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TWO CHRISTMAS EVES. THE FIRST CHRISTMAS EVE.

The sun was setting slowly over the hills in the mountainous county of Westmoreland, and the dark green trees stood out in bold relief against the gold and crimson sky.

Madeline Austin—for this is the name of the girl—is tall and slight, of about two and twenty years of age, not pretty to the casual observer, but possessing an attraction of a greater kind.

Presently a heavy step comes crunching over the crisp snow and a loud voice says, "Good evening, Miss Madeline, a penny for your thoughts."

"Oh, no," rejoined the Squire with a laugh; "I am the best judge of that; but stay, have you heard the news about Geoffrey Lyndon?"

"What," says the girl, turning pale and stretching out her right hand to support herself against the fence.

"Squire Marston watches her retreating figure till it is out of sight, then gives a long, low whistle, which carries up the hillside and reaches the astonishment of the Squire's attendant."

"Now John Marston had long cherished for Madeline Austin, a secret liking. I cannot dignify it by the name of love, such natures as his are incapable of that in its highest and most ennobling sense."

"Ivan Austin was a young man of about six and twenty, and his character lacked all those good qualities so highly developed in that of his sister; he was weak, cowardly and extravagant to the last degree."

"The morning after Squire Marston's dinner-party, the inhabitants of the quiet town were startled by the news that Mrs. Green's house had been broken into the night before."

"There is hardly ever a complete silence in our souls. God is whispering to us well nigh incessantly. In the soul, or sink low, then we hear these whisperings of God. He is always whispering to us, only we do not always hear, because of the noise and hurry, and distraction which life causes as it hurries on."

saying in a peremptory tone, "Geoffrey Lyndon, I arrest you in the name of the Queen."

It is a windy March morning; cold and cheerless; a biting east wind blowing over the Westmoreland hills; but in spite of the unpromising state of the weather the little town of Westmoreland is all alive with the bustle of a busy day.

But hush! there is a stir amongst the crowd of guests at the Squire Marston and his friends, as they are gathered in the hall.

Again it is Christmas Eve, but three years later, and Time, with its levelling hand, has softened somewhat old grievances and explained away mistakes.

"Blessed are the Dead which die in the Lord." But see! a dark shadow intercepts the light and Squire Marston advances and stands with bent head and drooping shoulders close to the tomb of his wife.

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To character and success, a two things, contradictory as they seem, must go together—humble dependence and manly independence. Humble dependence on God and manly reliance on self.—Wordsworth.

GODFREY, THE FENIAN.

and the Ahearnes' friends that she wished and intended, but every one knew that in point of 'family,' not to mention 'old stock of the country side' or 'blood,' she was nobody and nothing.

More whiskey punch was made. A fiddle began to make itself heard from the barn, and one by one the company straggled across the yard, to where a great fiddler of light began to glow yellow and yellow in the thickening twilight.

Chichele turned away; he had recognised in Luke the man who had told him that a common name would not answer the Mauleverers.

"Where is Miss Mauleverer?" questioned Harry Quinn. "My mother wants to see you."

"I will come directly," returned Marion speaking with Chichele's eyes upon her face.

"You here," she cried, rising startled from her seat.

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on the wall just where the light of a hoop of candles fell on his face.

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them against the light. Mary Ahearne, it is burning sin, and anyhow that is a Protestant that gentleman."

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who seemed to form the chief part of its population. There was some of the same...

of black water divided them from the hillcock. Now, sir, said Judy, your foot dere behind me...

WARM WAVES Are rolling in. You can't escape them; but you can escape the sleepless nights, loss of appetite, and languid feeling that result from draining the nervous force by muscular or mental exertion in summer's torrid days.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO. MONTREAL, P.Q. TWO LUCKY EAST-SIDERS. If a gold mine had been found on the east side of the city, it would not have excited more excitement than a few days ago when two lucky men got \$30,000 for \$2.

HOW TO APPLY KNOWLEDGE. A love of study or a love of knowledge is of advantage as a means to an end; but in itself it has no more value than a love of money-getting or a love of money.

NOT BRAINS ALWAYS. Success on the stage is often very far from being the result of merit. Fortuitous circumstances have more to do with success than brains.

IDEAL LIVING ROOM. ONE THAT BREATHES WELCOME AND BIDS VISITORS "BE AT HOME." It is a real one, too, and so replete with cheerful brightness that its very atmosphere breathes welcome and bids all those who enter "Be at home."

HAPPY MARRIAGES. Marriages are happy when they take place from pure love, between two persons who are already thoroughly acquainted with each other, and who are quite content with each other as they then are.

