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DEGENERATE DAYS.

John Bright's Descent from Liberalism to Toryism.

His Early Career—An Advocate of Reform and a Tribune of the People—His Downfall and Descent 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 he had 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.

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 Englishmen who did not desire to see the breaking up of the Union, and the attitude he then maintained, at a time when even such men as Gladstone seemed to sympathize with the South, won him a warm place in the American heart.

tween the two, and has ever since continued, despite Bright's erratic performance of late years. When Mr. McCarthy first entered the House of Commons, John Bright rose in his place and said:

WELCOMED THE IRISHMAN

In a speech, in which he recounted his many brilliant qualities, and congratulated Parliament on the accession of such a man to its ranks. 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. Gladstone then may be said to have been, in one sense, the cause and origin of his treason to him at the present time.

FORCE IS NO REMEDY.

There are times when it may be necessary, 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 run, I believe, is disastrous.

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 Harrington 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 of Liberalism.

Liberal leadership of which he has been so long covetous. None of these things, however, were true of John Bright. He had always professed sympathy for the people, and he had reached an age when political ambitions are seldom entertained. He certainly was never jealous of Mr. Gladstone, and yet from being one of that statesman's warmest friends and staunchest supporters he has become one of his bitterest enemies and most determined opponents.

MY IDEA OF FRIENDSHIP.

Ella Wheeler tells what our friends should be like.

Love and Friendship—The "Exclusive" of Society—A Contrast in the Large-Hearted Man—The True Friend—What Genuine Friendship Is, Means, and Should Bring—Little Things by Which Those Who are Our Friends May be Recognized—Love Like an Ocean, Friendship as a Calm Bay—Our Friends Placed Before the Looking Glass.

ACROSS THE OCEAN

Are reliable. His venerable brother, Jacob, who is also a member of parliament, and the son of John, we believe, is a warm upholder of Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy, and between him and John, in consequence, an estrangement has broken out. In 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.

ANNEXATION'S ADVANTAGES.

ERASTUS WINAN ADDRESSES AN AMERICAN WORKINGMEN'S GATHERING.

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.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Sister St. Fabiola, nee Miss Mary Margaret Bogue, daughter of the late William Egan, Esq., of Quebec. She had been a member of 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.

A CORKMAN PUNISHES THE TIMES.

A last one Irishman has brought the London Times to time. He is Sir John Pope Hennessy, a Catholic and a Home Ruler, through a story official. The Times more than a year ago published some falsehood about him and the manner of his administration as Governor of one of Her Majesty's colonies, based on reports of

Clifford Lloyd. Sir John sued the Thunderer and pushed his suit. The result has been that the Times has been adjudged guilty and ordered to pay over to the Irishman eight thousand pounds (forty thousand dollars) and to make an apology. We wish Mr. Parnell had taken a similar course instead of asking for a Parliamentary Commission. He could have proved himself guiltless of the Times's charges, even before a London jury, and forced the proprietors of that 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 assassins turn to Captain Shea rather to John Pope Hennessy.

ONTARIO'S VICTORY.

HER CLAIMS TO INDIAN TIMBER LANDS UPHELD BY THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

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 by birth, here to-night on the political situation in Canada. He held that Canada had been growing into an independent nation since 1810, and especially since the confederation in 1867. Since 1850 Canada's semi-continental inter-oceanic territory had greatly fostered the sentiment. 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.

THE MEGANTIC ELECTION.

INVERNESS, Dec. 14.—Inverness is also miles from Somerset. The drive takes one from exclusive French surroundings into a mixed community. There are three churches here—Catholic, Presbyterian and Methodist. The Catholics are the most numerous, after them the Methodists and the Methodists last. The Catholics are about half French and half Irish, but like all similarly situated places in the Province, the Irish, English and Scotch are decreasing while the French are rapidly gaining ground.

ITALIAN IMMIGRATION.

THE POPE PROPOSES TO SEND ITALIAN PRIESTS TO AMERICA.

AN INSANE MAN'S ACT.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17.—At Todd Town, a 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 immediately. Insanity, caused by too close application to work, is the reason.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF FISHERIES.

The Deputy Minister of Fisheries has returned to Ottawa from the Maritime Province. 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 locality 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 acquiesced into the matter and will shortly present a report to the minister. The restrictions complained of by these fishermen may, it is possible, be modified.

to come to my assistance if the law proves my failure. I do not want my friend to feed or clothe me, for that would enervate my strength and rob me of my self-reliance. I do not want him to carry my burdens unless he sees my strength failing me. Let him not perform my tasks for me, but rather stimulate me to labor; instead of doing my work let him encourage me in a belief in my own ability. Let him chide me for my idleness and spur me to achieve results with my own power. F. Edwin Knight, that rare and too infrequent poet, has said before me:

ITALIAN IMMIGRATION.

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 deplors the fact that many Italians, forced by poverty to emigrate, find themselves in a worse position than ever in America. Great danger attends their souls, both during the voyage and on their arrival, owing to the difficulty of meeting priests speaking Italian. Being much preoccupied with these facts, the Pope charged the Congregation de Propaganda Fide to study the two-fold question of how to promote the religious and material welfare of immigrants, and it has been decided to dispatch priests from Italy to localities 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 their sacred duties. His Holiness concludes with a benediction upon the bishops, clergy and faithful in America.

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here with unbroken bones; his third, a dis- creet conviction that he had about put his foot in it, and was in an excessively bad fix; and last, but not least, a firm and rooted determina- tion to make the best of a bad bargain, and never say die.

His first object was to take off his plumed hat, and make a profound obeisance to her majesty the queen, who was altogether too much sur- prised to make the return politeness demanded, and merely stared at him with her great, beau- tiful, brilliant eyes, as if she would never have done.

"Ladies and gentlemen!" said Sir Norman, turning graciously to the company; "I beg to present to you my dear friend, the Earl of Gloucester, who has just arrived from the continent, and promises you, upon my honor, never to do it again. I beg to assure you that my coming here was altogether involun- tary on my part, and forced by circumstances over 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, I am quite willing and ready to take my departure at any moment; and as I before intimated, will promise, on the honor of a gentleman and a knight, never again to take the liberty of scrambling through the ceiling down on your heads.

This reference to the ceiling seemed to explain the whole mystery; and every one looked up at the corner whence he came from, and saw the flag that had been removed. As to his speech, everybody had listened to it with the greatest attention; and sundry of the ladies' rejoiced by this time that he was flesh and blood, and no ghost, favored the handsome young knight with divers glances, not at all displeas- ed in admitting, that the queen's smile back into her seat, keeping him still transfixed with her dazzling eyes, and whether she admired or otherwise, no one could tell from her still, calm face. The prince's countenance, for such there could be no doubt he was—was involved in no such mystery; and he broke out into a hyena-like scream of laughter, as he re- garded, once more, the look, his young friend of the Golden Crown.

"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 come!" said Sir Norman, with a polite bow.

"Perhaps you don't know me, my dear young friend—your little friend, you know, of the Golden Crown."

"Oh, I perfectly recognize you! My little friend," said Sir Norman, with bland assent, and unconsciously quoting Lucretius, "once seen is not easy to be forgotten."

"Upon this, his highness set up such another scream of mirth that it quite woke an echo through the room; and all Sir Norman's friends looked grave as they saw his highness laughed, it was a very bad sign.

Instead of complying, however, the prince, who seemed blessed with a lively sense of the ludicrous, was so struck with the extreme fun- niness of the young man's speech, that he relaxed into another paroxysm of levity, shriller and more earthy, if possible, than any preceding one, and which he exhausted, until he was forced to sink into his chair, and into silence through sheer fatigue. Seizing this, the first opportunity, Miranda, with a glance of dis- pleased dignity as Caliban, immediately struck him on the nose.

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

Her tone was neither very sweet nor suave; but it was much pleasanter to be asked ex- amined by the owner of such a pretty face, than by the ugly little monster, for the moment gasping and extinguished; and Sir Norman turned to her with alacrity, and a bow.

"Madame, I am Sir Norman Kingsley, very much at your service; and I beg to assure you I did not come here, but I have, through that gentleman, and very much against my will."

"Equivocation will not serve you in this case, sir," said the queen, with an austere digni- ty. "And allow me to observe, it is just probable you would not have fallen through that hole in our royal ceiling if you had kept away from us. You raised that flag yourself—did you not?"

"Madam, I fear not say yes!"

"And why did you do so?" demanded her majesty, with far more sharp asperity than Sir Norman dreamed could ever come from such beautiful lips.

The rumor of Queen Miranda's charms has gone forth apace, and I fear I shall have to draw me either," responded Sir Norman, invent- ing a polite little work of fiction for the occasion; "and, let me add, that I came in to find that rumor had under-rated instead of exaggerated her majesty's said charms."

Here Sir Norman, whose spine seemed in danger of becoming the shape of a rainbow, in excess of good breeding, made another genu- flexion before the queen, with his hands in the region of his heart. Miranda tried to look grave, and wear that expression of averted solemnity I 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 bow and speech, the prince suddenly and sharply set up such another scream of laughter as he steam-bath for the next day. The pres- ence of steam, would begin to equal in ghastli- ness.

"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 ques- tions uninterupted? Sir Norman Kingsley, long have I been above there listening and looking on?"

"Madame, I was not there five minutes when I suddenly, and to my great surprise, found myself here."

"A lie!—a lie!" explained the dwarf, fur- rously. "This over two hours since I met you at the bar of the Golden Crown."

"My dear little friend," said Sir Norman, drawing his sword, and flourishing it with an inch of the royal coat, "just make that remark again, and my sword will cleave your pretty head, as the cimier of Saladin clove the cushion of down! I earnestly assure you, mad- am, that I had kuelo down to look, when I discovered to my dismay that I was no longer there, but in your charming presence."

"In that case, your lordship and gentleman," said the queen, glancing her hand to the apart- ment, "he has weighed 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 eying Sir Norman sharply for some time, "permit me one moment! This is the very in- dividual who slew the Earl of Ashley, while his companion was doing for my Lord Owen. 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 glance in his direction. "You look extremely like a certain highwayman, with a most vil- linous countenance, I encountered a few hours back, and whom I would have made mine had it not been for my Lord Owen's inter- vention. Probably you are the same; you look fit for that, or anything else."

"Cut him down!" "Dash his brains out!" "Run him through!" "Shoot him!" were a few of the mild and pleasant insinuations that went off on every side of him, like a fierce volley of popguns; and a score of bright blades flashed blue and threatening on every side; while the prince broke out into another shriek of laughter, that rang high over all.

who lays hands on him until that consent is given, shall die, if I have to shoot him myself! Sir Norman Kingsley, stand near, and fear not! At his peril, let one of them touch you?"

Sir Norman bent on one knee, and raised the gracious hand to his lips. At the fierce, ringing, imperious tone, all involuntarily fell back, as if they were accustomed to obey it; and the prince, who seemed to-night in an uncommonly facetious mood, laughed again, long and shrill.

"What are your majesty's commands?" asked the discomfited duke, rather sulkily. "Is this insulting interloper to go free?"

