Iron Pills equalize the circulation, remove nervousness, and give strength and

If writing is indicative of character, some people's characters must be mighty hard to

My PRIEND, LOOK HERE! you know how weak and nervous your wife is, and you know that Carter's Iron Pills will relieve her, now why not be fair about it and buy her a

A mustard plaster is not a very poetic subject, but, ab, how warmly it appeals to a

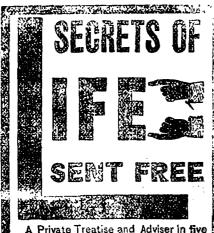
FITS: All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline s Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's usc. Marvelous cure. Treating and \$2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send

The man who falls out of a balloon realizes the gravity of the situation before he has dropped five miles.

When Baby were sick, we gave her Castoria, When she was a Child, she cried for Cast Tris.

When she became laiss, she clang to C toria, Wer also the "billioning the gave then has bath

He was only a finished gymnast when he fell from the trapeze and broke his neck. Which dress lasts a lady the longest-Her house dress, because she never wears it



A Private Treatise and Adviser in five languages; 24 illustrations. To young men only, and those contemplating marriage should not fail to send for it. DR. LUCAS' PRIVATE DISPENSARY, 68 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

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GRATEFUL-COMFORTING,

"By a thorough knowledge o the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocca, Mr. Eppe has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of dict that a constitution



A GREAT BLESSING. CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 1, 1887.

I can most truthfully testify to the fact that here in Cleveland, several cases of epilepsy, which were eured by the medicine of Rev. Father Koenig, of Ft. Wayne, Ind., have come under my personal observation. In other similar cases great relief was given even if up to this time they have not been entirely cured. It would certainly be a great blessing if the tidings were myre widely circulated that many come be cured by the state of the tidings were myre widely circulated that many come be cured by the state of the tide. Our l'amphiet for sufferers of nervous diseases rill ac sont free to any address, and poor patients an also obtain this medicine free of charge from

This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Tactor Foreign of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past teneral and is now prepared under his direction ERIE MEDICINE CO., CHICAGO. Agents: W. E. SAUNDERS & Co., 188 Dundas street, London, Ont. Price, \$1.00 per street, London, Ont. Price bottle; Six bottles for \$5.00.



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Caspian 2728 Capt. Alex. McDougall			
Circassian 3724 Lieut R Barret, R.N.R.			
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Rates of Passage from Montreal via Halifax Cabin, \$58.75, \$73.75 and \$88.75 (according to accommodation.) Intermediate, \$35.50. Steer-age, \$25.50. Rates of Passage from Montreal via Portland Cabin, \$57.50, \$72.50 and \$82.50 (according to accommodation.) Intermediate, \$35.50. Steer age \$25.50.

NEWFOUNDLAND LINE,-The steamers of the Halifax Mail Line from Halifax to Liverpool, via St. John's, N.F., are intended to 

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THROUGH BILLS OF LADING granted to Liverpool and Glasgew, and at all Continental Ports, to all points in the United States and Canada and from all stations in Canada and the Unite

to all points in the United States and Canada and from all stations in Canada and the Unite States to Liverpool and Glasgow, via. Boaton Portland or Halifax.—Connections by the Intecolonial and Grand Trunk Railways, via Haliax and by the Central Vermont and Grand Trun Railways (National Despatch), and by the Boston and Albany, New York Central and Gres Western Railways (Merchants' Despatch), vi Boston, and by Grand Trunk Railway Cempeny. Through Rates and Through Bills of Lading for East bound Traffic can be obtained from any of the Agents of the above named railways. For Freight, Passage or other information, apply to John M. Currle, 21 Guaid Orleans, Hawre; Alexander Hunter, 4 Rus Gluck, Parls; Aug. Schmite & Co. or Richard Berns. Antwerp; Ruys & Oo. Rotterdam; O. Hugo, Hamburg; James Moss & Co., Resteaux; Fischer & Behmer, Schusselkorf No. 8, Bremen; Charley & Malcolm, Belfast; James Scott & Oo., Queenstown; Allan Bros. & Oo., 103 Leadenhall street, E.C., London, James & Alex. Allan, 70 Great Clyde street, Glasgow; Allan Brothers. James street, Liverpoel; Allans Rae & Oo., Quebes; Allan & Co., 112 La Salle street, Chicago; H. Bourlier, Toronto O. W. Robinson, 1869 St. James street opposite St. Lawrence Hall; D. Batteriby, 174 St. James street; W. D. O'Brien, 1437 St. James atreet.

H & A. ALLAN, 8 State street, Boston, and

BREAKFAST IN SHORT ORDER.

Detroit Tribune: "Good cooking means much tasting and ne wasting. It means English thoroughness and French art and Arabian hospitality." When women are expeuted to look well and always be ready with something appatizing and good to eat at the shortest possible notice, thought and study are necessary. The time of preparation must differ with different tastes and articles need,

but in this as in housekeeping time is every thing, and in order to utalize it all things which can be should be made ready before beginning to cook the meal. Flour should be sifted, potatoes cleaned, and if for breaklast. the fire should be laid or the kindling made ready. The table may be laid over night and the coff c measured. When these rules are a habit the cook, be she mistress or maid, can apply a maich to the kindling, or open the draits if coal is used, before she is dressed. sud the teakettle will begin to sing while she is making her morning toilet. The catment or cracked wheat, if thoroughly cooked be-foreband, only needs heating and the muffins or rolls are ready. With a few well directed movements the fresh roasted and new ground coffee is put into a cheesecloth bag—a heaping taplespoonful to one cup. Now pour boiling water on it and stand it on the back of the stove three minutes. Then lot it boil one moment and settle one. If the Java or Mocha is prime, or mixed in equal parts, there is nothing left to be decired. Many use a biggin and bring the coffee in it hot to the table, but the bag and close coffee pot answer the are bring done the fire has come into a glow. Now put on your steak over the coal, turn it as soon as grilled, and turn it again if not quite broiled. From four to five minutes is suffi lent if the steak is to be cooked rare; an

SINGULAR SCENE IN ROME.

extra two minutes if it is to be served with

the juiceses. Have your dish hot and serve

at once. Stoak and coffee should never stand; the one has its juice, the other its aroma.