LAND OF THE BEAUTIFUL DEAD. By the hut of the peasant where poverty weeps And sighs to the tower of the king Close, close to the cradle where infancy sleeps And joy loves to linger and sing...

MORE CELTIC THAN SAXON. Since Professor Goldwin Smith, the avowed enemy of the Irish, has considered it good taste to put forth his opinion, it may not be amiss to say something of the nationality.

THE POPPE'S METHOD OF WORK. The Roman correspondent of a Dublin exchange says: Different reports are in circulation regarding the length of time devoted by the Pope to the preparation of his encyclical on liberty.

TEACH TRUE COURTESY. Teach your daughters good manners. There is no quality that a girl or woman can possess that recommends her more favorably to the good opinion of others than that of uniform courtesy and good manners.

THE PRESIDENT AUTHORIZED TO NOTIFY GREAT BRITAIN. WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The sub-Committee of the House Committee on Foreign Relations, which has under consideration the President's Message and the Wilson Bill...

GLADSTONE AND FORSTER. LONDON, August 29.—Mr. Gladstone has an article in the Nineteenth Century entitled "Mr. Forster and Ireland." He declares that his aim is to place clearly before the world the episode of Mr. Parnell's release from Kilmatham jail and Mr. Forster's connection therewith.

A VERY SUCCESSFUL BOSTON MILL LINERY FIRM. Messrs. Moore, Spaulding & Co., the well known wholesale dealers in millinery goods at 17 Summer St., held one-twentieth of ticket \$30,000, which drew the first capital prize of \$30,000 in the drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery Co. Friday last.

O. E. Comstock, Caledonia, Minn., writes:—"I was suffering the most excruciating pain from inflammatory rheumatism. One application of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil afforded almost instant relief, and two bottles effected a permanent cure."

Mr. W. Thayer Wright, P. O., had Dyspepsia for 20 years. Tried many remedies and doctors but got no relief. His appetite was very poor, had a distressing pain in his side and stomach, and gradual wasting away of flesh, when he heard of, and immediately commenced taking Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery.

A COMPLETE REVOLUTION in the state of a stomach harassed by Dyspepsia is caused by using Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery or great blood purifier, a medicine specially adapted to renew healthful activity in the organs and in those which most closely co-operate with it, the bowels and the liver.

Post (to editor of the Blazing Wild Cat)—"Do I interrupt you sir? I have a poem—" Editor—"Interrupt? No, stranger. Only for a minute." (Shoots him and goes on with the editorial.)

What trials you must have," said a lady, contemplating a famished tramp devouring his generous repast she had placed before him. "Yes, and the worst of it is I allus get convicted," answered the tramp between bites.

Holloway's Pills.—Any dyspeptic sufferer aware of his purring, rattling, and gaily aperient powers of these Pills, should begin now to cloud his judgment or to warp his course. With a box of Holloway's Pills, and attention to its accompanying "Directions," he may feel thoroughly satisfied that he can safely and effectually release himself from his miseries without impairing his appetite or weakening his digestion.

THE TRUE WITNESS

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The Post Printing & Publishing Co.

WEDNESDAY.....SEPTEMBER 5, 1888.

SIR JOHN DAVID SPARROW THOMPSON sounds nice.

AND now Balfour is doing Dillon to death as he did Mandeville.

WHAT NOT is telegraphed from Ottawa. The other day it was Sir John Macdonald who was going to be made a peer.

It is a significant fact that the whole Irish press of the United States, with three exceptions, which it would, perhaps, be invidious for us to particularize, are solidly against the re-election of Mr. Cleveland to the presidency.

A MICHIGAN MAN has patented a ballot box which he claims is absolutely fraud-proof.

AN American exchange talks about the people of the United States "contemplating war with England."

THE platform of James Lang Curtis, says the Providence, R.I., Visitor, the presidential nominee of the American party, in a nutshell is: "No foreigner shall be allowed to vote who has not been a citizen for twenty-one years."

SIR SPARROW THOMPSON finds the honor of being permitted to put a handle in front of his name considerably cheapened by the announcement which comes by cable that two civil service clerks, who accompanied Mr. Chamberlain, have received a similar decoration, while Mr. West, British Minister, has been given the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

NOR without good reason did the Acadia Recorder rise to remark that "the obnoxious manner in which Sir John A. Macdonald was 'left alone' by the Liberal press while in New Brunswick, was in marked contrast to the course of the Tory organs when Mackenzie and Cartwright visited Nova Scotia as members of the Government."