"That is no affair 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- keeping of Sir Norman Kingsley."

"And after that, he is to go free—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 gleamed to his case. "Guard, keep a sharp eye on your prisoner. Ladies and gentlemen, be good enough to resume your seats. Now, your grace, continue the trial."

"Where did we leave off?" inquired his grace, looking rather at a loss, and scowling vengeance- like at the handsome queen and her handsome protégé, 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, glanc- ing upon the pallid prisoner, "were you not saying you had betrayed us to the king?"

A breathless silence followed the question—everybody seemed to hold his very breath to listen. Even the queen leaned forward and awaited 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 settled on the prisoner. A piteous spectacle that prisoner was—his face whiter than the snowy nymphs behind the throne, and so dis- 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.

"You hear his highness?" sharply inquired the lord high chancellor, reaching over the great wall, 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 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 thereon jumped spasmodically into the air—"confess at once, or I shall run you through where you stand!"

The earl, with a perfect scream 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 madam! spare me! spare me! spare me! Have mercy on me as you hope for mercy yourself!"

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

"There is no mercy for traitors!" she coldly said. "Confess your guilt, and expect no pardon 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 grasp, in very uncomfortable and cele- stial fashion, the earl was dragged back to his place, and forcibly held there by the two guards, 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 terrible voice, while his more terrible eyes flashed sparks of fire—"confess, or by all that's sacred it shall be your doom. Guards! bring me the thumb-screws, and let us see if they will not exercise the dumb devil by which our ghastly friend is possessed!"

(To be 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 cured me." John M. Richards, Sr., Tara, Ont. For all bilious troubles or B. B. B.

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

A HINT TO HOUSEKEEPERS. Mrs. Robert Williamson, of Glenilla, Parry Sound, Ont., says, "I could not keep house without Hagyard's Yellow Oil at hand. I have used it in my family for oroup, sore throat, and a cut foot, and can highly recom- mend it to everybody."

Old man's darling impudently: Tell me the worst, doctor. Believe me I can stand it. Smart doctor doubtfully: I don't know about that. However, nerve yourself, then, madam. Your husband will get well.

BEYOND DISPUTE. There is no better, safer or more pleasant cough remedy made than Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. It cures Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and all throat and lung troubles.

THE EARTH SLOWLY CHANGING. NATURE PROCEEDING WITH GREAT UNDETERMINED 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 incessant motion; the very mountains rise or sink. Not only do the winds and ocean currents circulate round the globe, but the continents themselves, with their summits and valleys, are changing their places, and slowly travelling round the circle of the sun. In order to ex- plain all these geological phenomena it is no longer necessary to imagine alterations in the earth's axis, ruptures of the solid crust or gi- gantic subterranean downfalls. This is not the mode in which nature generally proceeds; she is more calm and more regular in her operations, and, many her mind, brings out even the knowledge of the beings that she nourishes. She upheaves mountains and dries up seas with- out disturbing the flight of the gnat. Some revolution which appears to us to have been produced by a mighty cataclysm has, perhaps, 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 box?

DIAMOND DYES Brilliant! Durable! Economical!

Diamond Dyes excel all others in Strength, Purity, and Fastness. None other are just as good. Beware of imitations, because they are made of cheap and inferior materials and give poor, weak, croaky 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.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., MONTREAL, P.Q. For Gilding or Bronzing Fancy Articles, USE DIAMOND PAINTS Gold, Silver, Bronze, Copper. Only 10 Cents.

HOLIDAY FASHION NOTES. All shades of green are immensely popular. Red green is that pallid gray green seen in water washes.

Serpent and jasper are indescribably changeable greens. The latest fancy in boas are those made of ock'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 Rambrant, antique, spruce and bottle green.

Some very fine ostrich feather fans are made of only three long white plumes mounted on jewel-tipped handle of ivory, pearl or shell.

The attempt to abolish the bustle is not altogether successful, but the result is good. The bustle is a mere ripple in the back draperies, not an unsightly hump 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 ostrich feathers, are in high favor.

The silk-waistcoats of dressy tea gowns and lace frocks for dressy wear are some- times covered with silver or gold tinsel dots and small figures, and fastened with buttons to match.

Boutonnieres, 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 chainette.

Pale gray tulle flecked with steel spangles and beaded with a steel corset make a very effective ball gown. To relieve its tone a corsage bouquet of blush roses may be worn. The shoulder straps should match the belt or corset.

A lively suggestion for a debutante's Chris- mas gown, to be worn in the evening, is a white silk, broadened or embroidered or paint- ed, with flecks of sparrow, veiled under a cloudy drapery of white tulle, flecked with snowdrops made of tiny tufts of ostrich curled hair.

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

In spite of the assertions of fashion reporters that long cloaks alone will be worn by fashion- able women, there are unnumbered and in- numerable short wraps in velvet, bengaline, cloth, broche and plush seen along the fashionable thoroughfares, and these are all in new shapes, new colors, and made as dressy as possible with embroideries and passementeries of jet, silk cord, metal, lace, ribbon, fringes and "mottos" or sprigles, glittering with rain fringes.

One of the prettiest gowns for a debutante at an afternoon tea is of white cloth, fine, soft and pliant as chamolite, made in an em- pire gown but trimless, the skirt bordered with gold tinsel stars in graduated sizes. The white silk waistcoat, front breadth or tabler, and sash were also embroidered with gold stars.

The reverse, elbow sleeves, cuffs, and collar, coming half way round the neck, were striped 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 tipted flat 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 per- manent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Com- plaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men. Actuated by 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, Rochester, N. Y. 8-13-80w.

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 life is every day more and more disregarded, persons entering the matrimonial state with the most frivolous intentions, and severing the knot upon the slightest pretext. An application to enforce the law against broth- els and such like had met with no response from the authorities. One of the gentlemen of the Synod prophesied that if this tide of immorality be not stemmed, "then we may look for our destruction and downfall, like that of Greece and Rome of old." Another member indulged in severe strictures regarding the decoration of the Sabbath and the small attendance at divine worship. The proceedings of the Synod point to a moral turpitude and depravity among the people of the various sections of the province that are

THE COUNTY OF MAYO. 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 1852. No translation could give an adequate idea of the beauty and pathos of the original.

On the deck of Patrick Lynch's boat I sat in woful plight Thro' my sighing all the weary day and weep- ing all the night, Were it not that full of sorrow from my people I go, By the blessed sun 'tis royally I'd sing thy praise, Mayo!

When I dwell at home in plenty and my gold did much abound, In the arms 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.

They are altered girls in Irral now 'tis proud they're grown and high, With their hair bags and their top notes, for I pass their buckles by— And is little now I heed their airs, for God will have it so, And I must depart for foreign lands and leave my own Mayo.

'Tis my grief that Patrick Loughlin is not Earl of Arrif still, And that Brian Daff no longer rules as lord upon the hill; And that Colonel Hugh MacGrady should be lying dead and low; And I sailing, swiftly sailing from the County of Mayo.

ABOUT THE HOUSE. To keep varnished wood looking fresh and bright rub it thoroughly with oil from time to time. Clean oilcloth with a wet towel plucked over a stiff broom and rub with long sweeping strokes. When putting away the silver tea or coffee pot which is not used every day, lay a little stick across the top under the cover. This will allow the fresh air to get in and prevent mouldure.

Shells which are to be broken into water should not be broken into boiling water, as the motion destroys their shape, but let the water be as hot as possible without boiling, and then let them stand several minutes on the back of the stove.

Paper bags, in which many articles are sent from the grocery store, should be saved for when blacking a stove. You can slip the hand into one of these and handle brass just as well, and the hand will not be soiled, and when through with them can be dropped into the stove.

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 air of which will have become purer, but the water utterly filthy. The colder the water, the greater the capacity to contain the gases. At the ordinary temperature a pint of water will absorb a pint of carbonic acid gas and several pints of ammonia.

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 part of carbolic acid to six parts of olive oil, is found to be invaluable in most cases, slight or severe, and the first layer of lint should be removed until the cure is complete, but saturated by the application of fresh outer layers from time to time.

Surprisingly dainty housekeepers are now adopting the old-fashioned custom of using lavender in the linen presses and cedar closets where are stored away the household linen and the waning season's garments. Dainty maidens and changing silks are now being folded away with sprigs of "silkweed" in their places, and the girl of the period, like Keat's heroine, lies down in—

Blanched linen, smooth and lavender'd. Here are some very pretty trifles which are being made by women who cannot afford ex- pensive Christmas presents, but who can offer some dainty bit of their own handwork as the most charming of gifts. A sachet is made of white linen duck, painted with helio- tropes or violets and filled with sachet powder of the perfume of the flower painted on the outside. It is twelve inches long and eight wide, fringed at each end and tied around one end with a ribbon and bow or lilac ribbon to match the painted flowers. A very pretty little square sachet shows white satin ends and pink satin sides, over which is a square of bolting cloth, hand painted with daisies. The edges are cut in small squares and gilded. Across one end is tied a narrow pink ribbon with a tiny 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 adorned with a painted 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 Bel- gium. In West Flanders alone—which is but one of the nine provinces—there are four ven- teenarians—First, Mr. Ruyterghem, a bachelor, at Rattervoorde, is 106 years old. He is in perfect health and goes periodically to give his vote at Bruges. Second, John Verhulst, at Wavolghem, is 106 years old. He was a soldier under Napoleon 1, in Russia, and lost his ears in the frost at Mos- cow. Third, a spinster, called Auntie Theresa, who lives at Blessegem, is 101 years old. Fourth, Lady Delvigne, who resides at Moserou, is 102 years old, who enjoys the perfect use of her senses.

A HORRIBLE DEATH. PETERBORO, Ont., Dec. 14.—Thomas M. C. Millan, 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 horrified after seeing smoke issuing from the old man's house. They rushed to it, but upon opening the door found an entrance impossible on account of the fierce flame and dense smoke. Other neighbors soon 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 relatives living. His wife was poisoned about seven years ago and his daughter shot herself some time since.

STANLEY BETRAYED. HE IS FORCED TO SURRENDER TO THE MAHDI'S OWN FORCES.

Treason on the Part of Emin Pasha's Own People Led 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 Suakin from Osman Digma stated that the Mahdi's troops had at length been successful, that Emin had held out bravely, but his men mutinied and delivered him with a white trav- eller, supposed to be Stanley, to the Mahdi's leader. Digma sends proofs tending to support the truth of his assertions.

It is rumored Osman Digma in his letter ex- pressed a willingness to surrender Emin Pasha and his white companion provided Egypt would agree to abandon Suakin. 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 Suakin from Osman Digma and which is sup- posed to have contained the announcement that Stanley had fallen into the hands of the Mahdi, were enclosed copies of a despatch from the Dervish leader on Lado to Khalifa Pasha, giving the date of Emin Pasha's surrender 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 Digma, in his letter to Gen. Grenfell, says that Emin Pasha and Henry M. Stanley were arrested and the Mahdi's forces on Oct. 10th, at Lado, and having been betrayed by Emin's own people. An authentic- ation of this statement, Osman enclosed a letter from the Khedive of Egypt to Emin Bey which was given to Stanley when he was in Cairo.