In nothing does the kindliness of the Romans show itself more than in their treatment of the dumb beasts who serve them. It is very rare to see in the streets of Rome those reckless and brutal exhibitions of violence and cruelty to animals that are but too often seen in England and America. The French system of vivisection is here, thank God, unknown. This people is passionate, but not cruel in its nature. The Church, too, takes animals under its protection, and on the day dedicated to Saint Antonia, a celebration takes place which is characteristic, and, to mind, full of humanity and good feeling, and calculated to produce a good effect on the people. This is the second blessing of animals, which takes place on the 17th of January, when all the horses, mules, and denkeys in Reme are taken to the Church of Sant' Antonio to accelve a benediction. The doors are thrown wide open, and the church and alter are splendld with condless, and the croud pours in and out to see the pictures and make the signal the cross. The priest stands at the door, and with a broom dipped in holy water, sprinkles the animals as they pass in procession before him and gives them his benediction. All the horses in Rome are there, from the common back to high bred steed of the prince; some adorned with glittering trappings, some covered with scarlet cloth and final, with red roses at each ear, and tufts and plumes of gay feathers undding at their heads. The donkeys come too, and often brey back their thanks to the priest. But see there is a rustle in the crowd-who comes now? It is Gattano, the coachman of Prince Plombino, and prince of coachmen, mounted on an open car, and driving his magnificent team of fourteen horses with an easy skill which provokes plaudits from the crowd. Up he comes, the people opening be-fore him, and, triumphantly receiving his benediction, passes galiantly on and sweeps into the great plazza of Str. Maria Maggiore, followed by the eyes of all. And here, too, are the great black horses of the cardinals, with their heavy trappings and scarlet create, mbering up with their loxuriant coaches all glittering with their gol ion carving, to receive the blessing of Sant' Antonio. All honor to thee, good Saint, who blessoth in his charity not man alone, but that humble race who do his work and bear his burdens, and murmur not under his tyrannical inflictions-that inarticulate race who suffer in patient ellence "the clings and arrows of outrageous fortune!' Thy effigy shall be hung upon my atable walls, as it is in every stable in Rome. -[N. W. Story.

SLAVES IN CONSTANTINOPLE. POOR GIRLS ENTICED FROM THEIR HOMES AND SOLD.

An extensive female slave trade is still carried on in Constantinople, in spite of the consuls of the Christian powers. Hardly a week passes without the arrival of a white haired courier, between 65 and 70 years old, accompanied by a convoy of young girls, mostly from poor families in Galicia, whom he has induced to come with him to the Turkish capital, under the premise of a "splendid" situation or a "rich marriage." The Austrian consular officials, as well as those of other powers, have kept a wakeful eye upon this old scoundrel, and stopped him from landing his "wares" in Constantizople itself. It is now discovered that he takes them to a spot where they are out of teach of European law, Kawak, the Turkish quarentine station on the Bosphorus. Here they are unshipped, and sent ultimately to Constantinople by the land route to Bujukdere. stantinople by the land route to Bujukdere,
Here not a soul is troubled about their deplorable fats, and their redemption from
the horrors prepared for them is only
possible through energetic foreign help.
The "proprietor" takes them to a certain bourse, called the Casino, where his
living wares are dealt with exactly as if they
were dead matter or eheres. The price for the "coarser weres," as they are brutally described, varies from \$150 to \$300. The price of the "finer wares" is higher, reaching the level cometines of \$1,200. They are bought for customers in Symrus, Alexandria, Cairo and other places under Mohammedan rule. The "brokers" at there is the nature of their trade by deceptive advices; for instance, "expect three dozen silver spoons," which is technical for the "finer warea); or "we send five vessels of meal" (a medium quality), or "eight sacks of potatosa" (the coarsest quality).

A MAN OF A THOUSAND.

When death was hourly expected, all other remedies having feiled, and Dr. H. JAMES was experimenting with the many herbs of Calcutta, he accidentally made a preparation which cured his only child of Consumption. His child is now his only child of Consumption. His child is now in this country, and enjoying the best of health. He has proved to the world that Consumption can be positively and permanently cured. The doctor now gives this recipe free, together with certificates of cures from physicians, ministers, and other eminent persons, only asking that each remit two 2-cent stamps to pay expenses. This herb also cures night sweats, remains at the stomach and will break up. nausea at the stomach, and will break up a fresh cold in twenty-four bours. Address, ORADDOCK & CO., 1032 Race Street, Philadelphia.

Grammar students advance by declining.

A SEVERE TRIAL.

Frances S. Smith, of Emsdale, Muskoka. writes, "I was troubled with vomiting for two years, and I have vomited as often as five times a day. One Bettle of Bardook Blood ed times a usy Bitters oured me."

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

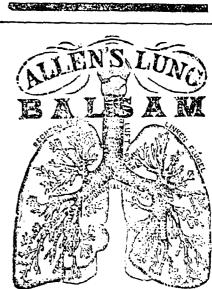
Dr. CHANNING'S Compound Extract of Pure Red Jamaica

# Sarsaparilla

For the cure of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Cancer, all Skin Diseases, Timors, Enlargement of the Larce and Sphen, Rheimatic Affections, diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs, oppressions of the Chest or Lungs, Leucorrhea, Catarrh, and all diseases resulting from a deprayed and impure condition of the blood.

CAUTION .- Ask for " Dr. Channing's Sarsaparilla" take no other in its place. Davis & Lawrence Co., Limited, SCLE AGENTS,

MONTH TALL



[This Engraving represents the Lungs in a healthy state.] THE REMEDY FOR CURING

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, CROUP,

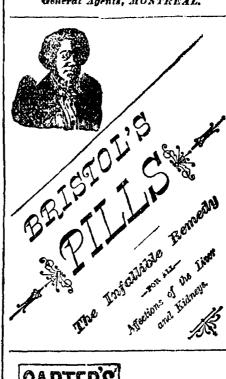
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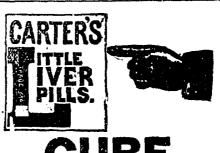
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CURE

Sick Headsche and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such or Dizziness, Nauseo, Drowslness, Distress after eating. Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

Hendache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the

correct all displaces of the bowels. Even if they only cured

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunitily their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills curoit while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and

vory casy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use thom. In visits at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail. CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.