THE Bishop of Salisbury is a son of the late Bishop of Lincoln, who wrote a book to prove that reunion with the Church of Rome is forbidden by the Bible.

the Lambeth Conference did not approach the Roman Catholic Christians in this country with a greater amount of hopefulness than it did. No doubt," he added, "to approach Roman Catholics is impossible in any formal way. We cannot expect them to receive us as a body; but we can, I think, by showing our own catholic position, by affirming our own right to the full heritage of the Church, by openness, and frankness, and perfect truthfulness, and confidence, and by expecting such openness and frankness from them in return—from individuals, I mean, not from the whole body—we can make great impression upon individuals; and I very much wish that the Lambeth Conference had said something hopeful in that direction.

Ms. WILLIAM BRITTON, says the Catholic Times, has written a most amusing article in the Rook bearing the title, "Facts about the Jesuits." The most prominent "fact" seems to be that "before the end of fifty years one million one hundred thousand are said to have perished through their instrumentality." And the writer gives us to understand that they "are still worse, more despicable and detestable." Yet we are glad to observe that after Mr. Britton had accumulated evidence or rather opinions, to show that the sons of Loyola were about as unprincipled a set of scoundrels as the world has ever seen, he found it hard to believe that a body of men numbering 22,000 could be solely composed of such worthless creatures.

OLD JUDGE THURMAN on the stamp is not to be sneezed at. Here are some of his utterances: "It is a curious fact and one of the worst things about this tariff tax that while the Government gets \$1 resulting from the tax, the domestic manufacturers get \$5, as it is best estimated, that never goes into the Treasury at all."

Thence the masses are made to understand that it is a class, the manufacturer, that profits by the tax and not the country. And again: "I would like to know how taxing a laboring man on everything from the crown of his head to the sole of his feet is going to enrich him."

"We have had for nearly twenty-seven years the heaviest tariff that this country ever knew, fully on an average twice as high as it was before the war. Now, if that high tariff is so much for the benefit of the laboring man, why have not the laboring men in these twenty-seven years grown rich? I should like to know? Have they?"

SOME very refreshing reproductions are cropping up in the American press just now. General B. F. Butler, who has bloomed out in this morning's papers as a howling Retaliatorist, is quoted from a speech he made in 1882, "under a spell of frankness," as follows:—

"I am one of the largest woolen manufacturers in the United States. I do not say this boastfully, but to show that I am not selfish in the views I hold. The cloth I wear"—placing his hand on his coat-sleeve—"is one of my own manufacture, and I notice several gentlemen around me who wear the same. On these goods there is a tariff of 40 per cent. Republican orators and newspapers tell you this tariff is to protect the mill laborer. Twenty per cent. will pay our entire labor expenses. What do you suppose becomes of the other 40 per cent? These same Republican orators and newspapers tell you it goes into the United States treasury. Not a dollar reaches there. Every cent goes into my pocket." (Slapping his hand on his pocket vigorously to give emphasis to his words.) "And every one of you is paying this bounty to the woolen manufacturers. The whole tariff scheme is an imposition and a fraud on the American people."

Canada having ably instituted a war tariff without the war, may hold exactly the same opinion that Gen. Butler expressed "under a spell of frankness."

LISTEN to what the Chicago Herald has to say on the Irish people in American politics and draw your own conclusion. The Herald is Democratic and says:—

"Many Irishmen in America have been swept into the Republican party by reason of prejudice against England and 'English free trade'."

"Without pausing to explain that 'free trade' is no more an English institution than free speech or a free press or free government, The Herald cannot refrain from pointing out the fact that if Irish nationalism is to have a place in our politics at all it might well concern itself with a tariff which does much to depress the principal manufacturing industry of the green isle."

"The American Government levies an import tax of from 35 to 40 per cent on all linens. This is not only a tax on a household, but it is a tax laid by a great and a wealthy people on the one industry of a weak and impoverished nation. The tax increases the cost of every yard of linen that is sold in America. It stimulates the production of imitations and inferior goods, so that the average cheap 'linen' towns in America sheds cotton as freely as a cotton-wood tree in May. It brings to the United States Treasury a large revenue when no revenue is needed, and it hampers trade which would be mutually beneficial between the people of the United States and the people of Ireland, who are friends and always will be."