IRELAND'S TROUBLES. Mr. Perse's Report on his Enquiry.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—Mr. Perse's report on the Irish question is almost completed. He directs attention to the anomalous fact that the Government authorities in Ireland from the Lord-Lieutenant downward are Protestants and not well-disposed towards Catholics. On the other hand he says the agrarian struggle engenders outrage and a total violation of the moral law. He him- self has improved the state of affairs, but much remains to be done. The Irish people refuse absolutely to admit that the plan of campaign is criminal. They consider it a legitimate retaliation upon the land owners who, they say, must pay for the murders of their class in the past. The land owner's sometimes succeed in quieting the people by obtaining concessions from the land- lords, but generally they inspire little confi- dence. The Pope may still do much, provided 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 ac- count themselves to a separation of political questions from moral questions. They must not serve as the instrument of those who, under the pretext of nationality, lead them to the commission of acts that are contrary to morality. Mr. Perse expressed the most absolute disapproval of boycotting. He signifies the opinion that Irish political aspira- tions must be satisfied before peace can be restored.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION. THE JUDGES GETTING TIRED OF THE CASE—THE EVIDENCE YESTERDAY.

LONDON, December 14.—At the sitting of the Parnell commission to-day Attorney- General Webster, requested that the court should sit on Tuesday next that he might be enabled to make an application as to what course the court would pursue respecting William O'Brien, and an article which had appeared in his paper, the United Ireland, in which it was stated that "the time has ar- rived for plain speaking in regard to the forger's commission. We do not intend to fall for the forger allows us to speak. We do not care twopence for the opinion of three judges who were especially selected in the teeth of a justly indignant Liberal press by the forger's friends and accountants."

Justice Hannen indicated that the court had arranged to adjourn to-day. He added that if he could he would instantly relinquish his seat in the Commission, but he had a duty before him which it was impossible to evade.

Mr. Keid, of counsel for the Parnellites, called attention to observations made by the witness of Morton College, 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 an- nounced that they had decided that an affidavit, reciting the utterances of Mr. O'Brien and his paper, must be immediately filed, and that Mr. O'Brien must appear before the Commission at 10 o'clock to-morrow. They had also decided that a notice must be served upon the witness of Morton College ordering him 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 money was in 21 notes, and two of them were cashed by the National bank. He had decided, he said, to give evidence simply with the object of putting an end to the hall upon earth in Ireland.

Sir Charles Russell asked: Were you asked, in order to originate the Parnellites, to tell queer things? Witness evaded the question, but Sir Charles pressed him hard, remarking that he used the term "queer things" advisedly. Witness at last admitted that 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 an- noyed 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 dis- tance unless, when he was cross-examined, he denied the evidence he had already given before the court. Later in the day Mr. Rod- mond stated that Mr. O'Brien was in Dublin and would probably be unable to attend to- morrow. The court was, therefore, adjourn- ed to January 15.

Some plays are so solemn that men have to go out of the theatre to smile. "A six-year old child being asked, "What is rope?" replied, "A fat string."

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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.

BISHOP WALSH, of London, Ont., will, it is said, succeed to the Archbishopric of Toronto. The probable successor to Dr. Walsh in the diocese of London is Dr. D. O'Connor, President of the Sandwich College.

In nothing do men better manifest their confidence in a cause than in putting up their money to support it. Therefore when the people of France take up the Russian loan with eagerness, we may be sure their feelings are enlisted where their money is invested.

THE nature of the demand the Canadian Pacific Railway Company is going to make on parliament next session is revealed in the cable despatches to-day. In addition to the guarantee of interest on fifteen million dollars granted for the surrender of the monopoly, the company, it appears, want a further compensation for allowing other railways to cross its track.

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 is evident by the way they are conducting their case before the Commission.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER has given the Imperial Edicts 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 eternal smash unless the colonies are brought back under the paternal rule of Downing street.

MR. MONTAGUE has got the grandbouce out of his corruptly obtained seat for Haldimand in the House of Commons. The decision was given yesterday on appeal by the Supreme Court of Canada. Every conceivable rascality was resorted to by the Tories to wrest that county from its old love, the Liberal party, Montague only managing to get in by a very few votes majority and these were obtained in a way which led to his being unseated three times.

ANOTHER scurrilous attack on the Irish Nationalists appeared in the Star of last evening. Our contemporary appears determined to convict them in advance and accepts as gospel proof the statements of force, sworn rascals drummed up by the Times to bolster up its slanders and forgeries. The Irish people of Montreal and elsewhere do 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.

EVERY nerve is being strained by the Tories to defeat Col. Rhodes in Megantic. They are calling men to their assistance from all over the continent, and all the power of the federal government has been brought to bear in the contest. As the Irish Catholic vote is considerable in the county a great effort is being made to entrap it, but we think the Irish Catholics are too well posted

to be lead astray. While the Tories are trying to persuade them to vote against the Moror's government they are pushing a hot canvass among the Protestants to get them to do the same on the ground of Mr. Moror's alleged friendship for the Jesuits and alliance with the Castors. They think they are doing finely, making great execution with their two-edged sword, but it cuts both ways all the same. Let the Irish Catholic electors stand firm and true to Mr. Mercier, vote for Col. Rhodes and they will make no mistake.

PORK PACKERS, 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 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 the government to tax the people to put money in their pockets. Two cents additional per pound on pork means a direct attack on the scanty table of the poor and the laboring classes generally. It means plucking 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 imply infamous.

CANADIANS do not view with favor the proposed arrangements between the two great trunk lines, whereby competition will be destroyed. Both have cost the country an enormous amount of money, and healthy rivalry between them is exactly what the 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 Canadians. 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—sell her to the butcher. The same idea underlies all the dealings of England with the Dominion, and dominates the Imperial Federation movement. Canada may be loyal to England through pride and affection, but England is only loyal to Canada for dividends.

A significant comment on the relative prevalence of crime 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 crime. In fact there was no crime to speak about outside the districts where disturbance has been created by the landlord's eviction campaign. Even in the disturbed counties, 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 emergency men are not mentioned. During the same quarter the crimes in London alone were far in excess of the total offences committed 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 with England, in spite of malignant misgovernment and the exasperation of the people.

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 Canada. 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 England, while the Bourbon table-cloth waving over L'Etandard, and the banner of Union Alet, borne aloft on many occasions, show a considerable difference in the ideas of our people concerning old flags. A new flag would be a refreshing change. Our present flag of the Dominion resembles a soiled red shirt marked by much wear with greasy suspenders and decorated with a postage stamp on the tail. Nobody can look at it and keep a straight face. Give us the pensive beaver, chewing a maple leaf, even if it does look like a rat on a stump. It is our own way any.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD'S reputation as a constitutional lawyer has been badly shattered in his legal contests with Mr. Mowat before the Privy Council. When he began his encroachments on provincial rights in Ontario he boasted on the platform of his knowledge as a constitutional lawyer, and declared he would twist the neck of "the Little Tyrant" who had dared to oppose his policy of centralization. Mr. Mowat, nothing daunted by Sir John's bluster, took the several cases into court, one after the other, and beat the Great Centralizer in every one of them. The last case of the kind has just been decided, like the rest, against Sir John's contention and in favor of the province.

When the award of the Boundary Commission was confirmed on appeal to the Privy Council, the Dominion Government maintained its right to the Indian title in lands which it had granted to timber and mining companies, composed of its political friends. Mr. Mowat traversed this claim and made a test case with the St. Catharines Milling and Lumbering Company. The case was argued last fall before the law lords by Mr. Mowat and Mr. Blake for the Province, and by Mr.

Dalton McCarthy and others for the Dominion. A cable despatch published to-day states that a decision has been rendered in favor of the Province. Thus after ten years' costly litigation, Mr. Mowat has succeeded in wresting his province free from the centralizing grip of Sir John Macdonald. The other cases were the Boundary Award, the Escheats Bill, the License Act and the River and Streams Bill.

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 government deserves the gratitude of the sister provinces for the determination with which it has restated the policy of centralization and the ability with which it presented these cases and carried them to a successful issue.

WHILE the Tory Government is strengthening the barriers against trade with the States and its organ shouting to "shoot down in their tracks" all who advocate reciprocity. The Canadian Pacific Railway, and other lines subsidised by the Dominion treasury are crossing the border in all directions 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 Quebec Central Railway so as to connect with the C.P.R. short line. In order to secure this 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 handsomely, English capitalists will do something, and the work is done! The long talked of bridge across the St. Lawrence at Quebec 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 nail 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 botcherly treatment of political opponents have been 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 demoralizing 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, or revolt from it, like the Mail.

Not excepting the Times, the St. James's 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 offensive 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 declares), 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 People."

"Mr. Healy—Timothy of that ilk—says the Irish party have waited 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 Doomsday. Mr. Healy has a 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 Longford."

THE liar on space at Rome has got in some of his fine work in the cables published to-day. He says the Pope refused to bless medals and reliquaries sent to Rome by an Irish priest, who intended them for distribution in Ireland. The Pope sternly said: "I cannot bless them. The people of Ireland are disobedient. They seem to prefer the gospel of Dillon and O'Brien to the gospel 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 so petty an exhibition of temper. Apart from that, the lego of the position shows its absurdity. It is not that the Irish people prefer the gospel of Dillon and O'Brien to that of Our Lord, but because they prefer them as political leaders seeking justice for their native land, to Balfour and the murderous tyranny of the British Tory Government. Are the Irish the only people on earth who must submit to extermination without protest or resistance? The Pope has strongly expressed his sympathy and compassion for the negroes of Africa, and has summoned the nations to put down slavery in the dark continent. Have the Irish, who are shot down by British troops as the negroes are slaughtered by the Arabs,—who are plundered and enslaved by sword and gun as the negroes are, no claim on the sympathy and compassion of His Holiness? If this should be so, it would be strange indeed. In the despatch evidently manufactured, we cannot believe it true. In any case the Irish have reason to thank God that Parnell is a Protestant.

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. Moror. Absurd as the statement was, it was but a repetition of what was said by a campaign sheet published at Toronto during the last federal general elections. The implication is that the Conservatives are so corrupt that they can be brought to vote against their principles by foreigners. Disgraceful as 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 Americans 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 corrupted to a fearful extent, everybody knows who have had anything to do with election. Public spirit has been destroyed. Political virtue is lost. This is a great shameful fact. And we honestly believe that a syndicate of Americans could enter into competition with Sir John Macdonald and his "combine" for possession of Canada and beat them, if 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 Archangel 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 doctrine taught by Macdonaldism, 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, aimless, dreary lives of those who live in the midst of her beauties, which weighs the spirits down; the contrast between that which is and that which might be but for the folly and greed of man; the thought of how all these gifts of nature are the joy of a few, while the thousands whom they might rejoice and serve are, in despair, and often only with a fierce reluctance, turning their backs upon them and seeking the slums and dens, the over-crowded work-shops."