"Best cure for colds, cough, consumption is the old Veretable Buimonary Baleania Cutter overywhere may rejoice in perfect like Bros. & Co., Boston. For all a large bottle sent presents and attainfinally the fullness of salvation in the first property in the fir

MY OWN NATIVE LEE.

FROM THE "IRISH MONTHLY." I've lived and I've loved by the Balmy Black-

water, Glen. upland, and glade I have wracked the year through, With fond ones and true, friends the nearest

And dearest,
And oft alone, with a joy ever new.
Every bend and broad reach a new beauty out-

bringing. From the hills to its own little lale by the seal Yet ever a low voice keeps singing and singing : Ostream of the streams is my own native Lee !

Dear Liffey! how long by thy side have I rambled, From Howth and Killfiney, up-stream far and Through boyhood, through manhood, how gaily

pushed onward, Shoulder to shoulder, with friends ever dear; Every chime of our hearts in sweet harmony

ringing.

While brighter the sunshine seemed gleaming on thee! on thee ! Yet ever a low voice keeps singing and singing, O stream of the streams is my own native Lee !

Through the Vale of the Three Waters-by the Nore, Barrow, Suir, I've wandered, and lingered, my wanderings

o'er: By Boyne-Water, Bann, Foyle, lough and stream, all so blightsome:
By Erne's rushing waters, and Shannon's brave shore.

Every field of great deeds unto memory clinging, Every gray hallowed spot, through long vistas I see, While over that low voice keeps singing and

singing,
O stream of the streams is my own native Lee! O stream of the streams! in thy arms close em-

bracing
The city of kindliness, culture, and mirth, Of manhood as worthy, of womanhood gracious, And gentle and pure, as are found on the

Home of Art and Religion,-0 "Beautiful

Every turn, a fresh native charm, rounded in Lough ! Cove ! clustering islands ! shores, waters enchanting ! Still haunting my heart, though afar from the

Where wordering ever, by Rhine or by Tiber, Through the Iren-Gate down borne, or up the Elica Nile, Or by banka cathe Tagus, with fruit and flower

laden, That voice of the heart keeps are singing the

Everywhere to the exile, by far Yarra-Yarra, La Plata, or Hudson, or happy and free, Amid Thousand Isled verdure—keeps singing and singing, O streams of the streams, the old river to me I

E. O'R.

FOR REFLECTION.

The hope of immertality makes heroes of

And beware of thy own children, and take heed of them of thy household. A passionate man stirreth up strifes; he

that is patient appeareth those that are stirred Instruction is grievous to him that for-

saketh the way of life; he that hateth re-proof shall die. A man that sweareth much shall be filled with iniquity, and scourge shall not depart from his house.

St. Jude, apostle, martyr, and relative of our Lord Jesus Christ, of Mary and Joseph, intercede for us !

Thou caust not be satisfied by any temporal goods, because thou art not created to enjoy them.—[Thomas a Kempis. Love those who humble and contradict you

for they are more useful to your perfection than those who flatter you. -[B. Margaret Mary. Ore sino ness of what it represents and what it is, is worth more than all the powers of the earth.

-[Cardinal Czacki, The foolish and wicked practice of profane swearing is a vice so mean and low that every person of sense and character detests and despisce it .- [Washington.

Which of the dead have avoided hell? Those, and these only, who on earth took up their cross and took it up dally, and so, and only so, and followed Christ.

Honor is like the eye, which cannot suffer

the least impurity without damage; it is a precious stone, the price of which is lessened by the least flaw.—¡Boseuet. Wos to the crown of pride, to the drankards of Ephriam; and to the fading flower, the glery of his joy, who were on the head of the

fat valley, staggering with wine, When you encounter things which give you trouble, remember that the saints cheerfully did greater and more troublesome tasks.

and encourage yourself by their example. For the iniquity hath taught thy mouth. and theu imitatest the tongue of blasphemers. Thy own mouth shall condemn thee, and not I; and thy own lips shall answer thee.

Every one must see and feel that bad

thoughts quickly ripen into bad actions; and that if the latter only are forbidden, and the former left free, all morality will soon be at Cease not from the man of iniquity. Because he added blasphemy upon his sins, let him he tied fact in the meantime among us,

and then let him provoke God to judgment with his speeches. If thou didst but consider how much inward peace unto thyself and joy unto others thou wouldst procure by demeaning thyself well, I think that thou wouldst be more careful of thy spiritual progress .- [Thomas a

Far higher than the peace which prayer brings down upon the afflicted soul, is the grace of being united with our Lord Himself and His Blessed Mother, which results from the patient endurance of affliction for their

love. The creature cannot serve the Creator except with a service of love. Love is the soul of worship, the foundation of reverence, the life of good works, the remission of sins, the increase of holiness, and the security of final

perseverance. It has always been the duty of the Cathello Church to teach the world, and the hardest lesson she has had to make the world understand is, that there will be no morality among men unless they are taught when they are young to love and serve God.

Is not obedience also the shortest and quickest road to God? Is anything more pleasing to Him than the sacrifice of our will? Are there any means more secure of protecting us from illusion than to do the will of those who hold the place of God in our regard.—[Life of Clare Vaughan.

The Church of Rome is the Mother of all churches and the Mistress of all religious. I will go and commend this Holy Church to my brethren, so that her powerful light may illumine the wicked, and God's children overywhere may rejoice in perfect liberty, and attain finally the fullness of salvation.

This Powder never varies. Amarvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, N.Y.

HAIL! HOLY CHRISTMAS DAY! From the Greek: written by S. Cosmas of b. Jerusalem more than eleven hundred years ago.

Christ is born! Tell forth His fame! Christ from Heaven! His love proclaim! Christ on earth! Exalt His name! Sing to the Lord, Oh, world, with exultation!
Break forth in glad thankegiving, every nation!
For He nath triumphed gloriously!

Man, in God's own image made, Man, by Satan's wiles betrayed, Man, on whom corruption proyed, Shut out from hope of life and of salvation, To-day Christ maketh him a new creation, For He bath triumphed gloriously!

For the Maker, when his foe Wrought the creature death and woe, Bowed the Heavens and came below,
And in the Virgin's womb His dwelling making,
Became True Man, man's very nature taking;
For He bath triumphed gloriously!