"Th. Irishman in America who votes for the robber tariff on the assumption that he is sparing England is making the greatest mistake of his life."

before for him." At Caledonia in the same year Sir John reiterated his faith in Reciprocity: "If there is one measure of late date which benefits the country more than another it is the Reciprocity Treaty negotiated indeed by the Hicks Government, but perfected under Sir Allan's. Whereas wheat used to pay 20 cents a bushel to enter the frontiers of the United States, it now goes in free, and every farmer here is 20 cents a bushel richer for that measure. Instead of being kept out of the United States, and being obliged to go to Montreal to sell his produce, he has now the choice of two markets—he has two strings to his bow—no collector of customs stands between him and the New England manufacturer, or between him and the British consumer." And again at Hamilton, October 17th, 1887, the Premier said: "I want the Canadians to say to the Americans, 'We will have Free Trade, Fair Trade, or Reciprocal Trade, if you like; but if you will not have any of these, we will have a reciprocity of tariffs.'" At Yorkville, in 1878, at Owen Sound in July, '77, and in March, 1876, in the House of Commons, Sir John gave expressions to similar statements. Thus we see that the present opposition of the Premier and his party to the Liberal policy of Free Trade with our neighbors is only a factious opposition, and that in their heart of hearts the Tories are as anxious for Reciprocity as the Liberals. Owing, however, to "political exigencies" the Tory party has to go against its own reason and conscience.

THE FARNELL DEFENCE FUND.

As will be seen by report elsewhere, the Montreal Branch of the Irish National League of America held a meeting yesterday, when it was unanimously resolved to hold a public meeting next Saturday, in aid of the Farnell defence fund. It was also unanimously resolved to invite THE POST and THE TRUE WITNESS to open subscription lists, and the country agents of these papers were appointed collectors.

We need hardly say how glad we will be to comply with the request of the local branch of the League, and we are sure our agents everywhere will respond in a similar spirit.

There never was a time in the history of the long struggle for the recognition of Irish national rights when financial help was more urgently required than at the present moment.

Mr. Farnell and the other leaders have to face a series of exceedingly costly law suits simultaneously in the three kingdoms. Whilst they have to defend themselves against the packed commission in England, they must carry on their counter prosecution in Scotland, and at the same time conduct their numerous cases in defence of the tenants and for the protection of the evicted in Ireland.

Never was there such a spectacle in the history of the world.

Here is a nation oppressed and persecuted as no other nation has ever been. After trying everything to obtain justice from open armed rebellion to parliamentary intrigue, and finding all efforts in vain, she, by awakening the conscience of England, has at last got her enemy into court.

This is the greatest lawsuit on record. You may style it Farnell versus The Times, or The Times versus Farnell, but in reality it is Ireland versus British Toryism, Ireland versus English tyranny. Both mean the same thing, for Home Rule is now the great leading plank in the platform of the great Liberal party led by Mr. Gladstone.

These law suits must have a powerful influence on the final settlement of the Irish question. If the Irish cause is on trial before the great Courts of the nation, with the British people as jurors, whose decision will be rendered at the next general election, so also is the policy and conduct of the Salisbury Government, with its Balfourism, secret prison assassination, by exposure and starvation, and the whole Cromwellian system of abominations revived in, and meretriciously practised under, the Crimes Act.

Friends of the cause will therefore see that now is the time to pour out their subscriptions. Every dollar given now is a blow that goes straight to the heart of the tyrant.

In this culminating conflict every man, woman and child who loves freedom and justice, and who desires to see the Irish question settled peacefully and for ever in our own day should give what they can and all they can as soon as they can.

Even those who are not Irish have an interest almost as deep as the Irish themselves and should lend a hand to secure the triumph of right and the abolition of a wrong which is a constant menace to the peace, order and good government of every community on the earth where the English language is spoken.

Till this question is settled there will be no peace.

All true men desire to see it settled on sound, just principles of law and order. Now is the opportunity of securing that settlement.

Subscriptions sent to the Editor of THE POST, this office, will be published, names

and amounts in full, in THE POST and THE TRUE WITNESS. We hope to see a prompt liberal response.

PLAIN TALK.

Some there are who believe that even yet, after all that has been said and done, the Tory party will go one better than the Liberals and bring to pass a free interchange of all commodities whatsoever between Canada and the States. But this is extremely problematical. Sir John is bound over hand and foot to the manufacturers, and beyond their wishes he has not the courage to go. The farmer, Sir John has repeatedly said, would profit immensely by Reciprocity. A few manufacturers might, however, go to the wall, and it is for these upstart industries that the prosperity of all Canada is to be sacrificed. Compare this slystering policy of sacrificing the millions for the benefits of the scores with the Liberal policy as laid down by Mr. Laurier: "If a choice has to be made between the manufacturers on the one hand and the farmer on the other, my choice is made, and I stand with the more numerous class, with the farmers—with that class which numbers at least 75 per cent. of our own people." At the same time Mr. Laurier does not at all admit that the Liberal policy would be injurious to the manufacturers. "We have some manufacturers to-day," he says. "Why have we not more? The reason is obvious. We have not a market for those which already exist. You are told that it would be injurious to the manufacturer that the policy of expansion which we recommend should be adopted. I am not a manufacturer, but I can see, as any man of common sense can see, that the greatest possible obstacle to the success of manufacturers is the lack of markets. You have some manufacturers in Canada to-day. How many of them are working at their full capacity?"

A more foolhardy policy than that of creating manufacturing industries when there is no outlet for the goods produced would be impossible to conceive. And yet it is this very thing, senseless as it is, that the N.P. has been striving to do. On the one hand it has been feeding the manufacturers with all sorts of subsidies in order to encourage and stimulate production, whilst on the other it has been doing everything that could be done to narrow the demand for the manufactured commodities! What would be thought of the nurseryman who tried by a constant application of fertilizers to raise vigorous plants and shrubs and trees in egg-cups? Yet the Government has been guilty of a no less folly. And when the Liberals point out that the only salvation of our manufacturing as well as our farming interests is to enter on an even footing into continental competition, they are told by the Tory wirepullers to pocket their policy and be wroth.

When the people learn the whole truth of this Reciprocity question they will not leave the Tory party a peg on which to hang the shadow of a hope. The return of Mr. Waldie for Halton was the endorsement of Mr. Laurier by the people.

THE MISERY OF ITALY.

Signor L. P. Martini, an ex-Garibaldian, now residing at Genoa, has just caused to be published a pamphlet entitled "Cruel Truths Revealed to the Italian Nation." In his preface he states that he considers it his duty to denounce the serious evils and the unspeakable infamies which overshadow Italy's future. He complains that several of Italy's leading papers have refused to allow the subject matter of his pamphlet to appear in their columns. Hence he publishes it on his own responsibility.

The author then proceeds to deplore the days of Mazzini, Cavour, Victor Emmanuel and Garibaldi, when rich and poor alike were united in Italy by the common feeling of patriotism. But this lasted not! It was a mere beautiful illusion that has faded away. The upper classes, who were called to sovereignty by the people in those memorable days, to-day display in lieu of gratitude the cynicism of a barefaced ingratitude. The Austrian regime of those days has been replaced by the corruption of the masses and a slavery without parallel. Austria, although looked upon as Italy's traditional foe, was never as unjust or as tyrannical to the people as is the government of to-day. True it is that national aspirations were crushed; but, commercially, things were in a better state and justice was not inaccessible. Emigration there was, but it was methodical, for all could then live on the resources of the Empire. The educational system of those days was preferable to to-day's; it had the benefit of long experience.

No sooner had the Austrians taken their departure than Italy's pretended liberators set to work to make a clean sweep of all the best institutions founded on experience, and instead of improving on Austria's good work they destroyed it from its very foundation. A fever of corruption as shown by court records, spread over the administrations of the prefectures and communes, and a crowd of thieves and plunderers sprang up. The school system was destroyed by a gentry unfit to teach. The records of the Ministry of War for 1887, on the intellectual state of the military levies, show a great and serious difference between the Piedmontese and Venetian provinces. The former showed that eighty per cent. of their men were educated while the latter could only show forty per cent. And yet Piedmont was always under a government which promised more liberty and more progress than the Austrian government. These are incontrovertible proofs.

I come to Italian diplomacy. Since Cavour's death it has been naught but the fifth wheel of a coach in all political combinations. At the time of the treaty of Berlin Corti and De Lesauy never thought of protesting against the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Austrian Empire, the result being the diminution of Italian prestige on the Adriatic, Cairo, or rather the policy inaugurated by him, allowed France to take Tunis, and now Italy takes its revenge by appropriating the Bay of Assab and a part of Abyssinia! What a splendid policy! One that gives Italy eleven thousand kilometers of a coast line to

defend, which swallows up its savings, and which imposes on it a colossal migration, to the detriment of its agriculture and of its future industries!

What strides has Italy made from 1866 to 1888? She has been compelled to imitate neighboring nations, and therefore she has built new roads, new railways; she has organized her army and navy; she has built prisons, reformed disorderly houses—all to show that she was in the van of progress. All this would be very fine if the other nations could but perceive the progress, but Italy's lack of education prevents it from playing the part of a civilized people.

As soon as spring appears troops of poor Italians leave for foreign ports, heart broken at leaving Italy's magnificent fields; they leave by hundreds, eye, by thousands. The French, on seeing them cross the frontier, exclaim:—"What a lot of unfortunate people! Poor Italians from the country of islanders!" The Germans re-echo this with "Poor fellows! They are starving in Italy!" They are derided wherever they go, and even inn keepers refuse them hospitality on account of their wretched appearance. It is a common belief in Germany that Italians are not in the habit of washing themselves, hence hospitality is denied them.

Their passports, which should be a guarantee of their personality, are for the most part all scrawled documents, with fictitious names and wrong data. And when the owner of the passport returns to his country he sells the document without scruple, and thus many become possessors of such passports, a great many of which are used for dishonest purposes.

The reasons for Italians emigrating are not to be disputed. The average daily pay of a peasant does not exceed eighty-five centesimi (seventeen cents) for thirteen hours' work. During the winter months, when misery and cold reign supreme on the countryside and when the miserable savings of the summer have to be spent, emigration looms up as necessary.

The Bureau of Statistics, of the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, recently put some questions to the prefects of the kingdom regarding emigration. The first question asked was:—

"Does the misery which promises people to emigrate from this country spring from the advice of speculators interested in transportation or of rents paid by the governments of the countries to which the people emigrate, or from colonizing societies?"

"Above all," replies the prefect of Campobasso, "it is misery that drives the peasants to emigration in the hope of finding in a foreign country wages better proportioned to their work and sufficient to provide them with the necessaries of life."

The Prefect of Cosenza—"Misery is the principal motive power of their emigration."

The Prefect of Catanzaro—"The principal cause of emigration among the peasantry is the miserable wages they receive, and moreover, in this district, they cannot always get work."

The Prefects of Potenza, Salerno and Avellino all attribute the emigration to "misery and poor wages."

"Never," concludes Signor Martini, "has the Italian name excited so much derision, called forth so much censure and ridicule as nowadays!"

"While misery and hunger are playing havoc with our countryside the national savings are squandered in African ventures!"

"Our flag was not dishonored at Massowah! It is not our soldiers who have dragged it through the mud! Our flag is now being soiled by the filthiness of emigration!"

"Yes, by this forced emigration, which goes on ever increasing, and which, of sheer necessity, will bring about dishonorable and unbecoming deeds to insure the right of existence."

"To purify the Italian flag of this shame, all Italians should unite in an absolute spirit of self-abnegation and demand the radical reformation of the school system, to which Italy must especially look up to recover her dignity and to remedy the misery which afflicts her."

LABOR.

In a terse sentence, luminous with thought and pregnant with ideas, the immortal Lincoln declared his high appreciation of Labor by declaring its precedence of wealth. He uttered the glowing words when in the full fruition of his mental powers. He expressed the noble thought while holding the highest office on earth, the chief magistracy of the American nation. He voiced the honest sentiment while the country was torn by civil strife, and was obliged to lean heavily on capital that the republic might be extricated from its perils. True, he did not despise the legitimate accumulations of honest industry and enterprise. But the heart of the rail-splitter was with the masses and no man more clearly perceived the fact that "labor precedes all wealth."

And herein lies a great truth which cannot be too often drawn before the attention of the people. As Labor is the foundation, the cornerstone of national prosperity, so within itself lies its inviolable power if faithful to its own interests. Vast as is the aggregate of wealth in this country, powerful as are the resources of Capital, still before the might of manhood all must bow, if that might be directed in channels where the sunlight illumines the merit that for workmen is "An injury to one is the concern of all." In the recognition of that great truth, and in its applicability whenever needed, exists the inviolability of labor against any and every foe.

Do workmen recognize this fact? Are they alive to all the good which it contains for themselves and their families? We fear the answers must be negative so far, and that, despite long years of organized and educational effort, it is still necessary to teach, and teach again, the power, the dignity, the

capacity of labor to right itself before the full power of labor's emancipation glides the home of the toilers of our land.

But it shall come. The day is not in the distant future when personal ambitions shall yield to the potent forces of honest understanding. It shall come, because thousands and tens of thousands of workmen are beginning to realize that the purposes of their enemies are best promoted by the petty squabbles of would-be leaders. The elements of discord have too long been permitted to sunder organizations in twain and make of labor a very laughing stock in the eyes of selfish "bosses." It shall come, and when it does, then labor will assume its rightful position, the head and front, the base and capital, the corner-stone and opus of the national edifice, in which its irresistible and inviolable power shall be the best and only guardian of the public weal.

LITERARY REVIEW.

The September Magazine of American History is filled with substantial papers, evincing vast research, and covering a wide range of topics. Governor St. Clair's portrait appears as its frontispiece, incident to the romantic account of the foundation of civil government beyond the Ohio river, entitled "Marietta, Ohio, 1788-1888," written by the editor—whose notable descriptions are always delightful reading. Mrs. Lamb introduces us to many of those heroic people who figured in the wilderness, and traces the origin and early career of "the old college town" in a style as picturesque and fascinating as a story of the imagination. The second article is an informing and scholarly treatise on the "Indian Tribes in Prehistoric Times," by Cyrus Thomas, Ph. D. The third describes "The Declaration of Independence in Georgia," a welcome contribution from the eminent Georgia historian, Colonel Charles C. Jones, Jr. One of the most valuable features of the number, however, is Dr. J. Harris Patton's "Reconstruction," an able and exhaustive study of a subject hitherto greatly misunderstood by the majority of intelligent Americans. Dr. Patton shows precisely what policy was adopted in bringing back into the nation the Southern States, in a clear, concise and thorough manner, and teachers of American history in our colleges and schools will find his article the best text book extant on that much vexed question. Then comes an excellent paper on "Canada's Financial and Business Condition," by Dr. Prosper Bender, who is familiar with every phase of Canadian life; and the "Relation of the Constitution and the Ordinance of 1787 to Education" is discussed most effectively by Lieutenant-Governor Robertson, of Indiana. One of the curiosities of the number is an English view of "The River Ohio," written in 1757, which will be read with great interest. Among the shorter articles is a graphic account of an "Escape from a Burning Prairie"; a history of "The Invention of the Ruling Machine," and "George Washington as a Dancer." It is a wonderfully rich and instructive number. This popular magazine leads in every important branch of history. Price, \$5 per year. New York City: 743 Broadway.

The October number of The Catholic World will contain the opening chapters of a new serial novel by Mr. Harold Dixon, entitled "Paul Ringwood: An Autobiography."

THE CATHOLIC WORLD, A Monthly Magazine, September, 1888. New York: John J. Farrell, Business Manager, No. 5 Park Place. For sale by F. F. Cunningham, 817 Arch street, Philadelphia.

The following is the table of contents for the month of September:—How to Obtain Congregational Singing; A Country Negro Mission; Via Crucis; The Priest and the Public; At the Church Gate; A Catholic Account of Home Rule—III.; "History of the Bishops" in the Reign of Domitian; Mrs. Simkins's Instinctive Faith; "The Reason for a Compromise"; A Winter in the Latin Quarter; Jean's Hides Himself; Dom Muec; John Van Alstyne's Factory (Continued); Workmen should not only Act but Think; Talk about New Books; With Readers and Correspondents; New Publications.

THE PRACTICE OF HUMILITY. By His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. Translated from the Italian by Rev. J. F. X. O'Connor, S.J. New York: Cincinnati and Chicago: Benziger Brothers.

These are two beautiful editions of the same little work by our present Holy Father, each gotten up in the best style and each containing a portrait of the illustrious author, the latter representing him as Pope and the former as he looked when Francis at Brussels (1848). Every one of our readers should have a copy of the work, and it makes no difference which of these translations is selected—they are both elegantly done and faithful to the original.

A PARNELL DEFENCE FUND

OPENED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE MONTREAL BRANCH OF THE IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Montreal branch was held Sunday afternoon in St. Patrick's Hall, E. J. Cloran in the chair. After the transaction of a considerable routine business the meeting proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing term. The following were elected unanimously:—

H. J. Cloran, president (re-elected); M. Kelley, vice-president (re-elected); W. D. Barnes, secretary (re-elected); B. Connaughton, treasurer (re-elected). Executive Committee—Messrs. M. Hart, P. J. Daroch, D. Kehoe, L. Noon, J. Donnelly, J. Rosoy, J. B. Lane.

Mr. H. J. Cloran, state delegate, presented his report of the business transacted at the last convention held in Ohio.

The Parnell defence fund, "appeal" issued by President Fitzgerald, of the Irish National League of America, was discussed, and it was unanimously resolved to call a public meeting for Saturday next. The secretary was authorized to invite by circular the Citizens' Reception Committee and the other branches of the League. It was also resolved to invite THE POST and TRUE WITNESS to open a subscription list, and their country agents were appointed authorized collectors for the same.

A letter was read from Sir Thomas Gratton Esmode, M.P., thanking the citizens of Montreal for their great kindness to him during his visit to their city.

Meeting adjourned to Sunday next.

THE MANITOBA LEGISLATURE.

THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE DELIVERED BY GOVERNOR SCHULTZ.

WINNIPEG, Man., August 28.—The Legislature was opened this afternoon with the usual formalities by Governor Schultz. Mr. Wignam was elected speaker. Following is the speech from the throne:—



ROYAL BAKING POWDER. Absolutely Pure.

GLOOMY PICTURE OF LONDON.

Cardinal Manning recently delivered a remarkable discourse in which he gave a very gloomy picture of London and the disintegration of human society in these latter days.

FRUIT AS MEDICINE.

Grapes come first, especially black grapes which are most nutritious and at the same time purifying the blood. Grape cures are quite the fashion in some parts of the continent.

TALKING AND WRITING.

A man never knows what he has read until he has either talked about it or written about it. Talking and writing are digestive processes which are absolutely essential to the mental constitution of the man who devotes many hours to it.

HOW TO PROVE THE EARTH'S MOTION.

It has puzzled the heads of a good many youngsters to know how the earth turns round. A German educational journal published in Frankfurt, Germany, gives the following directions for proving that the earth "does move."

With reference to the object that it was parallel with... It will be found to have moved about, and to have moved from east to west—that is to say, in the direction opposite to that of the movement of the earth on its axis.

CUSTOMS DECISIONS.

OTTAWA, Sept. 3.—The following are the customs rulings for the month of August:—Scolars, plated, 30 per cent.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Office of THE POST AND TRUE WITNESS, Sept. 4, 1888.

LOCAL STOCK MARKET.

All bank stocks are inactive with somewhat lower quotations. Montreal Telegraph is steady at about 94. North West Land stock is dearer, there being a better demand on account of the vastly improved prospects of the Company.

PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD, &c.—The market for pork has been steady on a fair run of city and country orders, sales of Western clear cut being reported at \$19 and \$19.50.

CATTLE MARKET.

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS, POINT ST. CHARLES. The receipts of live stock for the week ending Sept. 1st, 1888, were as follows:—1,841 cows, 2,043 sheep, 315 hogs, and 122 calves.

FRUITS, &c.

APPLS.—Since our last report about 13 to 14 cars have been received, with sales of Western harvest at \$1.40, \$1.50 and \$1.60 per bbl.

RETAIL FARMERS' MARKET.

Table with columns: STOCKS, Sellers, Buyers, Sept. 22, 1888, Aug. 30, 1888. Lists various stocks and their prices.

Since our last report at \$2.15 for fine 60-cent July, which shows a downward of fully 10 on last week's quotations.

GENERAL MARKETS.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.—The market is strong and excited on a large volume of business at an advance on the west of 20c to 50c per bbl according to grade.

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DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER. MOST PERFECT MADE.

BUYING AND SELLING.

What does the workman have to sell? His labor. What does he get for his labor? The going rate.

CHILDREN CRY FOR PITCHER'S CASTORIA.

For the demand, but not much inconvenience was felt and prices did not improve much.

HOUSEHOLD NOTES.

A pan of sliced onions placed in a room where there is diphtheria will absorb the poison and prevent the disease from spreading.

MARRIED.

DUNN-MEAGHER.—In this city, on the 21st August, at St. Patrick's Church, by the Rev. Father Toupin, William Dunn to Ellen Meagher.

JACKMAN-FORAN.

At St. Ann's Church, on the 3rd inst., by the Rev. Father Capel, Tobias Jackman to Miss Nora Foran.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN. The popular Umbrella store of America is CARSLEY'S.

LADIES' KID GLOVES.

Good Four-Button Kid Gloves, 45c. Good Four-Button Kid Gloves, 55c. Good Four-Clasp Kid Gloves, embroidered backs, 75c.

EMBROIDERED BACK KID GLOVES.

Ask to see our Embroidered Black Kid Gloves at 75c, equal to any sold in the city, at \$1.00.

KID GLOVES.

NOVELTIES IN KID GLOVES. NOVELTIES IN KID GLOVES. NOVELTIES IN KID GLOVES.

LADIES' KID GLOVES.

Despite the wet weather, the trade in the Glove Department has increased, proving that we are giving the best value in Kid Gloves in Canada.

BOYS' CALF GLOVES.

Special attention given to Children's Gloves, and a full assortment always to be found in these goods.

NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS.

A beautiful assortment of New Dress Trimmings just received at S. CARSLY'S.

NEW BEADED TRIMMINGS.

Latest Styles of Beaded Ornaments to be put in stock to-morrow. S. CARSLY'S.

NEW BEADED SETS.

Latest Parisian Novelties in complete Sets, to be opened to-morrow. S. CARSLY'S.

NEW BEADED CORDS.

To match Ornaments of all colors, just receive at S. CARSLY'S.

NEW DRESS BUCKLES.

To match the latest Novelties of Trimmings. S. CARSLY'S.

NEW LEATHER SATOCHELS.

In all shapes, at low prices. S. CARSLY'S.

NONE BETTER.

None better than Clapperton's Thread for both hand and machine sewing. S. CARSLY'S.