He describes the people as quiet, patient, enduring, honest, but "the deeps are breaking up," he says, and their patience is becoming exhausted. The agricultural laborers are leaving their homes and the houses are falling down, and the fields are lying half tilled, and there are left behind the old and helpless and decrepit to drag out a few weary years on parish pay or in the work-house. It is quite a rare thing for a young man to remain very long in one place. That which used to be the most stationary of the population is completely changing its character and is becoming nomadic; the old firmness and slow patient perseverance, than which 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 of the English peasantry, but the writer we have quoted says he has seen field after field that once produced twenty and 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 themselves.

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 England as well as in Ireland, though we do not hear it so loudly 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 cities 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 crimes, 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 dramatic persons in one famous case are described as "a professional gambler in the foreground who is at last caught in one of his own snares; 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 trout catches and strangles by the gills on a willow twig. In the background are a couple of villains, whose business is to keep under

cover in the daytime and prey on the community after nightfall; who have no moral principle than a ton of coal; whose capital in trade consists of a self-cooking pistol and what is known as nerve; whose relation to ordinary society resembles that of the shark to the fishes of the sea; who represent a class of men who compel us to tax ourselves in order to supply accommodation for them in some State prison. Their co-operatives are two women who are used as decoy ducks and about whom the less said the better."

Such characters we are told are plentiful, and the crimes they commit occur every month in the year. Whereupon the Herald observes:—"These are stern hard, cold and uncompromising facts, and they indicate a condition of society which need not excite our astonishment, though they may well rouse philanthropy and religion to increased activity."

Undoubtedly that society is in a bad way when such revelations can be made concerning it. It is all very well to constitute courts, build gaols, 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 professional robbers, swindlers and confidence 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 misrepresentation. The highest trusts, the most sacred obligations are violated, evaded and excused by men looked upon as paragons of business success.

In their dealings with those who work for them many employers are unscrupulously harsh, unjust and dishonest 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, palpably dishonest in the view of the unsuccessful, leads such to the penitentiary or the gallows by precisely the same immoral reasoning that secures fortunes for more refined cunning rascals. Like the criminals, described by the Herald as occupying the foreground, with a long list of human wrecks as the woeful result of his career, we have in our mind's eye men who have robbed their employees, cheated their neighbors, entered into all sorts of schemes for making money corruptly—men who excite only loathing for their character and surprise at their success. These are the men who give an impulse to crime and create the state of society deplored by the Herald. The villainy they teach duller men clumsily imitate 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 crime, by bad examples of success obtained by dishonest methods, is not the only evil. A spirit of hatred and revenge is roused against the authors of wrongs, and "the patience long of him who cherishes a wrong" has its reward of suggestion, which only waits occasion for satisfaction. Religion teaches men to forgive their enemies and to do good to those who despitefully use them. But human passion is often stronger than religion. Therefore, he is a wise man who will not wrong another. He may not make so much money, he may make more, but he will not have a spectre dogging his steps, and a voice crying ever in his heart—

"Remember thou wilt, That has within thee undivulged crimes, Unwhipped of justice."

COL. RHODES IN MEGANTIC.

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 Protestant 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, harmonizes 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 dissension, turmoil, disruption, religious and national discord, anarchy, anything in fact, rather than that they should remain in the cold shades of opposition. So they go into Megantic rattling the bones of Riel to frighten the Protestants and strive to prevent, if such vile practices can prevent, the closing up of an unfortunate political sore and the re-establishment of good feeling between English and French, Protestants and Catholics.

Such tactics are to the last degree reprehensible. These Tory promoters of dissension must admit that the feelings aroused over events connected with the Northwest rebellion must die out sometime. They must also admit that the longer those feelings are kept alive the worse for the country. Why, then, do they assail Col. Rhodes as a Rielite and call upon the Protestants of Megantic to reject him for that stupid reason only!

Such unworthy conduct, however, is not astonishing in a party which takes its inspiration from the junta at Ottawa. If they can only keep the people of Quebec divided

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

We earnestly hope the people of Megantic will not be misled by these wretched tactics, but give Col. Rhodes the hearty support he deserves in the good and patriotic stand he has taken.

AN UNWISE CRUSADE.

A letter in the Boston Herald, signed "H. Winn," points out very clearly wherein the Protestants of that city have shown great unwilidom in making a clean sweep of all Catholics and their sympathizers at the recent school board elections. The trouble in the schools arose, as our readers are probably aware, over the use of a book called "Swinton's Outlines of the World's History." This work, in stating the incidents of the reformation, 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 Dominican friars, having a monopoly of the sale in Germany, employed an agent, Tetzel, one of their own number, who carried it out in a manner very offensive, especially to the Augustinian friars, which agent one of them, Martin Luther, took the lead in opposing. In a foot note under these statements Swinton gives this definition:

"These indulgences were, in the early ages of the church, remissions of the penance imposed 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 said to be delivered from all his sins."

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 a permission to commit sin, 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 sins."

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 furor was raised by certain Protestant clergymen. They condemned the action of the trustees, organized and demanded that Swinton's history be restored and the teacher reinstated, although both one and the other were "calculated to favor the tenets" of the Protestants contrary to the law. When the trustees declined to comply with these unlawful demands, war was declared against them and the pupils rang with the usual denunciations of the "Romish Aggression" and all that sort of thing. Fresh 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 conscience 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 exception the Catholics showed the judicial temper and moderation needed on the school board to a far greater extent than their adversaries."

After successfully combating the arguments whereby it was sought to ostracise all Catholics from all share in school management, Mr. Winn shows how the foreign birth-rate of Catholics largely exceeds that of the native Protestants. He writes:—

Such have been the pernicious theories and resultant practices of the native Americans in Massachusetts in the relations of the sexes, 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 1830, the average birth-rate to natives was 22.12 to each 1000 people per annum then, while in the five years ending 1850 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 902,354 living in Massachusetts who were born of native parents the number had fallen in 1885 to 865,491. The Puritan race has committed Hari-Kari, and steadily wends its march to the grave. But the birth rate to the foreign born in Massachusetts was 49.52. Whatever may be the truth of its tenets, it is to the eternal honor of the Catholic church that, while the Protestant clergy are poring to stem the current of the hour—say, often jump into its swim—Rome throws her arms, like the sacred circles of Richelieu, about the homes of her people, and lifts her lamp to light an undiminished through down the pathway of future generations.

Mr. Winn follows this with an elegant but forcible language what the Protestants of Boston have done to the Catholics here, a majority. This year the

Protestants used every exertion and all possible means to exclude every man from the school board suspected of sympathizing with the Catholics; and they have succeeded. Of what may occur in the future Mr. Win says:—

If when the now inevitable hour of Catholic supremacy in voting power shall come in Boston, the voters sympathizing 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 voice in the board, they will not, indeed, be violating 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.

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 religion, they do not retaliate. Should they do this unaided, 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 to the 1880 than among the natives. The Catholic women would not only be far better united, but a far greater number would come to the polls if the church priests would be exalt-political power of the order clergy, and only a rare self-abnegation rejects the present prize for the permanent good of their people.

The writer concludes by urging that prudence, if nothing more, should urge Protestant eyes to the truth that the two religions should live together in unity. "If," he writes, "as we proudly feel, there is a splendor in the fire of John Knox defining to queens their right to rule, the Jesuit Bourdaloue in the days of arbitrary power painting a sliver with the details of his vices to the haughtiest monarch 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?"

THE LIBERAL LEADERSHIP.

With the intention, probably, of making the Liberal party appear weak and divided a story has been started to the effect that Mr. Laurier is anxious to retire from the leadership, and a Toronto contemporary, of independent proclivities, steps in to observe that "Mr. Laurier is an excellent speaker and a politician of considerable experience, but it is clear the English speaking provinces are not satisfied with him. Sir Richard Cartwright is evidently the man of their choice. He possesses the merit of having a definite policy, and of being courageous enough to promulgate it in the face of day."

We don't know where our contemporary gets its inspiration as to the feelings of the Liberals of the English speaking provinces, but we do know that there has not been the remotest hint of dissatisfaction from any quarter with Mr. Laurier's leadership. Speaking for the Maritime Provinces, the St. John Globe, whose editor is a distinguished liberal member of parliament, says that the statements made by the Toronto Mail is a mistake as far as they are concerned. "Mr. Laurier," it adds, "in the short time that he has been leader, has done all that it was possible for a leader to do; his judgment has been good, and his work acceptable in every way." We are also assured by the same authority that in the House of Commons the judgment of the Ontario Liberals last session was that no man could have carried on the leadership better than Mr. Laurier did.

This statement will, we believe, be borne out by every one who knows anything about the matter. The public, however, may not be aware that, as the Globe further says, there is one disaffected man in the Liberal party with the party leader, and that Mr. Laurier himself is the man. He did not desire the position; he accepted it only because the party insisted upon it; he holds it because it is a duty imposed upon him, a trust placed in his hands by the representatives of the Liberals. In his capacity as leader he has shown the most excellent qualities by which he has inspired the confidence and hearty good will of his followers.

In this view of Mr. Laurier's leadership, all that is in parliament and out of it for that matter, will concur. Only those who know Mr. Laurier are aware of his noble unselfish character, his innate loyalty to what he believes right, and the magnanimity with which he regards his position and responsibilities. Quite possibly he may feel the force of the reasons, which he does not appear paramount to his colleagues and friends, that urge him to step into the ranks. If so, and he should step upon it, there can be no question as to who should be his successor. From present appearances it would seem that Mr. Blake has a desire or intention of renouncing his old position; Sir Richard Cartwright is therefore a man. All the paper we have quoted says he is true. Without disparaging anyone, it is of all men in Canadian public life, the best fitted to cope with Sir John Mandon. Sir John has a mission in opposing him, and it is no man Sir John has a more whole-hearted enemy than the fearless, indomitable man who has pursued him like a nemesis, and exposed him at every turn, and will yet, we firmly believe, carry off his scalps, should providence not inter-

the wing of their chief, regard Sir Richard as a hawk ready to swoop down and tear them to pieces. He is well named Richard, for he is the Cesar de Lion of the Liberal army and swings a weapon in the political battlefield more terrible than any man on either side.

Little delicacy may be expected in the discussion of this question by the Tory press. They will strive to make it appear that a French leader is distasteful to the English-speaking wing of the party. Nothing could be more false, for we are sure every effort will be made to retain and support Mr. Laurier in the leadership. His resignation, should he decide upon the step, will be his own act wholly and solely.

BOGUS IRISH OUTRAGES.

Manufacturing bogus 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 detestable 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 G. Walsh. He was a candidate for Parliament for North Cork at the general election held in 1885, having been nominated by the South of Ireland 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 principal occupation of the organization known as the Irish Loyal and Patriotic Union was the concoction of bogus outrages. Mr. Walsh 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. Pardon Cootte, a magistrate of County Cork, and others.

Houston and Cootte 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 bogus outrage business. These men included Vincent de Vesol, of Queen's county, one of the chief organizers of the Irish Loyal and Patriotic Union; the famous Col. Sanderson, the Duke of Abercorn, A. H. Smith Barry, Phillip H. Bagnall and Arthur McMurrugh Cavanagh, who had among their associates in the Loyal and Patriotic Union the Duke of Lismore and the Duke of Devonshire—the Marquis of Hartington's father.