He, the Wisdom, Word and Might, God, and Son, and Light of Light, Undiscovered by the sight Of earthly monarch, or infernal spirit, Incarnate was, that we might Heaven inherit For He hath triumphed gloriously 1

#### THE LADIES' COLUMN.

FEMALE DRUGGISTS IN HONDURAS.

Honduras has not much of a reputation for enterprise, but it manages to keep abreast of the times in some respects. Women in that country have just been granted the right to compound prescriptions and practice phar-macy in general with the one condition that they pass the examination required of male druggiste.

ABOUT EYES.

Hazel eyes denote musical ability and grace Nine-tenths of the army and navy officers have blue eves.

Genuine violet eyes are seen in some babies, but are rare in women.

at the least,

heart.

is he who about this time of year picks a quarrel with his best girl in order to get out of buying her a Christmas present. There are some men who will do this, just as there are people who would steal the beans out of a blind darkey's cour. ROOM FOR DOUBT.

He-And you really love me, darling? She—Why do you doubt me, dear?

He—Well, I saw you setting the clock an hear forward when I came in. BE SUNNY, GIRLS.

Affability, cordiality, kindness and amiaility are all wonderfully charming qualities in woman, and we all need to cultivate them. If the fashionable schools which teach young girls how to walk and sit, and the proper manner in which to enter a room, would also teach them how to look at a stranger in a respectful and kindly manner, er at least not to gaze with a cold and withering stare of criticism, it would materially im-prove the manners of the rising generacion. There never yet was a woman so gifted,

wealthy, beautiful, or high in social position that she was not marred by a cold, distant, supercilious bearing. There are so many serrowful things in life, there are so many hurts and wounds for all of us, it seems to me that every woman ought to cultivate a aweet manner and a kindly glance for the stranger or the acquaintance. It costs noth-ing, and, like a ray of sunlight, it warms and strengthens many a frost-bitten life whereon

THE TATTLER.

The Queen of Greece has never worn any colors save blue and white. Lady Willoughby d'Eresby, the inventor of

the Willoughby pug, is dead.

Mme. Hess, of Paris, has refused 5,000 france for her hair, which is six feet long. Pastoboard in milady's card receiver in-creases from day to day with the faster revo-

Entions of the social ball. Impecunicalty threatens many people o bliged to give presents to the unprecedent-ed by large number of the season's brides.

Beceptions in honor of brides home from Ho taymoonville are as numerous as fash-

lenable quills of the most aristocratic percu-

Newadays young men announced as en-gaged are as violently pulled to pieces ver-bally as the man who is a candidate for political office.

Just for what purpose nobedy knows, but the four bridesmaids at a church wedding the other day all carried white lace parasols, but

It must have been an unsophisticated "best man" at a church wedding the other day who handed the clergyman his fee "in full sight of the audience.

In a privately conducted diverse case in New York city lately it was developed that the wife paid for the flowers and other gifts her husband gave her before marriage,

In conformity to the prevalent fashions ble old fad for novelty at church weddings, there is a rumor that before Lent there will be an elaborate wadding, at which the ushers will

French dremmakers have introduced

medium style termed dishabille de genre, meaning semething between full dress and a tes gown. It consists of an elaborate bodies, with skirt of another cort, though less splendid than the same combination worn for full dress.

All the shop girls in New York are wearing the vells which Mme. Hading introduced when she was last in New York. It cannot be said that they add any beauty to the average wearer. They are hig, voluminous and dusky, and admirable things in case the wearer's face is heavily rouged.

Some ladies who have been trying to build a chapel at a railway station near New Haven, Conn., recently wrote to President-cleot Harrison and asked him to buy some bricks in the chapel. He did so, sending \$2.

Two bricks are to be marked with his name and put in the corner of the building.

The polonaise of other days lives under the new title of the Empire redingote, and it will be in high favor during this and the coming season. To describe it generally, it is a halffitting long coat, sing and graceful at the back and open over a plastron and inner skirt of like or contrasting material. Sometimes there is a little fullness left in the corage portion, which is shirred at the threat and again very narrowly at the bets. The sleeves are quite full, and a band of Bulgarian embroidery grought in rich colored silks, is around the arm-hole, and forms a deep ouff at the wrists.

The large and picturesque round hats of velvet look very stylish in their appropriate place, but the acrong northern blast plays and havoc with their broad brims and floating plumes on the promenade. The heavy breezes war continually with this rather abnormal head covering, so that the usual appearance of a fashionably attired young woman, as we view her at a little distance, is that of apparatus of the state of the s ently holding her head on. The strongest elastic and the most warlike-looking hat pins thrust in here and there have not a chance against the violence of a nor'wester when it dashes around a corner and strikes a " picture

hat amidships." Artists in gowning are now compelled to study with unusual care the lines of the human form divine. The so-called simple Directoire redingetes, for instance, and the stately Russian polonaises have no fripperies Nick, who has made his frosty rounds annuand falls of lace with which to cover a false ally for centuries.

In the grand apostolate of education either in the States or Canada. Their navitate is at Iberville, P.Q., Canada,

[FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.] "AVE MARIA, GRATIA PLENA."

No wealth is mine, to deck thy shrine, Sweet Mother, with brow serene.
Only a prayer, from a faint weak heart,
Is my offering, to our Queen.

"Ave Maria," from "Gabriel's" lips, In ages long since flown,
Ave, to-day, from countless hearts,
Floats upwards, to thy throne.

No golden circles to crown thee,

Flashing with diamond rays,

With the pure pale pearl, the emerald green,

And the ruby's crimson blaze.

No fabrics rare, from the Icoms of Tyre,
No silks from an Eastern clime,
Whose folds, like shimmering moonbeams,
With the rainbow tints enthwine.

None of these treasures of earth are mine, To bring as offerings meet, Only, "Hail full of Grace, the Lord is with thee.'
Is the tribute I lay at thy feet.

Acres Burt.

Montreal, Dec. 16th, 1888.

FAITH IN SANTA CLAUS.

Do not let the belief in Santa Claus degenerate. It means and is a corruption of St. Nicholas, and is as thoroughly Catholic as the Feast of which he is patron.

