Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

	Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur		Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
	Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée		Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
	Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée		Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
	Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque		Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
	Coloured maps /		Pages detached / Pages détachées
]	Cartes géographiques en couleur	\checkmark	Showthrough / Transparence
	Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)	\checkmark	Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
	Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur Bound with other material / Relié avec d'autres documents		Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
	Only edition available / Seule édition disponible		Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que
]	Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.		certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.

Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:



VOL. XXX1λ.--NO. 20.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1888.

John Bright's Descent from Liberalism to Toryism.

fils Early Career-An Advocate of Beform and a Tribune of the People-His Downfall and Desertion of Democracy-His Opposition to Gladstone's Irish Policy-An Advocate of Coercion.

(From the Boston Republic.)

Few men, in late years at least, have been more prominent in their day in England than the veteran John Bright, who, as these lines are penned, lies hovering between life and death, and of whom it can be truthfully and sorrowfully said that had he died, say ten years ago, his memory would be more widely treasured, and his name more highly mentioned hereafter, than will be the case if his present illness proves a fatal one. John Bright was born Nov. 16, 1811, at Greenbank, a place near the now famous Rochdale, his present residence, his father, whose name was Jacob Bright, being a Quaker spinner and manufacturer at Rochdale. When he was in his 24th year young Bright made a trip to the continent, going as far as Palestine, and on his return home he delivered a series of lectares on his travels before a literary institu-tion which he had previously formed at Rochdale. Always deeply interested in all questions of political economy, young Bright, when the Anti-Corn Law League sprang into existence in 1839, became one of its leading members, taking an active part in the agitation which followed, and he also vigorously esponsed the free trade movement, ranging mself upon that issue side by side with Mr. Cobden. His first attempt to secure parlia-mentary honors was made in 1843, when he effered himself to the electors of Durham, and although he was beaten in his first canvass, he succeeded in the same year in getting himself elected member for Darham City. Of his parliamentary labors little need be said, save that he threw himself earnestly into all measures of reform. In 1845 he secured an appointment on a parliamentary committee on game laws, and he afterwards published on game naws, and he are wards published an address to the tenant farmers of England strengly condemning the existing laws and urging agitation for their repeal. In 1847 he was returned as one of the members for Man chester, and for several years following he worked hand in hand with Cobden for finanolal reform and free trade. True to his Quaker principles, when the Orimean war was on the point of breaking out in 1854, he urged its avoidance by all possible means, and he took part in the proceedings of the Peace Society which sent a delegation to St. Petersburg to ark the Czar to use all his inwas on the point of breaking out in 1854, he fluence for the maintenance of peace. When war finally ensued Bright did not cease to denounce the government for taking part in it, and so energetically did he engage in this work that his health broke down, and he was obliged to seek rest on the continent. During his absence another election ensued, and the Qusker was rejected by his former constituency, which apparently had little sympathy with opposition to the ministerial war policy. Bright, however, was not the sort of a man to remain long out of politics. In 1857 he secured an election from Birmingham, and while representing that constituency he was instrumental in overthrowing

despite Bright's erratic performances of late years. When Mr. McCarthy first entered in a speech, in which he recounted his many

brilliant qualities, and congratulated Parliament on the accession of such a man to its ranka.

Bright, once he had entered Mr. Gladstone's cabinet, loyally supported that premier in all his movements. He upheld the government, even at the risk of his own principles, and his fidelity to his chief then seemed unalterable. In fact, his allegiance to Mr. Gladatone then may be said to have been, in one sense, the cause and origin of his treason to him at the present time. When the Liberals proposed coercion for Ireland Mr. Bright, notwithstanding that the greater part of his lifetime had been devoted to advocating justice and humans treatment for all classes, was as ready as the veriest syco-phant of the ministry to go into the government looby on a division, and in these first acts of violence to his conscience, which must even then have upbraided him for his dereliction of his earlier principles, may be found the motives which impelled him in these later years, when Mr. Gladatone at last saw the necessity and justice of granting home rule to Ireland, to break with his former leader, ally himself with the coercionists, and thus continue the course he entered upon when, in the Gladstonian ministry, he first became a supporter of that miserable misrule of Ireland which continues until the present day. Let It not be supposed, though, that Mr. Bright became a coercionist all at once when he became a cabinet minister. Prior to that event few Englishmen had been more outenoken than he in professions of sympathy with the down-trodden Irlsh people, and even when, in deference to his chief, he voted for those enactments for the maintenance of "law and order" in Ireland, he seldom tailed, when opportunity offered, of saying a good word for the Irish people and of urging measures for the welfare of their mizerles. Betimes he even spoke against coercion, and when, in the fall of 1880, a parliamentary demand for a new orlmes not was being formed, consequent upon the holding of a landlords' meeting in Dublin, Mr. Bright said: "I saw the other day the statement that 100 of them, (the Irish landlords) equal nearly to the number of the Irish members, had assembled in Dublin, and discussed the state of things, and they had nothing but their old remedy, force, the English government, armed police, increased military protection and assistance, and it may be measures of restriction and coercion, which they were anxious to urge upon the government. The question for us to ask ourselves is, Is there any remedy for this state of things?

FORCE IS NO REMEDY.

tween the two, and has ever since continued, despite Bright's erratic performances of late years. When Mr. McOarthy first entered the House of Commons, John Bright rose in his place and. Here to pay over to the International dollars) and to make an ambitions are seldom entertained. He cerambitions are seldom entertained. He cer-tainly was never jealous of Mr. Gladstone, and yet from being one of that statesman's warmest friends and staunchest supporters be has become one of his bitterest enemies and most determined opponents. No man, not even Chamberlain himself, shameless sooundrel as he is, has spoken more virulently of Mr. Gladstone in late years than John Bright, and no "Unionist" has been more stubborn than he in his refusal to accept the live branch which the grand old man has so

often extended to the dissidents. And yet, if one can credit reports, there is a lingering love yet in John Bright's heart for the man under whose captaincy he served for so many of the best years of his life. A recent visitor to Bright's residence relates that during a conversation he had with the venerable Qasker, the subject of politics being discussed and Mr. Gladstone's name being brought into notice, Mr. Bright declared that the saddest moment of his life was that in which he found it necessary to part company with the man whom he had so long regarded as his political guide and leader. Upon the visitor's montioning the fact that he had been a recent caller at Hawarden, Mr. Bright eagerly inquired : "Tell me, then, tell me did you notice any signs of senility in Mr. Gladstone's mind ?" thus indicating that it is his mistaken belief that nothing but mental aberration could ever have induced Mr. Gladatone to propose lsgislative independence for the Irish people. Mr. Bright's family relations have been sorely disturbed by his late political tergiversation. In fact, they have been almost completely sundered if the reports which have come

ACROSS THE OCEAN

are reliable. His venerable brother, Jacob, who is also a member of parliament, and the cenior of John, we believe, is a warm up holder of Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy, and botween him and John, in consequence, an estrangement has broken out. It fact, it is said that of all Mr. Bright's family, only one of his sons remains loyal to his father in these degenerate days which have of late been his portion. One cannot help feeling a sense of pity for the purblind old man, whose political perversity has done such great injury to his former splendid reputation, severed the friendships which were the joys of his other years, and brought enmity even into his own house-hold. And as one sees him hovering between life and death, with the opportunities offretrieving his errors fast slipping out of his grasp, the lines which Whittier wrote of Daniel Webster come te my mind, and we feel like saying of Bright as he did of the statesman of Marshfield :

Revile him not, the tempter hath A snare for all !

paper to sign an apology and pay damages. Somehow, we are beginning to think that it would be a help to Mr. Parnell and to the Irish cause if he had a few Corkmen like John Pope Hennessy in his councils. But-God help us, and Ireland—the spasmists turn to Captain Sheara.her to John Pope Hennessy.

IDEA OF FRIENDSHIP Ella Wheeler tells what our friends

should be like.

Love and Friendship-The "Exclusives" of Society-A Contrast in the Large-Hearted Man-The True Friend-What Genuine Friendship is, Means, and Should Bring -Little ? hings by Which Those Who are Our Vriends May be Recognized-Love Like an Ocean, Friendship as a Caim Bay -Our Friends Placed Before the Looking Glass,

(Copyrighted, 1888.)

Love stands alone in the solar system of the affections like the sun, unmated and incompar able. From it all the other emotions derive their worth, yet they must not expect to imitate

its light, or warmth, or power. Our triendships are the stars next in magni-tude to the orb of light. There can be but one true love, as there is but one sun visible to the earth. But there may be as many orders of friendship as there are varieties of stars in the firmament, though few, to be sure, of the first magnitude.

A great nature can enjoy and be loyal to a great variety of friends. It is time we did away with that old idea, grounded in human selfishness, that a man should have but one friend have studied the persons who are fond of pro-claiming, "I care but for few people," and I have found them at the core selfish, narrow, and unsympathetic. The broad-gauged and noble-hearted man goes out spontaneously to his fellow beings, and gives affection and loyalty to many. He attracts as many true friends as his varied characteristics render him capable of enjoying

You appeal to his intellect, and are a mental comrade; in the association he grows fond of you, and inter sted in your personal life, but you cannot expect him to shut out from his beart another who anuses and entertains him with a flow of cheerful spirits which you lack. You show no evidence of affection; you are jealous of this other friend. You simply show a narrow-mindedness, grounded in self love. You have your own sphere in that man's life

to come to my assistance if the flaw proves my failure. I do not want my friend to feed or cloths me,

for that would enervate my strength and rob me of my self-reliance. I do not want him to carry similar course instead of asking for a Parliament-ary Commussion, He could have proved himself London jury, and forced the proprietors of that paper to sign a 1 application of the similar of the proprietors of that the similar of the proprietors of the similar of the proprietors of the proprietors of the similar of the proprietors of own ability. Let him chide me for my idleness and spur me to achieve results with my own powers

F. Edwin Knight, that rare and too infre quent post, has said before me :

" I do not ask that, Damon like, My friend should risk his his of mine. I do not ask that o'er my head His thatch should be a sheltering vine, I do not ask his bounteous board To share on even terms with me, Or that his purse should open wide, Inviting, saying, "Take, 'this free," Such friendship saps the native vim Of self-reliant firm resolve— Nay, rather, this I ask of him— As day by day our lives revolve-An honest judgment, faith sincere, An open caudor, calm and clear, A warning word to burn my way From error's path, if there I stray. A quiet note of timely praise To stimulate my darker days, Companionship, if with it brings A cup of pleasure void of stings."

In Ubarles Kingsley's delightful little book, the "Water Babies," there is a wonderful weird water-sprite who makes people make them-selves, she does not create anything but she teaches things how to create themselves ; this is the office of the true friend-to tell us how to create ourselves and to urge us to action. My true friend never comes to me with the by true friend never comes to me with the belistling and causeless gossip which he hears about me. He never says, "I know you will not care—"and then relates some malicious lie invented by the mind of envy. He never tells me anything disagreeable unless it is to warn me or put me on my guard sgainst a secret ene my or sgainst my own imprudence. He tells me the kind and pleasant words that he hears spoken of me, and takes as much pleasare in hearing them as I do. And he defends me in my of actions an army of acmy absence even against an army of accusors.

He will say things to my face which he would not say or permit to be said behind my back. Friendship of the highest order should banish all wearisome restrictions and formalities. If I happen to drop in upon my nearest friend as she is preparing to go out with another, she should feel free to go with no fear that I will be burt or feel slighted. The moment this fear of wounding our friends in such matters creeps in it is no longer or not yet an absolute friend-

bip. We can bear with the tyrannies, anxieties, fears and turmoils of love, because its joys and raptures repay us for all it makes us suffer; but the calmer pleasures of friendship are jeopar-dized if we permit these other emotions to mar

Love is like the mid-ocean, grand, beautiful, grown to be in fact-a sovereign nation. In and terrible, full of delight and danger; and the meantime she would retain her present friendship should be like the calm bay where we political status. est, and do not fear : it cannot c e us th exhilaration of love, and it must not give us the anxieties. We feel rested and strengthened after an interview with a real friend, never irritated or worried. The worthy and worth-while friend never chides us for not loving him enough nor begs to be laved more : he makes himself so deserving and so unobtrusive that we needs must give him gratitude and affection. The wise friend nover weighs us with his friendship—nover burdens us with the feeling that he cannot live without our constant devo tion. It is the privilege of love alone to do that.

PRICE. -- FIVE CENTS

ONTARIO'S VICTORY.

HER CLAIMS TO INDIAN TIMBER LANDS UP HELD BY THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

OTTAWA, Doc. 12 .- The appeal of the St. Ostharines' Milling company against the de-clsion of the Supreme court to the Judicial committee of the Imperial Privy council was decided to-day in favor of the province of Ontario, as is shown by the following cablegram received here :--

"The indgment of the Supreme court of Canada is affirmed and the appeal dismissed. Held that the Dominion has no power to legislate itself into a title. The province is to assume the burden of the Indian treaty. No costs."

The question involved was whether the title to certain lands in that portion of Ontario, which used to be known as the dis-puted territory, was vested in the Provincial Government under the boundary award de-tining the limits of the province, or whether it was vested in the Dominion Government under certain treatles made with the Indians, the original owners of the soil. The decision is that the title rests with the province, which will have to assume the charge of the Indians.

CANADIAN INDEPENDENCE. TREATED BY A CANADIAN PROFESSOR IN NEW

YORK.

ITHACA, N.Y., Dec. 13.-Prof. J. G. Shurman, of Cornell university, who is a Canadian spake here to night on the political situation in Canada. He held that Ospada had been growing into an independent nation since 1840, and capacially since the confederation in 1867 Since 1880 Canada's semi-continen. a 1867 Since 1880 Canada's semi-continental inter-oceanic territory had greatly fostered the sentimont. However, there were influences that might work for annexation. Taxation, general and local, was about as high in Canada as in the States, being in Nova Scotia \$9.45 per capita as against \$11,25 in Vermont, but the Vermonters' burden would be lessened by \$2 before 1900 by the payment of the debt. The population did not respect the 49th parallel. There were nearly one-fourth as many Canadians in the United States as in Canada,

Still it was shown that from 1790 to 1860 the rate of increase of population had been greater in Canada than in the United States, but from 1861 to 1881 the Canadian increase had been only 33 per cent. However, neither the finance nor the population nor even the fisheries required such radical treatment as a political union with the States which Cana-dian sentiment opposed. Both countries would be benefitted by limited trade reciprocity. Oanada had not only to wait for the returns from her golden Northwest. Then she might become in name what she has almost political status,

THE PALMERSTON GOVERNMENT

by defeating it on the second reading of the conspiracy bill. When our civil war broke out Mr. Bright was one of the few English. men who did not desire to see the breaking up of the Uolon, and the attitude he then maintained, at a time when even such men as (Hadstone seamed to sympathize with the South, won him a warm place in the American heart, and an affection which he has not heart. wholly forfeited by his late acts in esponsing the cause of coercion, acts so inconsistent with his early career, when he was a Radical of the Radicals and an advocate of justice and equality. In the Gladstonian ministry which followed the close of the civil war in this country, Mr. Bright was one of the leading ministers, holding the position of presi-dent of the board of trade, and at that time the warmest possible sympathy existed between him and the grand old man whose Irish proposals Bright has embittered the closing years of his life by trying to defeat.

Mr. Bright, before he was led astray from his early principles, was always a good friend of Ireland and the Irish people, and in behalf of the latter his voice was often uplifted in Parliament and his pen willingly employed in the press. It was he who was oblefly instrumental in securing for Justin McCarthy his first employment when that young Irishman, nearly forty years ago now, went to London in the hope of trying his fortunes in that great metropolis. Bright was at that time a shareholder in the Morning Star, and through his infinence Mr. McCarthy secured his first London engagement, which was that of parliamentary reporter for the Star, of which paper the brilliant Irishman afterwards became editor-in-chief. When, following the election of 1868, it became evident that Mr. Bright was going to become a cabinet minister in the Gladatone ministry, and when, in consequence of that fact, the Quaker statesman sold out his stock in the Star, so great was Mr. McCarthy's reverence for Bright that he refused to remain longer with the paper, and, consequently, handed in his re-signation. Bright's regard for McCarthy was then of the highest sort. The old Quaker, who, during the time of Mr. McCarthy's con-

a share a start a sa a s

There are times when it may be necessar and when its employment may be absolutely unavoidable, but I should rather regard, and rather discuss, measures of relief as measures of remedy, than measures of force, whose influence is only temporary, and in the long rup, I believe, is disastrous."

Yet Mr. Bright, within a few days after he had uttered these brave words, went into a cabinet meeting, and consented to the introduction of a new crimes act, so that, from 1880, at least, all his expressions of sympathy for Ireland have had a dishonest and insin cere sound in them ; and his treachery then paved the way for the infamy to which he has since descended. How much better would his reputation not be te-day if he had stood by his statement that "force is no remedy," and resigned his cabinet portfolio sooner than consent to the coercion bill of 1880, and how immeasurably greater would be the honor surrounding his name now if he had refused then to enter upon that downward path which has since led him into the ranks of Toryism and the perpetration of acts which must forever re main a stigma upon his memory ! After this parts amusing ; neither were many astonished when he refused to return to reason with Mr. Gladstone when the latter statesman, frankly acknowledging the errors of the past, admitted that coercion in Ireland would siways prove a failure and asserted that the only way in which the Irish question could ever be

satisfactorily settled was by granting the did not it would produce all the advantages of Irish people the restoration of their stolen annexation. legislative rights. Mr. Bright consummated bis downfall from

Liberalism by seceding from Mr. Gladatone when the latter signified his intention of introducing on Irish home rule bill in Parlia ment. It is very difficult to understand what motives could have impelled the venerable Quaker to take this step. One can under-stand, it is true, with difficulty, why, in obedience to Mr. Gladstone's wishes, and against his own convictions, he consented in 1880-'81 to the introduction of a new orimes act. He was then a cabinet minister, and his opposition to the government then would mean the loss of his portfolio. No such matter was at stake, though, when he broke with Mr. Gladstone on the home rule question, an issue en which, had he been true to himself, it should have been an easy thing for Bright to support

THE LIBERAL LEADER,

inasmuch as the latter's proposals looked to dealing justly with an oppressed people. It is easy, too, to understand the motives which induced Hartington and Chamberlain to desert Mr. Gladstone on the home rule question, The former is a typical English landlord, whose interests in his estates incline him to Toryism, and who has always been a cynical hater of the masses, despite all his professions who, during the onlie of hit. Incourtenty a con-nection with the Star, was in the zanith of of Liberalism. The latter is a demagogue of his popularity, had a habit of frequently the deepest dye, who imagined that he saw in dropping into the office of that paper, where Gladstone's new departure a means of de-he spent many an hour in discussing with its stroying that statesman's political ineditor the political events of the day or ques-tions of literary interest, and the result was that with Gladstone's downfall would come And pitying tears, not scorn and wrath, Befit his fall !

O, dumb be passion's stormy rage, When he who might Have lighted up and led his age,

Falls back in night !

All else is gone ; from those great eyes The soul has fied ; When faith is lost, when honor dies, The man is dead !

Then pay the reverence of old days To his dead fame ; Walk backward, with averted gaze, And hide the shame !

ANNEXATION'S ADVANTAGES. ERASTUS WIMAN ADDRESSES AN AMERICAN WORKINGMEN'S GATHERING.

NEW YORK, December 12-(Special)-Erastus Wiman lectured in West Newbrighton last evening to the Kill Von Kull Workingmen's club, on Canada's relations to this country. "Here are 5,000,000 of people" said he, "whose only hope of successful development and perfect growth lies in a union between themselves and the nation alongside of them, the greatest to a recital of evictions in Ireland, as that was told in Westminister, as something that much less a member of parliament, who openly advocated this measure." Mr. Wiman attributed this to an admirable and self-sacrificing feeling of loyalty similar to that which had held this country together in its hour of peril. He then portrayed the advantages of Commercial union which would assimilate the two countries. If this produced annexation well and good. If it

CREED STRIFE IN PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, December 13-The injunction case against Rev. Father Sheely to compel him to remove his Catholic parochial school from the first ward public school building, will probably be dropped as the plaintiff, Thomas Maxwell, has sold his property in the ward and removed from the city limits. The removal of Maxwell makes the bill null and void. If the opponents of the parochial school decide to continue the fight, it will be necessary to secure another citizen to not as plantiff and file another bill. Meanwhile creed agitation is high and a political conflict similar to the one just ended in Boston is predicted in this city before long.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Sister St. Fabiola, nee Miss Mary Margaret Bogue, daughter of the late William Bogue, Esq., of Quebec. She had been a member of the order of the congregation of Notre Dame for the order of the congregation of Notre Dame for the past 22 years and was generally respected by all who had the pleasure of coming in contact with her. She was one of the founders of the order in Prince Edwards Island, where she enjoyed many friends.

A CORKMAN PUNISHES THE TIMES.

A last one Iriahman has brought the London Times to time, He is Sir John Pope Hennessy, Times to time. He is for some rope Hennessy, point is out to me before the frequency official. The Kuler, through a has not discovered it until we are in the thick tory official. The Times more than a year of the bathle, then the true and wise friend ago, published some falshood about him and the manner of his administration as Govenor of one of my weak point should unnerve me; but he that, the warmest friendship sprang up be. his own opportunity of reaching that of Her Majesty's colonies, based on reports of

and cannot be crowded by another, any more than one star crowds another in the hea-Telle

The moment my friend says to me, " I must be first in your affection, no matter what other claimants for your regard come knocking at

"My friend, it is yourself you love, not me the absolute friend asks only for what I choose to give, and, confident of his own worth, never doubts his true place in my affections. Were you my true friend you would rejoice to see me enriched by other friends. It is yourself you love, and you desire me to add fuel to the flame which is already consuming you. But I can only bestow what you inspire. Look to it that you inspire the best within me and it will be

TOULES, With each new friend I think our capabilities

of affection increase, Love is to the human heart what the Koran is

to the Mohammedan or the Bible to the Ohris tian. There can be but one. But we may have as many choice friends as we have choice books in our library, if our heart wealth is great enough to procure them. I need not appreciate Dickens less because I enjoy Thackeray also. I do no wrong to the authors because I revel in the poets. There are monds when the humorist cheers and entertains me, and again I need the esteemed by me, and there is no one I could вразе.

I once heard a person say, "I love my friends so intensely I am jaklous of any ray of light that falls upon their paths, save through me." This is not friendship. It is self-worship, self aggrandizement-celf to the core. Distrust any aggrandizement—self to the core. Distrust any act of kindness shown you by such a friend. It is done, not to give you happiness but to win your gratitude. The real friend never thinks of your gratitude. But he would be hurt by your ingratitude. But he would as soon bestow a favor unknown to you, and he rejoices to see you benefitted by others, and takes pleasure in anything which helps you no matter how remote it may be from his own interasts.

Old friends endeared by years of memories are best. Yet I have no right to reproach my old friend if he outgrows me in his tastes and habite, and I have no right to call him change able if he finds new friends who are more con genial in these things, and who keep step with him. He may have found me sufficient for him when we both studied fractions together, but if Doodle" with me. I had better blame myself for not making at least sufficient progress to appreciate him, even if I cannot enter into full sympathy with his higher development. If I am worthy the name of a true "old friend," I will rejoice to see him speed on and up even if our pable of necessity diverge. Not long ago I heard a thinking woman say that she could forgive the sin of commission in

a friend far sooner than a sin of cmission. "Ar unkind act or word may spring from a hasty temper or a mistake of judgment, but the friend

temper or a mistake or judgment, but are friend who sits still and silent when I need a defender or a mentor, commits the unpardonable sin," she said, and said truly. While I would prefer my friend to not forget to praise me for well doirg, I can excuse him for being the last if he is the first to warn me when I are doing wrong. He is no friend who when I am doing wrong. He is no friend who sees me drifting towards the rocks and does not tell me so; if he sees me preparing for the batle with a flaw in my armor and does not point it out to me before the fray begins. If he

Love may lean and cling forever, And forever grow more dear.

But friendship must sometimes stand upon its own feet, or we tire of it.

If my friendship is absolute, I will stand by my friend in trouble, danger, and disgrace-not upholding him in the latter, but holding him from sinking lower. If he resents my re-straint, however, and is determined to sink, I do not prove my friendship by sinking with him, I only prove my own moral weskness. Better let go my hold and save my strength to assist another who wants my help. I do not ask my friend to go down into the valley of despair with me-he will be a truer friend if he stand a shore in the cunlight and strings to life stands above in the sunlight and strives to lift me up beside him.

I do not want my friend to constantly urge me to accept favors, but when, in my hour of need, I ask a favor. I want him to grant it with the air of one who is the recipient rather than the giver. And always I want him loyal, trushing and sincere in word and act; as liberal, as loving, as free from jealousy as he is full of justice, ready to praise, and not afraid to reprove.

ELLA WHEELEB WILCOX.

ITALIAN IMMIGRATION.

THE POPE PROPOSES TO SEND ITALIAN PRIESTS TO AMERICA.

ROME, Dec. 13 .- The Osservatore Romano publishes the Pope's letter to the bishops of America with reference to the care of Italian immigrants. This letter says the Pope deplores the fact that many Italians, forced by poverty to emigrate, find themselves in a worse position than over in America. Great danger attenda their sculs, both during the voyage and on their he has passed into higher mathematics I have no i their scule, both during the voyage and on their right to complain if he no longer enjoys singing arrival, owing to the difficulty of meeting priorts the multiplication table to the air of "Yankee speaking Italian. Being much preoccupied with speaking Italian. Being much preoccupied with these facts, the Pope charged the Congragation de Propaganda Fide to study the two-fold question of how to promote the religious and the material welfare of emigrants, and it has been decided to despatch priests from Italy to locali-ties inhabited by Italian immigrants, the Pope says that it will afford him great satisfaction if the American bishops will facilitate the task of these priests by referring to the propaganda in regard to any change required in bheir sacred duties. His Holiness concludes with a benediction upon the bishops, clergy and faithful in America

AN INSANE MAN'S ACT.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17 .- At Todd Town, small settlement in Montgomery county, north of this city, John Ferguson, an engineer, shot and killed his wife Mary, Sunday morning, and then shot himself, both dying almost immediate-ly. Insanity, caused by too close application to work, is the reason.

While cost of living may be reduced down to a mere nominal sum, the trouble remains will keep his own eye upon it, and stand ready I with many to get the nominal sum.



INVERNESS, Dec. 14.-Inverness is pine miles from Somerset. The drive takes one from exclusive French surroundings into a mixed community. There are three obaration here-Catholic, Presbyterian and Mathodat Of those the Presbyterians and the most numerous, after them the Catholics and the Methodists last. The Catholics are about half French and halt Irist, but like all similarily situated places in the Prevince the Irish, English and Scotch are decreasing while the French are rapidly gaining ground.

At the last general election for the Provincial Legislature Mr. John White had a majority of three at the poll in this place, while at the general elections for the Dominion Mr. Turcotte, the Laboral condidate, had 22 majority. The Irish such is locality went solid for Mr. Turcotte, but they divided over Mr. White. In Mr. White's case the Irish Catholics did not show that unanimity that marked their political acts in other parts of the province, and his defeat war, in a measure, no doubt, attributable to their division. The Scotch are, like the Irish Jatholics, mostly Liberal, and they will give Col. Rhodes a generous support, while the Orangemen will, as a rule, be in opposition.

The other day the Star made a statement 'bout Col. Rhodes that is misleading; in fact, not true. It said "Col. Rhodes will have to answer why he voted against the Orange Incorporation Bill while in the Assembly." Now Col. Rhodes never sat in the local House. He was elected for this county about 35 years ago, when he defeated Mr. John Clapham. He did not, however, run a second time, but retired from politics. Now this was a long time before Confedera-tion, and the Star should explain this before he asks Col. Rhodes to account for his action on a certain question. The Star should be more explicit and let us know what it means. At present its statement only mystifies and no one understands it. At first there were some people who did

not cars for Col. Rhodes because he was an "outsider." But all that has changed. They are reminded that the leader of the opposition Mr. Taillon, is an "outsider" in Montcalm, the place he represents, and many others are similarly circumstanced. Indeed the friends of Col, Rhedes predict success and all the indications point to that result. There can hardly be a doubt about the result, and the Conservative leaders admit that it will requiry a desperate effort on their part to retain the seat for their friend. When they admit this much, it is evident enough of their fears.

The Deputy Minister of Fisherles has returned to Ottawa from the Maritime pro-vince. Whilst there he visited Chatham, N.B., and had a conference with the smelt fishermen of the Miramichi regarding their grievances. The fishery inspector in that iccality has been reporting that bag nets should be prohibited, stringent restrictions should be enforced and a high license should be imposed, which the fishermen claim would amount to a prohibition. Lieut.-Col. Tilton fully enquired into the matter and will shortly present a report to the minister. The reatrictions complained of by these fishermen at may, it is possible, be modified.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

LADY LEOLINE.

(By May Agnes Fleming.) Chapter IX .- Continued.

"No, except that her name was Leoline, and nothing else—which struck me as being slightly improbable. Doubtless she will tell you every-thing; and one piece of advice I may venture to give you, which is, you may propose as soon as you like without fear of rejection. How we are at the Golden Charge a comin and not your

son like without fear of rejection. How we are at the Golden Orown, as go in and get your horse, and let us be off." All this time Ormiston had been leading his own horse by the bridle, and as Sir Norman silently complied with this suggestion, in five minutes more they were in their saddles, and galloping at break neck speed toward the oity. To tell the truth, one was not more inclined for To tell the truth, one was not more included for silence than the other, and the profoundest and thoughtfulest silence was maintained till they reached it. One was thinking of Leoline, the other of La Masque, and both were badly in love, and just at that particular moment very happy. Of course the happiness of people in that state never lasts longer than half an hour that state never lasts longer than half an hour at a stretch, and then they are plunged back again into misery and distraction; but while it does last, it is very intense and delightful indead. ndead.

Our two friends having drained the bitters, had got to the bottom of the cup, and neither hnew that no sconer were the sweets swallowed than it was to be replenished with a doubly bitter dose. Neither of them dismounted till they reached the house of Leoline, and there Sir Norman secured his horse, and looked up at it with a beating heart. Not that it was very unusual for his beart to beat, seeing it never did was so much accelerated, that any doctor feeling louded mariner might at the shining of the North Star.

"Are you coming in, Ormiston ?" he inquired. eling, for the first time in his life, almost bash feeling, for the first time in his me, and a first ful, "It seems to me it would be only right,

you know." "I don't mind going in and introducing you," said Ormiston; "but after you have been de-livered over, you may fight your own battles, and take care of yourself. Come on." The door was unfastened, and Ormiston

eprang upstairs with the air of a man-quite at home, followed decorously by Sir Norman. The door of the lady's room stood ajar, as he had left it, and in answer to his "tapping at the chamber door," a sweet feminine voice called 'come in.'

Ormiston promptly obeyed, and the next instant they were in the room, and in the pre-sence of the dead bride. Certainly she did not look dead, but very much alive, just then, as she eat in an easy-chair, drawn up before the dressing table, on which stood the solitary lamp bat illumicated the chamber. In one hand she held a small mirror, or, as it was then called, a "sprunking glass," in which she was contemplating her own beauty, with as much satisfaction as any other pretty girl might justly do. She had changed her drenched dress during Ormisbon's absence, and now sat arrayed in a swelling amplitude of rose-colored satin, har dark hair clasped and bound by a circle of milkwhite pearls, and her paie, besutiful face look-ing ten degrees more besutiful that ever, in contrast with the bright rose silk, shining dark hair, and rich white jewels. She rose up as they entered, and came forward with the same glow on her face and the same light in her eyes at one of them had seen before, and stood with drooping eyclashes, lovely as a vision, in the centre of the room.