Mr. Walsh, who was in the employ of the Duke of Devonshire, was, he claims, one of the chief organizers of the South of Ireland Labor League. It was organized mainly for the purpose of seeking certain concessions from the Government which were not embraced in the early schemes of the Parnellites. The organization sprung, Mr. Walsh says, out of a feeling that the Parnellites were looking out altogether for the interests of the farmers and neglecting entirely the interests of the workmen. Mr. Walsh was the 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 workmen of Ireland.

In order to help Mr. Walsh to beat his Parnellite opponent, the Conservatives made no nomination, and he was also backed by the money and influence of the Irish Loyal and Patriotic Union, but he was nevertheless defeated. From that time onward, Mr. 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 their bidding in getting up or participating in any bogus outrages that might be determined 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.

If he would only consent to report that he had been made the victim of a moonlighter's raid or some other sort of a great hue and cry could be gotten up against the National League, and such leaders as might be selected could be slipped into prison on a trumped up charge. Mr. Walsh says he steadfastly declined to be a party to any bogus outrage business, asserting that, while he was opposed to Parnell, he was, nevertheless, as good a Nationalist as any of his countrymen.

Immediately after the general election of 1885, Mr. Walsh says he received a letter from E. Caulfield Houston, asking his cooperation in the conviction of bogus outrages. By the same mail he received a letter of substantially the same import from an associate of Houston's. He answered the letter of Secretary Houston, and several communications were exchanged. Walsh maintains that he turned a deaf ear to every proposal, although some were accompanied by very tempting offers. During his correspondence with Houston, O. Pardon Cootte, a magistrate, who lived near Mallow, County Cork, Ireland, sent for him. Cootte said he thought that some bogus agrarian outrages were necessary in the interest of the Government and the landlords. "I told Cootte," said Walsh, "of some matters that I was cognizant of. He asked me if I was married, and, replying in the affirmative, he said: 'Nothing occurred my wife and

family would be taken care of. Something in my look disconcerted Cootte, and he then said, 'We must arrange with somebody to pick off a man without a family.'"

Asounding as these revelations may appear to those unacquainted with the methods pursued by the governing class in Ireland, they are but the repetition of facts within the knowledge of many Irishmen, and also Englishmen and Americans who have investigated Irish affairs. Mr. Walsh further related how he was employed to address meetings in England, and how he was dismissed for being too mild in his remarks and for writing a letter to the Cork Herald, in which he denounced the Belfast Orangemen, and declared he would co-operate with the Nationalists in future. Mr. Walsh cited as an additional illustration of the conspiracy entered into by Sanderson, De Vesol & Co., the fact that they asked him to enter into a plot to disgrace Timothy Healy, one of the brightest of Mr. Parnell's lieutenants. Mr. Healy's father is postmaster of Lismore, County Waterford, and it was proposed to send a registered letter to Walsh, and to set up the claim that it had been tampered with by Mr. Healy's father, and upon this to formulate other charges against Healy on perjured evidence of tampering with the mails. It was intended if possible to connect Timothy Healy himself with the alleged tampering with the mails. Magistrate Cootte, of County Cork, wanted a similar job put up on the postmaster of Limerick.

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 Hannon and his associates.

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 portfolio in Mr. Merolier's Government, and now appeals to the electors of Megantic to sustain him. That county now stands charged with the duty of saying whether a broad spirit of toleration shall triumph over a narrow and bigoted spirit, of saying to the country the unhappy antagonism which has existed so long, and the only result of which has been injury to all classes, shall cease. If it should unfortunately fail to perform this duty, people in the rest of 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 more injurious to the happiness and progress of the Province.

It is plain to all men that, whereas the election of Col. Rhodes will bury the red hatchet and bring an era of peace and good will so suitable to this season of Christian rejoicing, give the Protestant minority their requisite representation and share in the Government, his defeat will in no wise weaken Mr. Merolier, while it will intensify those feelings which all honest and sensible men desire to see obliterated.

The Merolier Government has come to stay, and it is the part of wisdom to accept the situation. There is no great or burning question to divide the people. The Government 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 electors of Megantic is: Shall the Protestant minority have a representative in the Government? Mr. Merolier delects that they should. All his colleagues are of the same mind, the Protestant people want a representative, the French are willing and anxious to meet their wishes, in Col. Rhodes there is presented a gentleman of the highest personal character, an agriculturist, an Englishman of the highest type, of independent means, and possessing the esteem and confidence of his people. A better selection could not have been made.

A Quebec contemporary the other day interviewed a number of the most prominent representative English-speaking residents of that city concerning the selection of Col. Rhodes as representative in the cabinet of the Protestant element. Among the gentlemen so interviewed are Hon. D. A. Ross, Mr. Owen Murphy, M. P. P., Mr. Beckett, Mr. W. Rae, Mr. P. P. Hall, of the firm of Mall, Price & Co., Mr. Andrew Thompson, President of the Quebec 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. Rhodes, who also has the support of Hon. Mr. Joly. As our contemporary says: "The English-speaking element with one accord, Protestant as well as Catholic, Conservative as well as Liberal or Nationalist, gladly welcome the appointment of the gallant Colonel to the important position of representative of the English-speaking minority in this Province."

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

bringing this province, with its revenues and resources, under the control of the party that brought it to the verge of bankruptcy. Col. Rhodes is a man of broad, liberal principles. He has never been a pronounced partisan. His temperate views and mature judgment are a guarantee that the interests of the minority will be safe in his hands. And how infinitely better it will be for the people of Megantic to have their member a powerful minister in a strong Government than to have in him a weak, powerless shadow in a feeble Opposition.

Thus it must appear to every man who divests himself of prejudice that it is best for every worthy consideration that Col. Rhodes should be elected. His return will kill the race and revenge cry. It will establish a guarantee that the rights of the minority will be respected and its interests subserved. It will secure for the province the services of an able man and practical farmer at the head of the department of agriculture. It will enable the government to carry out with greater freedom and effect the several reforms of administration in contemplation. It will, in fact, satisfy all interests save those of the men who are opposed to all those most worthy objects, simply because they have been turned out of office.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

We reprint from the London Statist an article on 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 Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific securities have no cause to complain of Canadian indifference to this state of things. It is their own affair. They will reap their reward.

PARNELL DEFENCE FUND.

Enthusiastic Gathering Yesterday Afternoon in the St. Patrick's Hall—Important Resolutions and Stirring Addresses—The Treasurer Authorized to Forward a Third Thousand Dollars—The "Star" Censured.

On Sunday afternoon, at three o'clock, a large and enthusiastic meeting was held in the St. Patrick's hall, McGill street, when the several important questions with regard to the Parnell defence fund were considered. In the absence of Mr. H. J. Cloran, the president, it was moved and carried that Mr. B. Connaughton take the chair. On coming forward Mr. Connaughton stated that he had not anticipated being called upon to occupy the position. However, he was always ready to do his share in anything beneficial to the Irish cause. The Parnell case to-day was that of every Irishman, and the Times, with all its influence and wealth, had made nothing out of it. It was clear, he said, that every privilege was granted to the Times and every latitude given to Montreal had done as well in proportion to its population as any other city in the world. We are here assembled to discuss what next stage is to be taken in this important move.

Mr. Wright, the treasurer, and Mr. W. D. Burns, the secretary, occupied seats on the platform.

After letters of regret at absence from Messrs. Edward Murphy and L. O. David had been read, and an explanation by Mr. W. D. Burns on behalf of Judge Barry, who was obliged to leave at an early stage, the order of the day was proceeded with.

Moved by Mr. C. Ryan, and resolved.—That the friends of Irish Home Rule in the city of Montreal desire again, in the most public manner, to reiterate their admiration for and confidence in Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell and the Irish Nationalist party, for their courageous defence of Irish rights and the dignity, constancy and manliness with which they have vested the foul attacks of their accusers. This meeting furthermore pledges earnest, unflinching support to the men who are now so nobly fighting for the cause of Liberty and justice for Ireland.

In moving the resolution Mr. Ryan delivered a very eloquent and energetic address, in the course of which he referred to the case now pending before the English tribunals 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 each Irish heart, that all that could well be said would add but little to what is universally known upon the subject. There is a tribunal, that of civilized men, before which this case must also be heard, and no matter what may be the outcome of the actual trial, we all know what the world's verdict 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 unjust manner in which Irishmen are accused of crime, yet how small the amount of that crime 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 tyrannized over them, but even called down the very vengeance and indignation of all who respect innocence 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 hesitated 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. Leeson, seconded by Mr. Birmingham. Resolved.—That, as the Evening Star newspapers of this city has on several occasions in its reports, considered and misrepresented the National League of Ireland, and strove to fix upon its members responsibility for crimes caused by the brutality of Irish landlords and the tyranny of a cruel

its condemnation of that paper's course, and calls upon Irishmen everywhere to take note 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 general treasurer of the fund. The following sub-committee, on motion of Mr. E. Halley, was appointed to organize an entertainment, in the near future, for the benefit of the Parnell Fund:—Firstly, the officers of the fund, and then Messrs. Halley, Connaughton, Rogers, Kelly, Ryan, Hart, Frank Stafford, H. Stafford, Langan, Cuddy, Fitzgibbon, Birmingham, O'Connor, Macnamara, O'Reilly, Donnelly, Edwards, McArar, McGuire and Donnelly. This sub-committee will meet next Sunday afternoon, at three o'clock. Before the close of the meeting Mr. T. O'Connor, of the Wm. O'Brien branch, stated that "United Ireland" could be prepared, for \$1.00 per year, by applying to the branch which he represented. The meeting then adjourned till the 30th December instant.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes Hon. Judge Barry, T. E. Vessey, Wm. Heelan, P. O'Brien, Dan Hayes, Jas. McGuire, T. Deery, T. O'Connor, Wm. O'Brien, P. O'Brien, Dan Hayes, Jas. McGuire, T. Deery.

COLLECTED BY FRANK STAFFORD. T. E. Vessey, 2 00. Wm. Heelan, 3 00. P. O'Brien, 1 00. Dan Hayes, 1 00. Jas. McGuire, 1 00. T. Deery, 2 00. COLLECTED BY CHAS. H. WALSH, OF TINGOWICK, ST. PATRICK'S HILL, QUE.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes John Gleason, Nicholas Chapman, William Walsh, Timothy H. Murphy, James Williams, Thomas Williams, Thomas Smith, Edmund Goggins, John Lawley, John Ling, Patrick Nelson, Chas. H. Walsh.

A TONY UNSEATED.

OTTAWA, Dec. 14.—The Supreme Court gave judgment to-day in the Haldimand election case, unseating Dr. Montague (Tony) and reversing the judgment of the court below which had seated him. Chief Justice Ritchie held that Harrison, one of Montague's accusers, had committed an illegal act on polling day by inducing a man to swear that he was a farmer's son, and that his father, whose name 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 hazards for his own party and election in his (the Chief 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' sons. The question was whether it was permissible to enquire into cases of voters between registration and the date of voting to see if they had lost their qualifications. He held that the judge was wrong, because the polling clerk was empowered to administer the oath of qualification, and that every privilege was granted to the Times and every latitude given to Montreal had done as well in proportion to its population as any other city in the world. We are here assembled to discuss what next stage is to be taken in this important move.

CONGRATULATING JUDGE McLENNAN.

CORNWALL, Ont., Dec. 12.—(Special).—At a 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. Jas. Letch, secretary, the following resolution was passed: Moved by Mr. Letch, seconded by Mr. Tiffany, Alexandria, and unanimously resolved that the members of the legal profession of the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, take this opportunity of congratulating Jas. McLennan, Esq., 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. A finished scholar, a gentleman who studied his profession as a science and a leading counsel, Mr. McLennan will be missed from the ranks of the profession by his brethren at the Bar. The Bar of the United Counties have every confidence that in the honorable position to which he has been promoted Mr. McLennan's attainments will be appreciated by the country at large. We unite in wishing Mr. McLennan a long and as we know it will be a successful career as a Judge. Carried. Mr. McLennan is a native of Glengarry, and opposed the late James Craig for the Local House in the general election of 1871.

THE THISTLE FOR SCOTLAND.

There is much obscurity as to the circumstances under which the thistle was adopted as the emblem by the Scottish nation, but the following is a tradition: Queen Scotia had led her troops in a well-fought field, and when the day was won retired to the rear to rest for her exertions. She then herself upon the ground, when, as the thistle would have it, an avivous thistle had selected for her repose. Whether the fair Amazon fought in the national costume I know not, but the spines of the offending herb were unhesitatingly powerful to penetrate the skin in a very painful manner. A provincial philosopher (see Mr. Tupper, I think) has declared that the thistle on nettles riab 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 cast it from her with a military, but unwholly-just expression, when it struck her that the prickly plants which have hitherto been ever associated in her mind with the glorious victory which she had just gained. Her intention was changed. She placed the thistle in her bosom and it became the badge of her dynasty.

Mrs. Browne: And how do you like Rev. Mr. Choker? Mrs. Smythe: Oh, very much indeed. Mrs. Browne: What is he—High for Low, Choker? Mrs. Smythe: He is High for Low, Choker.

CABLE DESPATCHES.

A CONTRABAND TRADE. SANKIM, December 17.—Reports from Agis state that a large contraband trade in provisions, ammunition and slaves is being 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 rebel means of obtaining supplies.

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

PLAYING INTO THE HANDS OF THE AMERICANS. PARIS, December 17.—The Figaro, commenting on the collapse of the Panama Canal Company, says the Chamber of Deputies plays into the hands of the Americans, who always predicted 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 Gazette says that if Emin has been captured, it becomes more than ever a duty on a bonnet to send an expedition to his assistance.

THE PANAMA CANAL LOAN. PARIS, December 17.—The Boulevard Conservateur Journals violently denounce the restoration of the Panama Canal bill. Camille Dreyfus writes: The deputies abandonment of 850,000 Panama Canal shareholders is a crime for which the policy of defamations pursued for the past 18 months is responsible. For fear of suspicion the deputies permitted citizens to be ruined when they did not risk a sou to save them.

CARELESSNESS OF OFFICIALS. ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 17.—It is stated that the commission investigating the recent accident to the Czar's train at Borki will report the disaster as due to carelessness on the part of officials, several of whom will be tried.

WEISSMANN'S EXPEDITION. BERLIN, Dec. 17.—The newspapers argue that if the Omsak Digma reports are true that Weissmann's expedition will be useless. Some journals say it would take at least four months to cover the distance, which the reports must have arrived from Sado, and that therefore they must be false.

DE LESSEPS'S GREATLY AFFECTED. PARIS, Dec. 17.—When M. De Lesseps heard of the rejection of the Panama Canal bill he was blinched and his face became very red. 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. LONDON, Dec. 17.—A despatch from Suakin to the Times says: The natives do not believe that the Equatorial Province have submitted to the Mahdi. If they had, the natives say, proclamations to the peoples of Emin's territory and other official acts of the Mahdi would have been demanded. A coast guard steamer, which has just arrived from the South, heard nothing of the alleged capture of Emin.

IS STANLEY A PRISONER? BERLIN, Dec. 17.—Herr Mckenry, chief of the African missions, thinks that Emin may have been captured but not Stanley. It is more likely, he says, that the white traveller, referred to by Omsak Digma, is Gustav Casate, the Italian explorer. Lieutenant Wissauka has received no counter orders as yet with regard to the relief expedition.

UNITED STATES.

THE EXECUTION OF AN ELEPHANT. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17.—Chief, the most vicious elephant in America, and the murderer of seven men, was executed yesterday afternoon in the winter quarters of Forrepaugh's circus. By hard work a noose was pulled over his trunk and placed behind his ears with the knot directly under his throat. The elephant, Bismarck, the most powerful elephant owned by Forrepaugh, was fastened to an end of the rope on either side of their murderous comrade. At the signal the elephants pulled with all their mighty strength in opposite directions. Chief began to utter in twenty seconds his trunk was under the ground a dead elephant. Bismarck and Basil and strangled him. At 7 o'clock this morning a big force of men loaded the body on a catamaran with the aid of a derrick. Ten horses hauled the body to the University of Pennsylvania where it will be skinned and stuffed, while the bones will be sent up by Dr. Jostley the zoologist of the University.

A CASE OF BLACKMAIL.

New York, Dec. 17.—The Herald's London correspondent writes: A London case which was tried in Bow street police court on Saturday. Edward 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 threatening letters to Miss Fox, daughter of the Earl of Yarborough. In order to avoid publicity Miss Fox did not appear, but Lady Conyngham testified against her. Her husband had been 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 threatened her with imprisonment for six months, in default of bail, to keep the peace. In 1886 he was again arrested and sentenced to 18 months for libelling Miss Fox. Last May he was arrested and compelled to give £1,000 to keep the peace for six months without further annoyance. From 1885 to the present time, with the exception of the one case, he has been a constant pest to the young lady in the park, in the streets and to private houses and shops. The nervous strain has injured her health and she is now an invalid. On Dec. 13 he wrote another letter, which was produced in court, but which was attributed to the maintenance of private personal matters. The Home Secretary investigated Rowden's mental conditions and found him perfectly sane. George Lewis, who appeared for Lady Conyngham, described Rowden as a cowardly rascal, who imagined he would receive a large sum in order to put an end to his persecutions. He threatened the prisoner to find two sureties, in the sum of £500 each, in default of which he was sent to prison. People are curious to know what secrets Rowden possesses that give him such confidence in his persecutions.

A STONY, HARD EXTERIOR.

IT SHOULD BE CHANGED 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 in this manifested together in business, those who are associated together every day. It is not necessary to meet every time that they meet in order to be civil, but in the short life that we live here why not give and receive all the good that we can? Strangers upon setting in a new place feel this stony and hard exterior, and when the obsequious, really Christian man or woman is met with, what a blessing, and how one loves to remember the meeting and the kindly look. It is like a perfect June day, or the bursting out of the sun after days of cloud and storm.

Advertisement for Dr. Harvey's Southern Red Pine, featuring a large illustration of a pine tree and the text 'DR. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE'.

MY OWN CANADIAN HOME.

BY E. G. NELSON.

Though other skies 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 these I sing, O happy land; My own Canadian home. 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 skies; 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 be rewarded here, And he who joys in nature's charms, Reeking, here may view Scenes of enchantment—strangely fair, Sublime in form and hue.

Shall not the race that tread thy plains, Spurn all that would enslave? Or they who battle with thy tides 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 Shall never be repeated here; As bravely as on Queenston's Heights, Or as in Jundy's Lane, Thy sons will battle for thy rights And freedom's cause maintain.

Did kindly heaven afford to me The chance where I should dwell, Far Canada that choice should be The land I love so well. I love thy hills and valleys wide, Thy waters' dash 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. 5, of the Athenaeum, 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 astonished at the career of Oliver Cromwell, "That a man never goes so far as when he knows not whether he is going." This daring man, for all his visions, had not contemplated his future greatness, even after he had become the leader of a faction. So hopeless was he of a successful opposition to the crying sins of the court, that in his patriotic disgust, 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 ex-patriation. In fact, Cromwell, the confident to suddenly knew little of the extent of his own latent powers, for his prophetic spirit, like that of a modern pseudo prophet, did not sleep itself to his credulous followers, until the events foretold were past. He was the chief of those who never put their superstitious heads out of window but in the expectation of seeing the morning mists change to fiery dragons, or the evening clouds to armies drawn up in battle array; when, in short, in besotted England

Truly "the pleasure was as great In being cheated as to cheat." Cromwell too soon discovered the nature of the material he had to operate upon, and most sagaciously converted it to his ambitious purposes.

"More water gildeth by the mill Than wots the miller of." Hampden alone appears to have had a presentiment of Cromwell's genius, tho' he lived not to see the consummation of his prophecy, Cromwell soon drew the attention of the House of Commons by the pertinacity of his harangues on subjects of little apparent import. Lord Digby, on descending the stairs from the House, inquired of Hampden, "Pray, sir, who is that man, for I see he is on our side by speaking so warmly to-day?" It should be noted that although the three ladies gossiped at Cromwell's birth, the three groans were not of the oyster. It was Cromwell's homely appearance that begot the inquiry. "That alien," said Mr. Hampden, "whom you see before you hath no ornament in his speech; that alien, I say, if we should ever come to brush with the King, (which God forbid!) in the greatest man in England." Lord Digby did not dream that he was asking the question of Cromwell's cousin.

If we are to give credit to the stories of his early life, the Lord Protector was a lopsided 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 behind the door. The apartment was hung with figured tapestry, and a portrait 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 supports of the age, which his visions might naturally enough magnify to a devilish large giant devil, who drew his curtain and told him he "should live to be a king."

There are some born the sport of the Destinies, 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, everlastingly in danger, to the terror of his friends, always escaped. The first chapter of his wondrous history opens with a hair-breadth escape. When quite a child, at his grandfather's, Sir Cromwell, 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 Master Oliver,—the sagacious animal might, for aught we know, have had the faculty as well as others to read the "lines of the face,"—and therein mark the preface of some monkey tricks. He seized the darling, and scrambled with him up the wall upon a roof of the house. The family, all taken to hand to surround the balcony, to catch the unaccountable babo. But their fears were needless, the monkey protected the embryo protector, and brought him back in safety.

Another escape is recorded of this adventurous night, when a school-boy, and alone in deep water, shrieking for help. He would have been drowned had not a clergyman, of the name of Johnson, saved him at the hazard of his own life. Many years after, when the misfortune 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 Ountoning. "Do you remember me, sir?" said Cromwell. "I would 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 mischievous pranks; and his riper years were actively devoted to sensual and boisterous 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 notions and, with regeneration, established a less self-denyng school. 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 sinner. "Is it not ridiculous and nonsense, A saint should be a slave to conscience— That ought to be above such fancies, As far as above ordinances?" Oliver was well qualified. He had been a grief to his widowed mother, a nuisance 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 "Roverster," 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 yet 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 express; So in the wicked there's no vice Of which the saint has not a spleen.