We pity the boy or girl who doesn't believe in Sacta Claus. Think how lonesome Christ-mas would be without him. Stockings would hang limp and empty over the fireplace in the morning, just as they were left the night be-fore; and the thrilling delights of stealing out at daybreak, to carry the Christmas cornucopies back to bed, and examine them at

leisure—where would they be? The pietists who frown upon the deception involved in teaching children to believe in the blessed Christmas saint, should be hooted out

of court. No, no ! it would be too foolish, not to say

### Children Crv for Pitcher's Castoria.

folds which look easy enough to drape as one looks at the stylish models, are not so quickly adjusted and arranged as one might imagine.

The fitting, too, and the immaculate tailor inish which alone make the bodice of the garment a success, depend altogether upon the genius and finished art of the creator of these 'simple " gowns.

#### CHRISTMAS.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN. How happy are all good children when Christmas comes? In the morning when all Christmas comes? In the morning when all the bells are ringing, the pious mother goes to her childrens' beds and says: "The Infant Jesus is born and is lying in a crib. Be quick, we will go to Mass," And when the children arrive in church with their parents how surprised they are! A hundred lights are shining and flickering. It is brighter than day. And see there the little crib! In the stable, lying on hav and straw, is the little

stable, lying on hay and straw, is the little Infant, Who looks so sweet and lovely. The Blessed Virgin and St. Joseph are kneeling and adoring Him, because he is the son of God. An ox and ass are standing by the orib, sheep grazing around it, and watched by sheperds. Angels are seen in the sir, and sing with the loud voice; "Glory be to God

down from Pope Telophorus, who was the successor of St. Peter, in the year 127. The three Masses the Priest say on Christmas reminds us of the three mysteries of our holy Faith. 1 Christ is the Son of God from eternity. 2. Christ was born of the Blessed Virgin in time. 3. When our sina are forgiven and we receive the grace of God, Our Lord is born again in our hearts and rests there as in a crib. Christmas is a festival of

holy joy!
On this beautiful feast nothing should disturb our peace. This custom of using the orlb comes down to us from St. Francis of Assissi, and is now more than six hundred years in use. Out of pure love for the little Infant he went to a lonely place in the forest and built a little stable. In this he erected a little alter and a little crib. On Christmas night he would light it all up and call his brothess in religion to come to adore and the little Infant. The people were so pleased with this devotion that they came in great numbers from all parts. Mass was celebrated, and then St. Francis would preach a sermon on the preverty of the little Infant, which moved all the people to tears. Since then oribs are erected in churches and used to this

RECEPTION OF LITTLE BROTHERS OF

MARY AT IBERVILLE, P. Q., OANADA.

On Saturday, December Sth, the Feast of the Immaculate Conception, the beautiful little chapel of the noviciate of the Little Brothers of Mary, commonly called the Mariet Brothers, was the scene of a grand and impresive ceremeny, when six young men bade dieu to the world and donned the livery of Mary Immaculate. In the absence of Mgr. Moreau, Bishop of St. Hyacinthe, his Secretary, Canon Bernard, presided, assisted by Rev. Fr. St. George, pastor of Iberville, and everal of the clergy. Before the Mass the Vene Creator was sung, and after the last Gospel the rev. celebrant addressed the young the little ones who are so dear to the Heart of Jesus. After the postulants responding to the usual questions asked them by the cele-brant, as to the motives which induced them to embrace the religious state, and if they were willing to wage continual war against pride and the vanities of the world and spend their lives the practice of humity, sim-plicity and modesty, which are the characteristics of the institute, he bid them go and cast off the garb of the world and clothe them-selves in the habit of Mary. They then pro-seeded to the sacristy while the choir chanted the In Haitu Israel. On their return, vested in religious garb, they made their solemn Act of Consecration. The touching ceremony concluded by Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, during which the Te Deum was chanted. It may be mentioned that the Congregation of the Marist Brothers, founded in 1817, by Rev. Fr. Champagnat, counts now more than four thousand and seven hundred nevices. Although only lately intreduced into this country, at the request of several bishops, it now numbers over sixty, engaged

always the central figure in the Christmas celebration. Full life-size figures, with real pontificale, orgzier and mitre, adorn the shop windows. And bakers and confectioners manufacture him into any size bishop desired. His feast in the Catholic calendar occurs Dacember 5.

A NEW YEARS' RESOLVE-TRY TO WIN A FORTUNE.

Resuregard of La., and Jubal A. Early of No. as usual. The prizes were from 100 to \$300,-000. No 55, \$21 drew First Cpital Prize of \$300,000. It was sold in fractional parts of \$1. and sent to Mr. M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La. One part was collected by P. C. Orleans, La. One part was collected by P. C. Minor, Plattsmouth, Neb; and by Lydia Behme, 348 6th St., St., New Orleans, La.; one by Ed. Clayton, 932 Sixth St., Louisville, Ky., one by E. J. Curtin, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.; one by Mrs. M. Astel, 75 W. Houston St., New York City; one by Wm. Rown, 414 Lami St., St. Louis, Mo.; one by depositor through Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; one by Mrs. C. York, care of of A. S. Biake, agent, 309 Canal St., New York City; one by Casper Weaver. Waverly, There are fifty different sorts of gray eyes to the least,
the least,
Blue-gray eyes are said to indicate a kindly
leart.
DID YOU EVER HEAR THE LIKE?
Without doubt the meanest man on earth
the who about this time of vear picks a

Sing with the loud voice; "Glory be to God on High, peace to men of good will?"