"You see I have lost no time in obeying your ladyship's commands," began Ormiston, bowing low. "Mistress Leoline, allow me to present low. "Mistress Leoline, allow me to present Sir Norman Kingsley." Sir Norman Kingsley bent almost as pro-

foundly before the lady as the lord high chan-cellor had done before Queen Miranda, and the lady courtesied in return, until her pink satin skirt ballooned out all over the floor. It was guite an affecting tableau. And so Ormiston felt, as he stood eyeing it with preternatural gravity.

"I owe my life to Sir Norman Kingeley," "nurmured the faint, sweet voice of the lady, "and could not rest until I had thanked him." have no words to say how deeply thankful and grateful I am.

Fairest Leoline | one word from such lins

"Am I not How is that?

"I have seen you go past so often, you know; and Prudence told me who you were; and so I used-I used-" hesitating and glowing to a de-gree before which her dress paled. "Well, dearest," said Sir Norman, getting

from the positive to the superiative at a jump, and diminishing the distance between them, "you used to-what?" "To watch for you !" said Leoline, in a sly whisper: "And so I have got to know you very

well l'

"My own darling ! And, O Leoline ! may I hope-dars I hope-that you do not altogether hate me?"

Leoline looked reflective; though her black eyes were sparkling under their sweeping lasber "Why. no," she said, demurely, "I don'

"Why. no," she said, demurely, "I don't know as I do. It's very sinful and improper to hate one's fellow-creatures, you know, Sir Nor-man, and therefore I don't indulge in it." "Ah ! you are given to piety, I see. In that case, perhaps you are aware of a precept com-manding us to love our neighbors. Now, I'm

your nearest neighbor at present; so to keep up a consistent Christian spirit, just be good enough b) say you love me l" Again Leoline laughed; and this time the

bright, dancing eyes beamed in their sparkling darkness full upon him. "I am afraid your theology is not sound, my

friend, and I have a dislike to extrames. There is a middle course, between bating and loving. Suppose I take that ?" "I will have no middle courses --either hating

or loving it must be! Leoline! Leoline!" (bending over her, and imprisoning both hands

b) (conding over her, and improving both hands t bis time) "do say you ione me!" "I am captive in your hand, and must, I suppose. Yes, Sir Norman, I uo love you!" Every man hearing that for the first time of from a pair of loved hys is privileged to go mad for a brief season, and to go through certain manguvres much more delectable to the epjoy-ers than to accept a barge. For fully ten was so much accelerated, start any doctor testing bis pulse might have justly set him down as a for a brief season, and to go through certain bad case of heart disease. A small, bright ray of light streamed like a beacon of hope from an upper window, and the lover looked at it as a clouded maximum distance. For fully ten was a minutes after Leoline's last speech, there was profound silence. But actions sometimes speak louder than words; and Leoline was pertectly convinced that her declaration had not fallen on insensible ears. At the end of that period, the space, between them on the couch had so greatly diminished that the ghost of a zepbyr would have been crushed to death trying to get between them; and Sir Norman's face was fairly radiant. Leoline herself looked rather beaming; and

she suddenly and without provocation, burst into a merry little peal of laughter. "Well, for two people who were perfect strangers to each other half an hour ago, I think we have gone on remarkably well. What will Mr. Urmiston and Prudence say, I wonder, when they have this?" when they hear this ?"

"They will say what is the truth-that I am the luckiest man in England. O Leoline ! I never thought it was in, me to love any one as

"I am very glad to hear it ; but I knew that it was in me long before I ever dreamed of knowing you. Are you not auxious to know something aboat the future Lady Kingsley's past history " "It will all come in good time; it is not

well to have a surfeit of joy in one night," "I do not know that this will add to your joy; but it had better be told and be done with

at once and forever. In the first place, I pre-sume I am an orphan, for I have never known father or mother, and I have never had any other name but Leoline."

"So Ormiston told me."

"My first recollection is of Prudenco: she was my nurse and governess, both in one; and we fived in a cottage by the sea-I don's know where, but a long way from this. When I was about ten years old we left it, and came to Lon-don, and lived in a house in Cheapside for five or six years; and then we moved here. And all this time, Sir Norman-you will think it strange-but 1 never made any friends or acquaintances, and knew no one but Prudence and an old Italian professor, who came to our lolgings in Ohenpside every week to give me lessons. It was not because I disliked society, you must know; but Prudence, with all her kindness and gooness-and I believe she truly loves me-has been nothing more or less all my life than my jailer. She paused to clasp a belt of silver brocade.

She paused to chap a belt of silver brocade, fastened by a pearl buckle, close around her little waist, and Sir Norman fixed his eyes upon her beautiful face, with a powerful glance. "Knew no one—that is strange, Leoline ! Not even the Count L'E trarge?" "Ah ! you know him ?" she cried eagerly, lift-ing her even with a bright look : "do-do tall

es with a bright

must want to go to rest. I have a thousand things to tell you, but they must wait for daylight; only I will promise, before parting, that this is the last night you must spend here.'

Leoline opened her beautiful bright eyes very wide.

wide. "To morrow morning," went on Sir Normøn, impressively, and with dignity, "you will be up and dressed by sunrise, and shortly after that radiant period, I will make my appearance with two horses—one of which I shall ride, and the other I shall lead; the one I lead you shall mount, and we will ride to the nearest church, and he married without any pomp or pageaot; and then Sir Norman and Lady Kingsley will immediately layer London and in Kingsley immediately leave London, and in Kingsley with Castle, Devonshire, will enjoy the honeymcon and blissful repose till the plague is over. Do you understand that ?"

"Perfectly," she answered, w.h radiant ace, "And agree to it ?"

"You know I do, Sir Norman ; only-" "Well, my pet, only what !" "Sir Norman, I should like to see Prudence.

I want Prudence. How can I leave her hehind ! " My dear child, she made nothing of leaving you when she thought you were dying; so never mind Prudence, but say, will you be

ready ?" "I will." "That is my good little Leoline. Now give me a kiss, Lady Kingsley, and good-night." Lady Kingsley dutfully obeyed; and Sir

Norman went out with a glow at his heart, like a halo round a full moon.

CHAPTER X.

THE PAGE, THE FIRES, AND THE FALL.

The night was intensely dark when Sir Norman got into it once more; and to any one else would have been intensely dismal, but to Sir Norman all was bright as the fair hills of Beulah. When all was bright within we see no darkness without at was bright within we see no darkness without; and just at that moment our young knight had got into one of those green and golden glimpses of sunshine that here and there checker lite's rather dark path-way, and with Leoling beside him woold have thought the dreary shores of the Dead Sea itself a very paradise.

a very paradise. 215 was now near midnight, and there was an unusual concourse of people in the streets, wait-ing for St. Paul's to give the signal to light the fire. He looked around for Ormiston; but Ormiston was nowhere to be seen—horse and rider had disappeared. His own horse stood tethered where he had left him. Anxions as he was to ride back to the ruin, and see the play played cut, he could not resist the temptation of lingering a brief period in the city, to behold the grand spectacle of the myriad free. Many persons were hurrying toward St. Paul's to witness it from the dome; and, consigning his horse to the care of the sentinel on guard at the house opposite, he joined them and was toward the great cathedral. Ere be reached it, its long-tongued clock tolled twelve, and all the other churches, one after another, took up the sound, and the witching hour of midnight raug and re-rang from end to end of London town. As if by magic, a thousand forked tongues of fire shot up at once into the blind, black night, turning almost in an instant the darkened face of the heavens to an inflamed, glowing red. Great fires were blazing around the cathedral when they reached it, but no fone stopped to notice them, but only hurried on the faster to gain their point of observation. Sir Norman just clanced at the magnificent pile-for the old St. Paul's was even more magnificent than the new-and then followed after the rest, through many a gallery, tower, and spiral staircase, till the dome was reached. And there a grand and mighty spectacle was before him-the whole of London swaying and heaving in one great sea of fire. From one and to the other, the city seemed wrapped in sheets of flame, and every street, and alley, and lane within it shone in a lurid radiance far brighter than noonday. All along the river fires were gleaming, tuo; and the whole sky had turned from black to blood-red crimson. The streets gleaming, too; and the whole sky had turned trom black to blood-red crimson. The streets were alive and swarming — it could scarcely be believed that the plague-infested city contained half so many people, and all were unusually hopeful and animated; for it was popularly be-lieved that these fires would effectually check the pestilence. But the angry fist of a Mighty

You and Mr. Ormiston on London Bridge, a few hours ago, and, by the way, perhaps I may men-tion I am now in search of that same Mr. Orm-isson." "You are ! And what may you want of him, pray ! "Just a little information of a private char-acter-perhaps you can direct me to his where-abouts." "Should be happy to oblige you, my dear by by, but unfortunately, I cannot. I want to zec him myself, if I could only find any one good all boxing for ers is a lady in the case; and such fill business, you are aware, is always pressing. By angel, in virgin white, who took a notion to angel, in virgin white, who took a notion to the Thames not a great while ago.

"Ah 1" said Sir Norman, with a start that did not escape the quick eyes of the boy. "And what do you want of her ?"

what do you want of her ? The page glanced at him. "Perhaps you know her yourself, Sir Norman? If so you will answer quite as well as your friend, as I only want to know where the lines " she lives."

"I have been out of town to-night," said Sir Norman, evasively, "and there may have been more ladies than one jumped into the Thames during my absence. Pray describe your angel in white.

"I did not notice her particularly myself," said the boy, with easy indifference, "as I am not in the habit of paying much attention to young laties who run wild about the streets at However, this one was rather remarkable for being dressed as a bride, having long black hair, and a great quantity of jawelry about her, and looking very much like me. Having said she looks like me, I need not add she is handsome.'

"Vanity of vanities, all is vanity !" nurmured Sir Norman, meditatively. "Perhaps she is a relative of yours, Master Hubert, since you take such an interest in her, and she looks so much like you. "Not that I know of," said Hubert, in his careless way. "I believe I was born minus those common domestic afflictions, relatives;

and I don t take the slightest interest in her, either; don't think it !' "Then why are you in search of her?"

"For a very good reason-because I've been ordered to do so.

" By whom-your master ?"

" My Lord Rochester, said that nobleman's page, waving off the instinuation by a motion of his hand and a little displeased frown; "he picked her up adrift, and being composed of highly inflammable materials, took a hot and vehement fancy for her, which fact he did not discover until your friend, Mr. Ormiston, had carried her off.

Sir Norman scowled.

And so he sent you in search of her, has

" Exactly so; and now you perceive the eon why it is quite important that I find Mr. Ormisten. We do not know where he has taken her to, but fancy it must be somewhere near the river."

"You do 1 I tell you what it is, my boy, exclaimed Sir Norman, suddenly, and in an elevated key, ' the best thing you can do is to go home and go to bid, and never mind young ladies. You'll catch the plague before you'll catch this particular yourg lady—I can tell you

that 1" "Monsieur is excited," lisped the lad raising his bat and running his taper fingers through his glossy, dark curls. "Is she as bandsome as they say she is, I wonder ?" "Handsome !" cried Sir Norman, lighting up

"Inducione: cred Sir Norman, lighting up with quite a new sensation at the recollection. " I tell you handsoms doesn't begin to describe her ! She is beautiful, lovely, angelic divine ---" Here Sir Norman's litany of adjectives be-situting to give out, he came to a sudden balt, with a face as radiant as the sky at sunrise.

Sir Norman paused in his walk, and contemplated the speaker a moment in severest silence. But Master Hubert only lifted up his saucy face and laughing black eyes, in dauntless sang

"Master Hubert," began Master Hubert' companion, in his deepest and sternest bass, "I don't know your other name, and it would be of no consequence if I did-just listen to me a mo ment. If you don't want to get run through (you perceive I carry a sword), and have an un tfinely end put to your career, just keep a civil land. Now come on 1"

DEC, 19, 1868

iady to-night, most assuredly I shall do so to Turning along a road leading to the pest-house, and laughing as he wont, the boy disap-peared. Fearing lest the page should follow abode, Sir Norman turned into a street some distance from the house, and waited in the shadow until he was out of sight. Then he to the run, hurried on to where he had left his horse. He was still in the care of the watch-sprang on his back, he glanced up at the win-dows of Leoline's house. It was all buried in which that faint light streamed, and he knew that ahe had not yet gone to rest. For a moment he lingered and looked at it in the abstra way that lovers will look, and was presently rewarded by seeing what he watched ight. The sight was a strong temptation to of warning her zgaints the Earl of Richester and his "pretty page," see her ouce again. But reflection, stepping rebukingly up to him, whise to dignandly that his lady-love was probably by this time in her night robe, and not her to reflection's superior wisdom. He her to-night, I shall most assured you to him, whise that sime in her night robe, and not at home to lovers; and Sir Norman respectivily bowed to reflection's superior wisdom. He her to-night, I shall most assured y the side robe at home to lovers; and sir Norman respectivily bowed to reflection's superior wisdom. He her to-night, I shall most assured; will fill upon "To-morrow," he said, as he turn and a chill presentiment of coming evil fell upon

and a chill presentiment of coming evil fell upon "To-morrow," he said, as he turned to go. "Who knows what to-morrow may bring forth 1 Farcest and dearest Leoline, good-night 1" He rode away in the mconlight, with the stars shining peacefully down upon him. His heart at the moment was a divided one-one half being given to Leoline, and the other to the Midnight Queen and her mysterisus court. The farther he went away from Leoline, the dimmer her atar became in the horizon of his thoughts; and the nearer ho came to Miranda, thoughts ; and the nearer ho came to Miranda, thoughts; and the nearer ho came to Miranda, the brighter and more eagerly she loomed up, until he spurred his horse to a most furious gal-lop, lest he should find the castle and the queen lost in the regions of space when he got there. Once the plague-stricken city lay behind him, his journey was short: and soon, to his great delight, he turned into the silent deserted by-math leading to the ruin. path leading to the ruin.

path leading to the ruin. Tying his borse to a stake in the crumbling wall, he paused for a moment to look at it in the rale, wan light of the midnight mron. He had locked at it many a time before, but never with the same interest as now; and the ruined bat-tlementa, the fallen roof, the broken windows, and mouldering sides, hai all a new and weird interest for him. No one was visible far or near; and fælling that his borse was secure in the shallow of the wall, he entered, and walked spiral stair case. With more haske, but the same precaution, he descended, and passed through the vants to where he knew the lowse flagstone was. It was well he did know; for there was neither strain of music ner ray of light to guide neither strain of music ner ray of light to guide him now; and his heart sank to zero as he thought he might raise the stone and discover nothing. His hand positively trembled with eagerness as he lifted is; and with unbounded eagerness as he lifted is; and with unbounded delight, not to be described, looked down on the same titled seembly he had watched before. But there had been a change since—hall the lights were extinguished, and the g.cab vaulted room was comparatively in shadow—the music had entirely died away, and all was solemuly silent. But what puzzled Sir Norman most of all was the fact that there seemed to be a trial of some sort going on. A long table, covered with green velves, and looking not unlike a modern billiard table, stood

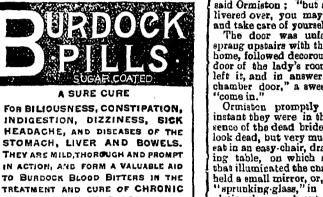
at the right of the queen's cromsen throne; and behind it, perched in a high their, and wearing a long, solemp, black tobe, sat a small, thick personage, whose skin Sir N (1) and have cman would have known on a bush. He glanded as the lower bhrone and found it, as he expected, empty; and he saw at once that his little bighness was not only prince concort, but also supreme judge in the kingdom. In the hingard. Two or three similar black robed gentry, among whom was recognizable the noble duke who so narrowly cacaped with his life under the swords of Sir Florinan and Count L'Estrange. swords of Sir Florinan and Count L'Estrange. Before this solernn conclave stood a man who was evidently the prisoner under trial, who wore the whitest and most frightened face Sir Norman thought he had ever beheld. The queen was lourging negligently back on her throne, paying very little attention to the sclemn rites, ocssionally gossiping with some of the snow-white sylphs beside her, and often yaning behing her pretty finger-line and verde of the snow-white sylphs beside her, and often yaning behing her pretty finger-lips and evide-tly very much bored with by it all. The rest of the company were decorously steady in the crimson and glided arm-chairs; some listening with interest to what was going on, others holding whispered the Atletes, and all nerv shill and respectful all very still and respectful, Sir Norman's interest was aroused to the highest pitch ; he imprudently leaned forward highest pitch; ne imprudency leaned forward too far, in order to hear and see, and lost his balance. He felt he was going and tried to stop himaelf, but in vain; and seeing there was no help for it he made a sudden spring and landed right in the midst of the essembly.

This Great Mousantld Medicine Rank Amongai the Londing Nocessa-ries of Life.

These Famous Pille Purify the BLOOD and act most powerfully. vet soothingly, on the

LIVER STOMAC KIDNEYS& BOWELS

Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confi-dently recommended as a never-failing remedy in cases where the constitution, from what-ever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully officacious in all silments incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a Gen eral Family Medicine, are unsurpassed.



AND OBSTINATE DISEASES. TTEALTH FOR ALL

2

pay postage.

POSITIVELY CUREL

Having cured many thousand cases. Cured patients pronounced hopeless by the best

patients pronounced hopeless by the best physicians. From first dose symp-toms rapidly dispream, and in ten days at least two-thirds of all symptoms are removed. Send for free book of testimonials of miraculous cures. Ten days treatment furnished by mail. If you order trial, **FREE** send 10 cents in stamps to

Dr. H.H.Green & Sous, Atlanta, Ga

TRUE & CO., Eox 296, Augusta, Maino.

GOVERNMENT LAND

Subject to entry under the U.S. Momestead Pre-emp Mon, Timber culture, Desert land and Mining Laws in

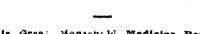
NEW MEXICO.

Private lands for colonization. For information apply EDWARD HAREN, Special Immigration Agent A. T. & S. F. R. B. 9-13 1050 Union Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

will also send free a composition will also send free a composition costly and saturable at a in return we set that you sit in return we set that you will send to those who may are home, and after 2 month because your property the sender of the sender of

So. detachments, and now rells So. Best, strongest, most use-machine in the world. All is Vo capital required. Plain, briefin-ions given. Those who write to u-

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.



ts desrching and H. aling Properties Known Throughout the World.

FOR THE CURE OF

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds Sores and Ulcers

It is an infullible remedy. If effectually rub bed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Cures Sove Throat, Bronchitie, Coughs, Colds and even Astims. For Glaudular Swelling. Abscesses, P 165, Fistulas, G. ut, Rheamatisn and every kind of Skin Ligense, it has neve been kown to fail Both Pills and Ointment are sold at Professo

Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford streef London, in boxes and pots, at 1s, 14d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 33s. each, and by al medi cine vendor throughout the civilized world,

N.B.-Advice gratie, at the above address daily, between the hours of 1 nd 4. or by letter



Unlocks all the clogged avenues of th Bowels, Ridneys and Liver, carry ing off graduelly without weakening the system, all the impurities and four humors of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the time Correcting Acidity of the Stonach, curing Bilaousness, Dys-popsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Coastination, Dryneas of the Skin, Loropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jauncice, Salt Rheum, Erystrelas, Schofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness, and Gon-oral Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints, yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTEERS.

T. MILBURY & CO., Proprietors, Toronto.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Bells of Puro Courses, Farms, or Fees, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, or WARRANTED, Catalogue sent Free, VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, Q.

BLY MAY A MONINES. 1.8.513 0 NO DUTY ON CHURCH BELLS.



In all the world OPPIUM Habit. The Dr. J. L. Slephens there is but one OPPIUM Habit. The Dr. J. L. Slephens bere ours for its OPPIUM Structure of the structure of We have cared more than 10.000 cares. No other treatment for ourse one cared. NO PAY TILL CURED, Reember AN, and white to the J. L. Accepteds Cog Lowans 20 Ohler

would be enough to repay me, had I done a thousaudiold more," re-ponded Norman, laying his hand on his heart with another deep genu-

flection. "Very pretty indeed ?" remarked Ormiston to himself, with a little approving nod; "but I'm afraid they won's be able to keep it up, and go on talking on stilts like that till they have finished. Perhaps they may get on all the better if I take myself off, there being always oue too many in a case like this." Then aloud: "Madame, I regret that I am obliged to depart, having a most particular appoint-ment; but, doubtless, my friend will be able to express himself without my assistance. I have the honor to wish you both good-night."

With which neat and appropriate speech, Ormiston bowed himself out, and was gone be-fore Leoline could detain him, even if she wished to do so. Probably, however, she thought the care of one gentleman sufficient responsibility at once; and she did not look very seriously distressed by his departure;

and, the moment he disappeared, Sir Norman brightened up wonderfully. It is very discomposing to the feelings to make love in the presence of a third party; an. Sir Norman had no intention of wasting his intention of wasting his mistaken "No. no "" said Lepline looking rather time on anything, and went at it immediately. Taking her hand, with a groce that would have beaten Sir Charles Grandison or Lord Chester field all to nothing, he led her to a couch, and took \bullet seat as near to her as was at all polite or proper, considering the brief nature of their sequaintance. The cur-tains were drawn; the lamp shed a faint light; the bouse was still, and there was po intrusive papa to pounce down upon them ; the lady was looking down, and seemed in no way haughty or discouraging, and Sir Norman's spirits went up with a jump to boiling point. Yet the lady, with all her protty bashfulness, was the first to sp.ak.

"I'm afraid, Sir Norman, you must think this a singular bour to come here; but, in these dreadful times, we cannot tell if we may live from one moment to another; and I should not like to die, or have you die without my telling, and you hearing all my gratitude. For I do assure you, Sir Norman, "said the lady litting her dark eyes with the prettiest and most be-witching earnestness, "that I am grateful, though I connot find words to express the witching earnestness, "that I am gr though I cannot find words to express it

"Madame, I would not listen to you if you would; for I have done not ing to deserve thanks. I wish I could ell you what I felt when Ormiston told me you were alive and safe.

safe." "You are very kind, but pray do not call, me madame. Say Leolune !" "A thousand thanks, ear Leoline !" ex-claimed Sir Norman, raising her hand to his lipe, and quite beside himself with costasy. "Ab, I did not tell you to say that !" she cried, with a gay laugh and vivid blush. "I never said you were to call me dear."

"In arose from my heart to my lips," said Sir Norman, with a thrilling earnestness and fervid glance; "for you are dear to me-dearer than all the world beside !"

than all the world beside !" "The flush grew a deeper glow on the lady's face; but, singular to relate, che did not look the least surprised or displeased; and the hand he had foloniously purlointd lay passive and quite contented in bis." "Sir Norman Kingsley is pleased to jest," osid the lady, in a subdued tone, and with her eves fixed pertinaciously on her shining dress; "for he has never spoken o me before in his life."

"That has nothing to do with it, Leoline, "That has nothing to do with it, Leoline, flore you as devotedly as i I had known you from your birthday; and, strange to say, I feel as if we had been friends for years instead of minutes. I cannot realize at all that you are a

stranger to me !" Leoline laughtd. "Nor 1 ; though, for that matter, you are not a stranger to me, Sir Norman !"

me who he is "Upon my honor, my dear," said Sir Nor-man, considerably taken aback, "it strikes me man, considerably taken aback, "It strikes me you are the person to answer that question. If I don't greatly mistake, some-body told me you were going to many him." "Ob, so I was," said Leoline, with the utmost simplicy. "But I don't know him for all that; and more than that, Sir Norman, I do the they looked, a vivid flash of lightning, from what quarter of the beavens no man knew, all that; and more than the Lifestrance and another only the sharp and blinding.

Leoline half pouted and shrugged her pretty pink satin shoulders.

"Because I couldn't help it-that's why. He coaxed, and coaxed; and I said no, and no, and no, until I got tired of it. Prudence too,

was as bad as he was, until between them I gob about distracted, and at last consented to marry bim to get rid of him." "My poor, prosecuted little darling ! Oh,' cried Sir Nerman, with a burst of enthusiasm, "how I should admire to have Count L'Ea-

"No, no !" said Lecline looking rather alarmed; "you must not night, you know. I shouldn't at all like either of you to get killed. Besides, he has not married me ; and so there s no harm done.'

no harm done." Sir Norman seemed rather struck by that view of the case, and after a few incoments' re-flection on it, came to the conclusion that als knew best, and settled down peaceably again. "Why do you suppose his name is not Count L'Estrauge ?" he esked. "For many reason. First-he is dirguised ;

wears false whiskers, moustache and wig, and even the voice he uses appears assumed. Then Produce science in the greatest assumed, Then Produce science in the greatest awe of him, and she is not one to be casily awed. I never know her to be in the slightest degree intimidated by any human being but himself and that mysterious woman, La Marque " "Ah 1 you know La Masque, then "

"Not personally; but I have seen her as I did you, you remember," with an arch glance; "and, like you, being once seen, is not to be

forgotten." Sir Norman promptly paid her for the compliment in Cupid's own coin : "Little flatterer ! I cau almost forgive Count

L'Estrange for wanting to marry you; for I presume he is only a man, and not quite equal to impossibilitios. How long is it since you knew him first ?"

knew him first " "Not two months. My courtships," said Leoline, with a gay laugh, "seem destined to be of the shortest. He saw me one evening in the window, and immediately insisted on being admitted; and after that, he continued coming antil I had to promise, as I have told you, to be Countess L'Estrange.

"He cannot be much of a gentleman, or he would not attempt to force a lady against her will. And so, when you were dressed for your bridal, you found you had the plague?"

"Yes, Sir Norman; and horrible as that was I do assure you I almost preferred is to

was i do asento you i annos pretente le co marrying him." "Leolne, tell me how long it is since you've known me?" "Nearly three months," said Leoline, blushing

"And how long have you loved me?" "And how long have you loved me?" "Nourense. What a question ! I shall not

tell you.' You shall-you must-I insist upon it. Did you love me before you met the count? Ont with it." "Well, then-yes!" cried Leoline des-

perately. Sir Norman raised the hand he held, in rap-

Sir Advised to the second seco

5

Judge had gone forth, and the tremendeus arm of the destroying angel was not to be stopped by

the puny hand of man. It has been said the weather for weeks was unusually brilliant, days of cloudless sunshine, French ?" not believe his name is Count L'Estrange any more than mine is." "Pr_cisely my opinion; but why, in the name of --- no, I'll not swear; but why were you going to marry him, Leohne?" rushed in a perfect deluge. It did not wait to rain; it fell in floods—in great, slanting sheets of water, as if the very flood-gates of heaven had opened for a second deluge. No one ever

remembered to have seen such torrents fall, and the populace fled before it in wildest dismay. In five minutes every fire, from one extremity of London to the other, was quenched in the very blackness of darkness, and on that night the deepest gloom and terror reigned throughout the city. It was clear the hand of an avenging Deity was in this, and He who had rained down fire on Sodom and Gomorrah had not lost His micht. In fifteen minutes the terrific flood was

over; the dismal clouds cleared away, a pale, fair, silver moon shone screnely out, and looked down on the black, charred heaps of ashes strewn through the streets of London. One by one the stars that all night had been obscured, gingled and sparkled over the sky, and lit up with their soft, pale light the doomed and stricken towi. Everybody had quitted the dome in horror and consterna-tion; and now Sir Norman, who had been lost in awe, suddenly bethought him of his ride to the ruin, and hashened to follow their example. Walking rapidly, not to say, reck-lessly, plong, he abruptly knocked against some one sauntering leisurely before him, and nearly bis ched headlong on the pavement. Recovering his centre of gravity by a violent effort, he turned to see the cause of the collision, and

found himself accosted by a musical and foreign accented voice. "Pardon," said the sweet, and rather feminine

tonce ; "it was quite an accident, I assure you, monsieur. I had no idea I was in anybody's W&Y.

Sir Norman looked at the voice, or rather in the direction whence it came, and found it proceeded from a lad in gay livery, whose clear, colorless face, dark eyes, and exquisite features were by no means unknown. The boy seemed to recognize him at the same moment, and slightly touched his gay cap. "Ah I it is Sir Norman Kingsley I Just the

very person, but one, in the world that I wanted most to see." "Indeed 1 And, pray, whom have I the honor of addressing?" inquired Sir Norman, deeply edified by the cool familiarity of the ac-

costor. 1 "They call me Hubert-for want of a better name I suppose," said the lad, easily. "And may I sak, Sir Norman, if you are shed with seven leagued boots, or if your errand is one of life and death, that you stride along at such a

"And what is that to you ?" asked Sir Nor-man, indignant at his free-and-easy im-

"Nothing; only I should like to keep up "Nothing; only I should like to keep up with you, if my legs were long enough; and as they're not, and as company is not easily to be had in these forlors streets, I should feel obliged to you if you would just slacken your pace a triffe and take me in tow." The boy's face in the moonlight, in everything but expression, was exactly that of Leoline, to which softening circumstance may be astributed Sir Norman's wielding to a request and allowing

Sir Norman's yielding to a request, and allowing the page to keep alongside: "I've met you once before to-night?" inquir-ed Sir Norman, after a prolonged and wonder-

ing stare at him. "Yes; I have a faint recollection of scolog

Hubert laughed and shrugged his shoulders :

"Thought is free, however, so I can have my own objation in spite of everything. Will you tell me, monvieur, where I can find the lady?" "You will have it, will you?" exclamed Sir Norman, half drawing his sword. "Dou't ask questions, but answer them. Are you

Monsieur has guessed it."

"How long have you been with your present master ?"

"Monsieur, I object to that term," said Hubert with calm dignity. "Master is a vul-garism that I dislike; so, in alluding to bis lordship, take the trouble to say patron."

Sir Norman laughed. "With all my heart ! How long then have you been with your present patron ?"

" Not quite two weeks.'

"I do not like to be impertimently inquisitive in addressing so dignified a gentleman, but per-haps you would not consider it too great a liberty, if I inquired how you became his page ?"

page ?" "Ah ! I did not believe them, when they told me she was so much like me ; but if she is as near perfection as you describe, I shall begin to credit it. Strange, is it not, that nature should make a duplicate of her greatest earthly chef d'œuvre ?"

"You conceited young jackanapes!" growled "You conceited young jackanapes!" growled Sir Norman, in deep displeasure. "It is far stranger how such a bundle of vanity can con-trive to live in this work-a-day world. You are a foreigner, I perceive?"

"Yee, Sir Norman, I am happy to say I am." "Yee, Sir Norman, I am happy to say I am." "You don't like England, then ?" "I'd be sorry to like it; a dirty, beggarly, sickly place as I ever saw !"

Sir Norman eyen the elender specimen of foreign manhood, uttering this sentiment in the sincerest of tones, and let his hand fall heavily on his shoulder: My good youth, be careful i l happ n

to be a native, and not alcogether used to this sort of talk. How long have you been here? Not long, I know myself-at least, not in the Earl of Kochester's service, or I would

have seen you." "Right | I have not been here a month ; but

that month has seemed longer than a year elso-where. Do you know, I imagine when the world was created, this island of yours must have been made late on Saturday night, and then merely thrown in from the refuse to fill up a dent in the ocean. Monsieur shall ask as many questions as he

pleases, and it shall not be considered the slightest liberty," said the young centleman politely. "I had been roaming at large about the city and the palace of his majesty -whom may Heaven preserve and grant , a little more wisdom !-- in search of a situation ; and among that of all the nobles of the court the Earl of Rochester's livery atruck me as being the most becoming, and so I concluded to patronize hime.'

"What an honor for his lordship ! Since you dislike England so much, however, you will probably soon throw up the situation and patronize the first foreign ambassador-" "Perhaps ! I rather like Whitehall, however.

"Perhaps 1 I rather take witherman, howeves." Old Rowlie has taken rather a fanoy to me," said the boy, speaking with the same easy familiarity of his majesty as he would of a lap-dog. "And what is better, so has Mistrees the taken the taken the same conform the dog. "And what is better, so has Mistress Stuart-so much so, bhat Heaven forefond the king should become jealous. This, however, is

1

CHAPTER XI. THE EXECUTION.

In an idetant all was confusion. Everybody to their less -ladice shricked in chorus, gentle-men swore and drew their swords, and looked to see if they might not expect a whole army to drop from the sky upon them as they stood. No other battalion, however, followed this forlorn hope : and, sceing it, the gentlemen took heart of grace and closed around the unceremonious intruder. The queen had sprung from her royal seat, and stood with her bright lips her royal east, and stood with her brightlips payted, and her brighter eyes dilatied in speechiess wonder. The bench, with the judge at their head, had followed her example, and stood staring with all their might, looking, truth to tell, as much startled by the sudden appartition as the fair sex. The said fair sex were still firing off little volleys of screams in chorus, and clinging desperately to their cavaliers; and everything, in a word, was in most admired disorder.

most admired disorder. 'Tam O'Shanter's cry, "Weel done, Cutty tann Commuters cry, weet done, Cutty sark !" could not have produced half such a commotion among his " bellish legion " as the emphatic début of Sir Norman Kingsley among these human revelers. The only one who seemed rather to enjoy it than otherwise was the pricemer, who was quisite and quickle seemed rather to shoy it with outwice was the prisoner, who was quistly and quickly making off when the malevolent and irrepres-sible dwarf espied bim, and the one shock acting as a counter-irritant to the other, he bounced flectly over the table and grabbed him in his crab-like claws. This brisk and laudable instance of self-com-

I have orise and isucadio instables of self-com-mand had a wonderful and inspiriting effect on the rest and as he replaced the pule and palsied prisoner in his former position, giving him a vindictive shake and vicious kick with his royal boots as he did so, everybody began to feel themselves again. The ladies stopped screaming, the gentlomen ceased swearing, and more than one exclamation of autonishment followed the

cries of terror. "Sir Norman Kingsley | Sir Norman Ring-sley ?" rang from lip to lip of those who recogstrictly entre naus, and not to be spoken of on nized him; and all drew closer and looked is any terms." "Your secret shall be preserved at the risk their mind to believe their eyes. As for fir of my life," said Sir Norman, laying his hand. Norman himself, that gentleman was destined any terms." "Your secret shall be preserved at the risk of my life," said Sir Norman, laying his hand on the left side of his doublet; " and, in return, may I ask if you have any relatives living—any sisters, for instance?" "I see.! you have a suspicion that the lady in white may be a lister of mine. Well, you may see your mind at rest on that point—for if she you may a state of the point—for if she on of intense astonishment at indicating the point of the point the may be a lister of mine. Well, you may see your mind at rest on that point—for if she you may a state of the point of t

DEC 19, 1888.

THF TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

here with unbroken bones; his third, a di-s greesble conviction that he had about put his ort in it, and was in an excessively bad fix; and ast, but not least, a firm and rooted determina-ion to make the heat of a bad bargain, and hever say die. His first ach was to take off his plumed hat, nd make a profound obeisance to her majesty and make a profound obeisance to her majesty there with uncroken cones; his third, a di-s greesble conviction that he had about put his loct in it, and was in an excessively bad fix; and ast, but not least, a firm and rooted determina-ion to make the heat of a bad bargain, and

His first act was to take off his plumed hat, he queen, who was altogether too much sur-mised to make the return politoness demanded, and merely stared at him with her great, beauhiful, brilliant eyes, as if she would never have

"Ladies and gentlemen !" said Sir Norman arning gracefully to the company; "I beg en thousand pardens for this unwarrantable strusion, and promise you, upon my honor, sever to do it again. I beg to assure you that by coming here was altogether involun-ary on my part, and forced by circumstances yer which I had no control : and I entreat you will not mind me in the least, but go on with the proceedings just as you did before. Should you feel my presence here any restraint, fam quite willing and ready to take my depar-ness any moment ; and as I before insinuated, nto at any moment, and as a boost manufacture will promise, on the honor of a gentleman and knight, never again to take the liberty of umbling through the ceiling down on your eads.

This reference to the ceiling seemed to explain he whole mystery ; and everybody looked up t the corner whence he came from, and saw he flag that had been removed. As to his peech, everybody had listened to it with the present of attention ; and sundry of the ladies' mayinced by this time that he was fiesh and porright with a start of the war head and plood, and no ghost, favored the handsome young knight with divers glances, not at all dipleated or unadmiring. The queen sank hack in o her seat, keeping him still transfixed with her dars ly splendid eyes, and whether she admird or otherwise, no one could tell from her till, calm face. The prince consort's feelings-for such there could be no doubt he was -were avolved in no such mistery; and he broke out int: a hyena-like scream of laughter, as he reergaized, upon a second look, his young friend be Golden Crown.

of the Golden Urown. "So you have come, have you?" he cried, thrusting his unlovely visage over the table, still it almost touched Sir Norman's "You have come, you have come, after all I said ?" "Yes, sir, I have came !" said Sir Norman,

with a polita bow. "Perhaps yon don't know me, my dear young sir-your little friend, you know, of the

Golden Crown." "Oh. I pert-cily recognize you ! My little friend," said Sir Norman, with bland snavity,

and unconsciously quoting Leoline, "once seen is not easy to be forgotten."

Upon this, his bighness set up such another greech of mirth that it quits woke an echo through the room ; and all Sir Norman's friends locked grave ; for when his highness laughed, it was a very bad sign.

Instead of complying, however, the prince, houseemed blessed with a lively sense of the indicrown, was so struck with the extreme fun-nicess of the young man's speech, that he relaxdinto another paroxysm of levity, shriller and nore earthly, if possible, than any preceding nos, and which left him so exhausted that he ras forced to sink into hischair and into silence hrough sheer fatigue. Seizing this, the first pportunity, Miranda, with a glance of dis-leased dignity at Caliban, immediately struck

"Who are you, sir, and by what do you dare rome here?

Her tone was neither very sweet nor suave ; but it was methods very sweet to be cross-examined by the owner of such a pretty face han by the ugly little monster, for the moment gasping and extinguished; and Sir Norman turned to her with alacrity, and a

"Madame, I am Sir Norman Kingsley, very nuch at your service ; and I beg to assure you I did not come here, but fell here, through that ole, if you preceive, and very much against my

"Equivocation will not serve you in this case, "And allow me to observe, it is just probable i nor "eaid the queen, with an austere dignity. "And allow me to observe, it is just probable i you would not have fallen through that hole n our royal ceiling if you had kept away from it. You raised that flag yourself—did you at ?"

"Madam, I fearel must say yes !" "And why did you do so ?" demanded her najesty, with far more sharp asperity than Sir formam dreamed could ever come from such

beautiful lips. The rumor of Queen Miranda's charms has gone forth ; and I fear I must own that rumor

prince, who seemed to night in an uncommonly

"What are your majesty's commands?" asked the discomfited duke, rather sulkily. "Is this insulting interloper to go free ?" "That is no sffair of yours, my lord duke !' answered the spirited voice of the queen. "Be good enough to finish Lord Gloucester's trial ; and until then I will be responsible for the safe-temping of Sin Norman Winnels."

keeping of Sir Norman Kingaley." "And after that, he is to go fres-eh, your majesty ?" said the dwarf, laughing to that extent that he ran the risk of rupturing an

artery. "After that, it shall be precisely as I please," replied the ringing voice ; while the black eyes flashed anything but loving glances upon him. "While I am queen here, I shall be obeyed when I am queen no longer, you may do as you please. My lords" (turning her passion ste, beau iful face to the bushed audience) " am I or am I not sovereign here?"

"Madame, you alone are our sovereign lady

"Macame, you more all out strained and queen," "Then, when I condescend to command you shall obey ! Do you, your highness, and you, lord duke, go on with the Earl of Glouestor's trial, and I will be the stranger's inite."

jailer." "She is right," said the dwarf, his fierce little eyes gleaming with a malignant light; "let us do one thing before another; and after we have settled Gloucester here, we will attend to this man's case. Guards, keep a sharp eye on your prisoner. Ladies and gentlemen, be good enough to resume your sests. Now, your grace, continue the trial." "Where did we leave off?" inquired his grace,

looking rather at a loss, and scowling vengeance dire at the hand ome queen and her handsome protege, as he sank back in his chair of state.

"The earl was confessing his guilt, or about to do so. Pray, my lord," said the dwarf, glaring upon the pallid prisoner, "were you no

A breathless silence followed the question-everybody seemed to hold his very breath to listen. Even the queen leaned forward and avaited the answer eagerly, and the many eyes that had been riveted on Sir Norman since his entrance, left him now for the first time and entrance, lett nim now for the litst time and settled on the prisoner. A pitcous spectacle that prisoner was--his face whiter than the snowy nymphs behind the throne, and so die-torted with fear, fury and guilt, that it looked scarcely human. Twice he opened his lips to reply, and twice all sounds died away in a chok-

ing gasp. "Do you hear his highness ?" sharply inquired the lord high chancellor, reaching over the great seal, and giving the unhappy Earl of Gloucester a rap on the head with it. "Why

do you not answer?" "Pardon ? pardon !" exclaimed the earl, in a talton : prior i extrained the extr, in a husky whisper. "Do you believe the tales they tell you of me. For Heaven's sake, spare my life !" "Confess !" thundered the dwarf, striking the

table with his clenched fist, until all the papers thoreon jumped spasmodically into the air-"confess at once, or I shall run you through where you stand !"

The earl, with a perfect screech of terror flung himself flat upon his face and hands before the queen, with such force that Sir Norman expected to see his countenance make a hole

in the floor. "O madame ! spare me ! spare me ! spare Have mercy on me as you hope for mercy me! vourself l'

She recoiled, and drew back her very garmente from his touch, as if that touch were pollution eying him the while with a glance frigid and pitilees as death.

"There is no mercy for traitors !" she coldly d. "Confess your guilt, and expect no parsaid. don from me !" "Lift him up !" shouted the dwarf, clawing

the air with his hands, as if he could have clawed the heart out of his victim's body ; "back with him to his place, guards, and see that he does not leave it again."

Squirming and writhing and twisting himself in their grapp, in very uncomfortable and eel-like fashion, the earl was drazged back to his place and forcibly held there by the two guards, place and forcibly held there by the two guaros, while his face grew so ghastly and convulsed that Sir Norman turned away his head, and could not bear to look at it. "Confess !" once more yelled the dwarf in a "Confess !" once more yelled the dwarf in a "the terrible eyes" in box, fringes and "motifs" or agrafies, glltflashed sparks of fire—"confess, or by all that's fashed sparks of fire—"confess, or by all that's racred it shall be torbured out of you. Guards, bring me the thumb-screws, and let us see if they will not exercise the dumb devil by which



just as good. Beware of imitations, because they are made of cheap and inferior materials and give poor, weak, crocky colors. To be sure of success use only the DIAMOND DYES for coloring Dresses, Stockings, Yarns, Carpets, Feathers, Ribbons, &c., &c. We warrant them to color more goods, package for package, than any other dyes ever made, and to give more brilliant and durable colors. Ask for the DIAMOND, and take no other.

Send postal for Dye Book, Sample Card, directions for coloring Photos., making the finest Ink or Bluing (10 cents a quart), etc. Sold by Druggists. Address

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., MONTREAL, P.Q.

For Gilding or Bronzing DIAMOND PAINTS Gold, Silver, Bronze, Fancy Articles, USE DIAMOND PAINTS Copper. Only 10 Cents.

HOLIDAY FASHION NOTES.

All shades of green are immensely popular. Read green is that pallid gray green seen in water rushes.

Serpent and jasper are indescribable changeable greens.

The latest fancy in boas are those made of cock's feathers,

The Henri deux is the favorite round hat with girls who affect the artistic in dress.

Among the dark metallic greens in favor are Rembrandt, antique, spruce and bottle gr (n.

Some very fine catrich feather fans are made of only three long white plumes mount-ed on jewel-tipped handle of ivory, pearl or ehall.

The attempt to abolish the busile is not altogether successful, but the result is good. The buscle is a mere ripple in the back draperies, not an unsightly hamp on the back.

This is an ostrich feather season. Fans, boas, band trimmings for hats and dresses, and tips and plumes for bonnets and hats, all of cetrich funthers, are in high favor.

The silken waistcoate of dressy tes gowne and indoor irecks for dressy wear are sometimes covered with silver or gold timed dots and small figures, and fastoned with buttons to match.

Boutonaleres, glove hooks, buckles, tiny mirrors and ivory tablet cases come in dead bright and old silver, along with numbers of other fanciful pendants, to dangle from a lady's chatelsine.

Pale gray tuble flecked with steel apangles and baited with a steel corset make a very effective bail gown. To relieve its tone a corrage houquet of blush roses may be worn. The shoulder straps should match the belt or corelet.

A lively suggestion for a debutante's Ohrismas gows, to be worn in the evening, is a white silk, brocaded or embroidered or paintod, with flicks of sparrows, veiled under a cloudy drapery of white tulle, flecked with enowdrops made of tiny tufts of ostrich curled flues.

Among the prettiest trimmings for bonnet crowns are little squares of fine cloth, dell-sate in color and soft in finish, braided or embroldered in small, close-set figures, buds. leaves, bees, files, shells and stars, and the edges pinked out. These falling over a brim and crown of volvet have a wonderful fine and artistic effect.

In spite of the assertions of fashion reporters that long cloaks alone will be worn by fashionable women, there are unnumbered and innumerable short wraps in velvet, bengaline, cloth, broche and plush seen along the

simply horrifying. Statistics were quoted showing that at least ten per cent. of the children of the province were illegitimate, and this is the boasted civilization of Protestantism and within the precincts of its stronghold. What must be the impression made upon impartial minds by such a confession of weakness onsthe part of its leaders in a country where Protestantism holds undispated sway ? We put the question to Protestants themselves.-Catholic Mirror.

Economical!

BLAINE PLACED.

DIAMOND DYES

Durable!

HIS POSITION IN THE NEW HARRISON CADINET DECIDED ON-THE PRESIDENT VERY RETICENT.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.-The Press, the popular Republican paper believed to stand high in the counsels of the Blaine section of the Republicans, has the best authority for etating that General Harrison has invited Jimes G. Blains to the chief place in his Cabinet, and that Mr. Blaine has accepted. A qualified announcoment of this action of Goneral Harrison was made by the Press some time ago. It was true thon, and it is true now. The incumbency of one or two strckes, other positions in General Harrison's Cabinet has been decided upon, but no authoritative aunouncement of the decision of the Presi-

dent elect can yet be made. BOSTON, Dec. 14.—An Augusta, Maine, special says Mr. Blains declines to give any information as to his having been offered the secreteryship of state, and that Joseph H. Manley states that he does not believe Gen. Harrison has tendered the position to Mr. Blaine, although he had always believed that it would be tendered, and that Mr. Blaine would accept.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.-A Washington deepatch to the Sun asserts that ex-Senators T. C. Platt and Warner Wilcon have both demanded Cabinet portfolios under the new administration. A Petersburg, Va., despatch to the same paper says General Mahous as-pires to be Postmaster-General, and that his Set a nitcher friends are supporting him vigorcusly for the

portfolio. NEW YORK, Doc. 14 .- The Indianapolis correspondent of the Times telegraphs that one of the callers at General Harrison's house, an influential Republican politician, told him that he had come away from Gen. Harrison's absolutely certain that the general had not yot decided upon any member of his Cabinat. "I am cartain," continued he, "that General Harrison intends to make the southern question the dominant question of his administration. He will discuss it in his inaugural address and he will commend it to the attention of Congress at an early stage of his incumbency."

FEMALE NOVLISTS.

THE COUNTY OF MAYO. The following is a translation by George Fox The following is a translation by George Fox of one of the most popular songs among the peasantry of Mayo and Galway, who still speak the National tongue. The late Sir Samuel Ferguson also executed a beautiful translation which was published in the Dublin University Magazine for June 1654. No translation could give an adequate idea of the beauty and nother of the original pathos of the original.

L On the deck of Patrick Lynch's boat I sat in woful plight Thro' my sighing all the weary day and weep-

irg all the night, Were it not that full of sorrow from my people

forth I go, By the blessed sun ! 'tis royally I'd sing thy praise, Mayo !

11.

- When I dwelt at home in plenty and my gold did much abound, In the company of fair young maids the Spanish
- all went round-
- Tis a bitter change from those gay days that
- now I'm forced to go, And must leave my bones in Santa Cruz, far from my own Mayo.

III.

They are altered girls in Irrul now 'tis proud they're grown and high. With their hair bags and their top nots, for I

nass their buckles by-And its little now I heed their airs, for God will

have it so. And I must depart for foreign lands and

leave my own Mayo.

IV.

of Mayo.

"Tis my grief that Patrick Loughlin is not Earl of Irrul still, and that Brian Daff no longer rules as lord

upon the hill ; And that Colonel Hugh MacGrady should be

LONDON, Dec. 14.—Usman Digna, in his letter to Gen. Granfell, says that Emin Pasha and Henry M. Stabley surrendered to the Mahdi's forces on Oct 10th, at Lado, having been be-trayed by Emins own people. As anticutica-tion of this statement, Osman enclosed a letter forms the Khadira of Fourist to Emin Van which from the Khedive of Egypt to Emin Bey which wa: given to Stanley when he was in Cairo. lying dead and low; And I sailing, swiftly sailing from the County

ABOUT THE HOUSE.

To keep varnished wood looking freeh and Mgr. Persico Makes a Report on his Enquiybright rule it thoroughly with oil from time to time.

Clean olicioth with a wet towel pluned LONDON, Dec. 14.- Mgr. Persiech : port on the Irlein quistion is almost completed. over a stiff breem and rub with long sweeping He directs attention to the anomalous fact When putting away the allver tea or coffce that the Government authorities in In land

pot which is not used every day, lay a little from the lord-licutenant downward are Protestants and not well-disposed towards stick across the top under the cover. This will allow the fresh air to get in and prevent Catholics. On the other hand he says the moisture. agrarian struggle engenders outrage and a

total violation of the moral law. He him-self has improved the state of affairs, but Eggs which are to be broken into water should not be broken into boiling water, as the motion distroys their shape, but let the much remains to be undone. The Irish paople refuse absolutely to admit that the water be as hot as possible without boiling, and then let them stand several minutes on plan of campaign is oriminal. They conland over are, who, they say, must pay for the misdoeds of their class in the past. The the back of the stove.

Paper bage, in which many articles are sent from the grocery store, should be saved for when blacking a stove. You can slip the bond into one of these and handle brush just land courts sometimes succeed in quisting the lords, but generally they inspire little confidas well, and the hand will not be soiled, and ence. The Pope may still do much, provided when through with them can be dropped

Set a pitcher of water in the sleeping room, and in a few hours it will have absorbed nearly all the respired gases in the room, the sir of which will have become purer, but the water utterly filthy. The colder the water, the greater the capacity to contain the gazes. At the ordinary temperature a pail of water will absorb a pint of carbonic acid gas and several pints of ammonia.

morality. Mgr. Persico expressed the most absolute disapproval of boycotting. He signifies the opinion that Irish political appli-A burn becomes less painful the moment air is excluded from it. For simple burns. oil, or the white of an egg, can be used. One ations must be satisfied before peace can be repart of carbolic acid to six parts of clive oil, stored. is found to be invaluable in most cases, slight or severe, and the first layer of lint should not be removed until the care is complete, THE JUDGES GETTING TIRED OF THE CASEbut saturated by the application of freshouter layers from time to time.

LONDON, December 14-At the eliting of Scrupulously dainty housekeepers are now Miss Eraddon's first great success was "Lady Audiey's Secret," published a few months alter the Parnell commission to-day Altorneylavender in the linen presses and cedar closets where are stored away the household linen and the waning season's garments. Dainty musling and changing silks are now being folded away with sprigs of "spikenard" in their plaits, and the girl of the period, like Keat's heroine, lies down in

STANLEY BETRAYED.

HE IS FORCED TO SURRENDER TO THE MANDI'S OWN FORCES.

Treason on the Part of Emin Pasha's Own People Lead to the Capture of Explorer Stanley and Emin Himself-The British Cabinet Considering the Terms of Their Release.

LONDON, Dec. 14 - The Standard says it has reason to believe that the letter received at Suskim from Osman Digna stated that the Sink in frim Comman Digna stated that the Mabdy's troops had at length been successful, that Emin had held out bravely, but his men mutinied and delivered him with a white travel-ler, supposed to be Stanley, to the Mabdi's leader. Digna sends proofs tending to support the stuff of his assertions.

the truth of his assertions. It is rumored Osman Digus in his letter expressed a willingness to surrender Emin Pasha and his white companion provided Exypt would agree to abandon Suskin. If this proposal is not accepted it is believed both captives will be killed. The British cabinet are now discussing the situation.

CAIRO, Dec. 14 .- In the letter received at Suakim from Osman Digma and which is sup-posed to have contained the announcement that Emin Pasha and a white traveller (presumably Stanley) had fallen into the hauds of the Mahdi, were enclosed copies of a despatch from a Dervish leader at Lado to Khalifa Pasha giving be visa coaler as had to is institu rasha, giving the date of Emin Pasha's surronder as October 10, and a letter to Emin Pasha from the Khedive, which the latter handed to Henry M. Stanley when he was at Cairo. LONDON, Dec. 14.—Osman Digna, in his letter to Gen. Granfall says that Emin Pathe and

IRELAND'S THOUBLES.

people by obtaining concessions from the land-

he can convince the Irish people that he is not

acting in accordance with an agreement with the English Government. The people must

be made to comprehend the moral importance

of their acts; they must be taught to au-

custom themselves to a separation of political

questions from moral questions. They must not serve as the instrument of these who,

under the pretext of nationality, lead them to

the commission of acts that are contrary to

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

THE EVIDENCE VESTERDAY,

hew me hither." responded Sir Norman, inven ting a polite little work of fiction for the occa-tion; " and, let me add, that I came to find that mmor had under-rated instead of exaggerated her majestry's said charma."

Here Sir Norman, whose spine seemed in danger of becoming the shape of a rainbow, in excess of good breeding, made another genu-liction before the queen, with his hand over the regron of his heart. Mirauda tried to look grave, and wear that expression of sever solemnity am told queens and rich people always do : but, in spite of herself, a little pleased smile rippled over her face : and, noticing it, and the how and speech, the prince suddenly and sharply set up such another screech of laughter as no steamboat or locomotive, in the present age of steam, bould begin to equal in ghastli-

"Will your highness have the goodness to hold your tongue !" inquired the queen with much the air and look of Mrs. Caudle, " and allow me to ask this stranger a few questions uninterupted ? Sir Norman Kingsley, how long have you been above there listening and boking on ?" "Madame,I was not there five minuts when

I suddenly, and to my great surprise. found myself here." "A lie !-- a lie ?" explaimed the dwarf, fur-

iouily. "It is over two hours since I met you

touty. "It is over two hours since I met you at the bar of the Golden C:own." "My dear little friend," said Sir Norman, drawing his sword, and flourishing it within an inch of the royal nose. "just make that remark again, and my sword will cleave your pretty head, as the cimeter of Saladin clove the archive it down to construct assure your wind. cushion of down | I carnestly assure you, mad-dam, that I had kneit down to look, when I discovered to my dismay that I was no longer there, but in your charming presence. "In that case, my lords and gentlemen,' said

the queen, glancing blandly round the apart-ment, "he has witnessed nothing, and, there-fore, merits but slight punishment.

"Permit me, your majesty," said the duke, who had read the roll of death, and who had been syeing Sir Norman sharp!y for some time, "permit me one moment ! This is the very inpermit me one moment! Ins is the very in dividual who slow the Earl of Ashley, while his companion was doing for my Lord Craven. Sir Norman Kingsley," said his grace, turning with awful impressiveness to that young person, "do you know me?"

"Quite as well as I wish to," answered Sir Norman, with a cool and rather contemptuous gamee in his direction. "You look extramely stance in his direction. "You look extramely like a certain highwayman, with a most vil-alnous countenance, I encountered a few hours Alnous countenance, i encountered in ter source back, and whom I would have made mines meat of if he had not been coward enough to fly. Probably you may be the same; you look fit for that on unarthing also "

that, or anything else." "Cut him down !" "Dash his brains out !" "Run him through !" "Shoot him !" were a few that

Bir Norman drew his own sword, and stood on the defence, breathed one thought to Leoline, ave himself up for lost; but before quite doing b might be-" determined to sell his life as life as durly as possible. Angry eyes and fierce aces were on every hand, and his dreams of astrimony and Leoline seemed about to terninate then and there, when luck came to his and in the shape of her most gracious majesty the queen. Springing to her feet, she waved her sceptre, while her black eyes flashed as fiercely the best of them, and her voice rang out like

"Sheathe your swords, my lords, and back Mery man of you I Not one hair of his head

5 . L. W.

and the second

our gheatly friend is possessed !" (To b: Continued.

A SEVERE ATTACK.

"I never felt better in my life than I have since taking Burdock Blood Bitters. I had a severe bilious attack ; I could not eat for several days, and was unable to work. One bottle sured me." John M. Richards, Sr. Tara, Ont. For all billous troubles B. B. B.

A cat market has been started in Paris which has led some one to prophesy a unique market report, running thus : Tabbies, duil ; toms, huoyant; kittens, lively; augoras, de-pressed; brindled, very brisk; Persians in great demand ; tortolsechells, heavy.

A HINT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

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

Old man's darling imploringly: Tell me the worst, dector. Believe me I can stand it. Smart dector denbtfally: I den't know about that. However, nerve yourself, then, madam. Your husband will got well.

BEYOND DISPUTE.

There is no better, safer or more pleasant cough remedy made than Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. It oures Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Coughe, Colde, Bronchitis and all throat and lung troubles.

THE EARTH SLOWLY CHANGING. NATURE PROCEEDING WITH CREAT UNDERTAKINGS UNKNOWN TO HUMANITY.

In the universe everything is changing and everything is in motion, for motion itself is the first condition of vitality. The firm ground, long thought to be immovable, is subject to incersant motion ; the very mountains rise or sink. Not only do the winds and ocean currents circulate round the rlant, but the continents went off on every side of him, like a fierce value of the mild and pleasant insinuations that went off on every side of him, like a fierce value of popguns; and a score of bright blades abaded blue and threasening on every side : wills the prince broke out into another shrick of langhter, that rang high over all. Bir Normen dare bis correction of the solid orust or gi-mathing the strate of the solid orust or gi-problem of the solid orust or gi-bir Normen dare bis correction of the solid orust or gi-mathing the strate of the solid orust or gi-strate of the solid orust orust of the solid orust or gi-strate of the solid orust or gi-strate of the solid orust orust orust orust of the solid orust or gi-strate of the solid orust orus ganbic subterrannen downfalls. This is not the mode in which nature generally proceeds ; she is more calm and more regular in her operations, and, chary of her might, brings out even the knowledge of the beings that she nourishes, She upheaves mountains and dries up seas without disturbing the flight of the gnat-Some revolution which appears to us to have been produced by a mighty cataclysm has, penhaps, taken thousands of years to accomplish.

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

tering with rain fringes.

One of the prettiest gowns for a debutante at an afternoon tea is of white cloth, fine, suit and pliant as chamols, made in an empire gown but trainless, the skirt bordered with gold tinsol stars in graduated sizes, The white silk waistcoat, front breadth or tablier, and each were also embroidered with gold stars. The revers, elbow sleeves, cuffs, and collar, coming half way round the nack, were strapped across with narrow gold braid put on in clusters, between which were tiny gold stars. The effect was exquisite. Over this lovely gown was worn a soft green tinted fiat ostrich feather boa.

After all the medium length sealskin sacque is the popular garment of nine-tenths of the women who can afford to wear sealskin.

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

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrb, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical oure for Narvous Dability and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated hy this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 149 Power's lock, Roohester, N. V. 8-13-cow.

PROTESTANT HANOVER.

THE LUTHERAN SYNOD ALARMED AT THE INCREASE OF IMMORTALITY.

The Lutheran Synod of Hanover, Prussia, at its last meeting considered the abnormal increase of immortality among the population, with special reference to those who constitute the State Church. The establishment of a better disciplinary system for those falling within the code was the object in view, and the developments brought to light concerning their spiritual condition furnish an instructive lesson

It was shown that the sacredness of family ties is every day more and more disregarded, persons entering the matrimonial state with the most frivolous intentions, and zevering the knot upon the slightest pretexts. An reduction of the public debt was \$111,351,273, application to enforce the law against bro- or \$26,870,000 more than then in the previous thels and such like had met with no response from the authorities. One of the genilemen of the Synod prophesied that if this tide of immorality be not stemmed, "then we may look for our destruction and downfall, liko that of Greece and Reme of old," Another member indulged in severe strictures regarding the desecration of the Sabbath and \$28,294, 620, but in November, owing to the small attendance at divine worship. The heavy pension payments, the debt increased

"East Lynne," which was the first great success of Mrs. Honry Wood, says The Spectator. Roughly speaking, the books were con-temporaneous. Feeple read them tegether, and, perhaps not unnaturally, placed their authors in one class, the general general tendency being, if we remember rightly, to put Mrs. Henry Wood somewhat above Miss Braddon. The subsequent achievements of the two writers failed to justify this comparative estimate. As novel after novel came from Mrs. Henry Woods pan, it cannot be said that her popularity with the ordinary novel devourer, who simply wants a few hours of imaginative excitement, showed any signs of di-minution, and to him it was a matter of indifference whether the excite-ment were provided by Miss Braddon or Mrs. Wood. More careful readers, however, noticed that while the novels of the former were charac terized by sustained fecundity of invention in the matter, and increasing grace and finish in the manner, those of the latter displayed a monotony of structure which spoke of varrowness of inventive resources and which chrow into prominence a certain colloquial com-monness of style that had at first escaped observation. Mrs. Wood put all her best work into the first dezen of her books, and during her latter years she was living in public favor not by her work, but by her reputation. The reputation could never have been won by "The Story of Charles Strange." The tale is made up of mysteries which have no vital connection with each other, which are exceedngly clumsy in construction, and which, when they cease to be mysteries, reveal themselves as mares' nests. The attempt to interest ourselves in the plot being a hopeless failure, we direct attention to the style, and amuse ourselves by cul ling such flowers of speech as "blushing furiously and a "spell of kisses." An uneducated ser-vant speaks of his fellow-servants as "retainers," a young lady is described as being "en-shrined" in a rectory; and with regard to a certain mysterious crime, we are told that "some people said felony, others whispered forgery," Mrs. Wood having been apparently under the delusion that felony is some special offense like murder or areon, instead of being the legal name for a class of crimes in which forgery is included. It would have been quite as sensible to write, "Some people said disboneety, others white-pered pocket picking." The redeeming point in Mrs. Henry Wood's porer work-of which "The Story of Charles Strange" provides an average specimen—is the vivacity which is in-spired by self confidence and success. Mrs. Wood beliaved in herself, in her plots, in her characters, and in her style; and it is wonder-ful to what extent such beliaf on the part of an author will compel the belief of other people .-Boston Herald.

. . Azure-lidded sleep,

In blanched linen, smooth and lavender'd. Here are some very protty trifles which are boing made by women who cannot afford expensive Christmas presents, but who can offer some dainty bit of their own handlwork as the most charming of gifts. A sachet is made of white linen duck, painted with heliotropes or violete and filled with sachet powder of the perfame of the flower painted on the ontside. It is twelve inches long and eight wide, fringed at each end and tied around one and with a ribbon and bow or lilao ribbon to match the painted flowers, A very protty little square sachet shows white satin ends and pink satin sides, over which is a equare of bolting cloth, hand painted with deteler. The edges are cut in small squares and gilded, Across one end is tied a narrow pink ribbon with a they bow, on which is painted in gilt letters, " Merry Christmas." Novel sachets for boxes of letter paper are in cardboard tied up in envelope form with tiny ribbons, one side hand-painted with flowers and the other side addressed with a pointed stamp and post mark. Another square sachet in duck is painted with clover blossoms and with a bow of pink satin ribbon in one corner.

LONG LIFE IN BELGIUM.

Nowhere do people live longer than in Belgium. In West Flanders alone-which is but one of the nine provinces-there are four centenarians :- First, Mr. Reuterghem, a bachelor, at Ruttervoorde, is 106 years old. He is in perfect health and goes periodically to give his vote at Bruges. Second, John Verhulst, at Wevelghem, is 100 years old, He was a soldier under Napoleon 1., in Russia, and lost his cars in the frost at Moscow. Third, a spinster, called Auntle Theresa, who lives at Bisseghem, is 101 years old. Fourth, Lady Delvigne, who resides at Monscrau, is 102 yours old, who enjoys the perfect use of her senses.

A HORRIBLE DEATH.

PETERBORO, Ont., Dec. 14,-Thomas M. C. Mullan, an old man, 74 years of age, who was one of the most important witnesses on the Greenfield trial here yesterday, met a terrible death last night. He got his court money yesterday, and with part of it secured a bottle of whiskey and started for his house, which is about a mile from here. By the time he arrived he was very drunk. A neighbor went to his house with him and lit his fire, as he was living alone. About half an hour after-wards the same neighbors were horroratricken by seeing smoke lasuing from the old man's house. They rushed to it. but upon opening the deor found an entrance impossible on account of the fierce flames and dense emoke, Other neighbors seon reached the scene, but all efforts to save the old man were fruitless. It is supposed the fire caught from the old rickety stove. He has been living in the municipality for several years, having no re- Some plays are so solemn the latives living. His wife was poisoned about i go out of the theatre to smile. seven years ago and his daughter shot herself

General Webster, requested should sit on Tuesday next that he might be enabled to make an application as to what course the court would purene respecting William O'Brion, and an article which had appeared in his paper, the United Ireland, in which it was stated that "the time has arrived for plain epeaking in regard to the forgeries commission. We do not intend to fall until the forger allows us to pp ok. We do not care twopence for the opinion of three judges who were especially selacted in the teeth of a justly indignant Liberal project by

the forger's friends and accomplia Justice Hannen Indicated that the court had arranged to adjourn to-day. He added that if he could he would instantly relinguish his seat in the Commission, but he had a duty before him which it was impossible to evade.

Mr. Reid, of counsel for the Pervellites, called attention to observations in de by the warden of Morton Collegs, in which he likened Michael Davitt and other Home Rulers to the Whitechapel murderer.

The judges retired for consultation, and when they returned Justice Hannen announced that they had decided that an affidavit, reciting the utterances of Mr. O'Brien and his paper, must be immediately fyled, and that Mr. O'Brien must appear before the Commission at 10 o'clock to-morrow. They had slee decided that a notice must be served upon the warden of Morton College ordering blun to attend the first meeting of the new sitting in January.

___Thomas O'Connor, who testified on the 4th instant concerning the alleged doings of the Inner Circle of the league, was recalled and cross-examined by Sir Charles Russell for the Parnellites. O'Connor adhered to the state-ment that he had received £7 in payment for moonlighting. The monoy was in £1 notes, and two of them were cached by the National bank. He had decided, he said, to give evidence simply with the object of putting an end to the hell upon earth in Irelaud.

Sir Charles Russell asked : Were you asked, in order to oriminate the Parnellites, to tell queer things ?

Witness ovaded the question, but Sir Otarles pressed him hard, remarking that he used the term "queer things" advisedly. Witness at last admitted that a Mr. Walker, in behalf of the Times, had strongly urged him to give evidence, Sir Charles Russell here produced a letter

and handed it to witness, who admitted that he wrote it. It was addressed to his brother and said he (witness) had got himself summoned by the Times, thinking he could make a few pounds, but he found that he could not unless he would swear to queer things. On the redirect examination, witness, in reply to Attorney-General Webster, said that since he first gave evidence his family had telegraphed him to the effect that they would die of shame unless, when he was cross examined, he denied the evidence he had already given before the court. Lator in the day Mr. Redmond stated that Mr. O'Brien was in Dablin and would probably be unable to attend to. morrow. The court was, therefore, adjournd to January 15.

Some plays are so solemn that men have to

A six-year old child being asked, "What [Is rope ?" replied, " a fat string,"

FINANCES OF THE UNITED STATES. The total ordinary revenue of the United States for the year ending 30th June, 1888, was \$379,265,074; the total ordinary expendi-ture \$259,653,958; the surplus was \$119, 612,116 ; the total amount available for the

year. The revenue exceeds that of 1887 by \$7,862,000; the decrease in the ordinary

expenditure for the year was \$2,278,221. The estimated revenue for 1889 is \$377,000,000 ; the estimated expenditure \$273,000.000. For the first four months in the current fiscal year the reduction of the debt was proceedings of the Synod point to a moral \$11,199,817, leaving the net decrease since turpitude and depravity among the people of 30th June last \$17,094,803. The interest-the various sections of the province that are bearing debt is new \$950,505,460. since that time,

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC OHRONICLE.

1

. THE TRUE WITNESS

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY The Post Printing & Publishing 00.,

AT THEIR OFFICES : 761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

THE POST PRINTING & PUBLISHING GO.,

761 Craig Street, Montreal TO ADVERTISERS.

TO ADVERTISERS. A timised number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in "THE TRUE WITNESS' at 160 per line (agate), first insertion, 100 per line each subsequent insertion. Special Nulces 200 per time. Special rates for contracts on application. Advertisements for Teachers, In-formation Wanted, &c., 600 per insertion (not to exceed 10 lines). Ordinary notices of Births, Death and Marriages 500 each insertion.

The large and increasingirculation of "THE TRUE WINESS" makes it the very best adverising medium in Canada.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

RELEASE AN SUBJECTION AND A SUBJECTION AND A SUBJECTION AND A SUBJECT A

new Fost Office. Remittances can be sately made by Registered Letter or Post Office Order. All remittances will be acknowledged by changing the date on the address label attached to paper. Subscribers will see by date on the address label when their sub-caription expires. Sample copies sent iree on application.

Parties wishin't to become subscribers can do so through any responsible news agent, when there is none of our local agents in their locality. Ad-dress all communications to

The Post Printing & Publishing Co.

WEDNESDAY..... DECEMBER 19, 1888

HON. JAMES MCSHANE informs us that the alleged interview, published in the Toronto Empire as having taken place between him and the Montreal correspondent of that paper, is a pure fabrication. No such intervlew ever took place.

BISHOP WALSH, of London, Ont., will, it s said, succeed to the Archbishopric of Teronto. The probable successor to Dr. Walsh in the diocese of London is Dr. D. O'Connor, President of the Sandwich College. The filling of these vacancles is expected to te made from Rome on December 22nd.

confidence in a cause than in putting up their money to support it. Therefore when the people of France take up the Russian loan The transfer of Russian securities from dends. Berlin to Paris, which the late transaction indicates, has in it a meaning which cannot be be mistaken.

THE nature of the demand the Canadian Pacific Rollway Company is going to make on parliament next session is revealed in the cable deepatches to day. In addition to the the company, it appears, want a further com pensation for allowing other railways to cross its track. When and where are these raids the Canadian Pacific own the country ?

to be lead astray. While the Tories are try. ing to persuade them to vote against the Morc'er government they are pushing a hot do the same on the ground of Mr. Meroler's finely, making great execution with their two-edged sword, but it cuts both ways all the same. Let the Irish Catholic electors Bill. stand firm and true to Mr. Mercier, vote for Ool. Rhodes and they will make no mistake.

POBK PACKEES, flour men and all sorts of persons dealing in food are pushing the Ottawa government to raise the duties on imported food. Have the people who consume the food no claims to consideration ? Would it not be in order for the people who eat bread and pork to send a deputation to Ottawa to present their claims? Why should they be be compelled to pay more than they should for their food that dealers may make excessive profits. If these dealers cannot compete in a legitimate way with others, what right has in their tracks" all who advocate reciprocity. the government to tax the people to put The Canadian Pacific Railway, and other lines money in their pockets. Two cents addition. al per pound on pork means a direct attack on the scanty table of the poor and the labor. ing classes generally. It means pinching where economy is most difficult. Of all the villainies of the villainous tariff nothing is more outrageous than the tax on the sort of food which is used most by the poor. It is Railway so as to connect with the C.P.R. imply infamous.

CANADIANS do not view with favor the proposed arrangements between the two great trunk lines, whereby competition will be destroved. Both have cest the country an country wants. It is all very fine for English stockholders to deprecate competition. They are looking after their dividends solely and do not care a rap for Canadian public interests. In fact, their proposal amounts to nothing more than a scheme to bleed Canadiane. From this instance we may see how our affairs are regarded in England. To the minds of Englishmen Canada is a cow to be milked.

If she will not submit, then get rid of her-In nothing do men better manifest their sell her to the batcher. The same idea underlies all the dealings of England with the Dominion, and dominates the Imperial Federation movement. Uanada may be loyal with cagerness, we may be sure their feelings | to England through pride and affection. but are enlisted where their money is invested. England is only loyal to Canada for divi-

A significant comment on the relative prevalence of orime in Ireland and England is furnished by the special returns for the quarter ending September 30th last. In Ireland there has been a general decrease in orime. In fact there was no crime to speak about outside the districts where disturbance has been created guarantee of interest on fifteen million dollars by the landlord's eviction campaign. Even granted for the surrender of the monopoly, in the disturbed countles, Galway, Clare and Kerry, there were only eighty-one crimes, or about one-half of the total of all Ireland. Two murders are reported, murders by police and on the public treasury going to stop ? Docs emergencymen are not mentioned. During the same quarter the crimes in London alone were far in excess of the total offer mitted in Ireland. Of murders in London there were twelve, as against two in Ireland, and bodies of persons who had died by drowning or violence, leaving no clue to the mystery of their death, were found almost daily. In fact, Ireland is free from crime compared is evident by the way they are conducting with England, in spite of malignant misgovernment and the examperation of the

Dalton McOarthy and others for the Dominion. A cable despatch published to-day states that a decision has been rendered in favor canvase among the Protestants to get them to of the Province. Thus after ten years' costly litigation, Mr. Mowat has snoceeded in wrestalleged friendship for the Jesuits and alliance ing his province free from the centralizing with the Castors. They think they are doing grip of Sir John Macdonald. The other cases were the Boundary Award, the Escheats Bill, the last federal general elections. The imthe License Act and the River and Streams

The victory is of the greatest importance not only to Ontario, but to all the provinces, and, like the others, fixes forever the constitutional limits of the federal power in a very important particular. The Ontario govern.

iment deserves the gratitude of the sister provinces for the determination with which is resisted the policy of centeralization and the ability with which it presented these caset and carried them to a successful issue.

WHILST the Tory Government is strengthening the barriers sgainst trade with the States and its organ shouting to "shoot down subsidised by the Dominion treasury are crossing the border in all direction and building roads in American territory. Does this not prove the interdependence of the two countries in matters of commerce and traffic. We read in a contemporary that Quebec is now moving to extend the Qoebec Central short line. In order to secure this a piece of road will have to be built in American territory, and the problem is how to apply the

public money of the country to build railroads in the United States. Of course it will be solved. The Dominion and Provincial governments will have to provide handsome. enormous amount of money, and healthy Iy, English capitalists will do something, and rivalry between them is exactly what the the work is done ! The long talked of bridge across the St. Lawrence at Qaebec will follow. "thus furnishing to Quebec and the Lake St. John belt of country not only the shortest possible connection with the C.P.R. line and over that into the Maritime Province seaports, but also the seaports and great manufacturing centres of New England."

> GOLDWIN SMITH hits the nall on the head occasionally. In a letter to the Berlin, Ont., Telegraph, on the amenities of journalism, he writes :—

The most notable part of it is that the two journals which, in the last twenty years, have most disgraced themselves by butcherly treatment of political opponents have both been the personal creations as well as the personal organs of Sir John Macdonald. Demoralizing and degrading as Sir John Macdonald's whole system has been to the country, no part of it has been more domoralng or more degrading than his dealings with the press.

The Professor must have read the article which appeared in THE POST some time ago on Sir John Macdonald's journalistic ventures. It is, however, flattering to Canadian journalism that Sir John is every now and then compelled to establish papers to do his dirty work, as old ones die from it, like the Leader, | shops." or revolt from it, like the Mail.

THE SHAME OF CANADA. A French contemporary the other day charged that American money was used to carry the provincial elections in favor of Mr. Mercler. Absurd as the statement was, it was but a repitition of what was said by a campaign sheet published at foronto during plication is that the Conservatives are so cor-

their principles by foreigners. Disgraceful as two women who are used as decoy ducks the imputation is, it is strengthened by a statement in the Toronto Mail. Referring to the cry that American money is to be used to carry annexation that paper relates, on good authority, how an ex-Minister wrote to a leading Conservative in Prince Edward Island the other day intimating that the Americana might take this step, and asking what the consequences would be. The answer was that the Conservative rank and file in the island was "decidedly on the loose," and "quite ready to take Yankee money, at par 'at that."

That the people of Canada have been cor rupted to a fearful extent, everybody knows who have had anything to do with election a Public spirit has been destroyed. Political virtue is lost. This is a great shameful fact. And we honestly believe that a syndicate or Americans could enter into competition with Sir John Macdonald and his "combines for possession of Canada and beat them, it such Americans only put up enough money, So thoroughly has Sir John debauched the electorate and made bribery a supreme influence in elections that in almost any Canadian constituency Satan with money could get elected to parliament, even were the Archange Michael his opponent. This is a sad confession to make, but it is true. "Happy is the man who has a country to sell," is the dootrine taught by Macdonaldiam, and there are enough persons in Canada to accept and act upon it to turn the elections in favor of any one who can put up the purchase money.

THE LAND QUESTION IN ENGLAND

We are familiar enough with pictures of the desolation produced by landlordism in Ireland, but the description given by a clergyman of the Established Church of the condition to which the agricultural regions of England are reduced, is scarcely less appalling. In a paper, published in the Church Reformer, he relates his impressions of Devonshire. "It is the contrast, he writes, "ever present to the mind between the beauty and glory, the promise and everlasting hope of nature, and the hopeless, nimicas, dreary lives of those who live in the midst of her beauties, which weighs the spirits down ; the contrast the joy of a few, while the thousands whom and often only with a fierce reluctance, turn- villainy they teach dulier men clumsily juiing their backs upon them and seeking the slums and dens, the over-crowded work-

He describes the people as quiet, patient, enduring, honest, but "the deeps are breaking up," he says, and their pallence is be

cover in the daytime and prey on the commanity after nightfall; who have no more moral principle than a ton of coal; whose capital in trade consists of a self cocking pistol to orderly society resembles that of the deserves in the good and patriotio stand he shark to the fishes of the sea ; who represent has taken. a class of men who compel us to tax ourselves

in order to supply accommodation for them rapt that they can be brought to vote against in some State prison. Their co-operatives are and about whom the less said the better." Such characters we are told are plentiful, and the orimes they commit occur every month in the year. Whereupon the Herald uncompromising facts, and they indicate a condition of society which need not excite our tivity."

Undoubtedly that society is in a bad way when such revelations can be made concern-Ing it. It is all very well to constitute courte, build gaois, employ detectives and policemen to deal with these criminals, but there is something more requiring attention. Atrocious as are the crimes perpetrated for gain by proressional robbers, swindlers and confidence especially to the Augustinian friars, which men and women, they differ only in degree, not in kind, from transactions taking place every day under the name and according to the forms of business. Poisonous adulteration of food is the rule, not the exception. Even poison itself is adulterated. Cheating, gambling, swindling of all sorts, are carried on openly in stocks. The highest public honors are secured by bribery, fraud and mis- | said to be delivered from all his sing. representation. The highest truste, the most sacred obligations are violated, evaded and excused by Len looked upon as paragons of business success.

In their dealings with those who work for them many employers are unscrupulously harsh, unjust and disbonest to the extent that they make and take all possible opportunities for depriving those they think dependent on them of the rewards of toil. Persons of this class, who generally know enough of the law to keep safely within it, would resent the imputation of being no better morally than professional thieves. But, in reality they are worse, for the success they achieve by means, psipably dishonest in the view of the unsuccossful, leads such to the penitentiary or the gallows by precisely the same immoral reasoning that secures fortunes for more refinedly cunning rascals. Like the criminal, described by the Herald as occupying the foreground, with a long list of human wrecks as the worul result of his career, we have in our mind's eye men who have robbed their employees, cheated their neighborr, entered into all sorts of schemes between that which is and that which might for making money corruptly-men who exbe but for the folly and greed of man; the cits only loathing for their character and surthought of how all these gifts of nature are price at their success. These are the men who give an impulse to orime and oreate the they might rejoice and serve are, in despair, state of society deplored by the Herald. The tate and the very instructors of turpitude may be seen holding up their hands in holy horror that the "professionals" have greatly bettered their instruction.

But the incentive to orime, by bad example f anocess obtained by dishonest methods, is

they think they will be able to govern then as they like.

We earnestly hope the paople of Megantic will not be misled by these wretched taction capital in trade consists of a sen covering prover but give Col. Rhodes the hearty support he

AN UNWISE CRUSADE.

A letter in the Boston Herald, signed "H. Winn," points out very clearly wherein the Protestants of that oity have shown great unwisdom in making a clean sweep of all Oatholics and their sympathisers at the recent observes :--- "These are stern hard, cold and school board elections. The treuble in the schools arose, as our readers are probably aware, over the use of a book called "Swinastonishment, though they may woll rouse ton's Outlines of the World's History." This philanthropy and religion to increased ac- work, in stating the incidents of the refermation, recites that Pope Leo X., to raise money, adopted an extensive sale of indulgences, which, in former ages, had been a source of large profit to the church ; that the Dominioun friars, having a monopely of the sale in Germany, employed an agent, Tetze), one of their own number, who carried it on in a manner very offensive, agent one of them, Martin Luther, took the lead in opposing. In a foot note under these statements Swinton gives this defination :

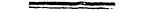
"These indulgences were, in the early ages of the church, remissions of the penance im-posed upon persons whose sins had brought scandal on the community. But in process of time they were represented as actual pardons of guilt, and the purchaser of indulgence was

Of course no Catholic could, or should, tolerate teaching so manifestly untrue. Objection was taken to the book, and it was pointed out that the law of Massachusetts plainly forbids the school committee "to direct to be purchased or used in the public schools school books calculated to favor the tenets of any particular sect of Christians." This includes, Mr. Winn contends, books calculated to disparage the tenets of any sect, for disparaging one favors another. A text book may not even set out truths marshalled in a way "calculated" to have the prohibited effect,

Of course, the law being thus clear, the trustees, as we would call them, had no alternative but to strike the book from the list of school manuals, which they did. At the same time it was brought to their notice that one of the teachers, in explaining the passage quoted concerning indulgences, not only told the pupils that an indulgence was h permission to commit sir, but later added ; Should a murderer be brought before a judge he would only have to put his hand in his pocket and produce indulgence papers to be pardoned." Also, "You pay so much money in advance for leave to commit certain eins."

Here the violation of the State laws was as plain as the perversion of history and the trustees removed the teacher to another class, but did not lower his rank or salary. On account of these decisions of the Board a great furore was raised by certain Protestant clergymen. They condemned the action of the trustees, organized and domanded that Swinton's history be restored and the teacher reinstated, although both one and the other were "calculated to favor the tenants" of the Protestants contrary to the law. When the trustees declined to comply with these unlawful domands, war was declared against them and the pulpits rang with the usual denunciations of the "Romish Aggression" and all that sort of thing. Freeh from their own private schools, Mr. Winn tells us. Protestant leaders entered into nice disquisitions as to how they could by means of the State lawfully shut up the Catholic schools and force Catholic children into their own kind of training, using the old plea of state necessity, under which tyrants have always endeavored to suppress liberty. Then, in order to swamp the Catholic vote, well knowing the opposition of Catholics to woman suffrage, "confident that they could use this weapon without being struck back, by reason of the Catholic con. science on the subject, they brought out from ten thousand to fifteen thousand women from their congregations to register and beat the school committee." Under all this provocation, the writer says, "with rare excen tions the Catholics showed the judicial temper and moderation needed on the school board to a far greater extent than their adversaries." After successfully combatting the arguments whereby it was sought to estracize all Catholics from all share in school management, Mr. Winn shows how the foreign birth-rate of Oatholics largely exceeds that of the native Protestants. He writes :---Such have been the pernicious theories and resultant practice of the native Americans in Massachusetts in the relations of the series, and the individuation of woman, that with eight times more in proportion of the youthful and child producing population absent in the west in 1850 than in 1880, the average birth-rate to patives was 22.12 to each 1000 people per annum then, while in the five years ending 1860 it was only 15.44. The lowest rate in the leading states of Europe. during the 20 years ending 1879 was 26 per 1000, in France. This means extinction ; and we find that, while in 1880 there were 902,854 living in Massachusetts who were born of native parents the number had fallen in 1885 to 855,491, The Paritan race has committed Harl-Karl, and steadily wends hensible. These Tory promoters of disunion its march to the grave. But the birth rate to the foreign born in Massachusette was 49,52. Whatever may be the truth of its renets, it is to the sternal honor of the Catholic church jump into its swim-Rome throws her arms, like the saored circle of Richelieu, about the way of future generations.

DEC. 19, 1888



RICHARD PIGOTT has been fixed upon as the man who forged the letters with Mr. Parnell's name attached, of which the London Times has made so much. That the Times people have known the letters were forgeries their case before the Commission. Pigott appears to have been a professional informer and traitor from the start, but now that he is found out he will probably get his deserts.

SIE CHABLES TUPPER has given the Imperial Fadists a setting back which ought to convince them of the hopelessness of the task they have undertaken. He doesn't believe the British Empire will go to sternal smash unless the colonies are brought back under the paternal rule of Downing street. Sir Charles is, perhaps, the most practical of Canadian policioiane, and the viger with which he sat upon the Imp. Feds. has flattened them out badly.

'MB MONTAGUE has got the grandbounce out of his corruptly obtained seat for Haldimand in the House of Commons. The decision was Court of Canada. Every conceiveable rascalthat county from its old love, the Liberal obtained in a way which led to his being is our own any way. unseated three times. As the county can only be carried for the Government by fraud. we may expect a repetition of the eld game, but with less success, let us hope.

ANOTHER scurrilous attack on the Irish Nationalists appeared in the Star of last evening. Our contemporary appears deter. mined to convict them in advance and ac-Times to bolster up its slanders and forgerice. the Irish people of Montreal and elsedo not let the paper which thus insults reviles them feel their resentment, they not the stuff we take them for. The cloven-foot is fully exposed. Mark where it has its imprint.

Tories to defeat Col. Rhodes in Megantic. They are calling men to their assistance from · · · · · ·

and the second second

IT is evidently not Canada but the British empire that the paper Empire at Toronto has a mission to preserve. If not why is it everlastingly howling about the "Old Flag" and accusing advocates of reciprocity of a desire to tear down that venerable bit of bunting ? As a matter of fact the French largely outnumber the English in Uanada. So do the Irish. The former carry the tri-color, side by side with the red cross; the latter carry the green. Each venerates its own colors more than those of Eegland, while the Bourbon table-cloth waving over L'Etandard, and the banner of Union Alet, borne aloft on many occasions, show a considerable differ.

people.

ence in the ideas of our people concerning old flags. A new flag would be a refreshing change. Our present flag of the Dominion given yesterday on appeal by the Supreme resembles a solled red shirt marked by much wear with greasy suspenders and decorated ity was resorted to by the Tories to wreat with a postage stamp on the tail. Nobody can look at it and keep a straight face. Give party, Montague only managing to get in by | us the pensive beaver, chewing a maple leaf, a very few votes majority and these were even if it does look like a rat on a stump. It

SIE JOHN MACDONALD'S reputation as a constitutional lawyer has been badly shattered in his legal contests with Mr. Mowat before oreachments en provincial rights in Outario he boasted on the platform of his knowledge as a constitutional lawyer, and declared he would t wist the neck of "the Little Tyrant" cepts as gospel proof the statements of fore. who had dared to oppose his policy of cen-sworn rapscallions drummed by by the tralization. Mr. Mowat, nothing daunted by ous tyranny of the British Tery Government. Sir John's bluster, took the several cases into Are the Irish the only people on earth who Centralizer in every one of them. The last test or resistance? The Pope has strongly favor of the province.

When the award of the Boundary Commis-EVERY nerve is being strained by the Council, the Dominion Government maintained its right to the Iulian title in lands which (enslaved by sword and gun as the negroes it had granted to timber and mining com- are, no claim on the sympathy and compasall over the continent, and all the power of panies, composed of its political friends. Mr. | sion of His Holiness ? If this should be so, the federal government has been brought to Mowat traversed this claim and made a test it would be strange indeed. Bu the debear in the contest. As the Irish Catholic case with the St. Catharines Milling and Lum. spatch evidently manufactured. We canvote is a considerable actor in the county a bering Company. The case was argued last not believe it true. In any case the Irish think the Irish Catholics are too well posted | Mr. Blake for the Province, and by Mr. | Protestant.

Nor excepting the Times, the St. James Gazette is the most rabid of English journals in hatred of the Irish. Run by a brace of renegade Jews in the Tory interest, its brutality is always off-nsive and sometimes disgusting. From a recent issue we clip the two following paragraphs as specimens of its feelings and manner of expressing them :---

"The editor of the Wexford People has been sent to prison, and there he will be allowed to rot for five weary weeks. He has been educating public opinion (so his counsel declared), and now he has been taught a lesson himself. The greatest and grandest in the land must bow to the law-even the editor of the Wexford Feople.'

"Mr. Healy-Timothy of that ilk-says the Irish party have walted 700 years, and are not tired yet. Well, England has combated Irish disaffection for 700 years, and is not tired yet ; nor will she be for some time to come. This business is going to be fought out on the present lines if the campaign lasts till after field that once produced twenty and Doomsday. Mr. Healy has reason to congratulate himself that he did not live in an earlier stage of the Irish question. If he had his head would, no doubt, have long since adorned a gate-post somewhere in county Long-

The list on space at Rome has got in some of his fine work in the cables published today. He says the Pope refused to bless medals and reliquaries sent to Rome by an Irlen priest, who intended them for distribution in Ireland. The Pope sternly said : "I cannot bless them. The people of Ireland are disobsdient. They seem to prefer the goanel of Dillon and O'Brien to the goapel of Jesus Christ." This bears the stamp of falsehood on its face. That is not the way things are done at Rome, and anyway Leo XIII, is too great a statesman, we think, to be guilty of no petty an exhibition of temper. Apart the Frivy Gennell. When he began his en- from that, the legic of the position shows its absurdity. It is not that the Irish people prefer the gospel of Dillen and O'Brian te that of Oar Lord, but because they prefer them as political leaders seeking justice for court, one after the other, and beat the Great | must submit to extermination without procase of the kind has just been decided, like expressed his sympathy and compassion for the rest, against Sir John's contention and in the negroes of Africa, and has summoned the nations to pu down slavery in the dark continent. Have the Irlsh, who are shot down sion was confirmed on appeal to the Privy by British troops as the negroes are slaughtered by the Arabs,-who are plundered and

coming exhausted. The agricultural laborers not the only evil. A spirit of hatred and reare leaving their homes and the houses are venge is reused against the authors of wrongs, falling down, and the fields are lying half and "the patience long of him who cherishes tilled, and there are left behind the old and a wrong" has its reward of suggestion. which helpless and decrepit to drag out a few only waits occarion for satisfaction. Religion teaches men to forgive their enemies and to weary years on parish pay or in the workhouse. It is quite a rare thing for a young do good to those who displicately use them. man to remain very long in one place. That But human passion is often stronger than rewhich used to be the most stationary of the ligion. Therefore, he is a wise man who will population is completely changing its characnot wrong another. He may not make so much money, he may make more, but he will ter and is becoming nomadic; the old firmnot have a spectre dogging his steps, and a ness and slow patient rerseverance, than voice crying ever in his heartwhich one can imagine no grander base for a

nation's strength, is disappearing, and nothing but a fresh attachment of these men to the soil will restore it.

Lack of work is said to be the cause of the disappearance the English peasantry, but the writer we have quoted says he has seen field thirty bushels of grain to the acre which is now a ready marsh. Everywhere it is the same. There is no lack of work to be done. The land is crying out for more labor. But those who now farm the land will not employ the laborers, perhaps cannot, and the laborers are not able to gain access to it for them.

EBIVES. These views of the state of rural England are abundantly sustained by other observers, who, in seeking a remedy, declare the present system of land tenure must cease. Landlordism must go, is the cry in Eng.end as well as in Ireland, though we do not hear it so londly expressed, because the people crowd into the cities and the noise of machinery drowns their voices. But the social war is at hand, for soon American, colonial and other foreign competition in manufacturing will bring about the same results in the olties of England that agricultural competition in the same regions has produced in the country. In fact, this is being felt already, and, when pushed further, the results are obvious.

TWO SORTS OF CRIMINALS,

The constant revelations of cunning, ferocious orimes, committed with the object of obtaining money, in the city of New York and elsewhere has led the Herald of that city to reflect upon the failure of the churches to check the flood of iniquity overspreading the land. The dramatis persons in one famous case are described as "a prefessional gambler in the foreground who is at last caught in one of his own susres; who excites popular interest only because a long list of human wrecks are the woeful result of his career ; whose victims remind us of the fish which the truant catches and strings by the gills on a

"Tremble thou wretch. That has within thes undivulged crimes Unwhipp'd of justice."

COL. REODES IN MEGANTIC,

and the second se

COL. RHODES has met with a warm welcome in Megantic and entered upon the contest with every reasonable prospect of success. The more respectable Conservative newspapers endorse his candidature and the whole independent press have declared in his favor. The folly of opposing him is manifold. His defeat would not effect the standing of the government, while it would deprive the Protret-

ant minority of an able representative. His election would do a great deal to soften and overcome the asperities which have grown out of the Riel excitement, harmonize the political elements and insure tranquility. His presence in the Cabinet would be a guarantee of fair play to the classes he represents, and, on the whole, of the greatest benefit to all classes. But these happy results are not to the liking of the Tories. They prefer discension, turmell, disruption, religious and national discord, anarchy, anything in fact, rather than that they should remain in the cold shades of epposition. So they go into Megantic ratiling the benes of Riel to frighten the Protestante and strive to prevent, if such vile practices can prevent, the closing up of an unfortunate political sore and the re-establishment of good fetling between English and French, Protestants and Catho-Hos.

Such tactics are to the last degree repremust admit that the feelings aroused over events connected with the Northwest rebellion must die out sometime. They must | that, while the Protestant clergy are poweralso admit that the longer those feelings are | less to stem the current of the hour-asy, often kept alive the worse for the country. Why, then, do they assail Col. Rhodes as a Rielite then, do they assail Cel. Rhodes as a Rielite homes of her people, and lifts her lamp to and call upon the Protestants of Megantic to light an undiminished throng down the pathreject him for that stupid reason only ?

Such unworthy conduct, however, is not association in a party which takes its in- elegant but forcible language what share great effort is being made to entrap it, but we fall before the law lurds by Mr. Mowat and | have reason to thank God that Parnell is a willow twig. In the background are a couple spiration from the junta at Ottawa. Il they Protestants of Boston may fexpect when of villains, whose business is to keep under, can only keep the people of Quebec divided. Oatholics have a majority, This year the

Mr. Winn follows this up by about

DEC 19. 1888.

what may occur in the future Mr. Winn 88.Y8 :---

If when the now inevitable hour of Catholio supremacy in voting power shall come in Boston, the voters sympathising with that faith shall exclude every Protestant from their ticket, and every man who has shown a disposition to be fair to the Protestants by votes in the board, they will not, indeed, be practising the precept of doing as they would be done by, any more than the Protestants are doing, but of doing as they have been done by.

none by. In the arena of woman suffrage itself the Catholic leaders must indeed be far seeing if. when it is used as a weapon against their rewhen it is used as a weapon against their re-ligion, they do not retailate. Should they do this unitedly, the Protestants of this city would be snowed under so far as to be lost. The excess of foreign females over males was two and a half times greater in proportion in 1880 than among the natives. The Uatholic women would not only be far better united, but a far greater number would come to the polls if the church should so determine. The litical power of the priests would be exalted even more than of our clergy, and only a rare self-abnegation rejects the present prize for the permanent good of their people.

The writer concludes by arging that prudence, if nothing more, should open Protestant eyes to the truth that the two religions should live together in unity. "If," he writes, "as we proudly feel, there is a splandor in the fire of John Knox defining to queens their right to rule, the Jecuit Bourdaloue in the days of arbitrary power painting a aloner with the details of his vices to the haughtiest menarch in Europe, and thundering in his ear "Thou art the man," is not to be called the son of a "harlot," even to spite his mother church. Each seeks the same end-the salvation of men through Christ. Each is largely adapted to the wants of its people. Why, then, quarrel, like differing doctors over a dying patient."

A lesson is contained in this which others eutside Boston may well lay to heart. The forces at work there changing the religious complexion of the population are at work all over the continent. In Canada, as well as in New England. In Montreal, as well as in Boston. They will be wise, therefore, who take heed of what has been so truly, ably and honestty written by Mr. Winn.

THE LIBERAL LEADERSHIP,

With the intention. probably, of making the Liberal party appear weak and divided astory has been started to the effect that Mr. Laurier is anxious to retire from the hadership, and a Toronto contemporary, of adependent proclivities, steps in to observe bat "Mr. Laurier is an excellent speaker ud a politician of considerable experience, at it is clear the English speaking provinces re not satisfied with him. Sir Richard facturight is evidently the man of their blee. He possesses the merit of having a Minitive policy, and of being courageous mough to promulgate it in the face of day." We don't know where our contemporary rete its inspiration as to the feelings of the Liberals of the English-speaking provinces, the chief organizers of the South of Ireland but we do know that there has not been the Laber Leagne. It was organized mainly for of the Province. remotest hint of dissatisfaction from any the purpose of seeking certain concessions making for the Maritime Provinces, the St. hitake so far as they are concerned. " Mr. wible for a leader to do; his judgment has en good, and his work accoptable in every sy." We are also assured by the same thority that in the House of Commons the algment of the Ontario Liberals last session as that no man could have carried on the aderabip better than Mr. Laurier did. This statement will, we believe, be borne d that Mr. Luarier himself is the man. He d not desire the position ; he occupied it ly because the party insisted upon it ; he , a trust placed in his hands by the repreader he has shown the most excellent alities by which he has inspired the enaissm and hearty good will of his fel-1878. " lathis view of Mr. Laurier's leadership, all ties in parliament, and out of it for that ter, will concur. Only those who know Laurier are aware of his noble unselfishof character, his innate loyalty to what wons, whi h do not appear paramount to should be his successor. From present countrymen. trances it would seem that Mr. Blake has nows Sir John and his methods like a terror of than the fearless, indominitable ht who has pursued him like a nemesla, route and exposes him at every turn, and

able means to exclude every man from the as a hawk ready to swoop down and tear my look disconcerted Coote, and he then said, resources, under the control of the party that school board suspected of sympathieing with them to please. He is well names Richard, the Catholics, and they have successed. Of for he is the Cour do Lion of the Liberal a man without a family." army and swings a weapon in the political either side,

> Little delicacy may be expected in the diacussion of this question by the Tory press. French leader is distasteful to the English. Laurier in the leadership. His resignation, should he decide upon the step, will be his own act wholly and solely.

BOGUS IRISH OUTRAGES.

Manufacturing bogue outrages in Ireland has been an industry in which the Tories, the landlords, the Castle and the British government have long been engaged. How the infamous business was carried on and by whom will probably be laid bare before the Parnell Commission, if that delectable tribunal will permit the exposures.

Some idea of the methods adopted for getting up these outrages has, however, been furnished in advance by a young Irishman now in New York, who, if called by the Commission as a witness, could give rather startling evidence. His name is Thomas C. Waish. He was a candidate for Parliament for North Cork at the general election held in 1885, having been nominated by the South of freiand Labor League, an organization which was regarded to some extent by Irish Nationalists as inimical to their interests and which to a corresponding extent was petted by the landlords.

In conversation with a News reporter Mr. Walsh related with some minuteness of detail a mass of facts going to show that the prin- clates. cipal occupation of the organization known as the Irish Loyal and Patriotic Union was the concoction of bogus outrages. Mr. Walah substantiates his statements by memoranda which he has preserved. He received, he says, incriminating letters from E. Caulfield Houston, secretary of the Irish Loyal and Patriotic Union : O. Purdon Coote, a magia trate of County Cork, and others.

Houston and Coote urged him to consent to pose as the victim of a bogus outrage that could be fastened on the National League. Men, however, of greater importance than any of those mentioned endeavored to induce Walsh to consent to be a party to the bogue outrage business. These men included Vizcount de Veosi, of Queen's county, one of the chief organizers of the Irish Loyal and Patriotic Union ; the famous Col. Saunderson, the Dake of Abercorn, A. H. Smith Barry, Phillip H. Bagnall and Arthur Mc-Murrough Cavanagh, who had among their associates in the Loyal and Patriotic Union the Dake of Leinster and the Dake of Devon. shire-the Marquis of Hartington's father.

Mr. Walsh, who was in the employ of the Dake of Devonshire, was, he claims, one of

Protestants used every exertion and all pos- the wing of their chief, regard Sir Richard (family would be taken care of. Something in bring this province, with its revenues and We must arrange with somehody to pick off

> battlefield more terrible than any man on poar to those unacquainted with the methods partizan. His temperate views and mature They will strive to make it appear that a lichmen and Americans who have investigated of Megantic to have their member a powerful Irish affairs. Mr. Walsh further related how minister in a strong Government than to have be more false, for we are sure every effort | land, and how he was dismissed for being too Opposition. will be made to retain and support Mr. mild in his remarks and for writing a letter to the Cork Herald, in which he denonneed divests himself of projudice that it is best for

> > Parnell's licutenants. Mr. Healy's father is the head of the department of agripostmaster of Lismore, County Waterford, oulture. It will enable the government and it was proposed to send a registered to carry out with greater freedom and effect letter to Walsh, and to set up the claim that the several reforms of administration in conit had been tampered with by Mr. Healy's templation. It will, in fact, satisfy all interfather, and upon this to formulate other ests save those of the men who are opposed charges against Healy on perjured to all those most worthy objects, simply beevidence of tampering with the mails, cause they have been turned out of office. It was intended if possible to connect Timothy Healy himself with the with the electors of Megantic as they ought, alleged tampering with the mails. Magie- and that we will be in a position after the trate Coote, of County Corts, wanted a day of polling to congratulate them on the similar job put up on the postmaster of Limorick.

Mr. Walsh says he is waiting to go to England to testify in Mr. Parnell's defense if required, and hints that he has lots of information of an incriminating nature against some prominent agents and ex-agents of the Government that would prove of much interest in the investigation that is now being held by Chief Justice Hannen and his asso-

THE MEGANTIC ELECTION.

Circumstances have placed in the hands of the electors of Megantic an opportunity which they should gladly seize for putting an end to the unfortunate divisions that have arisen in this Province from the events of 1885. It was in the spirit of a true patriot, and

with a wise determination to aid, as far as he could, the restoration of good feeling, that Col. Rhodes threw himself into the breach, accepted a portfolic in Mr. Mercler's Government, and now appeals to the electors of Megantic to sustain bim. That county now stands charged with the duty of saying whether a broad spirit of toleration shall triumph over a narrow and bigotted spirit, of saying to the country the unhappy antagon. ism which has existed so long, and the only result of which has been lojary to all classes, shall cease. If it should unfortunately fail to several important questions with regard to the perform this duty, people in the rest of the Parnell defence fund were considered. In the Province, and in the other Provinces, will accept the failure as a declaration that the war between races in Quebec must continue, and the further results of that will be still that he had not anticipated being called more injurious to the happiness and progress

brought it to the verge of bankraptoy.

THF TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

Col. Rhodes is a man of broad, liberal Astounding as these revelations may ap- principles. He has never been a pronounced pursued by the governing class in Ireland, judgment are a guarantee that the interests they are but the repetition of facts within the of the minority will be safe in his hands. And knowledge of many Irishman, and also Eng. | how infinitely better it will be for the people speaking wing of the party. Nothing could he was employed to address meetings in Eng. in him a weak, powerless shadow in a feeble nell Fund : Firstly, the officers of the fund,

> Thus it must appear to every man who the Belfast Orangemen, and declared he every worthy consideration that Col. Rhodes would co-operate with the Nationalists should be elected. His return will kill the in future. Mr. Walsh cited as an additional race and revenge cry. It will establish a illustration of the conspiracy entered into by guarantee that the rights of the minority will of the Wm. U'Brien branch, stated that Saunderson, De Veusi & Co., the fact that be respected and its interests subserved. It they asked him to enter into a plot to diagrace will secure for the province the services of an which he represented. The meeting then ad-Timothy Healy, one of the brightest of Mr. | able man and practical farmer at

We trust those considerations will weigh

triumphant election of Col. Rhodes.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

We reprint from the London Statist in our paper to-day an article on the Canadian Pacific Railway which has attracted a good deal of attention. It has frequently been stated that the policy of this company was to build a system of railways parallel with the entire Grand Trunk in Canada. The British Investor seems to be willing, judging from the facility with which the Canadian Pacific company float their various schemes on the London market, to supply all the money necessary to ruin other -perhaps in some cases his own-British investments in the country. The holders of Graud Trunk and Canadian Pacific securities. have no cause to complain of Canadian indiffer-

PARNELL DEFENCE FUND.

noon in the St. Patrick's Mall-Important Resolutions and Stirring Addresses-The Tressurer Anthonized to Forward a Third Thousand Bollars

-The "Star" Consured.

On Sunday afternoon, at three o'clock large and enthusiastic meeting was hold in the St. Patrick's hall, McGill street, when the absence of Mr. H. J. Cloran, the presi-dent, it was moved and carried that Mr. B. Connarghton take the chair. On coming forward Mr. Connaughton stated upon to occupy the position. However, he was always ready to do his share in anything beneficial to the Irish cause. The Parnell It is plain to all men that, whereas the case to day was that of every Irlshman, and with Mr. Laurier's leadership. from the Government which were not em- election of Col. Rhcdes will bury the red the Times, with all its influence and wealth, It has been clearly shown that the court is one-sided ; that every privilege was granted its population as any other city in the world. Mr. Wright, the treasurer, and Mr. W. D. Barns, the sourctary, occupied seats on the plutform. After letters of regret at absence from Messra. Edward Murphy and L. O. David had been read, and an explanation by Mr. was obliged to leave at an early stage, the order of the day was proceeded with.

Its condemnation of that paper's course, and calls upon Irishmen everywhere to take noto of it,

Several other speakers followed, and the resolution being placed before the meeting, it was unanimously carried amidst loud applause.

Several new subscriptions having been brought in, the treasurer was instructed to forward the third thousand dollars to the rebels' means of obtaining supplies, general treasurer of the fund. The following sub-committee, on mo ion of Mr. E. Halley, was appointed to organizs an entertainment and then Messrs, Halley, Oonnaughton, Rogers,

Kelly, Ryan, Hart, Frank Stafford, H. Staffard, Langan, Cuddy, Fitzgibbon, Ber-mingham, O'Connor, Macnamarra, O'Reilly, Fisnnery, Edwards, McAran, McGuire and Donneliy. This sub-committee will meet next Sunday afternoon, at three o'clook. Before the close of the meeting Mr. T. O'Connore, "United Ireland" could be procured, for

journed till the 30th Docember Instant.

•	SUBSCRIPTIONS.		
i :	Hor, Judge Barry, 2ad subscription.	\$ 5	00
i	J. Collins, 3rd subscription.	ĩ	
. 1	P. Maginnis.	ĩ	00
. (A. Patterson	ī	
	T. Fing.	ī	00
	P. Reynolds.	3	00
. !	Jas, Rogers	5	ÓŌ
	Thos. Rogers	5	00
. 1	J. McCaffrey, Holenta	1	00
1	Collected by Frank Stafford.		
1	Т. Е. Vessey	0	~~
	Wm, Heelan		00 00
	Collected by T. O'Connor, Wm. O'E	irler	7
	Branch, I.N.L.		~ ~
	P. O'Brien,	\$1	
	Dan. Hayes		00
	Jas. McGuire	1	
	T. Deory	_	00
	COLLECTED BY CHS. H. WALSH, OF TING	3W16	сκ,
	ST. PATRICK'S HILL, QUE.		
	John Gleason	81	00
	Nicholas Chapman	1	00
'	William Walsh	1	00
	Timothy H. Murphy	1	00
١	James Williams	1	00
	Denls Williams	1	00
	Thomas Williams	1	00
	Thomas Smith	1	00
1	Edmond Goggin.,	1	00
	John Frawley		00
	John Ling	1	00
	Patrick Nolan	1	
	AND THE STOLEN		50

A TORY UNSEATED.

Chas. H. Walsh.....

THE MEMBER FOR HALDIMAND GETS A SET BACK.

OTTAWA, Dec. 14.-The Supreme Court gave Judgment to-day in the Haldimand election case, unseating Dr. Montague (Tory), and re-versing the judgment of the court below with costs, costs. Chief Justice Ritchie held that Harrison, one of Montagu's solutioners, had committed an illegal act on polling day by inducing a man to swear that he was a farmer's son reading with his father, when such was not the case. Harrison's conduct almost approached moral compulsion or coercion. This being so Harrison had acted corruptly and wilfully with the intention of securing the vote at all bazards for his own partyr and election in his, (the Chi-Justice's opinion should therefore be declared null and void.

Mr. Justice Strong did not think the evidence in the Harrison case sufficient to warrant him in setting aside the election, but he was against Montague on the other charges. He held that the judge who tried the election petition erred in refusing to enquire into the qualifications of voters whose names appeared on the voters' registry, and who were farmers' sens. The question was whether it was permissable to en-quire into cases of voters between registration and the date of voting to see if they had lost their qualifications. He held that the judge in opposite directions. Chief began to totter, was wrong, because the polling clerk was em. In twenty seconds ho drapped to the powered to atminister the oath of qualification ground a dead elephant. Bismack and Basil to a voter at the time of voting. There was a had strangled him. At 7 o'clock this morning the Globe, whose editor is a distinguiseed that the Parnellites were rejoicing, give the Protestant minority their to the Times and every latitude given it. fair presumption that no farmers' sons, who a big force of men loaded the body on a liberal member of parliament, says that the out of a feeling that the requisite representation and abave in the Montreal had done as well in proportion to were not qualified, voted than the number of catamaran with the aid of a derrick. Teu horsees were not qualified, voted than the number of respondent's majority reached to. He held that the case should be sent back, appeals atanding over in the meantime, in order that some commissioner or deputy commissioner, or some officer of the court should be empowered to take evidence which the judge at the trial had rejected.

CABLE DESPATCHES.

5

A CONTRABAND TRADE.

SUARIM, December 17.--Reports from Agig state that a large contraband trade in provisions, ammunition and slaves is boing carried on south of the Egyptian boundary. It is believed that the presence of British gunboats will stop this trade and tend to cripple the

RESTORING AN ELECTION SYSTEM. PARIS, December 17 .- The Cabinet has decided to propose the restoration of the scrutin d'arrandissement, election system.

PLAYING INTO THE HANDS OF THE AMERICANS.

PARIS, December 17 .- The Figure, commenting on the collapse of the Panama Canal Com-many, says the Chamber of Duputies plays into the hands of the Americans, who slways pre-dicted the non-completion of the canal, and the republic will be the first to suffer for this blunder.

TO THE RELIEF OF EMIN. BERLIN, December 17-The National Gazatte says that if Emin has been captured, it becomes more than ever a duty and an boner to send an expedition to his assistance.

THE PANAMA CANAL LOAN. 1 00 PARIS. December 17-The Boulangist Conservative Journals viclostly denounce the re-1 00 1 00 jection of the Panama Canal bill. Camelle Dreiffus writes : The deputies abandonment of 850,000 Panama Canal shareholders is a crime 3 00 for which the policy of defamation pursued for the past 18 months is responsible. For fear of 5 00 5 00 suspicion the deputies permitted citizens to be ruined when they did not risk a son to save 1 00 them.

OARELESSNESS OF OFFICIALS. 3 00 Sr. PETERSBORG, Dec. 17 .- It is stated that the commission investigating the recent accident to the Czar's train at Borki will report the dis-Ş1 00 aster as due to carelesaness on the part of officials, several of whom will be tried. 1 00 1 00

WEISSMANN'S EXPEDITION.

BERLIN, Dec 17 .- The newspapers argue that if the Osman Digna reports are true that Weiss mann's expedition will be maless. Some jourual's say it would take at least four months to cover the distance, which the reports must travel from Sado, and that therefore they must be false,

DE LESSEPS GREATLY AFFECTED. PARIS, Dec. 17 .- When M. De Lessons beard of the rejection of the Pauama Canal bill his face blanched and hill hads became very cold. He soon recovered his usual calmness, however, and spoke sadly of the wreck and of the fearful disaster to himself and the nation.

SUBMITTED TO THE MAHDI.

1 00 LONDON, Dec. 17 .- A despatch from Suaking to the Titre says: The natives do not believe that the Equatorial Provinces have submitted \$13 00 to the Mahdi. If they had, the navives say, proclamations to the peoples of Emin's territory and other official acts of the Mahdi would have been demanded. A coast guar's steamer, which has just arrived from the South, heard nothing of the alleged capture of Emin.

IS STANLEY A PRISONER ?

BERLIN, Dec. 17.-Herr Merensky, chief o the African missions, thinks that Emin_may have been captured but not Stapley It is more likely, he says, that the white traveller, referred to by Osman Digna, is C. utain Casate. the Italian explorer. Lieutenaut Wissouan has received no counter orders as yct with regard to the relief expedition,

UNITED STATES.

THE EXECUTION OF AN ELEPHANT. PHILADELPIA, Dec. 17.-Ohief, the most victors elephant in America, and the murderer of seven men, was executed vesterday afternoon in the winter quarters of Forepaugh's circus. By hard work a noose was pulled over his truck and placed behind his ears with the knot directly under his throat then Basil and Bismarck, the most powerful elephants owned by Forepaugh, were fastened to an end of the rope on either side of their murderous comrade. At the signal the ele-phants pulled with all their mighty strengh hauled the body to the University of Pennsylvannia where is will be skinned and stuffed, while the bones will be set up by Dr. Josleidy the zoologist of the University. A CASE OF BLACK MAIL. NEW YORK, Dec. 17.-The Herald's London correspondent writes : Upper tendom is pursied over a peculiar blackmail case which was tried in Bow street police court on Saturday. Ed. ward Rowden, a military looking individual of 40, giving his address at the fashionable hotel Victoria and describing himself as a gentleman was arraigned on a warrant for writing threaten ing letters to Miss Violet Lane Fox, daughter of Lady Convers and sister in law to the Earl of Yarborough. In order to avoid publicity Miss Fox did not appear, but Lady Conyers sestified against theprisoner. Helsa backruptand basbeen arrested several times for obtaining money under false pretences. In 1883 he began to follow Miss Fox and to write to her. In June, 1885, he was arrested and imprisoned for six months, in de-fault of bail, to keep the peace. In 1886 he was was again arrested and sontenced to 18 months for libeling Mins Fox. Last May be was arrest-ed and compelled to give £1,000 to keep the peace for six months without further annoyance. From 1883 to the present time, with the excepprom 1355 to the present time, with the excep-tion of the time that he spent in prison, he has persistently followed the young lady in the park, in the streets and to private incuses and shops. The nervous strain has injured her bealth and she is now an invalid. On Dec. 13 he wrote another letter, which was predicted in court but the invalid On Dec. 13 he wrote another letter, which was produced in court, but only submitted to the magistrate for private perusal. The family was anxious it should not be read publicly. The Home Secretary investigated Rowden's mental conditions and found him perfeebly sane. George Lewis, who appeared for Lady Convers, described Rowden as a cowardly Lady Convers, described Rowden as a cowardly rescal, who imagined he would receive a large-sum in order to put an end to this persecution. The court ordered the prisoner to find two-surgeives, in the sum of £500 each, in default of which he was sent to prison. People are curious to know what secrets Rowden gos-cases that rive him such anofdence in his norseeses that give him such confidence in his persecutions.

ence to this state of things. It is their own affair. They will reap their reward.

Enthusiastic Gathering Yesterday After

te are breakers abead. Great events

braced in the early schemes of the Parnellites. ion Globe, whose editor is a distinguiseed The organization sprung, Mr. Walah says, will as suitable to this season of Christian atements made by the Toronto Mali is a looking out altogether for the interests of the formers and neglecting entirely the interests Government, his defeat will in no wise We are here atsembled to discuss what next sorier," it adds, "In the short time that he of the workingmen. Mr. Walsh was the w been leader, has done all that it was only candidate of the organization nominated for Parliament. In a proclamation which he issued he said that if elected he would not identify himself with the Liberals, Conservatives or Parnellites, but would vote with such party as would favor measures in the interest

of the workingmen of Ireland. In order to help Mr. Walsh to heat his Parnellite opponent, the Conservatives made at by every one, who knows anything no nomination, and he was also backed by out the matter. The public, however, may the money and influence of the Irish Loyal t be aware that, as the Globe further says, and Fetriotic Union, but he was nevertheless there is one dissatisfied man in the defeated. From that time onward, Mr. brol party with the party leader, Walsh says that the Irish Loyal and Patriotic Union, or rather its Executive Committee, seemed to think that he had been completely purchased and that he should do the it because it is a duty imposed upon their bidding in getting up or participating in any bogue outrages that might be determined natives of the Liberals. In his capacity as upon at headquarters in Dublin or London, Walsh was given to understand that he would be a most useful man in that direction from the prominence he received as a candidate against the Irish National party for

Parliament.

It he would only consent to report that he had been made the victim of a moonlighters' raid or some thing of that sort, a great hus and ory could be gotten up against the balleves right, and the magnanimity with National League, and such loaders as might bb he regards his position and responsi. be selected could be slapped into prison on a the Quite possibly he may feel the ferce tramped up charge. Mr. Walsh says he kett, Mr. W. Rae, Mr. P. P. Hall, steadfastly declined to be a party to any of the firm of Mall, Price & Co., Mr. colleagues and friends, that urge him to | bogus outrage business, asserting that, while to into the ranks. If so, and he should he was opposed to Parnell, he was, neverthestupon it, there can be no question as to less, as good a Nationalist as any of his

Immediately after the general election of desire or intention of renaming his old 1885, Mr. Walsh says he received a letter ; Sir Richard Cartwright is therefore from E. Caulfield Houston, asking his coman. All the paper we have quoted says operation in the conviction of bogns outrages. a is true. Without disparaging anyone, By the same mail he received a letter of sub-, of all men in Canadian public life, the stantially the same import from an associate | 110, Conservative as well as Liberal or Nationfitted to cope with Sir John Macdonald. of Houston. He answered the letter of Secretary Houston, and several communications gallant Colonel to the important position of 5 has a mission in opposing him, and were exchanged. Walsh maintains that he representative of the English-speaking minthus man Sir John has a more whole- | turned a deaf ear to every propesal, although some were accompanied by very tempting offers. During his correspondence with Mouston, O. Purdon Ocote, a magistrate, who lived will yet, we firmly believe, carry off his | near Mallow, County Cork, Ireland, sent for ical scalp, should providence not inter- him. Coots said he thought that some bogus

agrarian outrages were necessary in the interest of the Government and the landlords. "I

hatchet and bring an era of peace and good requisite representation and share in the weaken Mr. Mercler, while it will intensify stage is to be taken in this important move. those feelings which all honest and sensible men desire to see obliterated.

The Mercier Government has come to stay, and it is the part of wisdom to accept the situation. There is no great or burning queations to divide the people. The Government W. D. Burns on behalf of Judge Barry, who has conducted affairs with wisdom, moderation and economy. In these respects it affords a striking contrast to its predecessors. The one and only point to be decided by the in the city of Montreal desire again, electors of Megantic is : Shail the Protestant in the most public manner, to reiterate minority have a representative in the Goy. their admiration for and confidence ernment? Mr. Mercler desires that they should. All his colleagues are of same fonce of Irich rights and the dignity, conmind, the Protestant people want a stancy and manliness with which they have representative, the French are willing and vested the foul attacks of their accuters. This anxious to meet their wishes, in Ool, Rhodes there is presented a gentleman of the highest | nobly fighting for the cause of Liberty and personal oharacter, an agriculturiat, an Englishman of the highest type, of independent means, and passessing the esteem and confidence of his people. A better selection could not have been made.

A Quebec contemporary the other day

luterviewed a number of the most prominent representative English-speaking rasidents of that city concerning the selection of Col. Rhodes as representative in the cubinet of the Protestant element. Among the gentlemen so interviewed are Hon, D. A. Ross, and no matter what may be the outcome Mr. Owen Murphy, M. P. P., Mr. Bec-Andrew Thompson, President of the Quebeo Bank, Rev. Lennox Williams, son of the Lord Bishop of Quebec, Rev. Canon Norman, Dr. Harper, Mr. Noble Campbell and others.

All these gentlemen warmly endorse the appointment of Col, Rhedes, who also has the support of Hon. Mr. Joly. As our contemperary says : "The English-speaking element with one accord, Protestant as well as Cathoallst, gladly welcome the appointment of the ority in this Province."

But what is to be gained by opposing Col. Rhodes ? If the Opposition were in power could they produce a batter representative of the English speaking people ? They certainly oculd not.

The effort to defeat him is therefore dictated solely with a view of keeping alive the that it are areas. Creat by the Tory party. This is and revenue or of the Tory party. This is that I was cognizant of. He asked me if 1 opposition is also directed from Ottawa, dithey piliable (mediooritus of the was married, and, replying in the affirmative, because it is only by keeping up that ory that it is only by keeping up that ory that it is only by keeping up that ory that it is only by keeping up that ory that it is only by keeping up that ory that it is only by keeping up that ory that it is only by keeping up that ory that it is only by keeping up that ory that t

Moved by Mr. C. Ryan, and resolved .-That the frieads of Irish Home Rule in Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell and the Irish Nationalist party, for their courageous demeeting furthermore pledges earnest, unfigging support to the men who are now so justice for Ircland.

In moving the resolution Mr. Ryan delivered a very elequent and energetic address. In the course of which he referred to the case now pending before the English ribuns) as one in which every Irishman in the world had an especial interest. It is the case of Ireland as well as of her leader. The subject is so deep, so broad, and is so profoundly rooted in cach Irish heart, that all that could well be said would add but little to what is universally known upon the subisot. There is a tribunal, that of civilization. before which this case must also be heard, of the actual trial, we all know what the world's vordict will be upon it The one jury may be easily packed, but no packing can take place in the greater trial. He then referred to the upjust manner in which Irishmen are accused of orime, yet how small the amount of that orime when compared to the daily perpetrations in London or New York ? With landlords who gave the example of every outrage and iniquity, It is not wonderful that a people pushed to the last extremity of desperation should resent the unholy practices of men who, not only tyranized over them, but even called down the very vergeance and indignation of all who respect innecence or cherish honor. After complimenting the City of Montreal for all it had done for the advancement of the cause, the speaker stated that if the Times had a title of evidence, if the prosecutors dreamt for a moment that these letters were genuine, it is not likely that they would hang fire so long. No, they would correct Parnell with that powerful weapon, and doing so, cast back the Irish cause for fully a century The second resolution was moved by Mr.

Langdon, seconded by Mr. Birmingham. Resolved,-That, as the Evening Star

newspaper of this city has on several occa-sions of this uspersed, simulared and misrepresented the National League of Ireland, and strove to fix upon its members responsi-Mr. Choker ?. Mrs. Smythe : Oh, very much bility for orimes esured by the brutality of indeed. Mrs. Browee: What is he-High Irish landlords and the tyranny of a cruel for Low

Justice Fournier agreed with the Chief Justice.

Justice Gwynne thought the judgment of the court below should be upheld. Appeal was allowed with costs.

CONGRATULATING JUDGE McLENNAN,

CORNWALL, Ont., Dec. 12 .- (Special) - At meeting of the Bar of the United Counties, held here before the opening of the Court of Quarter Sessions, Mr. John Bergin, in the chair, and Mr. Jus. Letch, secretary. The following resolution was passed : Moved by Mr. Leitch, seconded by Mr. Tiffany, Alexandria, and anonymously resolved that the members of the legal profession of the United Countries of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, take this oppor-tanity of congratulating Jas. McLennan, E-1 Q.C., on his appointment to the Bench as one of the judges of the Court of Appeal for Ontario, and of expressing their great satisfaction with the appointment of a native of these United Counties and of a gentleman so well qualified in every respect to fill the position of a judge. finished scholar, a gentleman who studied his profession as a science and a leading counsel Mr. McLennan will be missed from the ranka of the profession by his brethern at the Bar. The Bar of the United Countres have every confidence that in the honorable position

which he has been promoted Mr. McLepnan's attainment will be appreciated by the country at large. We unite in withing Mr. McLennan a long and, as we know it will be, useful career as a Judge. Carried. Mr McLennan is a native of Glangarry, and opposed the late James Craig for the Local House in the general elec-

THE THISTLE FOR SCOTLAND.

tion of 1871.

There is much obscurity as to the circum stances under which the thistle was adopted as its amblem by the Scotish nation, but the follow-ing is a tradition : Queen Scotis had led her troops in a well fought field, and when the day was won retired to the rear to rest for her toils. She threw herself upon the ground, when, as ill-luck would have it, an envious thistle had in-incis would have it, an envious privite had elected to grow at the very spot se-lected for her repose. Whether the fair Amazon fought in the national costume I know not, but the spines of the offending know not, but the spines of the obsiding herb were sufficiently powerful to pene-trate the skin in a very painful manner. A pro-verbial philosopher (not Mr. Tupper, I think.) has declared that be that sitted on methles riseth. up quickly, and the same remark holds good of thistles. Queen Scotia sprang up and tore the thistle up by the roots. She was about to crat it from her with a military, but unlady-like ex-pression, when it struck her that the prickly plant would henceforth be ever associated in her mind with the glorious victory which she had just gained. Her intention was changed. She laced the thighle in her casque and it became the badge of her dynasty.

Mrs. Browne : And how do you like Rev.

A STONY, HARD EXTERIOR.

IT SHOULD BE GHANGED INTO KINDLY CONDUCT TOWARDS NEW NEIGHBORS.

It has been the fashion to assume a strong indifference towards strangers, even if one does not feel it, and not only towards strangers is this manifested, but towards those who are associated together in business. and the ones whom one meets every day. It in not necessary for two people to fall upon each other's neck every time that they meet. in order to be civil, but in the shert life that we life here why not give and receive all the goed that we can ? Strangers upon settling in a new place feel this signey and hard arterior, and when the chaery faced, really Ohristian man or women is met with, what a a blensing, and how one laves to remember the meeting and the kindly look. It is like a perfect June day, or the bursting out of the spra after days of olaud and storm.



THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIO CHRONICLE

DEC. 19, 1888.

6

MY OWN CANADIAN HOME.

BY R. G. NELSON.

Though other akies may be as bright, And other lands as fair; Though charms of other climes invite My wandering footsteps there, Yet there is one, the peer of all. Beneath bright heaven's dome; Of thee I sing, O happy land, My own Canadian home.

Thy lakes and rivers, as "the voice

Thy lakes and rivers, as "the voice Of many waters," raise To Him who planned their vast extent A symphony of praise. Thy mountain peaks o'erlook the clouds-They pierce the azure akies ; They bid thy sons be strong and true-To great achievements_rise.

A noble heritage is ours, So grand and fair and free; A fertile land, where he who toils Shall well rewarded be, And he who joys in nature's charms, Exulting, here may view-Scenes of enchantment-strangely fair,

Sublime in form and hue.

Shall not the race that tread thy plains, Shall not the race that tread thy p Spurn all that would easlays? Or they who battle with thy tides Shall not that race be brave? Shall not Niagara's mighty voice Inspire to actions high? 'Twere easy such a land to love, Or for her glory die.

And doubt not should a toeman's hand Be armed to strike at thee, Thy trumpet call throughout the land Need scarce repeated be ! As bravely as on Queenston's Heights, Or as in Lundy's Lane, Thy sons will battle for thy rights And France. And freedom's cause maintain.

Did kindly heaven afford to me The choice where I would dwell, Fair Canada that choice should be The land I love so well. I love thy hills and valleys wide, Thy waters' flash and foam ; May God in love o'er thee preside My own Canadian home !

St. John, September, 1887.

OLIVER CROMWELL.

To the Editor of The Post: SIR,-The annexed pen and ink portrait of the Protector, which appeared in No. 5, vol. S, of the Atheneum, published at Boston, in 1820, will be read with amazement by the worshippers of that great hero.

Montreal, Dec. 10, 1888.

it was well observed by a contemporary Frenchman, who had formerly been at the court of King Charles I., and who, in common with other foreigners, was asconished at the career of Oliver Oromwell, "That a man never goes so far as when he knows not whither he is going." This daring man, for all his visions, had not contemplated his future greatness, even after he had become the the court, that in his patriotic disgusts, he had realized the remnant of his paternal effects, and together with Hampden, had taken his passage in a ship, to try his fortune in the new world. The evil genius of the King interposed authority and stayed his expatriation. In fact, Cromwell, the' confident to andacity knew little of the extent of his own latent powers, for his prophetic spirit, like that of a modern pseude prophet, did not develop itself to his credulous followers, until after the events feretold were past. He was the chief of those who never put their superpectation of seeing the morning mists change England

deep water, shricking for help. He would have been drowned had not a ciergyman, of the name of Johnson, saved him at the hazard of his own life. Many years after, when the minion of fortune had become a general, and was marching through Huntingdon at the head of his army, he recognized his preserver in the person of an aged man. Honesty and loyalty were not the best quality for preferment-he was only a curate of Cunnington. "Do you remember me, sir !" said Oromwell. "I owed my life to you some years ago." "Remember you, yes," answered the curate; "but, had I supposed that you would have appeared in arms against your sovereign, I would have held you under water, rather than dragged you out. The early history of Cromwell forms a series of mischieveus pranks ; and his riper

years were actively devoted to sensual and bolsterous indulgences, to every immorality that constituted the probationary practice of a saint who waited for a call.

The knights of old were educated in the school of virtue, and thought honor the only passport to fame ; but such were weak and did not know-

"What free-born consciences may do."

The reformers of the sixteenth century had exploded these romantic modes and, with re-generation, established a less self-denying code. This was the epoch of new light Hence it was maintained, and stoutly too, that he could not become a saint militant and bear a lance who had not proved his qualifications as a miserable sinnor.

" Is it not ridiculous and nonsense, A saint should be a slave to conscience-That ought to be above such fancles, As far as above ordinances ?"

Oliver was well qualified. He had been a grief to his widowed mother, a pulsance to his relations and a scourge to his pet companions; the first to begin a brawl and the last to turn his back, or cry "hold, enough." No respecter of persons, whilst a boy he had given his prince a bloody nose ; and, when a man, the "Royster," he would get drunk with sturdy tinkers, and break heads with his quarter-staff. His exploits were not harmless among the gentler sex. When having proved

> That saints may do the same things by The spirit, in sincerity, Which other men are tempted to, And at the devil's instance do; And yot the actions be contrary. Just as the saints and wicked vary. For as on land there is no beast But in some fish at sea's exprest ; So in the wicked there's no vice Of which the sain a have not a spice.

Cromwell, when elected chief of the Paritans, soon commenced the tragedy of Charles I. The king had too much of the poble dignity of the knight to descend to "colling names"; yet he owed no small share of his evil fortune to the prevalence of this folly among the cavaliers.

Christian charity was not extinguished in the bosoms of the saints alone; the malicious and illiberal rage for reviling, disgraced even the dignitaries of the church, who, blinded by the fury of zeal, would not allow a solitary virtue to the Roundheads. Indeed, all leader of a faction. So hopeless was he of a the Christian and the cardinal virtues were successeful opposition to the orying sins of scared from the field, and vergeauch here the fire of civil war. Archbiahop Williams, a pernicious adviser of his sovereign, speaking of Cromwell to his royal master, says: "Every beast has some evil properties; but Cromwell has the properties of all evil beasts.

Dr. South thus desoribed Uromwell, in a sermon preached at his church. The Protector was then gone to the grave. Such Cromwell, first entering the Parlisment stitious brads out of window but in the ex- House with a thread-bare, torn cloak and a pectation of seeing the morning mists change greasy hat (and perbaps neither of them paid to fiery dragons, or the evening clouds to for), could have suspected that in the space of armies drawn up in battle array; when, in a few years he should, by the murder of banlahmen

Oh, my toast to night is not one of hope, for I know not the days to be, And the hours I live are as shadows that dim

A TOAST.

BY EUGENE DAVIS.

And the hours I live are as shadows that dim the face of an angry sea; I would wander back to the far far past, and seek on its pulsing breast A home for a soul that is homeless, and a couch for my dreamloss rott, And, though the toast be a very strange toast, I would drink, boys, o'er and o'er, To the hands that shall strike in their martial strength, and the hearts that shall beat no more

I would find in the graves of the chivalrous dead a balm for unnumbered woes, My soul would swoon on their sacred dust, as

dew on the sleeping rose; I would tase the pride of their warrior veins— the pride of each warrior band That struck a blow in the long ago for the weal of their native land !

And there I would drink-my pulse aglow with

bliss to the very core-To the hands that shall strike in their martial strength, and the hearts that shall beat no more

And though the toast be a very strange toast, I

To the sages and saints, and the ark of truth that they bravely, boldly bore ! To the hands that shall strike in their martial atrength, and the hearts that shall beat no more

A FIGHT WITH OYSTER PIRATES. TWO DEEDGERS SUNK AND & NUMBER OF

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dzc. 11 -- There has been an engagement between the state steamer Governor McLane and the fleet of oyster dredgers near the Chester river. Two of the dredgers' boats were sunk and a number of boats were taken. One of the crew of the steamer Governor McLane was shot in the arm. The steamer was riddled with balls. Capt. Howard has asked for reinforcomente, and the steamer Governor Thomas has been sent. The McLans's twolve-pound cannon was mounted last night and she started immediately for Chester river, where it was thought the illegal dredging was being continued. The Governor Thomas' cannon is on board, and the carpenters went with it in hope of mounting it before the steamer reached the scene of action. The fight took place at Hell Point, at the month of the Chester river. To the surprise of the dredgers, the ceptain of the McLane used his cannon as well as his rifles. The Secretary of State of Maryland has been notified from Washington that eix more can-non will be sent immediately. Deputy Postmaster Ford at Winchester says he counted thirty-nine reports of cannon, besides a hundred or more rifle shots. This morning the steamers B. S. Ford and Gratitude, from Chester river, met the steamer with shot. A man, dressed in blue uniform, was seen on the McLane's deck, leading to the supposition that an expert gunner had been borrowed from the Naval academy. A schooner was seen ashore on Carpenter's island, another on Walnut Tree bar, another on Darden's creek, and a fourth on Kent island. The fight may have resulted in considerable loss of life, as Peter Mullen, cook on board the schooner Julia A. Jones, says he was the only man out of a crew of eleven to escape. The state vessels were hotly attacked by the dredgers, who were heavily armed with repeating rifles and did not return the fire until compelled to. The steamer McLane was thoroughly riddled with bullets, and Captain Howard determined to resort to extreme measures. Back-

CARDINAL NEWMAN. HE WILL BE BIGHTY-EIGHT NEXT PEBBUARY, BUT HIS VITALITY AND HEALTH ARE ASTONISHING. Cardinal Newman will be eighty-eight next

February, but his vitality and health are as-tonishing. His correspondence he conducts entirely by himself, and says Mass overy day. Until Intely he was accustomed to rise at siz in the morning, and when the doctors insisted on his taking another hour in bed he was con-vinced that age was beginning to tell on him. The necessity, too, of the use of somewhat stronger spectacles for reading small print a year or two back caused him concern about his eyes; but there are few men so near pinety who can read at all. Cardinal Newman dipes at one, and is a great believer in the wholesomeness of drinking nothing until the meals are over. He is passionately fond of music, and always assists at the quartettes and chamber music performed in the house. The Cardinal enjoys a good joke hugely, but cannot abide puns. "That, sir, was a grave breach of gentlemanly behavior," was his romark once when some wag had perpetrated that strecity; and his answer to the man whe asked him if he objected to smoking in a rail-way carriage is historic. "S'r, I do not mind at all, but I shall shortly be very sick." His Eminence hates smoking, and was rathe

astonished when Sir John Millais, in the middle of his first sitting, lit a briss pipe of tried service, with the inquiry, "Hope you don't mind smoking, Mr. Cardinal?" In

Birmingham His Eminence is very popular, and the midland capital is rightly proud of possoasing him. At every musical festival his place is sacred to him, and his entrance is always the signal for an outburst of enthusiasm. It was an impressive sight to see M. Gounod and Mr. Santiey publicly kneeling to him for his blessing before the first performance of the "Redomption." With all the municipal authorities the Oratory is always on the best of terms; for, although the Cardi-nsl is not a keen politician, he is a model citi-zen. But the Fathers may be excused some consternation when there arrived one day from the Mayoress an invitation to a civic conversazione addressed to "Cardinal Newman-and Lady !" Of his contemporaries there survive fow, but friends he has many, and admirers almost millions. Mr. Gladetone

A NEW SLANDER.

18 THE GATHOLIO CHURCH OPPOSED TO DEMOC-RACY?

Mr. William Magennis, in his Inaugura address at the meeting of the University Col-lego Literary and Historical Society, Dablin, on Friday evening. Nov. 9th, stated that the Catholic Church in its own internal constitution was essentially aristocratic. It is not easy to understand what Mr. Magennia means. If he desires to convey that men are chosen for the government of the Church because they are aristocrats, we must confess is apparently capable of equally eff that this is the first time we have ever work. - New Orleans Times-Democrat. noticed the assertion put forward. On the other hand, it has always been recognized that in its own organization the Catholic Church is the most democratic institution McLane and the schooner Bangnman convey ing a captured dredge, the Maggie Corbett, Church is the most democratic institution to Centreville for trial. Just off Hell Point in the world. Prof. Mahafiy, who addressed two sunken dredges were passed. The two sunken dredges were passed. The auditor's remark in the sense that the Catholic Oburch is favorable to aristocracy, and declared that he had communications from Protestant friends in America assuring him that the growth of the Catholic Church constituted a danger to the liberties of the coun-try. Mr. Mahaffy's American friends are, we have no doubt, like his coercionist associates in Ireland, of the Orange type-per haps the narrowest of narrow bigots, such as Colonel Sandys, M P. The American people, and all upprejudiced observers of American life, are well aware that, as Mr. John Dillon testified, there are not in the States more faithful or loyal citizens than the Catholics. With regard to the charge that the Catholic

THE COMMON LOT.

Once in the flight of ages past There lived a man ; and who was he? Mortal ! how'er thy lot be cast, That man resembles thee.

Unknown the region of his birth. The land in which he died unknown ; His name has perished from the earth, This truth remains alone-

That joy and grief, and hope and fear, Alternate triumphed in his breast; His blies and woe, a smile, a tear; Oblivion hides the rest.

He suffered ; but his pange are o'er ; Enjoyed ; but his delights are fied ; Had friends ; his friends are now no more, And foes : his foes are dead.

He loved : but whom he loved the grave Hath left in his unconscious womb. Oh, she was fair ! but naught could save Her beauty from the tomb.

He saw whatever thou hast seen. Encountered all that troubles thee : Ke was whatever thou hast been, He is what thou shalt be.

The annals of the human race, Their rains, since the world began, Of HIM offer no other trace Than this : there lived a man.

AMERICA'S VARIOUS WAR INVEN-TIONS.

Here the first revolving pistols were made. Here the first repeating rifles were invented and used; and to day, when all military nations are adopting magazine rifles, the British, after the most careful and protracted trials, have fixed upon an American model as the best. The first machinegun ever made was the earliest pattern of the Gatling, constructed in 1861; a weapon which in improved form is now used the world over, and which in rapidity of fire has never been approached. Another machine gun, the Gardner, also en American invention, and equally of the world wide fame, has qualities which make it in some respects even superior to the Gatling ; it is of simpler construction, more durable, lighter, easier to work and more accurate. Finally, the Maxim, the latest machine and admirers almost millions. Mr. Gladetore futury, the maxim, the faces intermeted has before now visited him at his home at Edgbasten, and is numbered amongst the oldest of his friends. tion of an American. Unfortunately, the want of encouragement he received in his country compelled the inventor to establish his work shops in Europe, as Hotchkies, the inventor of the revolving cannon, had previously to do. Almost alone among American war inventors to which Gevernment encouragement has been accorded is the pneumatic torpedo gun, first devised by Capt. Zalinski. It is true that the impossibility of retaining the exclusive use of this weapon for the United States has already been shown, the Germans having constructed a pneumatic gun which is apparently capable of equally efficient

> HOW MARRIED LIFE CAN BE MADE A HEAVEN ON EARTH TO BOTH.

Of the duties of husband and wife, one to the other, the Queen advises the young married woman to try and realize when she returns from the honeymoon trip, that holiday is over and workday life has begun. She need not be unhappy because she is busy, on the contrary ; but she has duties, and must take them up, and one of them is the happiness of her companion, which is practically in her hands,

To begin with, try and arrange your house hold to suit his taste and wants ; study by his ways and wishes, and let him see you do so. One of the virtues a man greatly affects is punctuality therefore try and cultivate it. Always be ready in time, and have all your arrangements ready. If he is late, wait of course. But when he sees you wait he will With regard to the blarge statt the Gatherie course. But when he szes you wait he will Church is opposed to popular forms of gov-erament, it is rejected by students who have given quite as much attention to the history of democracy as Professor Mahaffy. Mr. as a willful unkindness or inattention, and

explored. Persons who were asleep in the buildings adjacent to the wiecked mill were thrown clear out of their beds by the force of the explosion, and most of them were more or less injured during the terrific bombardment of bricks and other debrie. The losses will aggregabe \$150,000.

"The power behind the thrown "-The foot that kicks you down stairs.

NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY. Under the Patrouage of the REV. FATHER LABELLE.

Established in 1884, under the Act of Quebec, 39 Vic. Onap. 36, for the benefit of the Diocesan Societies of Colonization of the Province of Quebec. The 18th Monthly Drawing will take place

WEDNESDAY, DEC: MBEB 1915, 1888.

TICKETS, \$1.00.

Offers are made to il winners to pay their prizes cash, less a commission of 10 p.c. Winners' names not published unless specially nthorizod. Drawings on the Third Wednesday of every month.

B. E. LEFEBVRE, Secretary, Offices : 19 St. James street, Montreal, Canada.



A GREAT BLESSING.

A GREAT BLESSING. CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 1, 1887. I can most truthfully testify to the fact that here in Cleveland, several cases of cpilepsy, which acre cured by the medicine of Rev. Father Keenig, of Ft. Wayne, Ind., have come under my personal observation. In other similar cases great relief was given even if up to this time they have not been entirely cured. It would certainly be a great blessing if the tidlings were more widely circulated that many could be cured by this medicine. Itev. ALARDUS ANDRESCHECK, O. S. F.

Our Pauphiet for molecers of persons diseases will be sent free to any address, and pour patients can also obtain this accutence free of charge from us.

This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past fen years, and is now prepared under his direction by the

ERIE MEDICINE CO., CHICAGO. Agents : W. E. SAUNDERS & Co., 188 Dundas street, London, Oot. Price, \$1.00 per bottle; Six bottles for \$5.00.

"Best cure for colds, cough, consumption is the eld Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam." Cutler Bros. & Co., Boston. For \$1 a large bottle sent prepard. 13-26eow



BOATS TAKEN ON THE MARYLAND FISHING GROUND.

nort, in

Truly "the pleasure was as great In being cheated as to cheat.'

Gromwell too soon discovered the nature of the material he had to operate upon, and most asgaciously converted it to his ambitious purposes.

" More water glideth by the mill Than wote the miller of.'

Hampden alone appears to have had a pre sentiment of Cromwell's genius, tho' he lived not to see the consummation of his prophecy, Jomwell soon drew the drake-one scarce comely enough for the attention of the House of Commons progeny of Heenba had the whellowd him by the pertinacity of his harangues on subjects of little apparent import. Lord Digby, on descending the stairs from the in the head of a toad ? Yet this basilisk House, inquired of Hampden, " Pray, sir, would king it and a browned house hous who is that man, for I see he is on our side by a lion." speaking so warmly to-day ?" It should be noted that althought the three fates gossiped at Cromwell's birth, the three graces were not of the coterie. It was Cromwell's homely appearance that begot the inquiry. "That sloven," said Mr. Hampden, "whom you see before you hath no ornament in his speech; that sloven, I say, if we should ever come to brach with the King, (which Ged forbid 1) in such a case, I say, that sloven will be the greatest man in England." Lord Digby did not dream that he was asking the question of Uromwell's cousin.

If we are to give credit to the storles of his early life, the Lord Protector was a lopeful youth, and it might well move the cabalistic gossipers of the sixteenth century to note, that in the chamber of his birth the devil stood bahind the door. The apartment was hung with figured tapestry, and a port rait of the cloven footed fiend happened to fall into the gossip just in that spot. Perhaps it was that dark image which possessed him when a boy-the incubus hidden under the heavy suppers of the age, which his visions might naturally enough magnify to a devilieh large giant dzvil, who drew his curtin and told him he "should live to be a king."

There are some born the sport of the Destinics, merely to be hunted wild,-others to ever changing adventures, who through life are objects of their special care. Oliver Cromwell, the marvel of adventure, ever lastingly in danger, to the terror of his

friends, always escaped. The first chapter of his wondrous history opens with a hair breadth scape. When quite a child, at his grandfather's, Sir Oromwell, at Hinchinbrook, there was a large monkey in the mansion ; the balloon, as well as the buffoon, were oft times found as part of the establishment of great houses a great while ago. Jack took a great liking to Mas-ter Oliver,-the sagacious animal might, for aught we know, have had the faculty as well as others to read the faculty as well as others to read the "lines o" the face,"---and therein mark the presage of some monkey tricks. He seized the darling, and sorambled with him up the wall upon the roof of the house. The family, a ! terror, hastened to surround the house with be is, to catch the unconsolous babe. But their fears were needless : the monkey protected the embryo protector, and

brought him back in safety. Another escape is recorded of this adven-Another escape is recorded of this adven-urovs night, when a school bry, and alono in a newly painted door.

the throne, be invosted in the royal robes, and want nothing of the state of a king but the changing of his hat into a crown ?"

The Usurper is thus caricatured by a con-temporary :-- "But Cromwell wants neither wardrobe nor armor; his face was naturally buff, and his skin may furnish him with a rusty coat of mail : you would think he had been christened in a lime pit, tanned alive, and his countenance still remains mangy, We cry out against superstition, and yet worship a piece of wainscot ; certainly it is no human visage, but the emblem of a manprogeny of Hecuba, had she whelped him when she was a bitch. His coul, too, is as ugly as his body, for who can expect a jewel

That he had good sense enough not to quarrel with nature for the person she had ordained to him, is evident in the conversation he held with Leby, when he sat to that ad-mired painter of his portrait. "I desire, Mr. Leby," said the Protector, "that you copy minutely those warts and excrossences which you perceive in my face : for if you do not produce a faithful resemblance, I would not give you a farthing for your work." He certainly did not bestow the honor of knighthood upon the painter for his flattery-for Lely has left us, in his fine portraits of Cromwell, sufficient proof of the identity of his skill, not forgetting the red nose of his illus-trious prototype. The pen of the with served to derive fire from his blazing unter. This pro-

minent feature was the unceasing subject for satire :

"Oliver, Oliver, take up thy crown,

For now then hast made three kingdoms thy own ; Call thee a conclave of thy own oreation,

To ride us to ruin who dars thee oppose, While we, thy good people, are at thy devction,

To fall down and worship thy terrible nose.

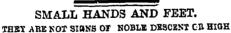
Vide verses on his exfected Coronation.

Holloway's Ointment .-- Miners and Workers in the Goldfields .- This invaluable and renouned Ointment is extensively used and patronized by such people to their very great advantage, being easy of application and portable in small compass. When used in conjunction with Holloway's Pills in accordance with the clear and concise directions for use which accompany each not and box, there are but few of the diseases which sfillot mankind which will not yield to the sanative powers of the combined recedies. Holloway's Ointment and Pills do not deteriorate by keeping nor by chaoge of climate, and as they contain no deleterious mineral drug, they can be used with the mest perfect safety under the most adverse climatic and sanitary conditions.

When a woman promenades the streets, leading a dog, it looks as if she couldn't get anything elue on a string.

The superiority of Mother Graves' Worm

dredgers which were tied together, he singled out the Julia A. Jones and, putting on a full head of steam, made directly for her stern, striking fairly the bow of the McLane penetrating clean to the schooner's companion way, and the latter sank almost instantly. Mullen escaped by climbing up the steamer's anchor chain, but says the rest of the crew were in the forepart and could not have gotten out. As soon as the McLane got cleared from the wreck she was sgain backed off and again headed for the fiset, striking the J. C. Maloney squarely on the stern. She at once began to sink and the rest got away as fast as possible. Some of the crew of the Maloney escaped by climbing on board, and as each one came on he was put in the hold. A white man named Coleman and a negro named Bramble of the crew of the Maloney are believed to have been drowned as they were not seen after the vessels were struck. A large fleet of dredgers are reported to be on unlawful ground tonight, and it is not unlikely that there will be another fight before morning. Around Canton, where oystermen congregate, there is considerable warlike talk and a bloody fight is feared.



BREEDING.

We infer from some of the letters received by us from our young readers that a number of them cherich the ridiculous opinion that to have them cherisis the ridiculous opinion that to have small hands and feet is a sign of noble decent and high breeding. We can assure the deluded damages that race and breeding have nothing to do with thesize of the extremities. The biggest hand we ever saw stacked to a human arm was that of a young officer, the scion of a family enveloped air computies ago, and we have seen ent bled six centuries ago, and we have seen hands of the most delicate size and texture belonging to persons of the lowliest origio. Witness, also, the chubby pay of Her Most Gracium Mainten Origin belonging to persons of the lowless origin. Witness, also, the chubby paw of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, whose race has been of royal rank for fifteen hundred years. Nature proportions the hands and feet, with the utmost exactness, to the other parts of the body. Consequently the hands and feet are always just in the Marka and the descent and the set of the body. right. To change them would be to des-troy the harmony of the frame. To be dissatis-fied with them argues a real vulgarity of mind-a want of good sense, and, we may add, a thank, less impicty.

Mr. George Tolen, Druggist, Gravenhurst, Ont., writes : " My customers who have used Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure say that it has done them more good than anything they have ever used." It has indeed a wonderful influence in purifying the blood and ouring diseases of the Digestive Organs, the Liver, Kidneys, and all disorders of the system.

Granger : "So they ain't nothin' here for me. Wal, stranger, is that any other good post office in town?

So rapidly does lung irritation spread and deepen, that often in a few weeks a simple cough culminates in tubercular consumption. Give heed to a cough, there is always danger in delay, get a bottle of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, and cure yourself. It is a medicine unsurpassed for all throat and lung troubles. It is compounded from several in ouring consumption and all lung dis-

ing the steamer off from a fleet of seven Hyndman and Mr. Frederick Harrison above all remember mon are not as women, the interests of the masses. --- Liverpool Catholic Times.

PREMONITIONS OF APPROACHING DANGER. in the shape of digestive weakness, lassitude, inactivity of the kidneys, pains in the region of the liver and shoulder blades, mental depression coupled with headache, furred tongue, vertigo, should not be disregardad. 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.

THE ST. CLAIR FLATS CANAL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 .- The report of the chief of engineers in response to the resolution of enquiry concerning the jurisdiction over the St. Clair canal was transmitted to the Senate to-day. The report states that the question of jurisdiction is determined by the position of the boundary line between the United States and Canada, as fixed by the commissioners on June 18, 1822, under the commissioners on June 18, 1822, under the the criticul time of young married life is the treaty of Ghent. All of the canel west of the first year or so, and on this depends almost boundary line would be within the territory of the United States and the portion to the east of the line within the territory of Canada. The exercise of jurisdiction by Canada over the exceedingly small portion of the canal to the east of the boundary line could not in any

way affect the use or control of the canal by the United States, and it was apparently the recognition of this fact and the desire to benefit the citizens of both countries that prompted the adoption of article 27 of the ireaty of May 8, 1871, between the United States and Great Britain.

When Eaby was side, we gave her Castoria, When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria, When she became Miss, she clung to C literia, When she had Children, she gave then. Sastoria,

sleepless, and who has cold hands and feet. cannot feel and act like a well person. Carter's Iron Pills equalize the olroulation, remove nervousness, and give strength and

"John, what would you do if I were to die ?" Bury you, my dear."

rest.

DEATNESS CURED.

A very interesting 132 page Illustrated Book on Deafness. Noises in the head. How they may be cured at your home. Post free 3d.— Address Dr. NICHOLSON, 30, St. John Street, address Dr. NICHOLSON, 30, St. John Street, 8.G Montreal.

psy their tributes of praise to the Church for its successful efforts in humbling tingle and send the bot blood straight to her the power of autocrats and safeguarding head or heart, are passed by men with utter unconcern, even if they chance to notice them, which they often do not. In fact few things astonish men more about women than the way the lattor resont and get ex cited over words and events the former consider the merest trifles. Remember if your husband is to like home, he must be taught to look for his comfort there. If he is a smoker, don't say he may smoke all over the house, but fit him up some tiny corner where he can have his pipes and writing table-his room-to be envaded by no one, not even yourself, without his permission. Many a nervous, overworkod man, whose tempar is a burden to himself and all around him, would become soft and genIal if he knew that cozy little den awaited him at home, warm in winter, cool in summer, his wife trim and neat as in early days, ready to meet him with

a pleasant smile. That some husbands are not amenable to such treatment may be true enough ; where is the general rule without an exception ? But entirely the future of the couple.

SOME BIBLE MEASUREMENTS. WORTH BEMEMBERING WHEN BEADING THE WORD OF GOOD.

The Evangelist gives this convenient list of equivalents to Bible measurements : A gerah was 1 cent.

A farthing was 3 cents. A shekel of gold was 38 cenis. A talent of gold was 13,800 dollars,

A bin was one gallon and two pints.

Ezekiel's reed was nearly 11 feet. A shekel of silver was about 50 cents.

A cubit was nearly 22 inches. A mite was less than a quarter of a cend.

A piece of silver or penny was 13 cents. A Sabbath day's journey was about an Eng-

lish mile. An ephah. or bath, contains seven gallons and

A day's journey was about 23 1 5 miles. A day's journey was about 23 1 5 miles. A firkin was seven pints, an omer was six pints, a cab was three pints. A hand's breadth is equal to 3 5 8 inches. A finger breadth is equal to 3 5 8 inches.

A fiinger breadth is equal to one inch.

ANOTHER FATAL EXPLOSION.

EVE BAL MEN KILLED AND WOUNDED BY THE WRECKAGE OF A MILL.

OHICAGO, Dec. 11 .- Three men are known to have been killed, one fatally injured and a number of people badly bruised early this morn-ing by an explosion of meal dust, which completely wrecked the three-storey brick building on North Halsted strest, occupied by David Oliver as an oatmeal mill. Several adjoining buildings were badly shattered. The explosion, which occurred shortly after two o'clock, was terrific, the shock being felt a mile away. The which occurred shortly after two bubbs, was terrific, the shock being felt a mile away. The buildings in the immediate vicinity were bomb arded with flying bricks and timbers, and nearly every pane of glass within a radius of six blocks was smashed. John Holmes was found lying in an alley across the street from the mill terribly burned and heavented. He cannot like No an alley across the street iron the mill teribly burned and lacerated. He cannot live. No trace could be found of the other three men, burned and it is believed that their burned John Smith, and it is believed that their burned are buried in the ruins. The firemen are hopeful that no more lives were lost, but others are sure more bodies will be found when the debris is

.



13: tale by J. A.Harte, 1780 Notre Dame

s lest Montres!.



BY ONE MAN. Greatly improved. Also TOOI for filing saws whereby those least experienced out not make a mistake. Sent five static machine. T others, for commas cross-cat saws by mill Baob. Hur dreds have saweds to scuttibud daily. We mant all who burn wood and all interested in the timber putnets be write for our linestrated Free Datalogues. We have an actly whatyou want, the greates i abor from your viela selling tool now on earth. First order from your viela ity secures agency. No duty to pay. We manufactur in Canada. FOLDING SAWING MACHINE CO.; 203 to 31 Se, Canal Street, Chicsgo, U. S. 4.

10-10 eow



Sick Headnche and relieve all the troubles inci-dent to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausa, Drowslness, Distress after eating, Fain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing SICCK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and pre-vonting this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only oured HEAAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; buifortu-nately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valu-able in so many ways that they will not be wil-ling to do without them. But after all sick head ACCHEE

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

Garter's Little Liver Pills are very small and Oarter's Little Liver Fills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills makes dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York Small Pill Small Dos - A-11 Robins الم المعلم المسلم ا المراكب مع المسلم الم

In the matter of speed there is a great simi-larity between a flash of lightning and a bit of scandal, A WOMAN WHO IS WEAK, NERVOUS and

FATS : All Fits stopped free by Dr. Ellne 8 Great Nervo Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cure. Treatise and 92.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send o Dr. Kline. 951 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

DEC. 19, 1888.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

FOR THE POST.]

Once in the sunny land of France A little peasant dwelt ; Deep poverty and want were here, And hunger often felt.

No trumpet loud proclaimed her birth Nor banner gay unfuried ; Yes Heaven's Queen a message sent. Through her to all the world.

Our Father Pius, choice crowned king, Our Lady's glory sought. And found her all Immaculate As ages past had taught.

Loud he proclaimed the joyful truth, And Heaven took up the strain And echoed it through angel bands Till it reached the earth again,

To Bernadette, dear little one, The humble peasant child, The echo came from Mary's lips In accent sweet and mild.

Conceived am I without a stain

From Adam's sin preserved ; Great glory give to Christ, my son, And praise and thanks deserved.

Oh, happy Lourdes shy blessed soil The Queen of Heaven trod, And sent us thence her message sweet To lead us nearer God.

With Bernadette we raise our oyes And see thee through in state, Our Blessed, ever Virgin Queen, Conceived Immaculate.

E. STREET, THE POPE AND THE PEOPLE.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE NUMEBOUS ADDRESSES TO THE HOLY FATHER.

THE HOLY FATHER. In these days of congresses, of enthusiastic addresses and replies, it is a matter of impos-eibility without overweighting our columns to give the complete text of the numerous letters which the Austrian Catholics, the Bishops of Spain, the Louvain House of Oratis, the Dutch Catholics and others have recently addressed to the Holy Father. or the replies of the Holy Catholics and others have recently addressed to the Holy Father, or the replies of the Holy Father to each separats assembly. Our Roman correspondent gives the full text of the Pope's letter to the Austrian Catholics, and this may be taken as a specimen of the other letters which in his own name or in that of Cardinal Rampolla the Holy Father has addressed to these different bodies, of the Catholic world. But though we cannot multiply our pages to the enthusiasm of loyal letter-writing, that en-thusiasm is significant of much; it is significant of the smpathy which each day of hardship scusiasm is significant of much; it is significant of the smpathy which each day of hardship increases among Catholics for the Holy Father. Probably never before has the enthusiasm of his subjects for their spiritual chief taken so decided and unanimous a form of expression, and proand unannuous a form of expression, and pro-bably never b-fore has so personal a supervision and an interest in the separate and national objects of the Catholic assemblies been display-ed by the Pontiff who holds vested in himself the one universal interest .- Catholicity .- London Tablet.

A PLEA FOR CHEERFULNESS.

Under the general heading of " Topics of the Under the general neading of "Topics of the Time," the Century for the current month has an article containing this passage: The intensity of modern life and the deepening of concious-ness through intelligence breed sadness. We think too much and work too hard to have time for enjoyment, and if we suddently discovered for the pare need for it we take it in incovering for enjoyment, and if we suddentig discovered that we have need for it, we take it in inordin-ate quantities, rabher in simple and natural ways; we go out and buy pleasures at so much the heur instead of somehow contrving to live a mirthful life. Close observers of modern society, like Walter Besaut, have discovered that a main lack in the lives of the poor is that of theer, and he urges that philantrophic plans cherd and he was for daily brightening of theer, and he urges that philathrophic plane should embrace measures for daily brightening the lives of the people by some simple experience of a pleasurable sort. It would be a sombre fact if the number of those who live through a day r me number of nose who has through a day without a laugh or even a smile could be ascar-ained—a strange miscarrisge of nature, since man is the only being within her domain who is apable of that action. Christmas has rendered be world this good service, that now for many enturies it has called men to sympathic cheeralness. It comes, indeed, but once a year, but or some days the cloud on the brow of humanity lifts a little and the wail dies out of its ce. At times it has been too obstreperous in is merit and called for puritanic check, but mus to its origin and stirred the human heart to sympathetic gladbess and hope. We shall soon hear the growle of the pestimistic critic over the wastefulness of Christmas gifts and the irrationality of Christ-nas mirth. Heed him not; he dees not know that the keynote of the universe is joy, and that Christmas inughter is only a stray echo of an variances insurance is only a stray echo of all kernel hymn, and nearly the only one that has reached us, and that it is well worthy of being anght if we would ever hear the whole. There-ore, fathers, give sifts to your children, even if ore, fathers, give gives and by your children, even in you have to lessen the daily portion, remember-or the wisdom of Mahomet, who said, that if 'he had two loaves of bread he would sell one and buy hyacinths, for they would feed his soil." And, ye children, stir up your fathers o mirth, and the years left to them may not he many. For a secular view, the foregoing is a nany. cod one.

UATHOLIC OULLINGS. Catholicity is spreading in Scotland.

and the second second

An African Society of German Catholics has been started at Cologne.

Herr Von Schlezer, the Prussian minister at the Vatican, has been recalled. St. Patrick's Church at Salamanca, will

hold its two weeks' fair commencing January 21. In Spain for the past 12 years nearly two hundred monasteries have been built. Glo-

rious Spain 1 There are 2,377 Jesuit missionaries in the world, and the Destroying Angel has not yet

appeared. The Missions Oatholique officially announces the beatification of Fathers Canel and Peboyre, missionaries.

There are 3,000 Roman Catholic parochial schools in the United States, with an enrollment of 511,000 pupile.

The Vatican has received hundreds of telegrame inquiring whether the Pope intends to leave Rome.

On November 25, a new chapel was attached to the convent and asylum of the Little Sisters of the Poor.

All Paris mourns the death of the venerable Abbé Crozes, the ministering angel of La Grande Roquette Prison.

The Holy League and Apostleship of Prayer has an enrollment of fiteen millions throughout the Catholic world.

At the Papal Consistory a number of Bishops will be consecrated, as noted several weeks ago in the Freeman's Journal.

Le Moniteur de Rome says the Oatholics of the States will hold a congress on the Roman question, in favoring liberty to the Holy See.

A solemn Requiem Mass was lately celebrated in St. Stephen's Cathedral, Brisbane; for the repose of the soul of the Right Rev. Dr. Quinn,

December 3rd was a day of universal thanksgiving for the present jubilee, and it was observed in Catholic churches throughout the world.

The celebrated Jesuit theologian, Suarez, is said to have known the whole of St. Augustine's works, which consist of eleven large foito volumes.

The first Oatholic paper in the United

trator in the person of the Pope, argues that the Pope cannot seriously undertake to arbi trate unless he be a temporal sovereign with complete freedom,

TALKING BACK,

"Contradicting" is the Latin of it. Some boys and girls have a bad habit of doing this. The habit grows upon them till they become quite unconscious of it. Whatever is said to them by parent or teacher, in requirement, solvice, expostulation or reproof, those boys or girls have some defence or objection to the bye, seems to be the chief characteristic make.

What children enght to do is to receive adspoken assent. There are children who never ments, not only so far as external but also incause they have talked back.

Boys and girls do not "talk back ;" it is a miserable habit. Ask your friend if you do you talk back; then say nothing to the reminder, except "Thank yea,"-The Angelus.

A SEVERE TRIAL.

THE RECTOR AND THE DUKE.

There is a good deal of interest in England over the position taken at the village of Woodstook by Rev. Dr. Majendie in regard to the Dake of Mariborough and his wife. The parish is one of the quaintest of all quality English towns. Rev. Mr. Majendle lives on the threshold of the duke's magnificent estate, in a charming rectory, almost adjoining the ancient church of his parish. If the man's face is any criterion, he has a

will of iron, "I refused to ring the chimes to welcome the duke home," he said, "because my creed and my church protest sgaint such a marriage. My principles do not permit me to do such a thing, and I resolutely refused to listen to the appeals from the mayor and from others who urged me to participate in a public reception." "Is it true that the duke has prohibited us

from driving in Blenheim park, and that he will not allow you to enter the school at Bladen ?"

"Yes, I have received notices from his agent to that effect. I have had no personal interview with the dake or with his wife either. From all I hear she is a charming lady. Bat my action is influenced by principie, not by personalities. It is the same principle that made the Episcopal elergyman in America refuse to marry them, and singularly enough one of the clergymen who refased to perform the ceremony in America was the Rev. Mr. Burnett, of Southboro, Mass., who used to be a curate with me here." gratitude !"

KING GEORGE OF GREECE.

SOME NOTES ON THE CAREER OF A SOVEREIGN WHO WILL RETIRE SOON.

The continental correspondent of a Dablin is a member of a very lucky family. Born lifted his head as if to ask for her ap-in comparative poverty, he has mounted proval. When all was over Mr. Disraeli in comparative poverty, he has mounted a throne and seen one of his sisters Empress of Russia and another the future and was then driven rapidly to the house of Empress of India. The second son of the Duke of Schleswig, he began lite as a simple officer in the Danish marine. Later on, when King Otho was dethroned at Athene, there was at first no talk of George as a serious candidate. The Greclan people, convoked to nominate a successor to the late monarch, voted 200,000 strong for the Dake of Edin-burgh, who has solemnly proclaimed King of States was Le Propagateur Catholique, start-ed in Orleans in 1810. The Recorder, of Chillicothe, O., was the first Protestant paper, published in 1814. only six solitary votes, while the Duke d'Aumale obtained only three. It is not The Osservatore Romano, commenting on d'Aumale obtained only three. It is not the importance to Europe of having an arbi. were recorded on this occasion in favor of Marshal MacMahon, whom his champions forwarded as "the lineal descendant of the old royal house of Ireland. England, however, having refused to allow Queen Victoria's second son to be crowned King of Greace, the great powers advised the inhabitants of that country to select George of Denmark for the vacant post, and he was accordingly raised to that dignity in 1863, on the condition that England should give up all fature claim to the Ionian Isles. King George was then only eighteen years of age, but he had already a great fund of common sense, which, by-a blat more the provided in the provided of the family to which he belonge. The his-tory of Greece during his reign has not been nonition in silence or else with a thoughtful altogether without its blurs and disappointseem to regard a direction from father or ternal affairs are concerned. Nevertheless, mother as binding on them if they can only on the whole, Greece has made considerable think of something to say against it; and headway, not merely in material prosperity, generally they can. The direction must be repeated, or they consider themselves free beafter George's accession to the throne, cost the Greeks millions of money; and although the ington of Virginiz, in 1834. The Jesuite had king pleaded at the different European an earlier Marcian town than Georgatewo, it, for if you do, it is probable you are not courts for the cession of that territory he aware of it. So ask to be reminded when was met everywhere with a blunt refusal. It was met everywhere with a blunt refusal. It the English colories of America. It was at may be worth while to remember that the (inction of the Graz and Little Robertian same enthusiastic hopes which now great the marriage of the crown prince were also in-

dulged in by their ferefathers of a generation which said their young monarch would be-come son in law of Constantine, brother of the Czar Alexander II. Royal matrimonial alliances do not, as a rule, coment the union of nations. The modern Greek may soon fied himself over-sauguine on the question of the eincerity of Germany's friendship.



for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that recommend it as superior to any prescription nown to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., "Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhons, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives aleep, and promotes dii recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUE COMPANY, 77 MULTBY Street, N. Y.

THE CARE OF LAMPS.

The New York Mail and Express says recome very durable and are not easily broken. If the burner becomes clogged, boil it in soda water, wipe and then dry on the back of the stove. New wicks should always be soaked in vinegar and dried before using, when they will give a clearer light and one not likely to flicker. The danger of allowing children to handle lamps cannot be overestimated. A teaspoonful of salt put in a lump renders the oll non-explosive.

young. But if that's co, what a hard lot of sinners these old folks must be,

A man that marries a widow is bound to give up emoking. If she gives up her weeds for him, he should give up the weed for her.

Probably there is nothing in the world that a man resents so quickly and so deeply as to find you awfully busy when he is perfactly at lelsure.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIES.

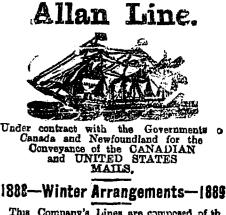
Dr. CHANNING'S Compound Extract of Pore Red Jamaica SARSAPARILL

For the cure of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Cancer, all Skin Biseases, Tumors, Enlargement of the Liver and Spleen, Rheumatic Affections, diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs, oppressions of the Chest or Lungs, Leucorrhea, Catarrh, and all diseases resulting from a de-praved and impure condition of the blood.

CAUTION .- Ask for " Dr. Channing's Sarsaparilla" take no ather in its place,

Davis & Lawrence Co., Limited, SOLE AGENTS,

Morrage. D.



7

0

This Company's Lines are composed of the following Doubled-engined, Olyde-built 1 RON STEAMSHIPS. They are built in water-tight compartments, are unsurpassed for strength, speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practiced experience can suggest, and have made the fastest time on record :--

Tons.			
Acadian	Capt. F. McGrath.		
Arayrian	Capt. John Bentley.		
Austrian			
Buenos Ayrean4006	Capt. J. Scott.		
Canadian	Capt. John Ker		
Carthaginian 4214	Oapt. A. Macnicol.		
Caspian 2728	Capt. Alex. McDougall		
Circassian	Lieut R Barret, R.N.R.		
Corean	Capt. C. J. Menzies.		
Grecian	Capt. O. E. LeGallai		
Hibernian	Capt. John Brown.		
Lucerne 1925	Capt. Nunan.		
Manitoban 2975			
Monte Viden3500	Capt. W. S. Main.		
Nestorian	Capt. John France.		
Tremionuquand **** 313	Capt. C. Mynus,		
Norweglan	Capt. R. Carruthers.		
Nova Scotian	Capt. R. H. Hughes.		
Parisian	Lieut W H Smith, RNE		
Peruvian	Capt. J. G. Stephen.		
Phrenician	Capt. D. J. James.		
Polynesian	Capt. Hugh Wylie.		
Pomeranian 4364	Capb. W. Dalziel,		
Prussian 3630	Capt. J. Ambury,		
Rosarian	Capt. D. McKillop.		
Sardinian	Capt. Joseph Ritchie.		
Sarmstian3617	Capt. Wm. Richardson		
Scandinavian	Capt. John Park,		
Siberian			
Waldensian,	'Capt. Whyte,		

The science of allowing children to licker. The danger of allowing children to handle lamps cannot be overestimated. A mespecential of salt put in a lamp renders the ill non-explosive. The proverb says that the good die tonne. But if that's so what a hard lot of

£	Polynesian Saraiatian	.Saturday,	Dec.
	Samutian	.Saturday.	Dec. 15
	Parisian.	Saturday.	Dec. 29
0	Parisian. Sardinian.	.Saturday,	Jan. 12

At TWO o'clock P.M., or on the arrival of the Intercolonial Railway Train from the West.

FROM PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL VIA HALIFAX:

	Polynesian	
	Sarmatian,	
- 1	Parisian, Dec 27	
• }	Sardinian	
- 1	At ONE o'clock P.M., or on the arrival of the	
	Grand Trunk Railway Train from the West.	

Rates of Passage from Montreal via Hallfax Oabin, \$58.75, \$73.75 and \$88.75 (according to accommodation.) Intermediate, \$35 50. Steer-

Rates of Passage from Montreal via Portland Cabin, \$57.50, \$72.50 and \$82.50 (according to accommodation.) Intermediate, \$35.50. Steer are \$25.50.

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

age, \$6.00.

GLASGOW LINE .- During the season of Winter Navigation schooners will be despatched regularly from Glasgow for Boston, and re ly from Boston to Glasgow direct, as follow from Boston :

.HE YEAR 1889. CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF THE ORGANIZA IN AMERICA.

Cathelie Church as an organized hedy in the United States. November 6, 1789, the American iderately was founded by the creation of the bishopric of Baltimore and the appointment thereto of the Rt. Rov.

three day's colabration, beginning February 20 and closing on Washington's birthday. There is a peculiar fitness in this coincidence of dates, for Washington was a devoted friend of Georgitown College and his interest in it was handed nown in his family for four

Bushrod Washington, were students there in 1793; George, son of the younger Busbrod, in 1830 ; and Henry, son of Lawrence Washan earlier American town than Georgetewn, the first, indeed, of which we have record in the junction of the Great and Little Bohemian rivers, and was called Bohemla scademy. One of their first pupily was John Carroll, afterwards first bishop of Baltimore.

Cardinal Gibbons, ninth in succession from

waited in the retiring room for a short time his host, Mr. Romaine Oallender, in Victoria

Park. There Lady Beaconsfield was await-ing him, and no sconer were the carriage wheels heard upon the gravel than she hur ried from the drawing room to the hall rushed into the arms of her husband, em braced him rapturously, and exclaimed: "Oh, Dizzy! Dizzy! this is the greatest

PRO DE LA COMPANY

night of all ! This pays for all !"

TION OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH

The year 1889 to the contenary year of the

of the Jospits. It will be honored with

generations. Two of his grand nephews, Augustine and

loncer bishop in the see of Baftim

you." Diaraeli fixed his eyes very expressively upon him and said :-- "I don't suppose you can understand it, R., I don't suppose

and the second second second second

garding the use and cleaning of kerosene you can understand it, for no one could ever amp: :-The lamps should slways be cleaned in the last and wildest excursions of an inin the morning, for if left until alternoon they are liable to be forgotten, and when wanted sane imagination suppose you to be guilty of or use cleaned hurriedly or not cleaned at On the 3rd of April, 1872 Disraell made a all. Once the lamp is lighted, the wick ought not to be turned up to its full height at first, great speech in the Free Trade Hall, Manobester. In the box at the end of the hall, opposite the platform, sat several ladies, conbut turned down until the vapor of the chimney has disappeared and the glass is clear and field. We are told by one who was on the platform that the next in interest to the great speech of the orator's wife and the way in which from time to the sympathetic spicuous among them being Lady Beacons-field. We are told by one who was on the to the suddenness of the heat on the cold glass. If new chimneys are first put into in which, from time to time, the orator cold water and placed on the stove and allowed to come to a boil, then taken off and allowed to cool in the water, they will be-

OUR LADY OF LOURDES.

ORUEL CHILDREN.

In the gradual development there is always a me of pleasure in the exercise of power, but casure has to be subordinated to the good society ; and this is one of the first necessary teps to successful social growth. So the young eps to successful sectal growth. So the young oy who is, even among us, more frequently use than sympathetic, may go brough a period bullying &co., to become a refined and sym-athetic man, full of generous impulses. I say his in the ordinary method, but, as might be rected, some boys never become kindly, and one, instead, grow from cruel to brutal, and dat social pasts. It is supposed that the wer animal, especially the carnivora, are eased with the corture they cause, but I doubt which the optimization of the treat this is the only interpretation of the treat-ent of the mouse by the cat and of his victim the lion. There are children who inflict torre on every kind of living thing. Thus I have own a child of tender years begin by pulling the wings of flies, then proceed to bake frogs, d next take birds and hore out their eyes, and har shill try to injure any child who mightfall in the power. I have known such children kick cats the power. I have known such children kick cats id dogs to death, or set light to them, or pour illing water over them, the fiendish pleasure ing increased if the young of the animals rethus reduced to starvation. The morally theyeloped child has been pointed out to me by veral devout friends as a proof of the exist-ce of the devil as of the truth of the doctrine ce of the devil as of the truth of the doctrine mighal sir, and I own their actions go far to usify these who seek such support. I do not now of any age at which this brutality may ridevelop. I have seen brutes of this nature young as four. In one such the vice and unning were extreme, that though many illand cruel deeds were done the culprit was wundiscovered. Another most serious trait in the more will make wundizoovered. Another most serious trait has these morally insame children will make accusations, and will even destroy their thes and produce the appearancegof injury to sport tales of assault and robbery.—The Fort-thily Review.

C. M. B. A.-BRANCH 26.

annual meeting of the above branch was Id last evening in the hall of the branch, St. Id is ovening in the hall of the Dranco, 50. mes street. President James Meek, presi-d, and amongst those present were the Riv. atter Emard, chaplain; P. O. Reilly, presi-nt Branch 41; Chancellor Ford, Branch 54; robers J. J. Curran, Q.C., M.P.; Dr. Mardy, O. Hart, J. O'Rourke, Thos. Dwane, Casaidy, and over one hundred other mem-casaidy, and over one hundred other mem-ta After the transaction of routing husingss R. Atter the transaction of routine business s lection of officers was proceeded with and builted as follows:--President, Mr. James t, re-elected; 1st vice-president, Mr. J. H. Feeley; teary, Mr. F. O. Lawlor, acolamation; teary, Mr. F. O. Lawlor, acolamation; but secretary, Mr. J. T. Lyons; tressurer, offices of financial secretary, marshal surf offices of financial secretary, marshal surf wes: was adjourned to next Monday, ven. Mathematical secretary, Mr. J. M. S. Squelob, Raglan, Ont, After the transaction of routine busines

1

Frances S. Smith, of Emedale, Muskoka, writes, "I was troubled with vomiting for two years, and I have vomited as often as five times a day. One Bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters oured me."

WHAT IS IN A TRADE,

A trade makes you independent.

A strong crutch upon which to lean. It is a passport to all countries and climes.

A demand note which passes current everywhere.

Something which can be carried in our heads and hands.

The only property which cannot be mertgaged or sold.

It is a calling which can be declined or taken up at pleasure,

The one thing that cannot be learned in an academy or college.

Something about which neither friends no kindred can quarrel.

A POSTMASTER'S OPINION.

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

AN EASY SOLUTION OF THE DIFFI-CULTY,

A man who wanted to learn what profes sion he would have his son enter, put him in room with a bible, an apple, and a dollar All, if motorian him when he returned read- it has this advantage, yan must come close to ing the bible, he would make a olergymau of him ; if eating the apple, a farmer, and if in-terested in the deliar bill, a banker. When terested in the deliar bill, a banker. When She discovers the right and wrong of things, he did return he found the boy sitting on the not by reasoning but by segacity. No person bible with the deliar in his pecket, and the of so few years can know the world better; bible with the dollar in his pecket, and the apple almost devoured. He made a politician of him.

BIRTHDAYS.

Monday for health, Inesday for wealth, Wednesday best day of all, Thursday for crosses, Friday for losses, Saturday no luck at all. Monday's child is fair of face. Tuesday's child is full of grace ; Wednesday's child is merry and glad, Thursday's child is sorry and sad ; Friday's child is loving and giving,

Saturday's child must work for its living ; While the child that is born on the Sabath day,

Is blithe and bonny, and good and gay.

WIVES OF TWO GREAT STATESMEN.

TRIBUTES OF DISMARCK AND BEACONSFIELD TO THEIR INSPIRING GENIUSES.

Prince Bismarck, when speaking of his wife not long ago, is reported to have said : "She it is who has made me what I am." There have been English statesmen who could say quite as much. Barks was anatalned amid the anxiety and agitation of public life by domestic facilicity. "Every or re vanishes," he said, "the moment I enter beneath my own roof !" His description of his wife is too long to quote, but we must give an epitome of it. Of

her beauty he said it did not arise from features, from complexion or from shape ; "ahe has all three in high degree, but it is not by these that she touches the heart ; it is all that sweetness of temper, benevolence, innecence and sensibility which a face can express, that forms her beauty. Her oyes have a mild light. but they awe you when she pleases; they command like a good man out of office, not by authority, but by virtue. Her stature is not tall, she is not made to be the admiration ot overybody, but the happiness of one. She has all the firmness that does not exclude dellescy ; the has all the softaess that does not tioned,

imply weakness. "Her voice is a low, soft music, not formed to rule public assemblies, but to charm those who can distinguish a company from a crowd ; her to hear it. To describe her body describes her mind; one is the transcript of the other. no person was ever less corrupted by that knowledge. She has a true generosity of temper, the most extravagant cannot be more unbounded in their liberality, the most covet-ous not more cautious in their distribution. Her politeness seems to flow rather from a natural disposition to oblige than from any rules on the subject.

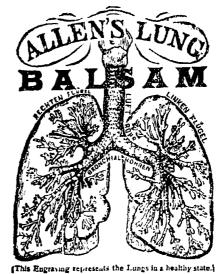
"It is long before she chooses, but then it is fixed forever, and the first hours of roman-tic friendship are not warmer than here after The lines refer to the days of the week as birthdays. They are, in idea, the same as the more familiar lines: body, so she never degrades hor judgment by immoderate or ill-placed praises, for everything violent is contrary to her gentleness of disposition and the ovenness of her virtue.'

Lord Beaconsfield described his wife as the severest of oritics, but a perfect wife." She was the widow of his friend, Mr. Wyndham Lewis, and twenty years his elder. The great affection which Disraeli entertained for his wife, who he always catcomed as the founder of his fortunes is well known. She was in the habit of travelling with him on almost all occasions. At a din-ner party a friend of the Earl had no better taste than to expostulate with him, for always taxing the viscountess with him. " I cannot understand it," said the graceloss man, " you know you make yourself a perfect aughing stock wherever your wife gees with | pennilest,

will preside at Georgetown's contenary, and as large a representation as possible of the American episcopate and priesthood will gather at that place of hallowed memories to rejuice with the Society of Jeaus that has given to the American church its first blahop and countiers other blessings.

THE VIRTUES OF CELERY.

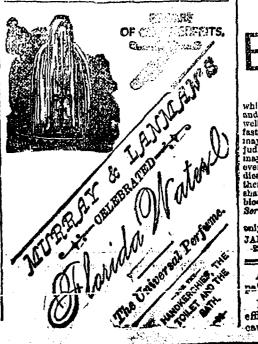
New discoveries-or what claim to be dircoveries-of the healing virtues of plants are continually being made. One of the latest is that colory is a care for rheamatism ; indeed, it is neserted that the disease is impossible if the vegetable be cooked and freely caten. The fact that it is always put on the table raw prevents its therapeutic powers from being known. The oclary should be cut into bits, boiled in water until soft and the water drunk by the patient. Put new milk with a little flower and nutineg, into a saucepun with the boiled celery, serve it warm with pieces of toaut, eat it with potatoes and the painfai ailment will soon yield. Such is the declaration of a physician who has tried the experiment, and with uniform success. H adds that cold or damp never produces, but simply develops, the disease, of which acid blood is the arimary and sustaining cause, and that while the blood is alkaline there can be neither rheumatism nor gout. Statistics show that is one year (1867) 2,640 persons died of rheumatiam in this country, and every case, it is claimed, might have been cured or pre vented by the adoption of the remedy men-At least two-thirds of the cases named heart discase are ascribed to rhoums tiem and its seen zing ally, gont. Smallprx, so much dreeded, is not half so destructive as rheumatism, which, it is maintained by many physicians. can be prevented in obeying nature's laws in dist. But, if you have incurred it, boiled celery is pronounced unhesitaticgly to be a specific. The proper wey to est celery is to have it cooked as a vegetable after the manner above described. The writer makes constant use of it in this way. Try it once, and you would sooner be without any vegetable, with the single exception of a potato, rather than celery. Cooked celery is a delicious dish for the table, and the most conducive to the health of any vegetable that

BELLEVILLE, Oat., Dec. 14 .- Fred Acklin, of Ferry Point, fireman on the forry steamer Mary Ethel, has cloped with his sleter, the mother of six children. She has been living for several years with a man named. Davy at Niegers, and came home about three months ago on a visit to her brother, who is married and has three children. The brother fell pas-sionately in love with his own sister and the neighbors allege that their conduct has been unbecoming. Fred's wife dissented, but he turned a deaf ear to her pleading. Finally, Mrs. Ackiin, becoming disgusted, left the house and went to Picton. Learning that his wife intended to return home, Ackiln took a punt, and with his inamorata rowed across the bay and took the Graad Trunk rallway train going cast on Tuesday night. This morning Mrs. Acklin arrived at Resemore and was not surprised that the pair had elop-ed. Aoklin has left his wils and children 

THE REMEDY FOR CURING CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, CROUP, ALL DISEASES OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND PULMONARY ORGANS. BY ITS FAITHFUL USE **JONSUMPTION HAS BEEN OURED** When other Remedies and Physicians have failed to effect a cure. Recommended by PHYSICIANS, BINISTERS, AND NURBER. In fact by everybody who has given it a good trial. It never fails to bring relief.

AS AN EXPECTORANT IT HAS NO EQUAL. It is harmless to the Most Delicate Child, . It contains no OPIUM in any form.

PRICE 25c, 50c AND \$1.00 PER BOTTLE. DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO. (Limited), General Agents, MONTREAL,



Į	Cartheganian	Dec	3
	CartheganianAbout	Dec.	17

The steamers of the Glasgow, Londonderry and Philadelphia Service are intended to be despatched from Philadelphia to Glasgow From Philadelphia : Grecian..... About Nov. 30 Manitoban.....About Dec. 14

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING granted to Liver-pool and Glasgow, and at all Coutinential Ports, to all points in the United States and Canada and from all stations in Canada and the Unite States to Liverpool and Glasgow, via. Boston Portland or Halifax.—Connections by the Inte-colonial and Grand Trunk Railways, via Hallar and by the Central Vermont and Grand Trun Railways (National Desutab), and by the Boi Railways (National Despatch), and by the Boj ton and Albany, New York Central and Gree Western Railways (Merchants' Despatch), vi Boston, and by Grand Trunk Railway Con. pany. Through Rates and Through Bills of papy. Through Rates and Through Bills of Lading for East bound Traffic can be obtained Lading for East bound Traffic can be obtained from any of the Agents of the above-named railways. For Freight, Passage or other infor-mation, apply to John M. Ourrie, 21 Qual d'Orleans, Havre; Alexander Hunter, 4 Rue Gluck, Parls; Aug. Schmite & Oo. or Richard Berns. Antwerp; Rays & Co., Rotterdan; O. Hugo, Hamburg; James Moss & Co., Bor-deaux; Fiacher & Behmer, Schusselkorf No. 8, Bremen; Charley & Malcolm, Belfast; James Scott & Oo., Queenstown; Allan Bror. & Co., 103 Leadenhall street, E. O., London, James & Alex. Allan, 70 Great Olyde street, Glasgow; Allan Brothers. James street, Liverpool; Allan Brobhers. James street, Liverpool; Allan Brobhers. James street, Liverpool; Allans, Rae & Co., Quebec; Allan & Co., 112 La Salle street, Chicago; H. Bourlier, Toronto O. W. Robinson, 1364 St. James street oppo-site St. Lawrence Hall; D. Batteraby, 174 St. James street; W. D. O'Brico, 143 St. James street, or A. B. B. Chaffee, 266 St. James abreeb.

H. & A. ALLAN, 8 State street, Boston, and 25 Oomn on street, Montreal

to 88 a Day. Samples and duty FREE Lines no under the hors feet. Writ BREGERIC'S SAPET? BEE Holder Co. Bol'y Mich 283-0

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST

BREAKFAST "By a thorough knowledge o the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-veloctod Cocca, Mr. Epps has provided our break-fast tailes with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of dict that a constitution may be gradually built up strong enough to resise every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle mala-idies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fabil shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pare blood and a properly nourished trame." — Givi Service Gazette." Made simply with bolling water or inilk. Sold only in Packets, by Grocers, labelled thus: JAMES EFPS & CO., Noncoopathic Chemista

JAMES EPPS & CO., Nomecopathic Chemist

LONDON ENGLAND. -22-0

A doctor always remembers kindly his first patient-if the patient liver,

Perhaps medioine taken internally is more efficacious than that applied outwardly, because it has the Inside track

can be mentioned .- Leeds Mercury. ELOPED WITH HIS SISTER.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

- DEC, 2187, 1888.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

Great Bargains in dress goods now offered at S. Uarsley's for Christmas presents.

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

"WIT Not."-Why hut get one of those dress lengths at S. Osraley's for Christmas presents. A more useful present could not be

FREE GOODS.

elected,



 ∇M

8

strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low tes's, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POW DER OO., 106 Wall street, NY.

CABLE TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, December 11.—The action of the Government in ordering the reinforcement of the garrison at Suakim is 'regarded us a great triumph for Lord Raw Aolph Churchill, who, together with his friends, is highly elated thereat. The telegrarks received at the War Uffice from Suakim indicate that the Egyptian cavalry can't cope successfully with the Arabs. The enemy's sham practice during the recent sortie was excellent, and proved to be a humili-ating surprise to the Egyptians, who left one dead man on the field, and were obliged to make a second rush under a heavy fire to re-

cover his ordy. The Pull Mall Gazette, in an article commenting on the Government's course with regard to Sunkim, declares that the Arabs, like the Iri h, are fighting for home rule and are not to be lightly considered as an enemy. The Gerran press claim that the troubles in Zan-Gerrysn press claim that the troubles in Zan-ziber are directly due to the incepacity of the Erglish to deal with the Mahdi and unani-mously express their belief that Prince Bis-marck is urging Lord Salisbury to do some de-onive work at Suskim. If this be true and the English Premier shall acquiesce in the German Chancellor's suggestions, the compaign cannot be terminated short of the recovery of Khar-foom. toum.

tourn. A small contingent of the vast army of unem-ployed workingmen paid a visit to the Lord Mayor at the Manson House yesterday, after which they marched in procession through some of the principle streets. They carried a black banner upon which was inscribed in white letters, "We will have work or bread." They were repeatedly cheered by crowds on the aidewalks, but there was no attempt at disorder. A strong force of police accompanied the procession, and to this fact rather than to the procession, and to this fact rather than to any voluntary desire on the part of the paraders to abstain from violence the orderly character of the demonstration is undoubtedly

due. The intended evictions from the Clanricarde his opponents are powerless to play, and that the government can only yield on the formers estates have failed miserably, the officials having refuted to furnish a military force to protect the bailiffs from the wrath of the evictees and their friends. The people are now celebrating the failure of the evicting campaign by burning

the failure of the evicting campaign by burning huge bon fires. The refusal of the War office to permit Mr. Charlos Marvin to deliver a lecture on "Russia's Road to India," at the invitation of the officers of the Woolwich Garrison, has led that gentlement to arrange to secure a suitable hall in which he will deliver the lecture at his own expense, inviting the officers to come and

threaten to bring snit for libel sgainst the Sta and the Pall Mall Gazette. Based on the com, ments of the two papers in the trial which took place a formight ago in the Queen's Bancd division of the High Court of Justice, botr papers print the correspondence which passes between the principals in the action, togethe with a detailed history of the life of Mis Wiedemann and certificates of the birth and death of her child. In their references to the solicitors both journals defy Walpole to bring action against them, and intimate that a new trial of the case is likely, in view of the socuring of new and important evidence by the plaintiff. The executive committee of the National Liberal club profees entire ignorance of Lord Liberal club profess entire ignorance of Lord Hartington's withdrawal from the organization, but there seems to be nevertheless no doubt of the truth of the report that he has formally and finally severed his connection therewith. Lord Charles Beresford was thrown from his horse in Rotten Row on Sunday and severoly

10.50

· · · · · ·

2.2.1

horse in Rotten Row on Sunday and severoly injured. He sustained bruises and abrasions about the face which are extremely painful, as well as disfiguring, and it is feared by his friends that he will Lot be able to deliver his promised speech in the House of Commons this evening, attacking the administration of the admiralty department, and orticizing the professed effec-tivenesses of the navy. Lord Beresford has apents aix months in the preparation of his apeech, and intended in its delivery to impeach the entire naval system at present in vogue. Lor's Randolph Churchill will shortly make a jourr, ey to Peru with a view of investing in sev'sral promising enterprises in that country. LONDON, Dec. 1: .- The persisten's rumors

LONDON, Dec. 1. — The persistent rumors which have been flying about that the Pope was (about to leave Rome and establish the head-quarters of the church in some other place, has elicited from His Holiness an explicit denial that he contemplates are and movement. elicited from His Holiness an explicit denial that he contemplates any such movement. In making the announcement, the Vatican declares that nothing short of gratuitous violence on the part of the Italian government will induce the Pope to abandon his position as the Sovereign Pontiff of Rome, and such an action is not found teared.

teared. Lord Randolph Churchill fully agrees with the chief points made by Mr. John Morley in bis speech at Clerkenwell condemnatory of the government's policy in East Africa, and has an additional grievance against the present ad-ministration in that he feels that the munici-pal control of the London police is a conspicuous tailure.

failure. Lord Churchill argues it is the heart of the Empire and the failure of the police to keep order in the Metropolis would at any time be dangerous to the security of the Government if not to the integrity of the Imperial fabric. He not to the integrity of the imperial hord. The also claims that he has anticipated most of the points made by Mr. Morley in his own speeches in and out of the House of Commons and feels that credit should be given to him for the origin of many of the proposals or suggestions made by the Liberal leader. Lord Churchill will reby the Liberal leader. Lord Churchil will re-new his attack on the Government's Suskim policy in the House of Commons on Monday, devoting the greater part of his speech to inter-rogating the ministry as to the likelihood of the Egyptians paying the cost of the presumed new Soudan campaign, and finally endeavoring to ascertain if it is not the deliberate purpose of the government to make England pay the bills. In these inquiries he will be seconded by several of the Ourosition leaders and a lively and inof the Opposition leaders and a lively and in-teresting debate is certain to follow, the general belief being that the Government will not dare to choke it off with a motion of closure. LONDON, Dec. 15.-It is evident from the non-

of Commons yesterday afternoen, to questions regarding the capture of Emin Beynand and

Henry M. Stapley, that the Government are

completely non-pluesed, and have no accurate information in the matter further than is gene-

rally known. It is generally considered that Osman Digna holds a trump card, sgainst which

It is believed in the lobbies of the house

hight that England will be forced to breat with the successful commander for the evacuation

own torms.

Children Grufor Pitcher's Castoria.

committal reply Mr. Smith gave in the House | troit, Grand Haven, and Milwaukee. The re

THE CANADIAN BAILWAY QUESTION.

[From the London Statist.]

The Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific Railways, combined, hold and control ten thou-sand miles of railway, and although the Canadian Pacific, per se, is purely a trans-Continen-tal line from the Pacific coast to the St. Lawtal line from the Pacino coast to the St. Law-rence River, not at all interfering with the Grand Trunk, still, through a system of exten-sions, more especially that of the Ontario rnd Qoebec, which is guaranteed by the Canadian Pacific, that system is now interwoven, so to speak, with the Grand Trunk to such an extent through the provinces of Quebec and Ontario as to render sharp competition inevitabe; and, as usual, such a competition brings low rates and small profits. and small profits. Considerable interest has been aroused re

Considerable interest has been aroused re-cently by a proposition which was submitted to a meeting of the Canadian Pacific shareholders last week, for the extendion of the guarantee of the Ontario and Quetec for a further portion of that line from the city of London. Ontario, to the Detroit river, and as this line for a distance of 110 miles would have to be constructed almost within a stone's throw of the Great Western divi-sion of the Grand Trunk, it has caused great anxiety both to the shareholders of the Canadian Pacific and those of the Grand Trunk, because it is believed by the former that these continued Pacific and those of the Grand Iruns, because it is believed by the former that these continued guarantees will jeopardize their dividends, and by the latter that it will bring in another com-petitor for the through American business between Chicago and New York. It is, there-fore, not to be wondered at that those concerned should take this serious position of affairs into their earch consideration. their careful consideration. It was stated in a cable message published by

It was stated in a cache message publicated by a contemporary that the President of the Cana-dian Pacific had remarked at the meeting of shareholders of that company, which was called to consider this question, last Saturday, that several attempts had been made to come to an agreement with the Grand Trunk, by which agreement with the Grand Trunk, by which running powers over that line could be secured between London and Datroit, and that these attempts had been unsuc-cessful. The President of the Grand Trunk, at the meeting of that Company's share-holders on the 30th October last, stated, on the other hand, that every effort had been made on their part to empe to an arrangement with the their part to come to an arrangement with the Canadian Pacific, but that they had been unsuc Canadran Canne, but that they had been when the cessful. The only way of arriving at the truth after these conflicting assertions was by the pub-lication of the correspondence between the lication of the correspondence between the managers of the two companies, and this has been done. On examination of this correspon-dence we find that the statement made by the dence we find that the statement made by the Ganadian Pacific president, that the Grand Truck Company would only make an arrange-ment on condition that the Ganadian Pacific Company gave up the right to do business from the Province of Ontario, along its long route round by Smith's Falls and North Bay, to the Ganadian North-West, is inaccurate, because there is no such statement to be found in the correspondence; on the contrary, the Canadian Pacific demanded that, if they made an arrange-ment with the Grand Trunk that bhat configure about he precluded from using its own Ameri should be precluded from using its own Ameri can lines for any traffic to the North-West. Now, there are two ways of reaching the North-West from the city of Toronto; one is by the northern system of the Grand Trunk to North Bay to a junction with the Canadian Pacific main line, a distance of 229 miles, as againsi 433 miles by the Canadian Pacific, via Smith's Falls, to the same point ; the other route is by bhe American connections of the Grand Trunk, by the Ohicago and Grand Trunk, and the De-

The question, "Is there any danger in kissing ?" is receiving serious attention from medical men. For many years cases of con-tagious discase have occasionally been transmitted in some way that was beyond finding out. At last a French physician was consulted by a lady suffering from a rare form. of akin disease, only propagated by dir out communication. Searching carefully, he dis-covered the same disease upon the line of a

male friend of his patient, who acknawledged that he had kissed the lady in atta imiedged of her danger. With this basis, many mys-terious cases were traced, and proper remedies applied. Lately a California physician, Dr. Corwin, has issued a science of mentioner. applied. Latery a California physician, Dr. Corwir, has issued a peries of questions ask-ing biormatic from his medical friends, one of which is, "What is your opinion regarding klasing of children?" And as the Calendar's opinion is that of physician. generally, it may as well benefit my readers as Dr. Corwin's. Kissing of children is objectable in many standpoints. They cannot defend themselves from unwelcome salutes, slthough a scream and a klok expresses their disgust plainly as words. Have they no rights at all? One would think not, from the way that they are sometimes handled. Strangers come in where baby lives, and it is held up for examination, which, to feminine minds, means caressing and kissing. Fond mothers hold up the little resolud lips to meet others that have quaffed deep draughts of life's pleasures or pain elixir, and the sensitive absorbents of delicate mucous surface, at their busiest time of work, selze upon germs of decay or poisonous microhe and convey it into baby's blood, to fester and grow until seeds are planted, and develop into plants whose origin no one suspects. I have known much unhappiness and at lesst one family rupture to follow a strange sick ness that showed its painted signs upon baby's white skin, which neither parent would acknowledge. If the little one could talk and take its ewn part, there would be no need of any warning. Until then, the Calendar ad jures all mothers of young children to prevent visitors kissing their babies, as they would prevent them giving them some dangercus article of food.-Dr. W. T. Hutchinson, in

the American Magazine.

A paper describes a young lady with hair 'as black as a raven's." The ravens weren's wearing any hair to speak of last summer, but we suppose the style has changed since then.

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

TOUSSAINT DÉSIRÉ ROY, Defendant An action for separation as to property has, this day, been instituted against the Defendant.

COFFIN & DELFAUSSE, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Montreal, November 19th, 1883. N.30, D.6, 13, 20, 27, 31.

VERSEERS WANTED Strerywhere, at son in each County to tack up advertisements and atopites, in cache County to tack up advertisements and atopites, in campicous piaces in term and county, is all parts of the inited fisted and Canada. Backy conformati wages, \$2.50 per Iny; expenses advanced; no talifug required. Local work will or part of dima. No statution paid to poral card. ADDRESS. WITH STAMP, J.C. ENORY & CO., 6th Stine Sts., Checkmanil, O.

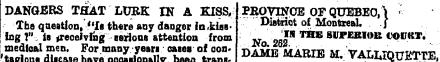
20-13-eow

NOTICE.

by the Grand Haven, and Milwaukes. The re-striction, therefore, alluded to was demanded by the Grand Trunk as alleged. Another feature is revealed in this correspondence, and that is, that the Ganadian Patific intend building a line from Sudbury Junction parallel with the Northern division of the Grand Trunk Railway Application will be made to the Quebe a line from Sudbury Junction parallel with one Northern division of the Grand Trunk Railway to Toronto, and also contemplated another ex-tension of the Ontario and Quebec to the Niagara Frontier. So that what with the paralleling of the Grand Trunk from London to Debroit, its northern division, and the further extension to the Niagara River, the plane of the Oanadian Paoific are, of course, perfectly clear. Now as the Grand Trunk are Legislature, at its next session, for an Act to amend and consolidate the laws respecting the Dental Assocation of the Province of Quebec.

ST. PIEBRE, GLOBENSKY, & POIRIER Solicitors for Applicants. Montreal, December 7th 1888. 136 26

the plane of the Oanadian Pacific are, of course, perfectly clear. Now, as the Grand Trunk are willing to give the Canadian Pacific running powers from London to Detroit for reciprocal rights of running over their Algoma branch to Sauls Bridge, here is a modus vivendi combining the minimum of damage with the maximum of convenince to the public; furthermore, un necessary construction would be avoided. The solution of this dangerous position is in the hands of the shareholders of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and it is for them to bring pro-per pressure to bear upon their board of direct-ors to curtail these ambitious and unprofitable extensions, paralleling the existing systems of **PROVINCE OF QUEBEO, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.** In the Superior Court. No. 1289. Dame Emélia Mageau, Plaintiff, vs. Henry Shawl, Defendant. An action en sépar-ation de biens has been this day instituted against the Defendant by the Plaintiff. Mont-real November 7, 1889. I. C. LACONTR



1. A. ...

Plaintiff

ALOYS M HULEE, Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause.

.

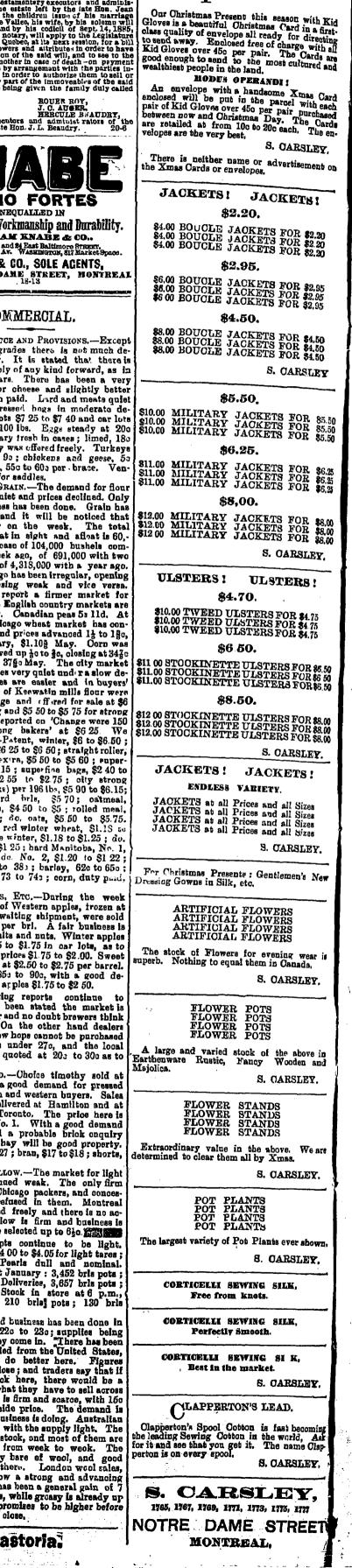
Montreal, 21st November, 1888. T. C. DE LORIMIER, [D19 26.J2,9 16] Attorney for Plaintiff.

WE WISH TO EMPLOY A RELIABLE MAN IN your county. No experience required; perma-nent position for three years. Relary increased rach year. Light; easy, greated business. Money advanced for salary, advertising, e c. Largest manufrs in our line. Enclose 2-cent. No postais. Centennial Wirg Co., Cincinnati, O. 143-6 Di5,18,22,28,29 J2

Notice - The testamentery executors and adminis-Notice - The testamentery executors and adminis-Louis Beaudry, to the children issue of his marriage with Dane Therese Vallee, his wife, by his solemu will of Dec. 29, 1881, and by his codicil of & Sept. 14, 1885, Ant O. Brousseau, notary, will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next resion, for a bill to enlarge their powers and attributes in order to have the entire execution of the said will, and to see to the replacing of one another in case of death - on payment of the Strail or suy part of the immoveables of the said transfer all or suy part of the immoveables of the said together. BOUER ROY,



DAIRY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS .- Except for five table grades there is not much demand for butter. It is stated that there is not a large supply of any kind forward, as in some former years. There has been a very firm market for cheese and slightly better and stard for cheese and slightly better prices have been paid. Lard and meats quiet and stard and and an and the stard and and and the stard and and and the stard and and and and the stard a sion 10c to 12c for saddles, FLOUR AND GRAIN. - The demand for flour has continued quiet and prices declined. Only a jobbing bueiness has been done. Grain has been very dull, and it will be noticed that wheat is lowor on the week. The total quantity of wheat in sight and afloat is 60,-722,000, an increase of 104,000 bushels compered with a week ago, of 691,000 with two weeks ago, and of 4,318,000 with a year ago. Wheat in Chicago has been irregular, opening English cables report a firmer market for cargoes, and the English country markets are quiet but steady. Canadian peas 53 11d. At the close the Ohicago wheat market has continued strong, and prices advanced 11 to 18c, to \$1.054 January, \$1.108 May. Oorn was stronger and moved up to to go, closing at 343c Jan, 3540 Feb., 3750 May. The city market for flour continues very quiet und raslow demand, and values are easier and in buyers' favor. Samples of Keewatin mills flour were shown on 'Change and off red for sale at \$6 for patent spring and \$5 50 to \$5 75 for strong bakers. Siles reported on 'Change were 150 bris choice strong bakers' at \$6 25. We quote : FLOUR-Patent, winter, \$6 to \$6.50 ; patent, spring, \$6 25 to \$6 50; straight roller; \$5.75 to \$5 90; ex:ra, \$5 50 to \$5 60; super-fibe. \$4 50 to \$5.15; superfine bags, \$2 40 to \$5 35 to \$5 60; do. oate, \$5 50 to \$5.75. GRAIN-Cauada red winter wheat, \$1.15 to \$1.25; do. white winter, \$1.18 to \$1.25; do. spring, \$1.15 to \$1 25 ; hard Manitoba, No. 1. \$1.23 to \$1.25; do. No. 2, \$1.20 to \$1 22; oats, new, 360 to 383; barley, 620 to 650; peas, per 66 lbs, 73 to 742; corn, duty paid, GREEN FRUITS, ETC .- During the week the docks while waiting shipment, were sold at 40c to 6240 per bri. A fair buniness is being done in fraits and nots. Winter apples are worth \$1.25 to \$1.75 in car lots, as to quality. Retail prices \$1.75 to \$2.00. Sweet potatoes are dull at \$2.50 to \$2.75 per barrel. Spanish onions 855 to 90c, with a good de-mand. Fameuse ar ples \$1.75 to \$2 50. Hors-Conflicting reports continue to abound. It has been stated the market is weaker and lower and no doubt brewers think it ought to be. On the other hand dealers state that best now hops cannot be purchased from first hands under 27c, and the local market may be quoted at 20c to 30c as to quality Majolica. HAY AND FEED .--- Ohoice timothy sold at \$12. There was a good demand for pressed hay from our own and western buyers. Sales st \$16 per ton delivered at Hamilton and at \$15.75 to \$16, Toronto. The price here is \$13 to \$14 for No. 1. With a good demand from Ontario and a probable brick enquiry from the States hay will be good property. Moullie, \$25 to \$27; bran, \$17 to \$18; shorts, \$19 to \$20. HIDES AND TALLOW. - The market for light hides has continued weak. The only firm article has been Chicago packers, and conces-sions have been refused in them. Montreal hides have moved freely and there is no accumulation. Tallow is firm and business is reported in prime selected up to 610. ASHES. -- Receipts continue to be light. Sales trifling at \$4 00 to \$4.05 for light tares; seconds \$3.60. Pearls dull and nominal. Receipts since 1st January : 3,452 bris pots; 661 bris pearls. Deliveries, 3,657 bris pots; 528 bris pearls. Stock in store at 6 p.m., 19th December 210 bris 120 bris 12th December, 210 bris pots; 130 bris pearls. Wool.-A good business has been done in pulled wool at 22c to 23c; supplies being cleared out as they come in. "There has been a demand for pulled from the United States, but dealers can do better here. Figures were, however, close; and traders say that if business was slack here, there would be a good outlet for what they have to sell across the border. Cape is firm and scarce, with 150 wanted as the inside price. The demand is brisk and a fair business is doing. Australian is also in demand with the supply light. The mills are have of stock and most of them are mills are bare of stock, and most of them are buying regularly irom week to weak. The States are pretty bare of wool, and good prices are raling there. London wool sales, Charles Ovido Percentit, of the Oliv and District of Montreal, advocate, gratioman, Defendant. The Defendant is ordered to appear within two months. Montreal, 3rd December, 1888. 133-10, law A. B. LONGPEE, Prothonotary.



own expense, inviting the control published for the Star that Gen. Sir Chas. Warren is going to Suskim is denied by the officials at the War Office, but the announcement is, nevertheless, believed to be true. His mission, however, is a molitical rather than a military one, and the fact the fact the Daily News says, referring to the political rather than a military one, and the fact explains the War Office denials, as the Govern-ment in the circumstances would only inform the War department of its intentions as a matter of courtesy.

The press sensorship at Suakim is growing more rigid daily, and it is rapidly becoming ap-parent that reliable news from that quarter can no longer be obtained, unless it happens to be of a character especially favorable to the Govern-ment's policy. It is rumored in military circles that the Egyptian troops behaved so badly in the recent sortie that their almost absolute worthlessness was confirmed, and this is held to be an ample explanation of the Government's sudden resolve to reinforce the garrison. It is well remembered that the defeat of Baker Pasha in the former Soudan campaign was wholly due to the cowardice of the Egyptian troops under his command, and the British military officer of to-day who places any reliance what soever on the bravery of the Egyptian soldiery must be regarded as totally inexperienced. The St. James Gazette, in criticising Prof.

Bryce's book on the American constitution, fairly reflects the Tory opinion of the work. The article is tinged throughout with malignant, jaalous and unfair comparisons, and, bherefore, can have no value as a disparsions, and, onercrore, can have no value as a dispassionate or even honest expression of opinion. The writer asserts that the vast and magnificent collection of States can hardly yet be regarded as a nation in the true sense of the term. It is only now en-tering the crucible into which nations are being poured and there is no worsh of knowing to

bering the crucible into which nations are being poured, and there is no means of knowing in what shape it will emerge. In the consideration of the Scotch estimates in the House of Commons to-night, Mr. John A. Macdonald, Q.O., Lord Advocate of Scot-land, and W. H. Smith gave specific promises that Scotch business should have early consider-ation at the next session of Parliament.

A bauquet to celebrate the completion of the ninth edition of the Encyclopædia Bristanica was held at Cambridge last night. A large number of celebrated writers and contributors speech Mr. Adam Black deplaced that the work owed its increased circulation to American enterprise.

terprise. KOME, Dec. 12.—The Pope is about to des-patch a letter to the American Bishops instruct-ing them to support morally and materially the scheme proposed by the Rishop of Plaisance to setablish a seminary for the instruction and training of missionaries to give aid to Italian emigrants arriving in America.

LONDON, Dec. 15 .- Enormous preparations have been made for the occasion of Mr. Glad-stone's speaking in Limehouse Town Hall, in the Bast End of London, next Saturday, and the growds expected to be in attendance will the growds expected to be in attendance will aclipse in numbers any gathering seen in the locality in many years. Mr. John Morley will coupy the chair, and the Grand Old Man's re-ception will undoubtedly be on a scale greater than anything conceivable, except the exclusive gr.undeur of the ex-premier's personality. The progress of Mr. Gladstone, which will be made by the way of Whiteshapel and Mile End road, will be especially triumphant. The speech ho will deliver will be his last public utberance prior to his departure for Italy, and his refer-ences to the Irish, duakim and other burning questions are expected to foreihadow the upper to the first, busine and other burning questions are expected to foreinadow the Liberal policy to be observed in the proceedings of the next session of the House of Commons. The solicitors of Capt. Robert Horace Wal-pole, the frame Earl of Orford and defendant to the busine for the policy with horach entity

in the breach of tromise suit brought agained him by Mins Nallery Wiedemann, a governess,

The Daily News says, referring to the Fanama Canal company's crisis, "it is general ly believed that some action by the French Government will be necessary in order to prevent a wide-spread financial panic. Financiers on the other hand believed that the Government could only succeed in postnoning the inevitable and that it would be better for the company to liquidate now and let the present loss be the final one.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The quite general assump-tion that Henry M. Stanley is a prisoner in the hands of Khalifa Abdullah, the false prophet of the Soudan, has not extended to the officials of the British Imperial East African Co. These gentlemen. including Sir Francia De Winton and Wm. McKinnon, express their unqualified be-lief in the explorer's safety and ultimate return to civilization, and quite reasonably have their to civilization, and quite reasonably have their belief upon the contention that the proofs of his capture, furnished by Osman Digna, are insuffi-cient, illogical and contradictory. The Ughanda missionaries, although ample time has elapsed for their doing so, make no mention of the Mahdi's alleged victory, and the Imperial officials are, therefore, constrained to believe that no bathle between the Mahdi's forces and those of Stanley or Emin, or both, has taken

place. Osman Digna probably lies when he pretends that he does not know the name of the white traveller of whom he speaks, and the placing of the carbridges in evidence is merely sflective as weakening his assumption that the unknown white man is Stapley. The last consignment of white man is Stanley. The last consignment of rifles sent to Stanley consisted wholly of weapons of the Remington pattern, which the Snider cartridges produced could be made to fit. In spite of the probable abandonment of the lately proposed Emin relief expedition, Lieut. Weissman has expressed his determina-

tion to proceed to Africa next month. and this resolve is regarded as confirming the suspicion that Germany is determined to extend her in-fluence in East Africa at all hazards.

A NEW GATEWAY.

By the completion of a new bridge across the Missouri River at Rulo, Nebraska, the Burling-ton Route has established, for the entire dis-tance over its own track, s new, direct, through line from St. Louis to Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atohson and Denver. Over this line is run

"The Burlington's Denver Express"-a solid train with through sleeping cars and coaches from St. Louis to St. Joseph and Denver, and a bbrough sleeping car from St. Louis to Kansas through eleeping car from St. Louis to Kansas Oity. The connections made by this train at the Missouri River, at Denver and at junction points en route are such that one can directly reach by it all points in Nebraska, Colorado and all sections of the West and Southwest, as well as all Pacific Coast points. This is in addition to "The Burlington's Number One" well known solid vestibule train between Ohicago and Denver and Cheyenne, with which direct con-nection is made by C. B. & Q. R.R. from Peoria and by which one can make the run between Chicago and Denver without being more than Chicago and Denver without being more than one night on the road. For tickets via the Bur-Lington Route and for special excursion folder, cail on any ticket agent of connecting lines, or address P. S. Eustis, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent, C. B. & Q. R. R., Obicago, Ill. D19,J2

extensions, paralleling the existing systems of the Grand Trunk, and materially increasing the guarantees and fixed charges of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Persoverance in this danger-ous course can have but one ending, and that is the pulling down of the Snancial credit of both companies.

companies. It should not escape notice that Mr. Van Horne's letter of 30th October was written one month and three days after Mr. Hickson's letter to him. The "huste," therefore, which Mr. Van Horne desires in his correspondence does Van Horne deelres in his correspondences deel not appear to have been very genuine. A few dates may be of interest. Mr. Hickson's letter was dated 27th September, Sir Henry Tyler sailed from New York on October 5th, and ad-dressed a meeting of Grand Truck proprietors in London on the 30th October, and on the same day Mr. Van Horne wrote his letter, this being, as before stated, a month and three days subse-qent to the letter received from Mr. Hickeon, on which date Mr. Van Horne had no doubt heard the result of the proceedings at the Grand Trank meeting in London.

BURLINGTON ROUTE DAILY EXCUR-SIONS TO THE PACIFIC COAST, COLORADO, WYOMING AND UTAH.

Railrond ticket agents of the Eastern, Middle and Western States will sell, on any date, via the Burlington Route from Chicago, Peoris or St. Louis, round-trip tickets at low rates to San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, Vancouver, or Victoris; also to Denver, Cheyenne, Colorado Springs, or Pueblo. For a speciel folder giving full par-ticulars of these excursions, call on your local ticket agent, or address P. S. Eusris, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Ag't, C. B. & Q. R.R., Chicago, III.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

'Tis an effect of God's mercy not to deliver us wholly from temptation and imperfections -St. Bernard.

No consciousness of rectitude will entirely take away the sting of being cruelly mis adged.-Christian Reid.

One of the greatest surprises at our judg ment will be at the sight of what we might have done for God and have not.

Queen Caroline with a diamond wrote on the window of her palace ; "Lord, make others great; keep me innocent."

Love is the gift of self. To love is to place at the disposition of others, for their allevia tion, their instruction, their happiness, and their sanctification, all that God has lent us. -Golden Sands.

Colertdge says :-- " The happiness of life is made up of minute fractions, the little soon forgotten charities of a kiss or a smile, and the countless infinitesimals of pleasurable thought and genial feeling."

Neither the naked hand nor the understand ing, left to itself, can do much ; the work is accomplished by instruments and helps, of which the need is not less for the understand.) ing than the hand,-Bacon.



Notice of Application to Erect Municipalities.

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





HOLIDAYS 1888-9.

FIBST CLASS, SINGLE FARE. On Dec. 24th and 25th, valid until Dec. 26th. On Dec. 31st and Jan. 1st, valid until Jan 2nd, 1889. FIRST CLASS, FARE AND ONE-THIRD.

From Dec. 21at to 25th, and Dec. 28th to Jan. 1st in-dusive, valid for return until Jan. 3rd, 1889. FOR STUDENTS AND TEACHERS. First class fare and one-third, from Dec. 15th to 31st; retarning until Jan. 20th, 1889, on presentation of cer-tificates from the Principals of their Schools or Colleges

For further particulars see posters, or apply to the station or city agents of the Company. WM. EDGAR, J. HICKSON, General Passenger Agent. General Manager 139-4,2aw

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,) District of Montreal.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. No. 1828.

The Third day of December, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight. PRESENT: The Honorable Mr. Justice Malhiot.

Damo Justine Dolphine Dansoreau, of the City and District of Montreal, widow of the late the Honorable Louis Adelard Benecal, in his lifetime of the same place, senator, Plaintin, we

VS.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Children Gry for Pitcher's Castoria.