Cromwell, when elected chief of the Puritans, soon commenced the tragedy of Charles I. The king had too much of the noble dignity of the knight to descend to "colling of 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 the Christian and the cardinal virtues were scoured from the field, and vengeance blew the fire of civil war. Archbishop Williams, a perilous 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 described Cromwell, in a sermon preached at his church. The Protector was then gone to the grave. Such incentives were commonly delivered from the pulpit:—"Who that have beheld," said the Doctor, "such a bankrupt, beggarly fellow as Cromwell, first entering the Parliament House with a thread-bare, torn cloak and a greasy hat (and perhaps neither of them paid for), would have suspected that in the space of a few years he should, by the murder of a king and banishment of another, ascend the throne, be invested 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 contemporary:—"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 mandrake—one scarce comely enough for the progeny of Hebe, had she whelped him when she was a bitch. His soul, too, is as ugly as his body, for who can expect a jewel in the head of a toad? Yet this basilisk would king it; and a brewer's horse must be a lion."

That he had good sense for a person not to quarrel with nature for the error she had ordained him, is evident in the conversation he held with Leib, when he sat to that ad-mirer of his portrait. "I desire, Mr. Leib," said the Protector, "that you copy minutely those warts and excrescences 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 knight-hood upon the painter for his flattery—for Leib has left us, in his fine portraits of Cromwell, sufficient proof of the identity of his skill, not forgetting the red nose of his illustrious prototypes. The pen of the wits served to derive fire from his blazing nose. This prominent feature was the unending subject for satire:—"Oliver, Oliver, take up thy crown, For now thou hast made three kingdoms thy own; Call thee a conclave of thy own creation, To ride us to ruin who dare thee oppose, While we, thy good people, are at thy devotion, To fall down and worship thy terrible nose. Vide verses on his exalted Coronation."

Holloway's Ointment.—Miners and Workers in the Goldfields.—This invaluable and renowned Ointment is extensively used and patronized by such people to the 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 pot and box, there are but few of the diseases which afflict mankind which will not yield to the sensitive powers of the combined remedies. Holloway's Ointment and Pills do not deteriorate by keeping nor by change of climate, and as they contain no deleterious mineral drugs, they can be used with the most 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 else on a string. The superiority of Mother Graves' Worm Expeller is shown by its good effects on the children. Purchase a bottle and give it a trial. A touching sight—A small boy investigating a newly painted door.

Small Hands and Feet. THEY ARE NOT SIGNS OF NOBLE DESCENT OR HIGH BREEDING. We infer from some of the letters received by us from our young friends, that a number of them cherish the erroneous opinion that to have small hands and feet is a sign of noble descent and high breeding. We can assure the deluded damsels that race and breeding have nothing to do with these of the extremities. The biggest hand we ever saw attached to a human arm was that of a young officer, the son of a family enabled six centuries ago, and we have seen hands of the most delicate size and texture belonging to persons of the lowliest 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 right. To change them would be to destroy the harmony of the frame. To be dissatisfied with them argues a real vulgarity of mind—a want of good sense, and we may add, a thankless impety.

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 curing diseases of the Digestive Organs, the Liver, Kidneys, and all disorders of the system. Granger: "So they ain't nothin' hereser 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 Bickel's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, and cure yourself. It is a medicine unsurpassed for all throat and lung troubles. It is compounded from several herbs, each one of which stands at the head of the list as exerting a wonderful influence in curing consumption and all lung diseases.

A TOAST.

BY EUGENE DAVIS.

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 the face of an angry sea; I would wander back to the far past, and seek on its pulsing breast A home for my soul that is homeless, and a couch for my dreamless rest; 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 taste the pride of their warrior veins—the pride of each warrior band That struck a blow for the long sea 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 give it, boys, here to-night: To the giants and heroes of old, and the old world pillars of light! To the chivaliers of the dead dead years, and the mighty deeds they wrought! To the classic souls and the master minds who dwell in the shrines of thought! To the sages and saints, and the ark of truth that they bravely, boldly bore! To the hands that shall strike in their martial strength, and the hearts that shall beat no more!

A FIGHT WITH OYSTER PIRATES.

TWO DREDGERS SUNK AND A NUMBER OF BOATS TAKEN ON THE MARYLAND FISHING GROUND.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 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 bullets. Capt. Howard has asked for reinforcements, and the steamer Governor Thomas has been sent. The McLane's twelve-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 mouth of the Chester river. To the surprise of the dredgers, the captain of the McLane used his cannon as well as his rifles. The Secretary of State of Maryland has been notified from Washington that six more cannon 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 steamer B. S. Ford and Grady, from Chester river, met the steamer McLane and the schooner Baughman conveying a captured dredger, the Maggie Corbett, to Centerville for trial. Just off Hell Point two sunken dredgers were passed. The schooner's sails were still up and were riddled 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 Durden's creek, and a fourth on Kent Island. The fight may have resulted in considerable loss of life, as Peter Muller, cook on board the schooner Julia A. Jones, says he was the only man out of a crew of seven 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. Backing the steamer off from a fleet of seven 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. Muller escaped by climbing up the steamer's anchor chain, but says the rest of the crew were in the leeward and could not have gotten out. As soon as the McLane got cleared from the wreck she was again backed off and again headed for the fleet, 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 to-night, 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.

A NEW SLANDER.

IS THE CATHOLIC CHURCH OPPOSED TO DEMOCRACY?

Mr. William Magennis, in his inaugural address at the meeting of the University College Library and Historical Society, Dublin, 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. Magennis means. If he desires to convey that men are chosen for the government of the Church because they are aristocrats, we must confess that this is the first time we have ever 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 in the world. Prof. Mahaffy, who addressed the meeting after Magennis, interpreted the auditor's remark in the sense that the Catholic Church 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 country. Mr. Mahaffy's American friends are, we have no doubt, like his catholicist associates in Ireland, of the Orange type—people of narrow views, such as Colonel Sandys, M.P. The American people, and all unprejudiced observers of American life, are well aware that 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 Church is opposed to popular forms of government, it is rejected by students who have given quite as much attention to the history of democracy as Professor Mahaffy. Mr. Sydney and Mr. Frederick Harrison say their tributes of praise to the Church for its successful efforts in humbling the power of autocrats and safeguarding the interests of the masses.—Liverpool Catholic Times.

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CARDINAL NEWMAN.

HE WILL BE EIGHTY-EIGHT NEXT FEBRUARY, BUT HIS VITALITY AND HEALTH ARE ASTONISHING.

Cardinal Newman will be eighty-eight next February, but his vitality and health are astonishing. His correspondence he conducts entirely by himself, and says Mass every day. Until lately he was accustomed to rise at six in the morning, and when the doctors insisted on his taking another hour in bed he was convinced 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 ninety who can read at all. Cardinal Newman dies 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 quartets 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 remark once when some wag had perpetrated that atrocity, and his answer to the man who asked him if he objected to smoking in a railway carriage is historic. "Sir, I do not mind at all, but I shall shortly be very sick." His Eminence hates smoking, and was rather astonished when Sir John Millale, in the middle of his first sitting, lit a briar pipe of tried service, with the inquiry, "Hope you do not mind smoking, Mr. Cardinal?" In Birmingham His Eminence is very popular, and the midland capital is rightly proud of possessing 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 Mr. Gounod and Mr. Santley publicly kneeling to him for his blessing before the first performance of the "Redemption." With all the municipal authorities the Oratory is always on the best of terms; for, although the Cardinal is not a keen politician, he is a model citizen. But the Father was excused some consternation when they arrived one day from the Mayors on an invitation to a civic conversation addressed to "Cardinal Newman—and Lady!" Of his contemporaries there survive few, but friends he has many, and admirers almost millions. Mr. Gladstone before now visited him at his home at Edgbaston, and is numbered amongst the oldest of his friends.

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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 household 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 seldom, if ever, keep you waiting. If men grove or annoy you, try and bear it patiently, and as a willful unknowing or inattention, and above all remember men are not as women, and things that not women's nerves all at length and send the hot blood straight to her 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 latter resent and get excited 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 envied by no one, not even yourself, without his permission. Many a nervous, overworked man, whose temper 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.

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THE COMMON LOT.

Once in the flight of ages past These 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 triumph in his breast; His bliss and woe, a smile, a tear; Oblivion hides the rest.

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

He loved; but whom he loved the grave Hath laid in his unconscionable 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; He was whatever thou hast been, He is what thou shalt be.

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

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FOR THE POST.]

OUR LADY OF LOURDES.

Once in the sunny land of France
A little peasant dwelt;
Deep poverty and want were hers,

THE POPE AND THE PEOPLE.

In these days of congress, of enthusiastic
addresses and replies, it is a matter of impos-

A PLEA FOR CHEERFULNESS.

Under the general heading of "Topics of the
Time," the Century for the current month has

ORUEL CHILDREN.

In the gradual development there is always a
one of pleasure in the exercise of power, but

C. M. B. A.—BRANCH 26.

The annual meeting of the above branch was
held last evening in the hall of the branch, 5th

CATHOLIC OULLINGS.

Catholicity is spreading in Scotland.
An African Society of German Catholics has
been started at Cologne.

KING GEORGE OF GREECE.

The continental correspondent of a Dublin
paper says of the King of the Hellenes:—

TALKING BACK.

"Contradicting" is the Latin of it. Some
boys and girls have a bad habit of doing this.

A SEVERE TRIAL.

Frances S. Smith, of Emsdale, Muskoka,
writes, "I was troubled with vomiting for

WHAT IS IN A TRADE.

A trade makes you independent.
A strong crutch upon which to lean.

A POSTMASTER'S OPINION.

"I have great pleasure in certifying to the
usefulness of Fogarty's Yellow Oil," writes

AN EASY SOLUTION OF THE DIFFICULTY.

A man who wanted to learn what profes-
sion he would have his son enter, put him in

BIRTHDAYS.

Monday for health,
Tuesday for wealth,
Wednesday best day of all,

A LUCKY ESCAPE.

"For six years I suffered with my throat
and enlarged tonsils. I was very weak; I

THE RECTOR AND THE DUKE.

There is a good deal of interest in England
over the post-mortem taken by the Duke of

"I refused to ring the chimes to welcome
the duke home," he said, "because my creed

THE CARE OF LAMPS.

The New York Mail and Express says re-
garding the use and cleaning of kerosene

THE YEAR 1898.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF THE ORGANIZA-
TION OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH

The year 1898 is the centenary year of the
Catholic Church as an organized body in the

THE VIRTUES OF CELERY.

New discoverer—or what claim to be dis-
covered—of the healing virtues of plants are

WIVES OF TWO GREAT STATESMEN.

Prince Bismarck, when speaking of his
wife not long ago, is reported to have said:

ELOPED WITH HIS SISTER.

BELLEVILLE, Ont., Dec. 14.—Fred Aikin,
of Ferry Point, fireman on the ferry steamer

CASTORIA
for Infants and Children.
"Castoria is so well adapted to children that
I recommend it as superior to any prescription

you." Dirsall fixed his eyes very expres-
sively upon him and said:—"I don't suppose

The proverb says that the good die
young. But if that's so, what a hard lot of

A man that marries a widow is bound to
give up smoking. If she gives up her weeds

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
Dr. CHANNING'S
SARSAPARILLA
For the cure of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Cancer,

ALLEN'S LUNG
BALM
THE REMEDY FOR CURING
CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS,

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Allan Line.
Under contract with the Governments of
Canada and Newfoundland for the
Conveyance of the CANADIAN
and UNITED STATES
MAILS.

1898—Winter Arrangements—1899

Table listing ship names, destinations, and dates for the Allan Line, including routes to Acadian, Argyrian, and Buenos Ayres.

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

At ONE o'clock P.M., or on the arrival of the
Grand Trunk Railway Train from the West.

Table listing rates of passage from Montreal via Halifax
Cabin, \$68.75, \$73.75, and \$88.75.

GLASGOW LINE.—During the season of
Winter Navigation schooners will be despatched

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING granted to Liver-
pool and Glasgow, and at all Continental Ports,

By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws
which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition

\$5 to \$8 a Day. Samples and duty FREE
lines up under the best food. Write
BARNARD'S SAFETY PEN HOLDERS CO.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws



ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure. This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness.

CABLE TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, December 11.—The action of the Government in ordering the reinforcement of the garrison at Suakin is regarded as a great triumph for Lord Randolph Churchill, who, together with his friends, is highly elated thereat.

A small contingent of the vast army of unemployed workmen, a remnant of the army of the unemployed, marched in procession through some of the principal streets.

The refusal of the War office to permit Mr. Chamberlain to visit the Egyptian army at the Mansourah has been a great disappointment to the officers of the Woolwich Garrison.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The statement published in the Star that Gen. Sir Charles Warren is going to Suakin is denied by the officials at the War Office.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The quite general assumption that Henry M. Stanley is a prisoner in the hands of Khalifa Abdullah, the false prophet of the Sudan, has not extended to the officials of the British Imperial East Africa Co.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The Pope is about to despatch a letter to the American Bishops instructing them to support morally and materially the scheme proposed by the Bishop of Plattsburgh to establish 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. Gladstone's speaking in Limerick Town Hall, in the East End of London, next Saturday, and the crowd expected to be in attendance will be the largest ever seen in the locality in many years.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The persistent rumors which have been flying about that the Pope was about to leave Rome and establish his headquarters in the Vatican in some other place, has been completely refuted.

threaten to bring suit for libel against the Star and the Pall Mall Gazette. Based on the contents of the two papers on the trial which took place a fortnight ago in the Queen's Bench division of the High Court of Justice, both papers print the correspondence which passed between the principals in the action, together with a detailed history of the life of Miss Wiedemann and certificates of the birth and death of her child.

The executive committee of the National Liberal Club profess entire ignorance of Lord Harrington'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 Bessford was thrown from his horse in Rotten Row on Sunday and severely injured. The fall was extremely painful, as well as disfiguring, and it is feared by his friends that he will not be able to deliver his promised speech in the House of Commons this evening.

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Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. committal reply Mr. Smith gave in the House of Commons yesterday afternoon, on questions regarding the capture of Emin Beyard and Henry M. Stanley, that the Government are completely non-plussed, and have no accurate information in the matter further than is generally known.

The balance of opinion among African experts has for some time past accepted the theory that the capture of Emin Beyard and Henry M. Stanley is a military matter, and that if not actually with him was near him.

The Daily News says, referring to the Panama Canal company's crisis, "It is generally believed that some action by the French Government will be necessary in order to prevent a wider financial panic."

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LONDON, Dec. 15.—The persistent rumors which have been flying about that the Pope was about to leave Rome and establish his headquarters in the Vatican in some other place, has been completely refuted.

THE CANADIAN RAILWAY QUESTION.

[From the London Standard.] The Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific Railways combined, hold and control ten thousand miles of railway, and although the Canadian Pacific, per se, is purely a trans-Continental line from the Pacific coast to the St. Lawrence River, still, through a system of extensions, more especially of the Ontario and Quebec, 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 inevitable; and, as usual, such a competition brings low rates and small profits.

Considerable interest has been aroused recently by a proposition which was submitted to a meeting of the Canadian Pacific shareholders last week, for the extension of the guarantee of the Ontario and Quebec 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 without a stone's throw of the Great Western division 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 guarantees will jeopardize their dividends, and by the latter that it will bring in another competitor for the through American business between Chicago and New York.

It was stated in a cable message published by a contemporary that the President of the Canadian Pacific had remarked at the meeting of shareholders of the question, which was called to consider the proposition, that Saturday, that several attempts had been made to come to an agreement with the Grand Trunk, by which running powers over that line could be secured between London and Detroit, and that these attempts had been unsuccessful.

A paper describes a young lady with hair "as black as a raven's." The ravens weren't wearing any hair to speak of last summer, but we suppose the style has changed since then.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. The restriction, therefore, was demanded by the Canadian Pacific, and not by the Grand Trunk as alleged. Another feature is revealed in this correspondence, and that is, that the Canadian Pacific intend building a line from Sudbury Junction parallel with the Northern division of the Grand Trunk Railway to Toronto, and the Grand Trunk intend building a line from Sudbury Junction parallel with the Niagara River, so that what with the paralleling of the Grand Trunk from London to Detroit, its northern division, and the further extension to the Niagara River, the plans of the Canadian Pacific are, of course, perfectly clear.

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 letter, therefore, which Mr. Van Horne desires in his correspondence does not appear to have been very genuine.

BURLINGTON ROUTE DAILY EXCURSIONS TO THE PACIFIC COAST, COLORADO, WYOMING AND UTAH. Railroad ticket agents of the Eastern, Middle and Western States will sell, on any date, by the Burlington Route from Chicago, Peoria or St. Louis, round-trip tickets at low rates to San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, Vancouver, or Victoria; also to Denver, Cheyenne, Colorado Springs, or Pueblo.

WORDS OF WISDOM. 'Tis an effect of God's mercy not to deliver us wholly from temptation and imperfections.

By the completion of a new bridge across the Missouri River at Rulo, Nebraska, the Burlington Route has established, for the entire distance over its own track, a new direct, through line from St. Louis to Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison and Denver.

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DANGERS THAT LURK IN A KISS.

The question, "Is there any danger in kissing?" is receiving serious attention from medical men. For many years cases of contagious disease have occasionally been transmitted in some way that beyond finding out. At last a French physician was consulted by a lady suffering from a rare form of skin disease, only propagated by direct communication.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. No. 282. DAME MARIE M. VALLIQUETTE, Plaintiff, vs. ALOYS M. HULEK, Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause.

WE WISH TO EMPLOY A RELIABLE MAN IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. No. 282. DAME MARIE M. VALLIQUETTE, Plaintiff, vs. ALOYS M. HULEK, Defendant.

NOTICE.—The testamentary executors and administrators of the estate left by the late Hon. Jean Louis Beaudry, to the executors and administrators of the estate of the late Hon. Jean Louis Beaudry, to the executors and administrators of the estate of the late Hon. Jean Louis Beaudry.

KNABE PIANO FORTES. TONE, TOUCH, WORKMANSHIP AND DURABILITY. WILLIAM KNABE & CO. WILLIS & CO., SOLE AGENTS, 1824 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

COMMERCIAL. DAIRY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—Except for fine 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.

District of Montreal, Superior Court. No. 58. DAME THAROLE PETIT DIT LALUMIERE, Plaintiff, vs. TOUSSAINT DESIRE ROY, Defendant. An action for separation as to property has, this day, been instituted against the Defendant.

OVERSEERS WANTED. Everywhere, at the rate of \$100 per month, for the purpose of collecting and distributing money for the relief of the poor in the city of Montreal.

NOTICE. Application will be made to the Quebec Legislature, at its next session, for an Act to amend and consolidate the laws respecting the Dental Association of the Province of Quebec.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. No. 1289. Dame Emelie Mageau, Plaintiff, vs. Henry Shaw, Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been instituted against the Defendant by the Plaintiff.

D. LOW'S WORM SYRUP. DESTROYS AND REMOVES WORMS OF ALL KINDS FROM CHILDREN AND ADULTS SWEET AND SWEET AND CANNOT HARM THE MOST DELICATE CHILD.

Notice of Application to Erect Municipalities. To detach from the city of Montreal all the territory lying to the south by the Lachine Canal to the east by a line extending from the Lachine Canal, and passing by the middle of Gunning street, extends itself by the centre of Edge Hill Avenue till Dorchester street, to the north by the middle of Dorchester street from Edge Hill Avenue, till the west limits of the city of Montreal, to the west by the limits of the city, and to annex it to the municipality of Saint-Ongene, in the County of Hochelaga, for school purposes.

Reduced Fares HOLIDAYS 1888-9. FIRST CLASS, SINGLE FARE. On Dec. 24th and 25th, valid until Dec. 25th, 1888. On Dec. 31st and Jan. 1st, valid until Jan. 2nd, 1889.

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CARSLEY'S COLUMN

Great Bargains in dress goods now offered at S. Carsley's for Christmas presents. Those Dress Lengths at S. Carsley's are going fast, as they are found to be just the thing for Christmas Presents.

FREE GOODS. On Christmas Present this season with Kid Gloves is a beautiful Christmas Card in a first-class quality of envelope all ready for directing to send away. Enclosed free of charge with all Kid Gloves over 45c per pair. The Cards are good enough to send to the most cultured and wealthiest people in the land.

JACKETS! JACKETS! \$2.20. \$4.00 BOUCLE JACKETS FOR \$2.20. \$4.00 BOUCLE JACKETS FOR \$2.20. \$4.00 BOUCLE JACKETS FOR \$2.20.

JACKETS! JACKETS! \$2.95. \$6.00 BOUCLE JACKETS FOR \$2.95. \$6.00 BOUCLE JACKETS FOR \$2.95. \$6.00 BOUCLE JACKETS FOR \$2.95.

JACKETS! JACKETS! \$5.50. \$10.00 MILITARY JACKETS FOR \$5.50. \$10.00 MILITARY JACKETS FOR \$5.50. \$10.00 MILITARY JACKETS FOR \$5.50.

JACKETS! JACKETS! \$6.25. \$11.00 MILITARY JACKETS FOR \$6.25. \$11.00 MILITARY JACKETS FOR \$6.25. \$11.00 MILITARY JACKETS FOR \$6.25.

JACKETS! JACKETS! \$8.00. \$12.00 MILITARY JACKETS FOR \$8.00. \$12.00 MILITARY JACKETS FOR \$8.00. \$12.00 MILITARY JACKETS FOR \$8.00.

JACKETS! JACKETS! \$4.70. \$10.00 TWEED ULSTERS FOR \$4.75. \$10.00 TWEED ULSTERS FOR \$4.75. \$10.00 TWEED ULSTERS FOR \$4.75.

JACKETS! JACKETS! \$6.50. \$11.00 STOOKINETTE ULSTERS FOR \$6.50. \$11.00 STOOKINETTE ULSTERS FOR \$6.50. \$11.00 STOOKINETTE ULSTERS FOR \$6.50.

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