Yerk City; one by Casper Weaver. Waverly,
Mo.; ene by Edmund C. and Geo. C. Albert,
When they go in the organ greets them
with lovely strains of music; joyful Christmas hymns are heard, and the Priest celebrates
Mats. But why does he say three Masses on
Christmas Day? This custom has come
down from Pone Telephorus, who was the
down from Pone Telephorus, who was the
least of Mats. S. Blake, agent, 309 Canal St. New
Yerk City; one by Casper Weaver. Waverly,
Mo.; ene by Edmund C. and Geo. C. Albert,
Mo.; ene by Edmund C. and St. New
Yerk City; one by Casper Weaver. Waverly,
Mo.; ene by Edmund C. and St. New
Yerk City; one by Casper Weaver. Waverly,
Mo.; ene by Edmund C. and No.
Perazzo. Truckee, Cal. No 99,391 drew
Second Capital Prize of 100.000, and No.
78, 577 drew Fourth Capital Prize of \$25,000,
on High, peace to men of good will?"
Yerk City; one by Casper Weaver. Waverly,
Mo.; ene by Edmund C. and St. New
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Mo.; ene by Edmund C. and No.
Perazzo. Truckee, Cal. No 99,391 drew
Second Capital Prize of 100.000, and No.
78, 577 drew Fourth Capital Prize of \$25,000,
on the plant is a provided and the fact that thus far this season have exceeded the exports
by about 45,000 bales, seem to be looked upon
of the plank, that nothing short of an out-andout deal, speculative or otherwise, can lift. a list of winners too long to enumerate. The next drawing will be on Jan. 15th 1880, when you should resolve to try to win the New Year a fortune.

#### COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS.

to the anxiety on the part of some millers to unlead and realize. Consequently our prices are being shaded in some quarters. Sales, however, of Manitoba strong bakers from guaranteed sound wheat are reported at \$5.75, and of straight rollers at from \$5.50 to \$5.75, the latter price for high grades. Prices are so irregular in the present unsettled state of the market that it is difficult to give exact quotations. A little better enquiry has been experinced during the past few days, and after the holidays the demand is expected to increase considerably, and some holders are steady in their views, believing in an imsteady in their views, believing in an improved market after the turn of the year.

Ve quote:—Patent, winter, \$6 to \$6.15;
patent, spring, \$6.00 to \$6.25; straight roller,
\$5.60 to \$5.75;; extra, \$5.45 to \$5.60; superfine, \$4 90 to \$5.00; cut down superfine, \$4 50
to \$4.75; etrong bakers \$5.50 to \$5.75;
Ontario bage—extra, \$2.55 to \$2.70.

to \$1.65 per bag. Bran, &c.—The market continues strong at

\$17.50 for car lots. Shorts \$19 to \$20, and Moulie \$25 to \$27 per ton.

quote the price of wheat in this city, owing to the wide difference of opinion between buyers and sellers. Manitoba No. 1 hard is were about to take and of the dignity of their vocation. He said the Church confided to them the most precious partian of History which are purely nominal in the absence of business. Canada rad and white winter and spring are also purely nominal, and we omit quotations until a more steady basis is arrived

> CORN.-The market is quiet at 55c to 56c for new, duty paid, and 58c to 59c for old. OATS,—Oar lots are selling at 36c per 32 lbs, and we quote 36c to 37c as to quality.

> PEAS.—The market is quiet, with a small English business via Portland. Prices are nominally quoted at 72c to 75c here.
>
> BUCKWHEAT.—Market quiet at 52c to 55c

BARLEY.—The market is easy at 65c to 70c for malting, and 550 to 58c for feed.

MALT.—The market is steady at \$1.00 to

ed at \$2.00 to \$2.10, and American at \$1.80 to \$1.90 per bushel. Clover seed is quiet at \$5.50 to \$5.75 per bushel.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

PROVISIONS.

move of the solssors, and the long, straight! In many parts of Germany St. Nicholas

On Tuesday, (always Tuesday), November 13th, 1888, the 222d Grand Monthly Drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery took place under the sole supervision of Gens. G. T

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.
FLOUR-The market is decidely weak owing

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—The market remains quiet at \$2.75 per 100 lbs. OATMEAL, &c. —Standard oatmeal in bar-rels \$4 50, and granulated \$4.75. In bags \$2.15 for standard and \$2 30 for granulated. Rolled oats \$5.40 to \$5.50. Commeal \$1.50

WHEAT. -It is almost useless to attempt to

per 48 lbs fer car lets. \$1.15 per bushel as to quality.

SEEDS.—In timothy seed, Canadian is quot-

PORK, LARD, &c. - A fair amount of busi-

ness is reported in mass pork, sales of small jobbing lots of Montreal short out being reported at \$18, which price it is stated might be shaded for car lots. Chicago short out be shaded for car lots. Chloago short out clear is quoted at \$17.50, with a few small lots on country account at \$1. Western mess is quoted at \$16.50 to \$17. January mess pork in Chloago sold below \$13 during the past few days, which is a decline of \$1 per bbl, of late. Lard is about steady in this market at 10 to to 102; per bbl for Western in mails, with sales at both figures. In smoked meats an improved enculry is reported a meats an improved enquiry is reported a somewhat easier prices, although we do not alter quotations : Canada short cut clear, per bbl, \$17.50 to \$18.00; Chicago short cut clear, per bbl, \$17.50 to \$18.00; Mess pork, Western, per bri, \$16.50 to \$17.00; hams, olty oured, per lb, 12½c to 13½c; lard, western, in palls, per lb, 10½c to 10½c; bacon, per lb, 12a to 13c; tallow, common, refined, per lb, 5≩c to 6₃.

ania aniana mandares andad (dumid) (diasa)salaner

DRESSED Hogs —Receipts during the week were 3.752 head, against 3.482 head for the week previous. The market is quiet but ateady, with sales of car lots at \$7.20 per 100 ibs on spot, but at prices asked in the west they could not be laid down here at under \$7.25 to \$7.40. Several small lots, however, have been sold at \$7 10 to \$7.15, which would indicate that car lots of choice packing hogs are worth more than small lots. We quote \$7.10 to \$7.20 as a fair range of values.

DAIRY PRODUCE Burrer —The demand appears to be con-tined to the local trade at present, although several lots have been recently bought for export consisting of Morrisburg and Eastern Townships, costing from 200 to 222. There is fair demand for common butter at 160, but a lair demand for common outler at 103, but it is difficult to find it. We quote as follows:—Creamery—Fineat, 25: to 46:; creamery, earlier made, 22c to 23:; Eastern Townships, 19c to 22c; Richmond, 17c to 19c; Renfrew, 17c to 19c; Morrisburg, 19c to 21c; Brockville, 18c to 20c; Western, 16c to 18c;

Kamonraska, 17c to 19c.

ROLL BUTTER —Sales of Western roll in tube and boxes have been made at 17c to 184°, and Morrisburg in baskets at 19: to 20c.

