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A CHRISTMAS REMINISCENCE.

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

THE RETURN.

Back again to my own Canadian home— Back, and at Christmas time— Back from fair Florida's orange groves.

But my soul grew sick of its beauty, I had but one wish on earth, 'Twas to feel my mother's clasping arms.

But short my stay, for I've heard them say, That before the old year dies, My soul will have answered its summons.

'Tis joy to hear the vanishing tones Of sighs and of the snow-shoe's call, As they tramp along at night.

Then open the windows, mother, Open them far and wide, Let in the music of the bells—

Come, mother, we may not linger, For angels are on their way, And the flash of their wings exceeds the light.

Earth's glory pales beside such light, And hark! 'tis angels that sing, The glorious old Venite.

One whispering sigh, one soft farewell, and the weeping mother pressed Her kisses upon a cold white brow—

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 fire of religious fanaticism.

The loyal women of America, an association which led in the late campaign, is determined that the enemy shall be driven into the sea. Acting under suggestion, the Sunday following the election was devoted to thanksgiving services in all the Evangelical churches, but after this the victors determined to do as they pleased.

During the session another resolution was offered, and unanimously carried, declaring that there was a series of revivals organized for the express purpose of converting Catholic women to the Protestant religion.

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SALISBURY COERD.

HOW HE WAS MADE TO PULL OUT THE GERMAN CRENSHAW IN EAST AFRICA.

bury's want of firmness and is humiliating in the extreme to England. It further proves him unfit for the conduct of our foreign affairs when they require some more difficult handling than can be given in a smart despatch or by a crafty evasion of the point at issue.

Briefly told, 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 Africa, 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 Zanzibar 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.

Prince Bismarck then caused it to be represented to Lord Salisbury that the hostility of the Arabs throughout Africa to European trade and influence was chiefly, if not entirely, due to the failure of England to establish her authority in Egypt and the Soudan, referring more particularly to the affairs of Khartoum, Suakin, and the unrelieved garrisons 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, and, to avoid the importunities of the German Ambassador, secluded himself at Hatfield during the third week of October.

that unless he did so England would be invited to retire from Egypt, and leave the affairs of that country and the Soudan to be dealt with by more vigorous hands. It is hardly necessary to point out how little advantage can be expected to accrue to England from an arrangement entered into under such circumstances, or to what disadvantage to her interests it may be made to work.

The first false step has been taken, and whether he likes it or not Lord Salisbury must now follow Prince Bismarck's lead. It is for the country, however, to say whether it is content with the position of vassalage to Germany in which Lord Salisbury has placed it.—London Star.

BOMBARDED.

WARSHIP'S SHELL CAUSE HAYTI. NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—The latest intelligence of the insurrection at Hayti was brought here by the steamship Saginaw to-day. All of her passengers bring important news from the troubled shores. On the morning of December 5 the passengers state four of Legitime's men-of-war, the Desolines, Balize, Toussaint L'Ouverture 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.

Four Republican soldiers and statesmen, viz. Hoche and Marceau, Carnot and Baudin, 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 grandfather 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 "Child Harold" knows.

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 debar his body from being interred in the Catholic Church at Genuéville, turned into a temple of heathens. No man's remains may be touched by strange hands without the permission of his family; and the Marquis de Reys, grandson of Hoche, has already pre-

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 said, struck at the root of the traditional principle of parental control. The main cause of existing evils 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 fall at the feet of the least of men. The Cabinet's duty was to check the movement towards the abyss. But instead of doing this, the Cabinet was hastening 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 Left, 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 masse and enthusiastically cheered the orator. 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 should 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 against this remark. M. Floquet asked for a few moments' forbearance. Continuing, 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 constituencies in order to be able to continue the struggle. M. Floquet at this point suddenly left the tribune. This action caused general astonishment. M. Say warmly approved M. Challemel-Lacour's speech. He said he regretted the reply made by M. Floquet, and declared that the Premier had not risen to the occasion. A great uproar then ensued. M. Tolain 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 was immediately a great uproar, the members shouting "enough, enough," and demanding that M. Naquet take his seat. The President 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 the tribune and attempted to make a speech from the floor, the tumult being so great as to completely drown his voice. Several members shouted: "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 newspapers comment on M. Challemel-Lacour's speech in the Senate yesterday 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 stifle its infinite joyousness. 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 will soon enshroud us." "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."

HOORÉ, MARCEAU, CARNOT AND BAUDIN. Four Republican soldiers and statesmen, viz. Hoche and Marceau, Carnot and Baudin, 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 grandfather 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 "Child Harold" knows.

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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 monument within which, as history proves, the dead are not safe from profanation. 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 even assuming that the ashes of all the four worthies were "get-at-able," it does not follow by any means that M. Brodet's motion will be realized, for it is a long cry from December 8th to July 14th, and there is really no telling what may happen in France between that time and then.—London Universe.

A MOON-CROSSED SUN.

January 1 To Be Observed in By a Total Eclipse.

The first day of the New Year will be ushered by a total eclipse. The New Year's day sun light will be dimmed by the moon.

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

CALIFORNIA'S ADVANTAGE.

The best observation of the eclipse will be made in California, and many of the prominent universities of the country will send representatives to that state to view the phenomena.

Observations will be made in California at fifteen different stations, astronomers coming from Rochester, N. Y.; Green-castle, Ind.; Minnesota, 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 viewing the eclipse is that the line of totality where stations can be established is principally 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 impressions.

The purpose of the observation will be a study of the surroundings of the sun, the accomplishment of which can be successful done when Old Sol's brilliancy is dimmed.

THE HUSSARS DEADLY CHARGE.

A feature of the fighting was the determined rush 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 horsemen like an avalanche, out through the ranks and left half of them dead on the ground. The Hussars then re-formed and charged the remaining Dervishes, who fled. A large portion of the rebel force was engaged in to-day's fighting, being absent camping at Handoub and the walls beyond that place. It is believed the rebels will be reinforced and make an attempt soon to retake their lost position. The Hussars, who followed the fleeing Arabs, have returned. They chased the enemy to within four miles of Handoub. They were still running.

SOME EMINENT PRISONERS.

Three zarabas and a stockade were built over field trenches, and manned by four Soudanese battalions and British soldiers. The space between them and the water forts was occupied by a battalion of horse artillery. The Emir of Trinkit 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 sabres 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 PRISONERS' STORIES.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—A despatch to the Times from Suakin 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, but were forced to do so or persuaded to fight by promises of loot at Suakin and other rewards. The trenches were bare. They found no food, clothing or money, but only Snider 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 fall 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 GRENFELL'S REPORT.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—An official despatch from General Grenfell dated Suakin, 11.25 a.m., December 20, says:—The enemy's loss was 400. The Hussars are still pursuing the Arabs. The trenches are nearly filled and two temporary redoubts are being built. The joint forces are entrenched. They will bivouac 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 anchor 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 ministry had no intention of entangling the country in a new Soudan expedition but they could not abandon Suakin. The England, and Turkish ministries were unanimously of opinion that Suakin must not be abandoned. Lord Salisbury continued: "As long as the Khedive desires it, we shall maintain the Red sea ports. We are bound under the promise made by Mr. Gladstone's Government to do so. A British statesman's first duty is to prevent foreigners from thinking that every change of government must necessarily mean the changing of our foreign policy. It would be madness to surrender Suakin when we are on the eve of suppressing slavery, because the final struggle with the slave dealers must be fought upon the Red sea. By the treaty of Paris we are bound to uphold the integrity of the Sultan's empire."

A ORY FOR ANNEXATION.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The news of the engage-

ment was first published in the Telegraph.

The message came from Mr. Bennett Burleigh, the Telegraph's special correspondent, who put a concise description on the wires five 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-cry is raised in favor of annexation. Sir Lepel Griffin says that so long as England holds Suakin for the justly defeated Egyptian Government, the fanatical tribes will swarm about the outpost, and that the true remedy is the annexation of Suakin and the surrounding country to the British Empire. He prophesies that in six months Suakin would be as quiet as South Kensington. The orders to send reinforcements of troops to the Mediterranean have been countermanded.

DOMESTIC READING.

Fine Manner.

No one who has any appreciation of grace and beauty in nature or in art can fail to recognize 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 restraint, 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 be in the home or the social circle, in the work-room or the working-room, in the visit 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-ascending thoughts, attended by love and faith and hope, and from 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 sacrifices brace their moral nature. They learn the great art of reconciliation, and enjoy the happiness of having few wants. They know nothing of the indifference of society. There is not an idle fibre in their frames. They put the sword of a resolute mind to always kept sharp. In the school of life men like these meet the softly-nurtured darling of prosperity as iron meets the vessels of porcelain.

Extraordinary Cure.

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 away. 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 cure 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. Panzini, "from a grateful grandfather."

ANOTHER MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The body of a woman, whose name is unknown, was found yesterday 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 woman'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 that 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 see 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 hated in man. He cannot hate man who loves God, nor can he who hates God love man.—[Saint Chrysostom.]

THE BEGINNING.

The beginning of the eclipse will be marked by a small black notch made in the luminous

IN THE EAST.

The eclipse will be partially visible in Albany at one o'clock in the afternoon on January 1, and the end will be after sunset. It will be observed at Dudley University, but it is only a partial eclipse there the astronomers do not attach much importance to it. They would have sent a party out to California to make observations, but on account of the short duration of the eclipse it is not deemed of enough importance to warrant the expense and trouble.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. In the Superior Court, No. 1289. Dame Emelia Mageau, Plaintiff, vs. Henry Shaw, Defendant.

LADY LEOLINE. By May Agnes Fleming. CHAPTER IX.—Continued. "No, no!" shrieked the earl, while the foam flew from his lips. "I confess! I confess! I confess!"

CHAPTER X.—Continued. "Let us go," said the queen, glancing at the revolting sight, and turning away with a shudder of repulsion. "Fugh! The sight of blood has made me sick."

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USEFUL DOMESTIC RECEIPTS. OYSTER OMELET, TOMATO SAUCE.—Stew six oysters in their own liquor five minutes; remove the oysters and thicken the liquid with a walnut of butter melted in flour; season with salt and cayenne, and whisk this to a cream.

WAFERS.—Rub through a sieve 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.

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.

BEYOND DISPUTE. There is no better, safer or more pleasant cough remedy made than HAYWARD'S PECTORAL BALM.

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

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.

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CASTORIA for Infants and Children. Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

USEFUL DOMESTIC RECEIPTS. OYSTER OMELET, TOMATO SAUCE.—Stew six oysters in their own liquor five minutes; remove the oysters and thicken the liquid with a walnut of butter melted in flour; season with salt and cayenne, and whisk this to a cream.

WAFERS.—Rub through a sieve 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.

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.

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COUNT THE MERCEES. Count the mercies! count the mercies! Number all the gifts of love. Keep a daily faithful record. Look at all the lovely green spots. In life's way mercies wait; Think how many cooling fountains. Clear our fainting hearts each day. Count the mercies! count the mercies! See them strewn along our way!

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WOMEN AS WIVES.

Does Marriage Lessen Man's Respect for Woman.

Ells Wheeler Wilcox's Interesting Answer—Men Who Lead Double Lives—Are Happy Marriages Scarce?—How Wives are to Blame—Treatment of Hus-

(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 and conversations with married men and women.

Everybody is used to hearing the expression that "Really happy marriages are few and far between." Nobody thinks of denying the fact. I heard a lady of large acquaintance say, recently, that she could number on the fingers of one hand the truly staid husbands she knew, and I find that a married couple of even a few years' standing, who manifest a pleasure in and preference for each other's society, are everywhere such objects of surprise and comment that it indicates their rarity. Divorces are vulgarly common, and just upon the infelicity of the married state are passing into proverbs.

Name over to yourself your true most intimate friend—people whose home and heart life you know; ask yourself candidly how many of those ten husbands would not gladly go back to their bachelor freedom were it possible to do so.

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

Men walk to the communion-table and partake of the sacrament beside their legal but unloved wives, and a few hours later they reveal the lawless affection which some other woman gives them such a necessary reality.

Now, so long as all know that this unfortunate state of affairs exists about us, let us discuss the causes.

It cannot be possible that all those men stand at the marriage altar 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 eludes them.

In the first place, it is my constantly increasing conviction that, after the marriage vows are taken two thirds of the power necessary to the creation of an enduring homelife 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 antagonize my own sex to an alarming 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 condemn me.

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

First.—Those who lack liberality of mind. Second.—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 lack tact.

Now, if a wife has love, patience, good temper, beauty, and accomplishments, yet any one of those five faults above mentioned may 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. She 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 a life filled with flirtations, clubs, cards, and races, do not demand of him the sacrifice 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 ere long. 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 skillful game of cards, and he has never been known to return home intoxicated. There is nothing for her to fear or condemn in his connections with the club, but she destroys all his pleasure by "wishing up" for him, and if he shows 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 herself 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 against matrimony is set down by the male sex.

It is foolish to expect a husband, who has outside access to his wife'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 gaze upon its brilliancy. With the idea that "I shall marry with the idea that my 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 order 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 the most reasonable and thoughtful of men. Of course I am not writing of brutes or bullies, but of men with hearts and heads.

The woman who saves up her household

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 losing 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 husband ought to feel when he turns the key to enter his own door that he is sure of a sweeter welcome and a more cheerful 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 revolutionized.

I once heard a man say two hours after his return from a month's absence from home: "I have heard 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 rested as soon as I opened the door. An hour at home pays for all the wear and tear of a 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 suffering with fatigue and neuralgia.

Had she given her husband a long dissertation on these troubles, it would have ruined his pleasure and in no way benefited her. If you are ill enough to need special consideration, treatment or attention, tell your husband, and he will bestow it almost invariably, for men, as a rule, very tender-hearted and sympathetic toward a woman's suffering; but the complaints that are talked of every hour in the day cease to excite any sympathy, and only serve to weary and annoy the listener.

During the last two months two cases of reckless and cruel extravagance in wives have come under my notice. One man, the kindest of husbands, was suffering from temporary embarrassment in finances, and begged his wife to economize for a few months in their methods of living. She grew hysterical 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 luxuries.

The other wife insisted upon moving into a large house than her husband felt able to keep up, and finally, having gained her point, deliberately ran him into debt for \$400 worth of new furniture. Such women do not deserve the name of wife. They have the mercenary spirit of the mistress, who only cares for money.

The wife should be the firstmate of the ship of matrimony. She should not only assist in steering the craft through financial gales, but she should be ever on the watch to avert danger, and her first instincts should tell her when to tack or lower sails, without waiting orders from the captain.

The petty tyrant or nagging wife is perhaps the most hopeless case of all. The most trivial courtesy or attention he shows another woman arouses a nasty phase of jealousy in her nature, and she renders herself ridiculous, and her husband is humiliated constantly. She is forever referring to the time when he was a lover, and "treated her like a 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 suited 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 shortcomings in his presence, and yet she wonders that he does not seem to love her as once he did. She never sends him her seat in the sidewalk when they travel, or with her apartments at the hotel, and if she ever yields to his wishes or wishes in anything, she is forever telling him afterward that her way would have been better, and that his way has caused her endless annoyance. Such women need the iron hand of a veritable master who would control them by force. They crush out all tenderness or respect for the sex in a man's heart, and render home about as attractive as a swarm of mosquitoes do!

Tact is a necessary element in married life. It may seem very unpoetical 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 fervent 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, and well as its high noon. Do not demand high noon the whole twenty-four 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 odd 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 presence 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 athletic in needlework, and make it the aim of your life to lead 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 her 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 fancies, with an aim to strengthen and help him in every emergency with all the love, patience, and charity which this woman gave to strangers. Surely the task is worth the trial.

To the young ladies who shall read this article let me sum up my advice, and beg them to give it heed.

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 richly for your unselfishness by planning to please you.

Always give him a more cheerful and

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 purse and he will become liberal with you; and treat him in private and public 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 anteroom of real existence.

Remember that marriage is a greater benefit 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 after 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 WHEELER 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 workman has a grievance; they cannot define it but it exists. 2. That the correction of this grievance requires the co-operation of workmen, capitalists, church and state. 3. The workman must improve, as they have improved, in thrift, intelligence, temperance, and all economic virtues; without these, all other reforms will come to naught. 4. That the saloon ought to be strangled, and buried beyond hope of resurrection—the saloon, which is the workman's greatest enemy, as it is the greatest enemy of the entire community.

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

9. That the railroads, which have been brought under some measure of national control, should be kept under national control. 10. That courts of conciliation and arbitration should be established in all mining and manufacturing centers either by the government, as in France, or by mutual agreement, as in England.

11. That all corporations on whose uninterrupted work the well being of the community depends, as railroads and mining corporations, should be required on penalty of forfeiture of charter, to submit every question respecting wages, hours of labor, and conditions of employment which may arise between themselves and their employees to arbitration, the result of which should be binding upon them. 12. That organizations of labor should be organized, and so at once recognized by and made amenable to law.

13. That as rapidly as possible, profit sharing should be combined with or substituted 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 possession and income; not, as now, upon expenditure.

15. That all combinations, both of labor and capital, should be so modified as to conform to Stanley W. Javon's law of labor combination; that 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 capital.

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, pain in the region of the liver and shoulder blades, mental depression coupled with headache, furred tongue, vertigo, and lymphatic enlargement, use Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, 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 you will give a verdict for the defendant. But if you are like me and don't believe 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 Bickel'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 diseases.

Impatient husband—Where in the world have you been? I want my dinner. Wife—Excuse me, John, but I ran down to the sewing 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 sick, we gave her Castoria, When she was a child, she cried for Castoria, When she became a lass, she clung to Castoria, When she had children, she gave them Castoria.

Why is there nothing like leather—Because it is the sole support of man.

The superiority of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is shown by its good effects on the children. Purchase a bottle and give it a trial.



Mrs. Dart's Triplets. 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. R. Dart, Hamburgh, N. Y. She 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 kept in the best Food for Infants bottles. It keeps them well, and is better than medicine when they are sick. Three sizes: 25c, 50c, \$1.00. 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 soda 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 soda. 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 antidote to almost any poison. Any one with a strong constitution should take twice the quantity.

In liquid measure one teaspoonful is one (gill.) No steel articles should be kept in a cellar or damp place, but in a dry attic 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 preferable.

To treat sprains give the affected part rest and apply warm fomentations. If inflammation has set in put on leeches and cooling applications, which may be removed at intervals if necessary. When the inflammation subsides use friction and stimulating liniments, or poultices made of bread, vinegar and water. When this is much blackened by the fire they should be sooted 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 camphor. 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 piano will restore the color. To preserve mullage of either gum arabic or tragacanth, add a few drops of oil of cloves or alcohol.

To perfume cloths, take cloves, cedar and rhubarb, each one ounce; pulverize and sprinkle in the closet or drawer. It will also prevent moths.

If you have any old plaster of Paris figures, such as shepherds, shepherdesses, etc., that are still whole and unbroken, but too much soiled to look well, bronze them with the article generally used for bronzing children's shoes, etc.—Four tablespoonfuls of spirits of hartshorn, four tablespoonfuls of alcohol and one of salt. Shake the whole together in a bottle and apply with a sponge or brush.

THE WAIL OF "WEEPING WATER."

The dusky male of the wigwam mourns for her lord. He is not here, and cannot breathe the accents of an dying love into her smothered ear.

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

His camping fires burn no more, and his lodge beside the river has given place to the corn fields of the pale-face.

No more does hills echo his war whoop, and never more will the morning sun flash upon his battle axe.

Alas! he is no longer, as of yore, my boy, 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 pulsations in the silent conflict, but war and famine, and the civilization and ruin of his pale-faced brother, have ended his journey.

"O life in death, the days that are no more." His glory has departed! His history is unwritten, excepting where here and there his bones bleach upon the sod.

And yet before Columbus stood upon the deck of his big masted ship, he was here. Untold moons before the Norseman unfurled his sail to the flying gale, his stone pointed arrow flashed for a moment ere burying itself in the quivering heart of the stately buffalo.

While the world was yet young, 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 your pyramids. My brave saw the soil ere the wind and rain, heat and pressure formed the stone that built them.

Come and you can see the mound where he kept his sacred fire burning for over three hundred centuries!

But now he is no more. His deeds, his name, have perished, and "Weeping Water" walls by the grave of her unreturning brave. Row! 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 paler.

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, Wyoogomah, O.B.

A new appointed order in a county court in Australia, where there are many Chinese, was 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 glanced shyly at the judge and found his grave as an undertaker. Then, turning to the spectators, he blandly simpered—"Gentlemen, would any of you avor His Honor with a song?"

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 desire for freer commercial intercourse on equitable terms."

The policy of the government does not, he declared, "distinctly tend towards annexation, but any policy which increases the debt and taxation of Canada places her at a disadvantage with the States, 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 increased enormously in proportion to the population of Canada, which circumstance, coupled with the great increase in business intercourse, has brought about a different feeling than what existed during the time of the civil war."

How great this change is may be inferred from the fact that a prominent, Tory, 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 undertake such a task.

INSIGNIFICANT NIAGARA.

AS COMPARED WITH THE 2,000 FEET FALL OF THE GRAND IN LABRADOR.

A Quebec dispatch says: Marvellous stories are related by the few Montagnais and Nascopie Indians who have penetrated far into the interior of Labrador respecting a certain waterfall whose terrific leap Niagara pales into insignificance. But one white man has ever seen these falls, and the Indians' ideas of measurement and distance are so imperfect that even when their stories agree it is exceedingly difficult to deduce from them anything like reliable data.

An expedition undertaken by Randle F. Holme, F. R. G. S., and H. Duff, fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, to explore the interior of Labrador and investigate these falls, unfortunately failed in its object, the explorers having been misled by erroneous calculations as to distance and the exact location of theataract, and compelled to return in consequence of running short of provisions. They got to near the object of their expedition, however, that they were enabled, from the general configuration of the country, to form what must be a tolerably correct estimate as to both the location and magnitude of theataract. This estimate agrees with the description of the Grand Falls furnished by Maclean, who visited them in 1839, and whose further progress into the interior was stopped by them. He gives the width of the river immediately above the falls at 1,500 feet, but says that theataract itself is not more than 150 feet across.

The light of the falls he estimates at 2,000 feet. This estimate is endorsed by a half-breed named Kennedy, met by Messrs. Holme and Duff in the interior, and who, thirty years before, was in charge of Fort Nascopie on Lake Petchikuan. One of the chief difficulties encountered by explorers desirous of reaching the falls in the interior of the Labrador is to approach them. They believe them to be haunted, and think it impossible to look upon them and live. Kennedy was conducted to them by an old Indian named Louis over-the-Fire, who, being an Ingequoit, does not share the superstitious belief of the Montagnais and Nascopie. Messrs. Holme and Duff were principally misled by the erroneous statements and calculations as to distances contained in Professor Hind's "Labrador," the leading authority upon this virtually unknown country. The falls are on the Grand or Potahipapa River, which flows into Hamilton Inlet. They are 30 miles above Lake Wamnapapan, a body of water itself 40 miles long and situated 160 miles inland from the mouth of the river. Prof. Hind gives this as only 100 miles from the mouth of the river, so that the expedition of Messrs. Holme and Duff has brought to light the fact that the best works hitherto published upon this terra incognita contain anything but reliable data. They agree, however, with Professor Hind that the elevation of the immense tableland which forms the interior of Labrador is about 2,240 feet. On the height of land are a succession of great lakes joined by broad, placid streams, and when these reach the edge of the tableland they commence their wild career to the sea. The Molise and the Coldwater River descend by successive falls, but towards the south-east the descent from the elevated tableland is quite sudden. This is particularly true of the Grand River, which has a drop of over 2,000 feet in the thirty miles, commencing with the falls and ending at Lake Wamnapapan. There 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 2,560 feet, but is broken into three distinct leaps. Niagara, on the other hand, has a height of 164 feet only.

Pleasant as syrup; 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 grease on the neckcloth of his companion, said: "I see that you are a Greedian." "No," said the other, "that's fat faked." "No, indeed," said the punster, "I made it on the spot."

Mrs. Smith—I wonder why your friend Jones married that gabbling Widow Brown. Mrs. 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 own.

The only kind of cake children don't cry after—a cake of soap.

COON, BEAR AND DEER STORIES.

SOME GREAT SPORT IN THE COUNTY OF SIMCOON.

John Reynolds, the veteran sportsman of Tecumseh, has been unbecomingly kind to the Boston World. Here are a few picked 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 fall I had my gun with me, a muzzle-loader—there were no breach loaders in those days—and 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 doe long enough for one to do for him. The other fellow made off, but I know he would come back, so I laid waiting. Presently he comes along spawing very carefully and looking on every side of him as a scared deer. I let him come just so far and down he went. They were so big we couldn't get 'em out without cutting a wagon 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 and keep the neighbours in venison too. The biggest deer 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 horns, and I've often thought I didn't keep them. I won'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 remember one big fellow that played big around. He'd think nothing of carrying off a pig of 300 lbs. I shot him in the oat field one night, and if I was to mention what oil we took from him and what he weighed you'd tell me what an old hunter named Rodgers did when I told him. But Mat Bell handled him home for me on a jumper and he told Rogers he could swear to its weight. One of his paws out of close weighed five pounds so you can think what size he was."

HOW FLOUR CAN BE THAYED. The advanced price of flour threatens to interfere with the family coal appropriation this winter, or at least curtail the free use of many semi-luxuries. 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 pleading out the flour barrel, especially as many palatable and sustaining preparations can be made therefrom. Both the State and New England have long utilized the value of Indian corn, and wonderful results have followed. The industrial experiments of the kitchens of both parts of the country. Of course a really light batch of pure corn meal bread; but there are many simpler compounds of the material that can be cooked most successfully after a few experiments, and the much sought after 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, bulled corn, and oatmeal already do great table service, but the baked forms of corn meal are heartier, and not only as Mr. Veller remarks, "worry fillin' at the price," but also "stuck to the ribs," both worthy requisite considerations for the workman. A good standard recipe for corn meal is as follows:

Two cups of fine yellow meal, one cup of sugar, two cups of water, two tablespoonfuls of butter, half teaspoon of salt, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, to be mixed thoroughly. Then melt a tablespoonful of best lard, add to it the previously made batter, and again beat into a thorough mixture. Pour into shallow tin pans or what are known as gem moulds, and bake twenty minutes in a steadily hot oven.

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

A NEW REMARK ABOUT KISSING AS IT IS KISSED FROM HOBOKEN TO HONOLULU.

There are no less than thirty-five ways of kissing in this country. In Arkansas they kiss on horseback, standing side by side, the king and sitting down at sunset. In Dakota the bride holds her beloved firmly by both ears, and, half smothering her eyes, allows the landlubber to swim under the delicious clouds. Then she has the "fisherman's kiss," a stray look of hair lying across her nose, and she will not discontinue kissing until a failure until next year. The official reporter of the London Standard says on this subject:

"The certain," writes Steele of kissing, that "nature was its author and that it began with the first cohabitation." Tracing its history 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 act of kissing was regarded as a sign of homage or respect, and, in Homer, Priam is represented kissing the hands of Achilles when supplicating for the body of Hector.

Including to the practice in the old Roman days, Bunsell, in his "Curiosities of Literature," remarks how "the great respect paid to the tribunes, consuls, and officers obliged individuals to live with them in a more distant and respectful manner; and, instead of embracing them as they did formerly, they considered themselves as fortunate if allowed to kiss their hands. Under the emperors kissing hands became an essential duty, even for the great themselves." Like most social customs, we find this 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 Candlish, 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 gentlemen without offense, and although it be not so in this realm, yet will I be 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 custom did not find its way into 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

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WEDNESDAY..... DECEMBER 26, 1888

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 whom our example extends, left undone.

If we are wise, those wholesome, sobering reflections will revive in us a strong desire for amendment. Indeed, as anyone may see, this is the usual and general result. Man 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 combating 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 macrocosm of individualism, we naturally widen our gaze to the macrocosm 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, the Christian era twelve 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 peace upon earth established when

"The war drum thrashed 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 neglect of the divine commands, were preparing for them a terrible punishment. Science, that science which this boasting, braggart age so loudly vaunts, has brought the arts of destruction to such perfection that the "war lords" of Europe, while not averse to taking the field, tremble at the prospect of a conflict of whose elements they know just enough to make them feel their danger and weakness. They actually stand in the presence of explosive forces of such tremendous potency that no man can even guess what may follow the ignition of the first spark, the firing of the first shot. Nor is the materially scientific aspect of war the only thing that keeps the commanders of armies in check. The social atmosphere is charged with moral 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 arts of industry, and the wonderful success with which man has 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 marked there have arisen broader ideas of life. The struggle between the old spirit of militarism and the younger spirit of commercialism has been long. It has lasted for centuries. In fact the military age, the age of war and conquest, has been projected, so to speak, into the age of commerce. England has built up her power and greatness by directing her arms and her trade in combination. This union must continue for a long time to come, inasmuch as the system is of world-wide extent and founded on the necessities 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 final catastrophe, the forces of industry are increasing in strength.

The tollers have learned to think!
And the result of their thinking is that the wastefulness and agonies of war are only in a measure less inhuman than the villainies of commerce. If the military spirit must be repressed, the commercial spirit must be restrained, and both made subject to the spirit of industry. How this is to be accomplished is the problem set before the world for solution.

land. There we see, as we see nowhere else, the face to face struggle of those who toil with those who live in idleness on the produce of others' toil. There, as nowhere else, we see fanatical 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 secure their civil and national rights, the present struggle is sublimely suggestive of the change that is coming over the world. By unflinching adherence to an unyielding 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; crippled though we have been by 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 sphere of duty to which we are called, we wish one and all

A MERRY CHRISTMAS
AND
HAPPY NEW YEAR.

OBSTACLES TO CONTINENTAL UNITY.

Mr. Butterworth'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 crown all, the one has fixed national institutions, a recognized leading place in the comity of nations; the other with an unsettled constitution and an undecided future.

Thus, surveying the situation, it appears to the American statesman that Canada ought to be glad to become a part of the great republic, round off and complete the magnificent system of continental unity. This is the view expressed years ago by John Bright, by Mr. Gladstone, by Earl Russell, and advocated more recently by Goldwin Smith. It is the Monroe doctrine carried to its full conclusion.

The obstacles to its fruition are mainly on the side of Canada. They may be enumerated as follows:—1. The loyal sentiment of a section of the English-speaking population. 2. French-Canadian fear that their language and religious immunities would be destroyed. 3. The manufacturers' dread of American 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 with Canada and Canadians can estimate the 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 enumerated carries with it an element of antagonism to the others which contains the seeds of disintegration of the hard and fast political system imposed by the British Parliament to satisfy the temporary needs of political factions. Thus, if the Tory party were driven from power, its loyalty would not survive an extended exile from the crib where it has been long and luxuriantly feeding. French-Canadian expansion and aggressiveness, on the other hand, have created a profound mingling 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 trade question, while their interests are opposed by the great agricultural class who have discovered that no protection does, or can, protect their industry. The opposition of the Canadian Pacific Railway is direct and intensely practical. It partakes of an Imperial character and has ramifications knitted into the fibre of monetary and political institutions in England, Canada, and the United States which actually make it a fourth party to any arrangement the three countries may contemplate. But, as it is in its essence commercial, it is subject to the laws and revolutions of commerce. To these it must conform and a change of circumstances is sure to pro-

duce a change of policy. A European war, for instance, or American retaliation, would undoubtedly revolutionize the railway policy of Canada.

The fifth consideration is one which indicates direct action on the eleventh, the interest mentioned making their influence felt 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 exodus of our people, all indicate that that limit has been reached.

The bubble may burst at any moment.

THE 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 ceased to exist, having been starved out, as 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 Ontario were refused, and large sums of money wantonly expended in Quebec on similar buildings. Favoritism in making appointments to the permanent staff is also pretty clearly established and a glaring instance of injustice in the awarding of pensions cited. As this case has a local application we give it 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 give a pension to the widow, the sum being \$80.44 per annum. His attention was subsequently directed to the child and he gave it a pension of \$14.60. The total pension on account of Gunner Ryan is thus \$88.04. Valiquette had no widow and no child. The Order-in-Council of July 8, 1885, governing the awarding of pensions provided 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 base of the militia has 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 intermeddling of politicians with it and by favoritism in promotions and the distribution of supplies. Sir Adolphe may not be blameless 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 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 cannot be looked for under the present government.

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 have had theirs. Still, there is a feeling abroad that because Belfast has made itself so objectionable to the political interest of the rest of Ireland, it may not be cordially supported, and if all do not eagerly join, the exhibition will be, as Lord Mayor of Dublin says, an utter failure, and failure would discredit the country. The object of the exhibition is "to stir up stagnant industries by putting before them the best work of competing countries 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 Craigie, 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 emanates almost exclusively from native born 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 Ernest Wiman as a sample of his class. He is one of a thousand; but has not become a clinging Canada and Canadian. He is constantly bringing Canada and Canadian topics before the iron. He has made an immense fortune here, and undoubtedly sees and feels the disadvantages Canadianism in Canada. In Canada remains a British subject, while the other thousands see and act differently. They become citizens as soon as they

possibly can under the different State laws that regulate citizenship where they reside. Wiman's tactics in advocating Commercial Union simply 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 stripe, and consequently the subject is under discussion all the time. Take Michigan as a fair example. The Lieut.-Governor of this 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 Senator will be James McMillan, of Detroit, who for years resided on the frontier, and who in the little brick building where Bland's barber shop now is, or was when I was last in your city. If the Canadian element here that harks 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 Canadian 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 citizen 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, etc. 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 nationality and colonialism and rightly prefer to see their country part of a sovereign republic rather than see her remain a stagnant colony, ground down under the quadruple oppression of Imperialism, Colonialism, Toryism and Monopoly.

HOW SALISBURY WAS COERCED BY BISMARCK.

England appears to have been compelled, by Bismarck's superior astuteness, to play a very ignominious part in conjunction with Germany on the east coast of Africa. On a former occasion we showed how Salisbury was coerced, by a threat to reopen the Egyptian question, to order the British fleet to cooperate with that of Germany. More recent occurrences have shown that Bismarck is determined to make the Tory Government of England toe the mark he has laid down. Those who understand how the press is manipulated in Germany will smile when they read the "semi-official note" which has been going the round of the German "Kampff" Press, and is "quoted" in the official organ of the German Chancery about the relations between England and Germany as affected by the situation in East Africa. If Lord Salisbury went into his bargain with Prince Bismarck with any idea that he was going to 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 such Prince Bismarck is to all intents and 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 representatives, 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 relations 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 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 England, Germany would conclude that her friendship was not needed, and probably never would be. She would deplorable, 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 question."

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 she consents to do that Government's dirty work it will abandon her to her fate in certain eventualities which, perhaps "not probable at present," are yet "not absolutely out of the question." The meaning of all this is clear. Lord Salisbury has been trying to slip out of his engagements, and his master has just given him a touch of the whip to keep him up to the mark. Thus the proud "Tory" cooer of Ireland is coerced in turn and "are not resent it."

The London correspondent of the Belfast News, to whom we are indebted for this exposition of Bismarckian dealing with the Salisbury Ministry, quotes "the European sovereign" as saying:—"England persisted in her policy of selfishness and isolation, which had become so marked since 1878, she must not be surprised if it led in a general coalition of the European States against her, which would strip her of her colonies and other possessions, and her commercial supremacy." Unlikely? It then

seemed, there are indications that such a combination as that spoken of is possible. Germany contra to-day two great armies besides her own, those of Austria and Italy with their fleets. Prince Bismarck has only to offer sufficient consideration to Russia, France, and Spain, to gain them over to his side. He is now holding the rod over Lord Salisbury, knowing that he has him in his power; but it is not certain that the country will consent to be driven, and if it does not, what then? And if Lord Salisbury finds he dare not place England at the disposal of Prince Bismarck, how is he going to face the consequences, while holding the Irish people by the throat, and with trouble threatening in India?

OSMAN DIGNA, the man who has suffered death at the hands of newspaper correspondents 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 Rouen, and is the son of French parents, his family name being Vinet. He commenced his education at Rouen, and was afterwards sent to Paris to school. When still a mere 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 became very fond of his step-son, George Vinet, and brought him up as a Mahomedan, 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 patriot, and is now the 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 executing their outrageously unscrupulous demands 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, having a few moments leisure, he slipped across from Sir W. Foster's house to the Oratory to inquire after Cardinal Newman. He could not see the Cardinal, but was received by the Father who habitually attends him. In conversation it came out that the venerable patient was fond of reading in bed, but that the Fathers had difficulty in finding him a safe and suitable light. Mr. Gladstone instantly replied "I have the very thing by me," and posting back to Sir W. Foster's house, returned bearing a candlestick with a reflector attached, which he left as a present for the Cardinal. Considering that this happened on the very afternoon of the Biggley Hall meeting—in the midst of the hurry and excitement of preparation—it is a striking instance of self-forgetfulness and thoughtfulness 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 corruption.

An American paper observes that, if it is true, as is reported, that Lord Salisbury has concluded not to send a Minister to Washington, 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 ascendancy in the conduct of American national affairs.

DUBLIN, December 19.—Mgr. Kerby telegraphs to Archbishop Walsh from Rome that the story that the Pope refused to bless reliques 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 adroitness of "the Har on space" at Rome, and should warn the public to put no confidence in reports emanating 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 furious struggle of factions for mastery. The principal event was a powerful speech from M. Challemeil-Lecour, in which he severely denounced the ministry, which, however, still manages to hold on to power.

NOMINATIONS for the Quebec Legislature took place in L'Assomption, Dorchester, and Magog on the 20th instant. In Dorchester Mr. L. P. Pelletier, Liberal, was elected by acclamation. J. J. Marlon, Conservative, and

Dr. Forest, Liberal, were nominated for L'Assomption. Colonel Rhodes, Ministerial, and Mr. Johnson, Opposition, were nominated for Magog.

POLLING takes place in Magog and L'Assomption on Thursday, the 27th instant. Present indications are that both will return supporters of the Government. The Opposition appear to have concentrated their forces in Magog, in order to prevent the election of Col. Rhodes and thus deprive the Protestants of a Cabinet representative. We trust the Irish voters will give him a unanimous support, for Mr. Mercler has proved himself 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 well-merited 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.

LADYCHESSE pretty correctly diagnoses the cause of the Toryism of London. The majority of the electors, he tells us, are not Conservatives, but snobs, 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 that the snobs have it all their own way.

A suggestion 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 F. J. Schmitt, New York: Joseph Schaefer, 60 Barclay street, 1888.

Issued with the imprimatur 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, easily 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 relics for distribution among Irish Catholics were freely commended 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 doubtless incited the Catholics of Ireland, and that the insult is wholly gratuitous. In the first place the Church has no more steadfast adherents than 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 justice upon the part of the Pope, leading Catholics 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 Holiness has been able to learn by hearsay. 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 determine that 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 exigencies of the situation may suggest. It is also assumed that the present mood of His Holiness is inspired by the report of Mgr. Persico, which will soon be published, and, it is hinted, is decidedly unfavorable to the Irish.

STANLEY AND EMIN SAFE.

BRUSSELS, December 22.—King Leopold has received from St. Thomas a telegram confirming the report of the arrival of Stanley and Emin Pasha on the Aruwimi. 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.

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 and purity. Yellow may be used with the same significance as white, representing joy and gladness. The other colors suitable for Christmas are red, which symbolizes God's love, and green, for the boundlessness of God. It is well to remember these colors in Christmas gifts and so make use of them.

At a meeting of the Catholic Electoral Union, at Urobert, Dr. Schaeffer, a deputy, advocated the restoration of the temporal power of the Pope. It was resolved to send an address to the Pope, testifying to the devotion and submission of the union, also, an address to the bishops expressing homage and declaring that the union concurred in the sentiments expressed in the address addressed to the Holy See. At the banquet which followed, the Pope was referred to as the King, and the bishops

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

EUROPEAN.

LONDON, December 19.

Lord Tennyson will spend the winter at Cannes.

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 photograph was introduced to reproduce a letter and other papers. The instrument worked unsuccessfully, and Judge Kay, who presided at the trial, was surprised and pleased.

A parliamentary election was held in the Colchester 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, 1,639. In the last election the Conservative candidate received 1,996 and the Liberal 1,701.

The German spy Blumenthal, who has just been expelled from France, issued a challenge to the Baron de Gally, Confiance under the alias of Baron de Gally. He had with him a companion, who was supposed to be a German cadet, but who, it appears, was really a German cadet. They took photographs of the forts with an apparatus which they concealed in a parasol.

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 Mataafa, have captured the most of Anau, after a long battle with the Tamasese forces. The losses included 100 killed and several hundred wounded.

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

The North of Scotland Canadian Mortgage Company's report is very gratifying, showing a net profit of \$17,150 and a dividend of 10 per cent for the year with \$3,892 to carry forward. The Manitoba Real Estate company is registered with a capital of \$45,000 in one pound shares to take over the properties of the Manitoba Mortgage Investment company.

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 appeal of the Italian Grand Orient of March 11, inviting them to stand in preserving European peace and asking them to calmly examine causes of conflict between Italy and France with a view of dissipating misunderstandings.

LONDON, December 21.

The police have discovered an extensive forgery business in London and have made many seizures of fictitious \$5 Bank of England notes.

The English House of Commons on Wednesday night finished the consideration of the votes for supply and passed the appropriation bill and wound up business.

The Countess Coats was stabbed to death in 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-Unionists were making, and rejoiced over the impossibility of their reuniting with the Gladstone party.

The construction of three new cruisers, one of 6,000 and the other of 6,000 tons, is about to be commenced for Russia. These submarines will be shortly finished. The work on them is done with the utmost secrecy.

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 dwellings.

The London Daily Telegraph'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 announces that after a careful examination of Osman Digna's letter, they have concluded that the Enin Pasha's capture has not been established. They will, therefore, start Lieutenant Wisniam's expedition for Enin's relief at the earliest possible moment. Dr. Junker declares that Enin's forces were armed with Snider rifles.

It is rumored 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 foreign power. The number of Russian consuls in Persia 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 in Teheran.

Lord Salisbury, speaking at a public meeting in London, declared that the Government had never had the slightest intention of abandoning Snider to the Sudanese. Toning down the "black man" incident, he denied that he had, as Mr. Gladstone asserted, contemptuously denounced the Indian people. The speech was mainly a retrospect of the mission. 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 Ferguson, Parliamentary Secretary to the Foreign Office, stated that negotiations had been sent to the British consul at Zanzibar to protest in the strongest terms against a repetition of the cruel executions which have occurred in the streets of Zanzibar. He had also been instructed to invite the other foreign consuls to co-operate with him in warning the Sultan of the disastrous 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 coast of Tangier.

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

An attempt has been made to blow up the office of the commissary of police in Paris with a dynamite bomb. Nobody was injured.

In the parliamentary election in the Stock Exchange, Mr. Gordon (Liberal) received 1,639 votes, and Mr. Brooks (Conservative) 2,123. In the last election the Conservative candidate received 1,996 and the Liberal 1,701.

The Liberal candidate, received 3,822, and the Conservative, Mr. Wrightson, 2,820. Thus, while the Liberals retain the seat, their majority has been cut down from 1,002 to 385.

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

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

The Sultan of Morocco is about 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 has been assigned for this action.

One of the London gas companies announces the adoption of a new automatic prepayment meter for poor people, whereby the dropping 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 suburbs of London. An empty phial lay alongside the body, and the impression 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 that there was a mark on the woman'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 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. Dunoon McIntyre, 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 Railway, but must have a share of business, and says 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 Detroit 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 coming 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. Gladstone 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 residence of Sir Grant Duff. The cause of death was cancer of the lungs. During his illness of five months he suffered great agony, but his end was painless and peaceful.

In relation to complaints of inferior quality of the bayonets used by the troops at Saakin, Wilkinson & Sons, the arms manufacturers who furnished the weapons, explain that they are unable to make bayonets in England now owing partly to their inability to secure skilled workmen and partly to the incompleteness of their factory, work on which is being pushed forward. They state that Germany is now the centre of the sword-making industry of the world. The War office authorities regard this explanation as reasonable.

The High Court of Justice has sanctioned a reduction of the capital of the Manitoba Mortgage Company to \$45,000, on the ground of depreciation of land securities in Manitoba.

AMERICAN.

At Yuma, Ariz., reports of rich finds of gold in the Harju Hills mountains come in, but old miners regard them as exaggerated.

The California National Bank has closed its doors. The reason given is alleged irregularities of Cashier Ramsden, who was suspended last week.

Senator Hoar has presented a petition to Congress signed by 3,228 citizens of Massachusetts, 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, counsel for the Atlas Steamship Company, announces that the Egyptian Republic, seized at the island of Egypt, 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 committee on woman suffrage.

At a session of the Milwaukee Millers' Convention resolutions were adopted calling for a curtailment of the output of the mills of the country for the month of January to one-half the average capacity, naming a committee 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 forbidding 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 Darien, or across Central America, and must regard any such 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.

ST. LOUIS, W. T., December 21.—Vice-President Gilman, of the Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern Railway, says that he has received a letter from President Van Horn of the Canadian Pacific, in which the latter company accepts Mission, on the Fraser river, 145 miles due north from Seattle, as the point

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 passenger 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 cut.

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, 1889, which had been drawn up by Presidents Case, of the Rock Island, and Strong, of the Atchafalaya, had been signed by the necessary parties.

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 32,947, an increase of 11,000.

A. R. Dickey, Liberal-Conservative, and E. B. Elderkin, third party, were nominated in Cumberland, N.S., on Wednesday.

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 Mayer, 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, was considered quite prominent on the trial of contested election petitions.

The exact population of Toronto, as shown by the recent census, is 166,306. 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. Bourinot, 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 seizures 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.

MR. 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.

John Dillon has been presented with the freedom of the city of Waterford. In returning thanks he said he valued the honor even more than the address recently presented to him by his fellow members of Parliament.

The woman Gallagher, who was arrested at Queenstown when she landed from the steamer Umbria, and found to have a number of cartridges concealed in her dress, has been fined \$2.10 and costs.

The bicentenary of the siege of London-derry by the French forces under James II. of England, was celebrated with much enthusiasm. The mayor and citizens marched in procession to the cathedral. The mayors presented to the city two new flags to replace those captured by the French, and a sermon appropriate to the occasion was preached. 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 in 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, Oxford, who is slated to appear before the Parnell Commission 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 "Caricature Mustache."

LONDON, December 22.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Kimber, Conservative, moved that the clerk of the house appear before the Parnell commission when it resumes and produce for its inspection 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 agreed to its adoption. At Edinburgh counsel for Mr. Parnell in suit against the London Times has arrested fifty pounds in the hands of an advertising agent belonging to Messrs. Wright and Walker 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 those in England. Mr. Balfour admitted the importance of the question; but it must be remembered, he said, that a majority of prosecutions in England are private, while in Ireland private prosecutions are unknown. A protracted debate on this and the prison 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 advertising agents that plaintiff had arrested small sums which they owed the Times in behalf of himself and others, the Times' witnesses having written that there was a great difficulty in registering the names of all whom the Ad might construe as proprietors, because some of the proprietors were minors,

some were married women and some resided abroad; they also said that in many cases the interest held was very small. Mr. Walter testified that he had given no authority to register him as proprietor, but he had expressed willingness to act as registered proprietor. His own interest in the Times was one-sixteenth and a half of the printing business was his. Mr. Soames, the Times' solicitor, said there were a hundred proprietors of the Times. The court adjourned to enable the solicitor to produce a list of the proprietors.

LONDON, December 21.—It is stated that the Times will petition Parliament to slow down the House of Commons to attend the commission and produce documents bearing undeniably genuine signatures of Mr. Parnell in order to prove the authenticity of the letters all-ged to be his.

DUBLIN, December 21.—In the case of Joyce versus Lord Clairiorde, 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 Clairiorde, 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 Irish resident magistrate.

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

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 ruling. 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 snubbed 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. Gorst hereupon moved that Dr. Tanner be suspended. The house agreed without division and Dr. Tanner left the chamber.

CATHOLIC.

Archbishop Labadie, 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 Seminars from military service.

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

The Rome Reform 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 deliver an important political address when the cardinals will make him a congratulatory visit.

The American and Irish clergy at Rome expressed themselves as greatly pleased with the cordial reception accorded by the Pope and the Vatican authorities to Charles A. Dana, editor of the New York Sun.

The Pope has offered Cardinal Taschereau for his cathedral church a magnificent ostensorio or receptacle for the Host, which figured at the late festivities at the Vatican. Mr. Taschereau, 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 15. Ferdinand Carroll, the oarman 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 Bavaria. 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 zeal to restore the Holy Father true and complete independence. The address concludes with a prayer that God will permit His Holiness to remain inviolable in the metropolis of Catholic 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 thanking the Pope for his support of the university scheme and announcing that the work was 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 attention to the great importance of the university, which they believe will act as a bulwark against the rise of rationalism and free thought in America.

DEATH OF DOCTOR KENNEDY.

There was a general feeling of profound regret expressed on all sides when it became known that Dr. Kennedy had died on Saturday evening at his residence on Dorchester street. The late gentleman studied medicine at McGill and graduated in 1854. He began to practice in Durham, Eastern Townships, and remained there for four years. Returning 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 favor of Manitoba crossings 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 Justice 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 jurisdiction over the Dominion of Manitoba, also the Canadian Pacific Railway, is unanimously of opinion that the said statute of Manitoba is valid and effectual, so as to confer authority on the Railway Commission to construct such a railway as the Portage extension of the Red River Valley, crossing the Canadian Pacific Railway, 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 transmitted 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, Gooderman and MacKinnon, waited upon Sir John Macdonald this morning and invited him to attend the Board of Trade dinner on the 4th of January, at which the Governor-General has also consented to be present. Sir John accepted the invitation.

MEGANTIO ELECTION.

(Special to THE TRUE WITNESS.)

LEEDS, Dec. 19.—The Hon. James McShane will, it is expected, be at Leeds for the nomination in this county next Thursday. The Irishmen and others in this neighborhood 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 meetings 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 generous 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 man who put it in circulation.

The chief local issue at stake is the question of a railway, and the people are beginning 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 despair of success or depended on the falsehoods they are circulating about Col. Rhodes being an anti-Irishman and the Hon. D. A. Ross being an anti-Catholic to secure success. Such tactics are those 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., is certain that Col. Rhodes will win, and Mr. Whyte is a good authority, for he knows nearly every voter 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 year.

Oscar II. of Sweden and Norway rubs along comfortably on \$75,525 that his subjects graciously pay him.

The czar of Russia is credited with receiving \$12,250,000 and upward from domains; but upwards is an unlimited term.

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 sunny 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 little more than 2,000,000. He and his kin cost the limited monarchy \$240,000.

The ruler of Bavaria is allowed only \$1,307,040 a year, and out of this sum he has to pay for clothes and provisions for his family and keep his pockets money tight.

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 is adequately recompensed.

The king of the Belgians has just about as much as he can do to keep himself supplied with pie and confectories on the \$660,000 a year that his subjects turn over to him.

France finds there is no lack of ambitious men to fill the office of President for the annual salary of 600,000 francs, or \$120,000, and an allowance of a similar amount for house and expenses.

The Greeks allow King George I. \$300,000 a year, but as this sum is about as high as his board bill, Great Britain, France and Russia pity him in his poverty and severally give him \$50,000 more.

From parliament her most gracious majesty draws as sovereign \$3,250,000 a year. Her position 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, Emperor Mutsuhito has his family provided for and his coal and plumber bills paid by the state, and by his separate use he has the modest sum of \$2,340,000 a year allowed him.

The "Sick Man of Europe," the Sultan of Turkey, is the boss of a country which has long been bankrupt. Abdul Hamid II's "faithful" subjects, though as poor as church mice, have to disgorge annually for him and his \$7,560,000 and upward.

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 Irish and other subjects, and his subjects 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 \$50,000 a year, but if Russia did not come to her assistance his weak-woman would frequently go unpaid.

A perfect faith would lift us absolutely above all the petty annoyances, vexations and annoyances of our life. It is the only faith that is not faith, but the knowledge of our own power, and the knowledge of our own weakness. (Macdonald)

DR. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE

A MISSISSIPPI HOLOCAUST

OVER 35 LIVES LOST ON A BURNING STEAMBOAT

MEMPHIS, Tenn., December 23.—The elegant passenger steamer Kate Adams, running as a semi-weekly packet between Memphis and Arkansas city, was burned this morning near Commerce, Miss., forty miles north of the city. The boat was on route 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 cabin 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 into the river and an effort was made to launch the boat, 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



This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low cost, 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 Gospels written by S. Cosmas of 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 thanksgiving, every nation! For He hath 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 hath triumphed gloriously!

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 pharmacy in general with the one condition that they pass the examination required of male druggists.

ABOUT EYES. Hazel eyes denote musical ability and grace of person. Nine-tenths of the army and navy officers have blue eyes. Genuine violet eyes are seen in some babies, but are rare in women.

There are fifty different sorts of gray eyes at the least. Blue-gray eyes are said to indicate a kindly heart.

DID YOU EVER HEAR THE LIKE? Without doubt the meanest man on earth 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.

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 hour forward when I came in.

BE SUNNY, GIRLS. Affability, cordiality, kindness and amiability 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, or at least not to gaze with a cold and withering stare of criticism, it would materially improve the manners of the rising generation.

THE TATTLEBEE. The Queen of Greece has never worn any colors save blue and white. Lady Willoughby d'Esresby, the inventor of the Willoughby pug, is dead. Mme. Messe, of Paris, has refused 5,000 francs for her hair, which is six feet long.

Impenitently threatens many people obliged to give presents to the unprecedentedly large number of the season's brides. Receptions in honor of brides home from Honeymoonville are as numerous as fashionable quills of the most aristocratic porcupine.

Newadays young men announced as engaged are as violently pulled to pieces verbally as the man who is a candidate for political office. Just for what purpose nobody knows, but the four bridesmaids at a church wedding the other day all carried white lace parasols, but not open.

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

In a privately conducted divorce 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 fashion, the old ad for novelty at church weddings, there is a rumor that before Lent there will be an elaborate wedding, at which the nuptials will be young ladies.

French dressmakers have introduced a

medium style, named "dianthelle," as guaranteeing something between full dress and semi-dress. It consists of an elaborate bodice, with a skirt of another sort, though less full than the same combination worn for full dress.

All the shop girls in New York are wearing the vails which Mme. Hadling introduced when she was last in New York. It cannot be said that they add any beauty to the average wearer. They are big, 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 visited to President-elect 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 half-fitting long coat, snug 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 corsage portion, which is shirred at the throat and again very narrowly at the bust. The sleeves are quite full, and a band of Bulgarian embroidery wrought in rich colored silks, is around the arm-hole, and forms a deep cuff at the wrist.

The large and picturesque round hats of velvet look very stylish in their appropriate place, but the strong northern blast plays sad havoc with their broad brims and floating plumes on the promenade. The heavy breezes are 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 apparently 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 gowling are now compelled to study with unusual care the lines of the human form divine. The so-called simple Directoire redingotes, for instance, and the stately Russian polonaises have no frilleries and falls of lace with which to cover a false move of the scissors, and the long, straight

CHRISTMAS.

How happy are all good children when Christmas comes! In the morning when all the bells are ringing, the plump mother goes to her children's beds and says: "The Infant Jesus is born and is lying in a crib. Be quiet, 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 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 crib, with lovely stanzas of music; joyful Christmas hymns are heard, and the Priest celebrates Mass. But why does he say three Masses on Christmas Day? This custom has come down from Pope Telesphorus, 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 sins 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 crib comes down to us from St. Francis of Assisi, and is not more than six hundred years in use. Out of pure love for the little Jesus he went to a lonely place in the forest and built a little stable. In this he erected a little altar and a little crib. On Christmas night he would light it all up and call his brethren in religion to come to adore and adore 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 poverty of the little Infant, which moved all the people to tears. Since then cribs are erected in churches and used to this day.

RECEPTION OF LITTLE BROTHERS OF MARY AT IBERVILLE, P. O., CANADA. On Saturday, December 8th, the Feast of the Immaculate Conception, the beautiful little chapel of the novitiate of the Little Brothers of Mary, commonly called the Market Brothers, was the scene of a grand and impressive ceremony, when six young men bade adieu to the world, and donned the livary 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 several of the clergy. Before the Mass the Gospel Creator was sung, and after the last Gospel the rev. celebrant addressed the young aspirants on the importance of the step they were about to take and of the dignity of their vocation. He said the Church confided to them the most precious portion of His flock, the little ones who are so dear to the Heart of Jesus. After the postulants responding to the usual questions asked them by the celebrant, as to the motives which induced them to embrace the religious state, and if they were willing to wage continuous war against pride and the vanities of the world and spend their lives in the practice of humility, simplicity and modesty, which are the characteristics of the Institute, he bade them go and cast off the garb of the world and clothe themselves in the habit of Mary. They then proceeded to the sacristy while the choir chanted the In Exitu 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 Market Brothers, founded in 1817, by Rev. Fr. Champagnat, counts now more than four thousand and seven hundred novices. Although only lately introduced into this country, at the request of several bishops, it now numbers over sixty engaged

in the grand apostolate of education either in the States or Canada. Their novitiate is at Iberville, P. O., Canada.

FOR THE YEAR WITNESS. "AVE MARIA, GRATIA PLENA." No wealth is mine, to deck thy shrine, Sweet Mother, with my brow serene. Only a prayer, from a faint weak heart, Is my offering, to thy Queen.

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

No golden circlet 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 looms of Tyre, No silks from an Eastern clime, Whose folds, like shimmering moccasins, With the rainbow tints entwined.

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

AEONS BURN. 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 Santa Claus. Think how loneliness Christmas would be without him. Stockings would hang limp and empty over the fireplace in the morning, just as they were left the night before; and the thrilling delights of stealing out at daybreak, to carry the Christmas cornucopias back to bed, and examine them at leisure—where would they be? The plotlets 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 monstrously ungrateful, to deny dear old St. Nick, who has made his frosty rounds annually for centuries. In many parts of Germany St. Nicholas is always the central figure in the Christmas celebration. Full life-size figures, with real pontificals, crozier and mitre, adorn the shop windows. And bakers and confectioners manufacture him into any size bishop desired. His feast in the Catholic calendar occurs December 6.

A NEW YEAR'S RESOLVE—TRY TO WIN A FORTUNE.

On Tuesday, (always Tuesday), November 13th, 1888, the 222d Grand Monthly Drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery took place under the sole supervision of Gen. G. T. Reauregard, Esq., and J. A. Early, Esq. of No. 55, 621 draw First Capital 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. O. Minor, Plattsmouth, Neb.; and by Lydia Behme, 348 6th St., St. New Orleans, La.; one by Ed. Clayton, 932 6th St., Louisville, Ky.; one by E. J. Curtis, Union Stock Yards, Ky.; one by Mrs. M. Astel, 75 W. Chicago, Ill.; one by Mrs. M. St. Louis, Mo.; one by depositor through Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; one by Mrs. C. York, care of A. S. Blake, agent, 309 Canal St., New York City; one by Casper Weaver, Waverly, Mo.; one by Edmund O. and Geo. C. Albert, 165 W. Maple St., Dayton, O.; one by G. Perazzo, Truckee, Cal. No. 99,391 draw Second Capital Prize of 100,000, and No. 78,577 draw Fourth Capital Prize of \$25,000, a list of winners too long to enumerate. The next drawing will be on Jan. 15th 1889, when you should resolve to try to win the New Year a fortune.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTEAL MARKET QUOTATIONS.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c. FLOUR.—The market is decidedly weak owing to the and realize. Consequently our prices are being shaded in some quarters. Sales, however, of Manitoba strong bakers from guaranteed stout 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 experienced 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 improved market after the turn of the year. We quote:—Patent, winter, 90 to \$6.15; patent, spring, \$6.00 to \$6.25; straight roller, \$5.60 to \$5.75; extra, \$5.45 to \$5.60; super, fine, \$4.90 to \$5.00; on down superfine, \$4.50 to \$4.75; strong bakers \$5.50 to \$5.75; Ontario extra, \$5.25 to \$5.70.

WHEAT.—The market continues strong at \$1.75 for car lots. Shorts \$1.90 to \$2.00, and Moulie \$2.25 to \$2.70 per ton.

BARLEY.—The market is quiet at \$2.75 to \$2.80 for car lots.

WHEAT.—It is almost useless to attempt to quote the price of wheat in this city, owing to the wide difference of opinion between buyers and sellers. Manitoba No. 1 hard is quoted at \$1.23 by some, and at higher prices by others. Since the advance of 10c per bushel in Manitoba, of course, it could not be laid down here at anything like present quotations which are purely nominal. Canada red and white winter and spring are also purely nominal, and we omit quotations until a more steady basis is arrived at.

CORN.—The market is quiet at 55c to 56c for new, duty paid, and 58c to 59c for old.

OATS.—Car lots are selling at 36c per 32 lbs, and we quote 36c to 37c 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 per 48 lbs for car lots.

BARLEY.—The market is easy at 65c to 70c for malting, and 55c to 58c for feed.

MALT.—The market is steady at \$1.00 to \$1.15 per bushel as to quality.

NEEDS.—In Timothy seed, Canadian is quoted 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.

PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD, &c.—A fair amount of bus-

ness reported in support, sales of small job lots of Montreal, short cut being reported at \$18, which price it is stated might be shaded for car lots. Chicago short cut 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 Chicago 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 10c to 10 1/2c per bbl for Western in pairs, with sales at both figures. In smoked meats an improved enquiry is reported, a somewhat easier process, 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 lb, 12c to 13c; lard, western, in pairs, per lb, 10c to 10 1/2c; bacon, per lb, 12c to 13c; tallow, common, refined, per lb, 5c to 6c.

DRESSED HOGS.—Receipts during the week were 3,752 head, against 3,482 head for the week previous. The market is quiet but steady, with sales of car lots at \$7.20 per 100 lbs 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.

BUTTER.—The demand appears to be confined to the local trade at present, although several lots have been recently bought for export consisting of Morrisburg and Eastern butter, coming from 20c to 22c. There is a fair demand for common butter at 16c, but it is difficult to find it. We quote as follows:—Creamery—Finest, 25c to 46c; creamery, earlier make, 22c to 23c; Eastern Townships, 18c to 22c; Richmond, 17c to 19c; Renfrew, 17c to 19c; Morrisburg, 19c to 21c; Brockville, 18c to 20c; Western, 16c to 18c; Kamouraska, 17c to 19c.

ROLL BUTTER.—Sales of Western roll in tubs and boxes have been made at 17c to 18c, and Morrisburg in baskets at 19c 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 of September goods have been made at 11c, and of August goods have been made at 11 1/2c to a shippable here. The Liverpool trade is firm at 5 1/2c, with sales reported by cables at 2 1/2c higher. We repeat the week's quotations as follows: Finest September, 11c to 12c; Finest late August, 11c to 11 1/2c; Fine, 11c to 11 1/2c; Medium, 10c to 10 1/2c; Inferior.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EGGS.—The market remains steady under a fair volume of business, with sales of Western fine limited at 15c, and of Montreal limited at 19c to 20c. Held fresh stock is quoted at 23c to 24c for fine late packed, and at 20c 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 \$1.80 to \$1.90 per bushel for jobbing lots. Some very poor Morrisburg beans are being offered at 60c per bushel, and still buyers pass them by.

HONEY.—The market is firm with further sales of extracted white clover honey at 11c to 12c per lb in 5 lb tins, and 10c in 30 lb tins.

BEESWAX.—There is very little business doing and prices are nominally quoted at 23c to 26c.

HOPS.—The market continues quiet, a lot of five bales of 1888 Canadian being sold at 15c, and a lot of six bales of fine at 15c. A lot of Bohemian hops was also disposed of, but the terms are private. We quote:—Good to choice Canadian 15c to 20c, and old 6c to 10c. The New York Commercial Bulletin says:—"The heavy arrivals abroad, and the fact that the receipts in New York thus far this season have exceeded the exports by about 45,000 bales, seem to be looked upon as evidence of over-weight on the sellers' end of the plank, that nothing short of an out-and-out deal, speculative or otherwise, can lift. 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 been spirited at 11c, whilst ordinary stock has sold at 9c, and we note 9c to 11c as to quality. Chickens have sold fairly well at 6c to 7c, a few choice lots going at 8c. Geese have sold about the same range. Ducks are scarce and quoted at 7c to 10c.

DRESSED MEAT.—A good demand for frozen beef carcasses is reported at 2 1/2c to 4c as to quality, hindquarters being quoted at 4c to 6c. 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.

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 to-day, which read as follows:—"Apples unsaleable, stop shipping." This message had been previously cabled by another Liverpool firm. The market here is still slack, 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 lots 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 at 7 1/2c to 8c.

DRIED APPLES.—We quote 5c to 5 1/2c, GRAPE.—\$4 to \$5.50 per keg as to quality.

CANBERRIES.—The market is quiet at \$3 to \$5 per bbl. Sales are reported at \$11 per case of 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. PEACHES.—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 75c to 80c.

MONTEAL HORSE EXCHANGE. POINT ST. CHARLES—MARKET REPORT. The receipts of horses for week ending December 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 expected, but prices this year are much below the average of past years.

WILLIS & CO., SOLE AGENTS, 1824 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER A MILLION DRAWINGS.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature in 1868, for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the great Louisiana Constitution in 1878, by an overwhelming popular vote.

ITS MONTHLY DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually (June and December), and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS 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:

W. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisiana Nat'l Bank. PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank. A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank. CARL KOHN, 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.

LET OF PRIZES. 1 PRIZE OF \$300,000 is..... \$300,000 1 PRIZE OF 100,000 is..... 100,000 1 PRIZE OF 50,000 is..... 50,000 1 PRIZE OF 25,000 is..... 25,000 1 PRIZE OF 10,000 is..... 10,000 5 PRIZES OF 5,000 are..... 25,000 25 PRIZES OF 1,000 are..... 25,000 100 PRIZES OF 500 are..... 50,000 200 PRIZES OF 200 are..... 40,000 500 PRIZES OF 100 are..... 50,000

TERMINAL PRIZES. 999 Prizes of \$100 are..... \$99,900 999 Prizes of \$50 are..... 49,950 \$194 Prizes amounting to..... \$1,054,500

FOR CLUB BATES, 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, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (at our expense) solicited.

M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La., or E. A. DAUPHIN, Washington, D.C.

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

REMEMBER that the payment of Prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and the Tickets are signed by the President of an Institution, whose chartered rights are recognized in the highest Court; therefore, beware of all 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. The Minutes, Repertory and Index of the late E. McIntosh, notary of this city, have been transferred to A. O. Decary, N.P.

DECARY & BRUNET, N.P., 21-2, 1824 Notre Dame St., Montreal.

CAIRSLBY'S CO. BOAS, in all the most fashionable forms, can now be had at S. Cairslby's, with Muffs to match.

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

S. CAIRSLBY has decided 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. A Special Reduction Sale Commences EVERY DAY At half-past 8 a.m.

1st TABLE. COMBINATION DRESS PATTERNS COMBINATION DRESS PATTERNS COMBINATION DRESS PATTERNS S. CAIRSLBY.

A large variety of Dress Material, with Fancy 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. CAIRSLBY.

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 Material, all new shades, to be sold for Christmas Presents, at remarkably low figures. S. CAIRSLBY.

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 At Low Figures.

PLAIN DRESS MATERIAL PLAIN DRESS MATERIAL PLAIN DRESS MATERIAL PLAIN DRESS MATERIAL CHEAP.

BOYS' BLANKET COATS BOYS' BLANKET COATS BOYS' BLANKET COATS BOYS' BLANKET COATS A full line of Boys' Blanket Coats in stock, all wool goods. S. CAIRSLBY.

CHOICE GOODS CHOICE GOODS CHOICE GOODS CHOICE GOODS Children's Velvet Suits, in Ruby, Navy and Black, really choice goods, just the thing for the holidays. S. CAIRSLBY.

ENTIRELY NEW ENTIRELY NEW ENTIRELY NEW ENTIRELY NEW Boys' Fancy Sailor Suits for the Holidays, something different to anything you have ever had. S. CAIRSLBY.

CAPE COATS CAPE COATS CAPE COATS CAPE COATS All sizes in Boys' Cape Coats. The Nicest Coat that a Boy can wear. S. CAIRSLBY.

CAN'T BE FOUND. Knots on Clapperton's Spool Cotton cannot be 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 Sewing Silk who circulated the report that their silk was strong enough to answer for Cables; the proposed Suspension Bridge across the St. Lawrence from Montreal to St. Lambert. Nevertheless this name Silk is so strong that it is causing much talk as to its possibilities. However, for hand and machine sewing, it is as good as the Silk Thread of the future. S. CAIRSLBY.

S. CAIRSLBY, 1166, 1167, 1168, 1171, 1173, 1175, 1177.

NOTRE DAME STREET MONTREAL.

MONTEAL, December 26th, 1888.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.