CHEESE.—The market is quiet and firm, but not as quiet as it usually is at this time of the year, a few orders being still received in spite of the approaching holidays. Sales in spite of the approximing holidays. Sales of September goods have been made at 11\fo. and of August goods at 11\fo. to a shipper here. The Liverpool cable is firm at 58s, with sales reported by cables at 2s higher. We repost last week's quotations as follows: Finest September 1100. tember, 1132 to 120; Finest late August, 1140 to 1140; Fine, 110 to 1140; Medium, 1040 to

10% ; Inferior. COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eggs.—The market remains steady under a fair volume of business, with sales of Western limed at 15½c, and of Montreal limed at 19a to 20c. Held fresh stock is quoted at 23: to 240 for fine late packed, and at 200 for early packed. Strictly new laid eggs are quoted at much higher figures.

Beans.—The market is quiet with sales of good to choice white mediums at \$1.60 to to \$1.80 per bushel for jobbing lots. Some very poor Morrisburg beans are being offered at 60c per bushel, and still buyers pass them

HONEY.—The market is firm with further sales of extracted white clover honey at 11c to 121c per lb in 5 lb tine, and 10c in 30 lb tins.

BEESWAY,-There is very little business

doing and prices are nominally quoted at 23: Hors.-The market continues quiet, a lot of five bales of 1888 Canadian being sold at 15c, and a lot of aix bales of fine at 15c. A lot of Bohemian hops was also disposed of, but the terms were private. We quote:— Good to choice Canadian 15c to 20c, and old 6c to 10c. The New York Commeccial Bulletin says:—"The heavy arrivals abroad, Operations are governed accordingly, and it

is only in the instance of exceptionally fine goods that as much as 20c is obtained." DRESSED POULTRY .- Fresh receipts of turkeys are in request, and meet a steady market at 10c, tons having sold at that figure. Sales of choice fresh birds have also transpired at 11c, whilst ordinary stock has sold at So, and we quote So to Ilo as to quality.
Chickens have sold fairly well at So to 7½0, a
few choice lots going at So. Geese have sold
about the same range. Ducks are scarce and

quoted at 8c to 10c. DRESSED MEAT—A good demand for frezen beef carcasses is reported at 2½c to 4c as to quality, hindquarters being quoted at 4c to 5c. Mutton carcasses are steady at 5c to 6c,

with sales at both figures. HAY.—The West appears to be pretty well supplied for the time being, but there is not much change in prices here, which are quoted at \$14 per ton for choice and \$12 to \$13 for

Medium to good.

Ashes.—The market has ruled quiet and unchanged since our last report at \$4 to \$4.05 for first pots, and \$3.55 for \$3 60 for seconds Pearls, \$5.80 to \$5.90.

Wool.-There continues to be a brisk demand and fair sales from week to week. Supplies of domestic are well sold up.

FRUITS, &c.

APPLES, -A cable was received from Liverpool today, which read as follows:—
"Apples unsaleable, stop shipping." This
message had been previously cabled by message had been previously called by another Liverpool firm. The market here is still sick, owing to the large quantities of frozen apples offering, sales of two cars of slightly frosted being reported to-day at 90 per bbl, whilst another lot sold at 50c, and further offerings are made at the same figure. Car lets of sound stock are not offering as they are expected to be worth more money later on, but they are quoted at \$1.50 to \$1.75, with sales of single barrels at \$2. EVAPORATED APPLES,-The market is quiet

DRIED APPLES .- We quote 5c to 51c, GRAPES.—34 to \$5.50 per keg as to quality. CRANBERRIES —The market is quiet at \$3

to **\$**6 per bbl. HOLLY. -Sales are reported at \$11 per case ot 115 lbs. LEMONS.—The market is quiet at \$3 to \$3.

25 per box. ORANGES. - Valencia oranges are being sold at \$4.50, although there is no money in them at that figure. Malaga \$3.50 to \$4 per box, Jaffa \$3.75.

PECANS. -- Are firm at 10. CALIFORNIA PEACHES, -Sales are reported at \$3 per box.

ONIONS -Red and yellow Canada onions \$1 to \$2 per bbl. Spanish onions 750 to 800.
POTATORS.—A little better enquiry is reported for local wants, and prices have a stiffer tendency. We quote cars 55c to 60c per bag of 90 ibs, and smaller lots 65c to 75c ner bag.

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS, POINT ST. CHARLES. MARKET REPORT.

The receipts of live stock for week ending December 22nd, 1888, were as follows:—554

catale, 1,404 sheep, 279 hoge and 87 calves; left.

catale, 1.404 sheep, 273 hogus and 37 calves; Ilefts over from previous week, 48; cattle and 123 sheep, 65 hogs; botal; for week, 602; dattle 1,523 sheep, 344 hogs and 37 calves; sold during week; 570 cattle, 11,257 sheep; 314 hogs and 37 calves; on hand for dale; 32 cattle and 270 sheep; receipts last week, 575 cattle, 288 sheep, 267 hogs and 13 calves.

Trade during the week was brisk, the supply not being so large made sales more lively. Good ca tle were readily bought up, as the supply of this class of cattle was small; comparing Christmas markets with previous years. We might mension the tollowing as having some choice stock: S. Price, Montreal; E. Watson, Blyshe; E. J. Wheeler, Port Perry; G. Pauline, Chesley; Williams & Hall, Bowanville; J. Woodruff, Pickering, and S. Ryse; Toronto.

There was not much change in prices; a few choice cattle bringing 5c to 55a. Parmers have, been bringing in large quantities of poor frozen beef and selling it by the quarter at 3c to 5c per lb, which has bad a disastrons effect on she sale of poor cattle. As there can be no proper inspection of the above stuff, it is astonishing how people will grasp at anything the color of beef, so long as it is cheap. Hogs and sheep remain about the same.

Brichard, good, Sac to 4he; do., medium,

main about the same.

Bitchers', good, 3½c to 4½c; do., medium,
3c to 3½c; do., culls, 2 to 3c; fancy cathle. 5c
to 5½c; hogs, 5½c to 5½c; sheep, 3c to 3½c;
lambs, each, \$2.50 to \$3.50; calves, each, \$4.00 to \$8.00.

MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE,

POINT ST. CHARLES-MARKET REPORT. The receipts of horses for week ending Decem ber 22nd, 1888, were as follows: 202 horses left over from previous week, 13; total for week, 305; shipped during week, 181; sales for week, 27; left for city, 79; on hand for sale and shipment, 17. The horse trade during the early part of the week was good to American buyers, and three car loads were sold. We have been advised of four car loads of horses to arrive from the West early in the week, which will comprise workers and drivers. American buyers are expected after the holidays and good trade is expec ed, but prices this year are much below the average of past years.

# PIANO FORTES

UNEQUALLED IN Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability. WILLIAM KNABE & CO.. ALETHORN, 23 and 24 East Baltimore STREET.

WILLIS & CO., SOLE ACENTS,

1824 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL 18-13

VIRGINIA FARMS and MILLS SOLD and VIRGINIA Exchanged. Free Catalogue R. B. CHAFFIN & CO., Richmond, Va. 21-13

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION I OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.



Louisiana State Lottery Company Incorporated by the Legislature in 1868, for Educa-tional and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State Constitution. in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote.

Its MAMMOTH DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually (June and December), and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DEAWINGS take place in each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

**FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS** For Integrity of its Drawings, and Prompt Payment of Prizes, Attested as follows:

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrange ments for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

Commissioners. We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Process drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters. R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisie la Nat'l Bk

PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank A. BALDWIN Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank. CARL KOMN, Pres. Union National Bank. GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING.

At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, January 15, 1889. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000. 100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each. Halves \$10; Quarters \$5; Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1.

LIST OF PRIZES. 999 Prizes of \$100 are...... \$ 99.900 999 Prizes of 100 are...... 99.900 8,134 Prizes amounting to......\$1,054,800

NOTE.—Tickets drawing Capital Prizes are not en-titled to terminal Prizes. Effect to terminal Filter.

EFF ROR Chub RATE, or any further information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with State, County, Street and Number. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an Envelope bearing your full address.

Send POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, of New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Ourrency by Express (at our expense) addressed

M. A. DAUPHIN New Orleans, La.,

or M. A DAUPHIN, Washington, D.C.

Address Registered Letters to NEW OBLEANS NATIONAL BANK,

REMEMBER that the payment of Prizes is UARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS. New Orleans, and the Tickets are signed by the resident of an Institution whose chartered rights are soognised in the highest Courts; therefore, beware of il imitations or anonymous schemes. ONE DOLLAR is the price of the smallest part or fraction of a Ticket ISSUED BY US in any Drawing. Anything in our name offered for less than a Dollar is a swindle.

NOTICE. -:0:-

The Minutes, Repertory and Index of the late E. McLutosh, notary, of this city, have been transferred to A. C. Decary, N.P. For reference apply to DECARY & BRUNET, N.P.

1933 Notre Dame St., Montres

CAURSINDAYIS, CO

now be had at S. Careley's, with Muffs to match

Those Dress Lengths at S. Carsley's are going fast, as they are found to be just the third to Christmas Presents.

D. G. 21

S. Carsiny has dedeed to clear out several lines of handsome knitted shawls, pale blue, pale pink, white and cardinal, at \$1.60, regular price \$2 and \$3.

DRESS GOODS. DRESS GOODS

Great Sale of

BEST DRY GOODS

For Christmas Presents.

Special Reduction Sale Commences

EVERY DAY

At half-past 8 a.m.

Ist TABLE, COMBINATION DRESS PATTERNS COMBINATION DRESS PATTERNS COMBINATION DRESS PATTERNS

S. CARSLEY.

A large variety of Dress Material, with Farcy Silk Striped and Checked Plush, in all the most desirable shades, will be sold for Christmas Presents from \$2.50 each and upwards.

2nd TABLE

COMBINATION DRESS PATTERNS
COMBINATION DRESS PATTERNS
COMBINATION DRESS PATTERNS
COMBINATION DRESS PATTERNS S. CARSLEY. Now showing for Christmas Presents, great-bargains in Combination Dress Patterns, all the most fashionable shades and designs, to be sold.

at great reductions. 3rd TABLE.

A large stock of All-Wool Dress Materials, all new shades, to be sold for Christmas Presents, at remarkably low figures. S. CARSLEY.

CHECKED DRESS MATERIAL CHECKED DRESS MATERIAL CHECKED DRESS MATERIAL CHECKED DRESS MATERIAL

At Low Prices. STRIPED DRESS MATERIAL STRIPED DRESS MATERIAL STRIPED DRESS MATERIAL STRIPED DRESS MATERIAL

PLAIN DRESS MATERIAL PLAIN DRESS MATERIAL PLAIN DRESS MATERIAL PLAIN DRESS MATERIAL

At Low Figures.

CHEAP. BOYS' BLANKET COATS BOYS' BLANKET COATS BOYS' BLANKET COATS

BOYS' BLANKET COATS A full line of Boys' Blanket Beats in stock,

S. CARSLEY. GOODS GOODS GOODS

Children's Velvet Suits, in Ruby, Navy and Black, really choice goods, just the thing for the

S. CARSLEY.

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CHOICE

ENTIRELY NEW ENTIRELY NEW ENTIRELY NEW

Boys' Fancy Sailor Suits for the Helidays, something different to anything we have ever

CAPE COATS
CAPE COATS
CAPE COATS
CAPE COATS

Coat that a boy can wear. S. CARSLEY.

All sizes in Boys' Cape Coats. The Nices

CAN'T BE FOUND

Knots on Clapperton's Spool Cotton cannobe found, simply because they are not there. Shirtmakers use Clapperton's Spools, Dress makers use Clapperton's Spools—the fact is they are all getting to use Clapperton's Spools more and more; yes, more and more. INCORRECT. It was not the makers of Corticelli Sewin Silk who circulated the report that their Silk was strong enough to answer for Cables to hold the proposed Suspension Bridge across the St Lawrence from Montreal to St. Lawhert Nevertheless this same Silk is so strong that it is causing much talk as so its possibilities. Hold ever, for hand and machine sewing, it is applied of as the Silk Thread of the future.

of as the Silk Thread of the future. S. CARSLEY,

S. CARSILEY 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777

NOTRE DAME STREE MONTREAL.

MONTREAD, December (26th, 1888)

Children Cryfor Pitcher's Castoria: