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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1889.

PRICE. -- FIVE CENTS

Prince Rudolph of Austria Found Dead in

His Bed-Romance of His Marriage With Princess Stephanic.

The Archduke Rudolph Francis Charles Joreph, Prince Imperial of Austria and Prince Royal of Prince Imperial of Austria and Prince Royal of Prince Imperial of Austria and Prince Royal of Hungary and Bohemia, died suddenly at Mier-Hungary and Bohemia, died suddenly at Mier-Hungary and Bohemia, died suddenly at Mier-Hungary and Austria and of Francis Juseph I. Emperor of Austria and of Francis Juseph I. Emperor of Austria and the Empress Elizabeth, daughter of Duke the Empress Elizabeth, daughter of Duke Maximilian of Bavaria. He was given an experiencely careful education, under the direction of Lieutenant General von Latour, a liberal in politics, Major General Rheinlander instructing generation for the natural sciences, notably zoology dilection for the natural sciences and natural sciences and natural The Archduke Rudolph Francis Charles Joseph,

nistory.
The Prince was passionately addicted to the the Frince was passionately addicted to the chase—particularly of the chamois eagle and bear—and (being, as he said, "my mothor's son and a Hungartan") was a dashing rifer. He had seen a good deal of Europe in his travels, had seen a good deal of Europe in his travels, spending some weeks in England nine years ago and studying the condition of the manufacturing districts, making a trip to the North of Africa for hunting purposes, and spending the most of the winter of 1880 in Syria and Egypt. The Prince had the reputation of being clever, the prince had the reputation of being clever, and somewhat acceptance; was frank

most of the winter of 1880 in Syria and the Prince had the reputation of being clever. The Prince had the reputation of being clever, mpetuous and somewhat eccentric; was frank in bits manners and popular, and thoroughly in accord with the liberal sentiment of the times. He attended with great punctuality to his military duties, and held the rank of major-general, tammanding the Eighteenth Brigade of Intantary, with its headquarters at Prague.

He was also major-general in the Prussian service and commander of a Russian regiment. Prince Rudolpa was tall and well built. He had the Hapeburg features, though they were not so pronounced as in the case of his father, with the bandsome dark eyes of the Empress.

In May, 1881, Rudolph was married in great tate at Vienna to the Princess Stephanie, daughter of King Leopold of Belgium, and his third cousin. The Princs had been violently opposed to these family marriages, as he bepured to these family marriages, as he be-ieved in the Darwinian doctrine of evolution and hought this hal been a curse in the Hohenthought this hal been a curse in the Hobert collern and Hapsburg dynasties. Hence he had fixed his eyes on the lovely Infanta Pilar of Spain, as decided a brunette as he was a blonde, and of totally different blood.

The betrothal had been practically arranged when the lovely Infants died, and Rudolph then seemed willing to accept any matrimonial fate designed for him by the Austrian Court. The e iell upon Princess Stephanie, second aughter of Leopold, and some accounts claim hat it was a gonuine love match. The story ones that when the Crown Prince paid a visit to cost that when the Crown Prince paid a visit to cost that when the Crown Prince paid a visit to cost the westers had been so arranged that, when the company were conducted from the salon to the magnificent conservatory attached to the castle, the Crown Prince and the Princess ere lefe together tete-a tete for a few minutes. were leto together cene-a-tene for a few mitudes. Soon afterward the youthful pair, arm-in arm joined the royal circle in the Winter Garden, and the Archduke, leading his fair companion up to her father, addressed King Leopold as

Sire, I have, with Your Majesty's nermission, begged the Princess Stephania to best. wher hand upon me. It is my happy privilege to inform you that my petition has been granted,"
"I rejoice, Monseigneor," replied the King,

"to greet you as my son-in-law."

The Princess embraced her mother and immediately after the Imperial-Royal becrothal

medianely after one imperial koyal necrothal was aunounced to the assembled company. It was a grand fete day in Vienna when the royal pair were married. Princess Stephanie, accompanied by King Leopold and Quien Henriette of Beigium, her sister, Princess Olemen-tine, and the Belgian dignitaries, left Brussels on May 5, arriving at Salzburg on the 6th, where the Crown Prince welcomed the party, returning to Vienna the same day.

In the afternoon of Monday, the 9th, Princess
Stephanie and her mother, accompanied by the

Mistresses of the Robes, in a closed carriage drove to the Theresianum, whence, according to ancient custom and with traditional pomp, the fiances made her entrance into the city in a magnificent state carriage, richly gilt and drawn by eight white borses. The manes of the horses were braided with ribbons of red and gold; on each side of the carriage and at each herse a

The harnesses were richly embroidered with gold. On the head of the horses were white waving plumes. The carriage itself was pro-fusely gilt. On the top was an imperial crown,

insely gilt. On the top was an imposial crown, and above the hind wheels the imperial eagle with outstretched wings.

At noon on Tuesday, the 10th, the wedding took place in the Court Chapel at St. Augustin. The procession to the church took its way through the inner apartments, along the "Angustinergang," by the small salies des reducts over the stairway leading to the entrance of the chapel opposite, the pulpit. After the permonal the young couple returned by the ceremony the roung couple returned by the same way to the Hofburg, where the Ambassadors, the high officers of the army and the members of the nobility were received.

A touching story is told of the wedding. The young princess grew suddenly hysterical at the was later explained by the fact her eyes fell upon a young American with whom she had fallen in 1 ve while visiting Paris incognito with her father. He knew nothing of her rank, but level her, and she returned his love. After the announcement of the betrothal of

te Princess to Prince Rudolph, the American disappeared from Brussels, not, however, with out first seeing Stephanie once more as she was driving with her nother through the park in Brussels. But on her journey to Vienna she saw his face at different stages of the journey, and, according to the story as told by one of the ladies in-waiting, the melancholy and despair manifested by the handsome American afflicted

her. She saw him at Schonberg, and then imagined that she would never again see him. But it appears he found his way into the church of the Angustines, and occupied a place near the left side of the altar. It was when happening to raise her ween in that direct on the Princess met his gaze that she broke out into that fit of hysterical weening which for some moments interrupt-

ed the ceremony.

When somewhat recovered, she looked again towar. the place he had occupied, he had disap-

midnight this story was being told in the salons of the palace. The American is said to have left Vienna for Paris early that evening.

The Crown Prince and Stephanie had but one child, a daughter, the Arch-duchess Elizabeth Marie Henriette Stephanie Gisela, born September 1987. tember 2, 1883. The crown will, therefore, descend to the Archduke John, the younger son.

THE LIFE AND CHARACTER OF THE LATE HEIR TO THE FHRONE.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The news of the death of the Crown Prince Rudolf of Austria, had a very quieting effect upon the rioters at Pesth. Alquieting effect upon the rioters at Pesth. Almost immediately after the announcement the disorder began to subside and within a short time had wholly ceased. In spite of the well authenticated stories of his waywardness and his shameful treatment of his wife, the Prince was very popular among the Hungarians, and his death will be sincerely mourned. His manners were frank and cordial, and he had a still stronger hold upon the affections of the people in the fact that he spoke all the languages and dialects of the Empire fluently. The heirahip to the throne falls upon Rudolf's six-year old daughter Archduchess Elizabeth. The first despatches announcing the death of the Crown daugner Aronducaess Eurapean. The first despatches announcing the death of the Crown Prince were stopped by the censors, and the particulars were very slow in reaching the public. The Prince of Wales is said to be very much affected by the death of Rudolf, between whom and the heir to the British throne there existed a warm friendship.

CAUSE OF DEATH. VIENNA, Jan. 31.—The Crown Prince had suffered during the last few years from rheumatism of the joints. Yesterday evening he had a severe shivering fit. The Vinna papers do not refer to the sensational report regarding the cause of the Crown Prince's death. One rumor was that he was accidently shot, while another had in that he was murdered by a pea

LONDON, Jen. 31-It is stated that official private telegrams from Vienna affirm that the death of the Crown Prince was due to a wound inflicted with a rifle.

FERLING ABROAD. LONDON, Jan. 31.-The death of Prince Ru dolf created a panoful impression at Peath and at Rome. The news caused a decine of prices on the exchanges in London, Paris and Berlin. President Carnot, of France, sont a telegram of condolvers to the Emperor of Austria. Telegrams of sympathy are arriving at Vienna from

all directions. AN INTERESTING BIOGRAPHY. New YORK, Jan. 31 .- The Times' London special says: -It is still a matter of uncertainty as to how the Orown Prince Rudolf died. The first story from Vienna was that he had met with a fatal accident in the hunting field, and I bear now that an Italian official here has a telegram in cipler from Rome saying it is understand there that he was shot by a ferester whom be had wronged. But later despaces from Vienns, although differing as to the locality in which the Prince was at the time of his death,

agree that he was FOUND DEAD IN BED

by his valet. He was a familiar figure in London; and plans for a long visit to England next May were made by him when the Prince of Wales was in Austria. The friendship between Albert Edward and Rudelf was one of the closes the resisting among Engagement viness. The critical content of the cat existing among European princes. It ori-ginally had a bosis in a common dislike for young William of Germany. These two young heirs of Hapsburg and Hohenzollern were as the same age and purposely thrown together by their parents. William as a lid of fourteen spent nearly the whole summer of 1873 at Vienns at the time of the exhibition there, and played about with Rudolf like a brother.

He quarrelled with his wife, and the public took her side. The tone of his associations visibly sank, and painful secries of his habits and dougs becaute be circulated. At the same time his health declined. As a boy he premised to be strong, but when I I at saw him in Berlin last March, he had a pale, sellow, shrunken face, strouded in black side whiskers and moustache, but he was prematurely baid, and there were suggestions of bad health both in his expression and carriage. It was told there that A la bonne heure We mean to be as july as epilepsy, which is

THE HEREDITARY CURSE OF THE HAPSBURGS, apecially afflicted him, so that he had consantly to be watched as a precaution against fits. It is quite likely that he died in one of these. The question of succession will create the deepest in-terest throughout Europe. His only child is a delicate libite daughter, in her sixth year, and would in the natural order of things be passed over by the Salic law in favor of the Emperor' brother, Karl Ludwig, who is a man of 56 and has three goas between 20 and 26. But is view of Rudolf's poor health this question has been discussed as newhat of late, and there is a notion here that some such provision may be made

IN FAVOR OF RUDOLF'S DAUGHTER. as the famous Pragmatic Sanction of 1840 by which the Emperor Karl secured the succession of his daughter, Meria Theresa. The Archduke Karl Ludwig is not a notable or popular man and his marriage with the daughter of Bomba produced sons who are even less admirable, mentally and morally. Hence some such plan to keep the dynasty in the line of the little girl and carefully select the right kind of a husband for her may be resorted to. The funeral of the dead prince will be the greatest pageant Vienna has seen for a generation.

PRINCE RUDOLF'S DEATH.

(YSTRRIOUS WHISPERS CONCERNING THE CAUSE OF DEATH OF THE GROWN PRINCE OF AUSTRIA. LONDON. January 31 .- A private message from Vienus indicates that a consorabip is exercived over the telegrams relating to the cause of Crown Prince Ruddli's death, and that nothing further can or will be telegraphed, it says, for the present. It has already leaked out, however, that the Prince's door had to be burst open by order of the court. There is also some mention of a guzsliot wound, although this may refer to an old scar caused by an accident years ago on the hunting ground. One corres pondent is allowed to telegraph a contradiction of the rumor that the Prince was mordered, but what is whispered here is that he committed suicide. The Austrian Government has done the best it could to foster that idea, owing to the censorship established. The Prince was tolerably well known here. He was one of the most prominent figures in gray uniform at the Jubilee procession in 1887, and he had promised the Prince of Wales to come over and visit him this year. Because of the well known notorious fact that Prince Rudolf was at enmity with the present Emperor of Germany, the opinion prevails here that his death removes one danger to acter is the gratefulness of the race for justice desing her child with medicine—is a misfor-Europe in the future, although nothing is known and kindly treatment, and it is unnecessary tune to her family and a blessing to the deci-

has been asserted that the Archduke resigned his claim to the succession when he inherited the property of the Duke of Maderia. It ap-pears, however, that the renunciation was con-ditional, and he may setp again into the line of succession by abandoning for the time the fortune of Maderia.

NEW YORK, Febuary 2.—A Berlin special to the Evening Sun says: Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria was killed in a duel on Tuesday by Count Franz Clau Gallas. The prince pal wit-nesses were Count Hoyon and Prince Coburg, his brother in law. The Count's witnesses were Prince Ferdinand Kinsky and other noblemen. Prince Ferdinand Kinsky and other noblemen. The duel was fought at 4 p. m. in a little wood near Baden. The prince was wounded and transported to the nearest castle, Meyerling. He died late in the evening, just at the bour when his coming was anxiously awaited at a state dinner in the Hoffburg. The Prince had been attention to the Countries Clan Gallas, nee been attention to the Countries Chan Craims, upon Hayos for six months. It is claimed that recently, while on a shooting excursion on the estate of the lady's mother-in law, Count Clan Gallas suprised his wife in a compromising situation of the country at ones challed the country of the country at ones challed the country of the country at ones challed the country of the country of the country at ones challed the country of the country o tion with the Prince. The count at once chal-lenged Rudolph and the latter asked for time in which to consider it. At the expiration of the time which occurred on Tuesday, he declared that in accordance with the unw itten rules of affairs of honor in Austria he could avail himself of the privilege of declining the challenge, but he would give satisfaction. Subsequently the Prince charged his mind and the duel occurred. The whole affair has been largely suppressed by the Austrian court, but it has leaked out through aristocrats compromised in the affair who had to leave the country. The Eurperor, who knew of the whole affair, has, it is said, fully approved his son's behavi-

FATHER DAMIEN'S FRIEND.

A Christmas Gift of Five Thousand Dollars from a Protestant Minister.

Rev. Hugo B Chapman, Protestant Vicar of St. Luke's Church, Camberwell, England, is entitled to the prayers of all Catholics that God may lead him to the light of True Faith, for the aid he has extended toward Father Damien in his labors among the lepers of Molokai. Here is his latest letter, which breathes a spirit of charity which is superhuman in its expression and munificent in its

benevolent spirit.

Dezr father.—I herewith enclose you a draft on Bishop & Co., of Honolulu, for £1,000 which has been subscribed by many who are grateful to God for the example of your heroic self-devotion. Personally I have done nothing in the matter, except receive the funds, and I require no thanks whatever. The honor lies with those who are thus allowed to testify to their respectful love. This money is for your own disposal, entirely as you think fit, and it is devoted to the erection of a chapel for your Catholic lepers at Melkal. I hope to send a further graft for £200 or £300 by a later mail. Meanwhile I humbiy

your prayer, that I may imbi some of your spirit of sacrifice, of which up till now I knew so little. I should much like to have come to you myself and to have offered my unworthy services to your flock, but apparen ly it is the will of God that I should remain at my post among His poor in this place. Many of them are almost stary. ing and though I am myself so poor that I cannot help them much, it is not in my heart to leave them. I have also made a promise that' so long as my health holds out, I will

love. I envy that fellow more than I have done anybody for years ; but I cannot even pay you my in ended visit in the spring, as I am quite stone broke, and we simply osu's move here for lack of funds. Never mind. saudboye. Unce more may the Saviour sonsole you in your matyrdom by the thought that in being thus "lifted up" you have drawn many to His Cross. I am well aware that I do not belong to your special branch of the Catholic Church, but, though I be from your print of view outside the fold nothing can prevent my kneeling at your feet. I respectfully solute you as my superior, because you are eminently His servant. Allow me to subscribe myself, your loving friend, Hugo B

Chapman, Vicar of St. Luke's Camberwell. P. S. Give my love to all the lepers. I kies them in spirit, Next mail I will wilte you a business letter about certain Catholio nurses and other matter. All the aubsorbers letters follow my parcel post -H.B.C.

IRISH CATHOLIC CABINET REPRE-SENTATION.

(Quebec Telegraph.) The right of the Irish Catholics to Cabinet representation in this Province has been frankly conceded by Mr. Premier Mercier; and, if we correctly understand the position he takes on the subject, it is not the will but the way which prevents him from giving immediate practical affact to the principle so recognized. In other words, he only awaits a favorable opportunity to carry out in practice what he has admitted in theory. So far so good, In is not for us to harry the Premier. He knows his own circumstances best, as well as the materials upon which he can draw and the difficulties to be overcome. We know that there are always considerable obstacles in the way on such an occasion, conflicting personal and party interest to be harmonized. and many other considerations to be looked to before the necessary vacancy can he created and filled. But we may he permited to think that, if the Premier only throws half as much good will into the matter as he has shown ze I and determination in giving the English Protestant element a representative in his ministry, he will not be long without an Irish Catholic colleague. Delays are proverbially dangerous and even, overlooking past fidelity to his cause, the Irish vote is one well worthy of being outtivated and retained. One of the strongest points of the Irish character is the gratefulness of the race for justice

population unswervingly to him by a prompt and substantial recognition of the right ne has theoretically conceded them. It should not be inferred from the paucity of the Irish representation in the Legislature that they are powerless as a factor in the politics of this province. That representation, as every one knows, is altogether disproportioned to their numbers as a whole—the reason of this being that, while the French or the English Protestant vote is agglomerated, the Irish vote is scattered throughout every constituency from Pontiac to Gaspe and only sufficiently concentrated at two points, Quebec West and Montreal Centre, to entitle them to distinct representation. As a whole, however, the Irlah number within a few thousands of the total population of every other nationality except the French in the province They are nearly twice as numerous as the English element and nearly thrice as numerous as the Scotch. We are quoting from the figures of the last census in 1881, nearly nine years ago, since which they have increased considerably; but those figures are nevertheless sufficient to show the relative proportions of the different elements and to prove that the Cabinet representation, to which it is admitted that the Irish are entitled, cannot be considered a favor, but a strict right. It is true that, owing to their scattered condition, they cannot bring their strongth to bear in the Legislature with the same practical impact as the English Protestant element, who, by their concentration, control the representation of a number of constituencies. But even a rapid glance over the figures of the ceneus le enough to indicate that the Irish vote can turn the scale and decide the fate of almost every scat in the province. It is even to be found and taken account of in the most unexpected quarters. We append the number of the Irlah population in the different countles as taken from the last census :---

Bonaventure..... 1 343

Bonaventure	1 343
Gaspe	2 650
Rimouski	177
Levis	1,039
Dorchester	2 272
Lotbiniera	2,062 4 082
Megantic	3,008
Richmond and Wolfe	3,278
Compton	2,817
Standstead	1.225
Shefford	2.799
Brome	1,961
Iberville	725
Missiequoi	2.033
Chateauguay	1,702
Huntingdon	5.684
Quebec CityQuebec County	10,224
Quebec County	2805
Forthedi	1 655
Montcalm	1.265
Montreal City	28 995
Hoohelaga	3 796
Argenteuil	4 238 11,726
Ottawa	9,789
Terrebenze	711
Two Mountains.	672
Jacques Cartier	573
Larsi	69
Temizoonata	127
Kamoura-ka	88
L'Islet	26
Montmagny	18 21
Bellechnese	813
Nicolet	387
Y xmack 3	35
Bygot	160
St. Hyacinthe	76
Rouville	264
Ve cheres	12
Caembly	201
St. John's	511
Laptairie	91
Naplarvilla.	310
Sculurges	115 232
Charlevolx	46
Montmorency	286
Champlain	140
Three Rivers	120
Joliette	542
L'Aigoungion	264
St. Maurice	37
Mackinovgo	94
Berthier	120
Total	123.749
	,,

MONEY IN LITTLE THINGS.

The rubber tip at the end of lead pencils has yielded £20,000.

Upward of £2,000 a year was made by the inventor of the common needle threader. The inventor of the roller skates made over £200,000, netwithstanding the fact that his patent had nearly expired before its value

was accertained. A large fortune has been reaped by a minor who invented a metal rivet or evelet at each end of the mouth of doat and trouvers pockets to resist the strain caused by the carriage of pieces of ore and heavy tools.

The gimlet pointed screw has produced mere wealth than most silver miner, and the American who first thought of putting cop per tips to children's shoes is as well off as if his father had left him £400 000 in United States bonds.

As large a sum as was ever obtained for any invention was enjoyed by the inventor of the inverted glass bell to beng over gas to protect cellings from being blackened, and a scarcely less lucrative patent was that for simply putting emery powder on cloth.

In a recent legal action it transpired in evidence that the inventor of the metal plates used to protect soles and heels of boots from wear sold upward of 12,000,000 plates in 1879. and in 1887 the number reached 143,000 000. producing realized profits of \$250,000 .- [Baltimore Herald.

A quacking mother-one who is always

UPHOLD PARNELL'S HANDS. Appeal From the Irish Parliamentry Fund Association.

To the Liberty-Loving people of Free America:

From across the Atlantic comes to us again, in the name of human liberty and common ustice, a call for help from a people closely allied to us to blood, interest and sympathy, struggling against overwhelming odds for the right to live and penefully enjoy the blessings God intended as the natural right of all men.

The Parliamentry Fund Ass ciation, organized to meet special emergencies, and auxiliary to other organized haddes legitimately seeking to aid the cause of self government in Ireland recognizing the great importance of immediate and pronounced effort at this time, again respectfully asks your co-operation and sympathy in a noble work.

A great crisis exists in the constitutional movement conducted by the duly delegated opresentatives of the people, so promising in behalf of Home Role and repose for the old

The flank movement of the Tory party in England on the Irish forces in the British l'arliament, prosecuted through the instrumentality of its venul ally, the London Times, proves to be as serious in attempt and inport as diabolical in purpose.

The scheme to destroy the great Irish leader and apostle of human liberty, Charles leader and apostle of human liberty, Charles | The people of Ireland are abuccantly en-Stewart Parnell, calls for prompt and potent | dowed with the spirit and talent necessary to action to insure his protection against the infamous plos to crush the cause of a galiant

people by striking down its chieftain.
For ten years Mr. Parnell and the faithful men around him have waged a contest for human rights against the organized power of the mighty empire of Great Britian, which has spared neither money nor honor in its afforts to defeat and crush them and the penple and principles they so nobly represent. Steadly has grown, however, the principle of home rule until under the leadership of Mr. Gladstone nearly one-half of the people of the Bitleh kingdem have been recorded in favor of justice to Ireland, and only a question of opportunity for expressions remains to determine by popular voice its successful adoption by the British people.

In desperation over this condition, Tory bigotry and malice, stimulated by greed for continuance of rower, in a final effort to check this flowing tide of favorable public sentiment, practicing political expediency, ex-ploded the well-laid, ingeniously charged mine of calumny, which, through the medium of the Times, it is prosecuting on the purchased perjured testimony of the Castle School of Witnesses and informers, a means so long and successfuly employed by England against the

By this unscrupulous action it is sought to By this uncorrupulous action it is sought to young lady being already affined. Enraged, he set himself to plan revenge, and, being a authorities of the National movement in the skillful mechanician, he invented a formidable infamous crimes committed by desperate men, Ireland's enemise, often prompted by British gold, and luspired by the Secret Service agents of the Castle Government.

Mr. Parnell is ferced to meet his issue and defend himself. All who are familiar with the application, under Tory rule, of British law to Irishmen, know that no means will be left unemployed which will contribute to his conviction. Conviction of the chieftain means collapse of the movement, in the oninion of blind Tory statesmanship, the alm of the foul conspiracy; and while hope and effort for man's inslienable right to self-government will never cease while a drop of Irish shood flows in human veins, though ages more should intervene ere fulfilment, Tory success in this would demoralize and delay perhaps for years the day of Ireland's deliverance.

In Parnell's defease, every lover of liberty and fair play is interested. It is a great principle at which tyranny strikes. The plot against him is dosply and craftly

laid, and only superior legal ability will up-Behind the Times stands an unscrupulous

Tory Government with unlimited resources, aided by the treachery of those who would defeat and remove the peaceful constitutional plant Parnell represents, that wild and desperate vergeful means might be employed -means destructive of every hope of that

B hind Parnell etands only our faith, our hear:a, and pockets. Which shall win, virtue, honor, and patrtiem, or mulice and treason? Is is for us to determine. The character of all those who have advocated and maintained the cause of Irriand, as championed by Parnell, is involved in this attack upon

In adding to this special crafty Times conspiracy sgainst a cause all true men love, there is present in Ireland today a spectacle that should I ring the blush of shame to the Caristian civilization of this century-aspectacle specially revolting to Americans, who love liberty for liberty's sake-the brutal rule of

The chosen representatives of the people and thir press cast into loathsome oriminal dunguous to perish because veloing to the world the constitutions; claims of their people, and advocating their rights.

The alter and the hourthstone descorated and outrage, violation of the constitution of in that journal, we make the following exthe realm-the mighty military arm of a tract:nation upon whose dominion 'tis beasted "the oun never sets," ongaged annihilating the the Times charges against Mr. Parnell is that weak remnant of a people who prefer death Mr. Parnell's case is very good. At the time to the extinguishment of the hope of free- of my visit attention was centered upon the dom's light. A people whose blood courses through our veins. A people whose blood nell to incite crime and disturbances. But I has baptized the alter of American freedom, can tell you a fact—that those letters were and been shed defensively upon every field whereon the life of liberty has been imperil-

practiced upon the nearest European shores to free, liberty-loving America. Practised for centuries, the light of advancing civilization and the merch of Christian charity seem but to quicken and intensify the fiendish malice with which Tory principle and policy pursue this people to drive them to overt note that To Vienne is long concealed, and long before dake Charles, who has three sons living. It tiest exactly that he can attach the Irish are diet, rest and amusement.

fate toward which Tory craftiness is driving thom, and who can calmly contemplate the rosuit? Already we hear the voice of dis-couragement and distrust prompted by the secret influence of the arch enemy pursuing his methods on American soil, even among those claiming to be Irishmen.

If we would save what has been gained we must act. The hands of the constitutional forces in Iroland must be upheld. The onemy relies upon exhaustion of the people and treason. Money is needed and at once, Every person of Irish blood and sympathy in America should do something in this hour of

peril and great necessity.

The "Irish National League," a daily constituted authority, offers a channel we heartly commend to all friends of Ireland who would aid in her hour of need. If, however, there are those in this great land who would prefer expressing practical sympathy for Ireland outside of Irish political organization, the Parliamentry Fund Association of Ameriwill gladly acknowledge and transmit such expression.

Recognizing the demands our own late friendly political contest imposed upon one and all, and the many home charities requiring attention, and remembering the generous responses in the past by the American people, we reluctantly make this appeal at this time. Yet, may we not in the day of full enjoyment of every political right and blessing. fittingly express sympathy for martyrs to the arms principles which insure us this enjoyment? Baseer, needing only the mains to employ there forces. This we can and must supply them. To those who in the past have so generously responded in support of Ireland's cauce must we particularly appeal for renewed assistance now. You who are already enrolled and who should and would be on this roll of honor, are most cornectly invited to respond to this appeal, if ontside of New York, by any plan most convenient, either by clube efficienting with us or individually on our roll, and in New York and vicinity by letter or personal attendance at the meetings of the association weekly at the Hoffman House, commencing Monday evening, Jan. 28, remitting or expressing the measure of your sympathy for Parnell and Ireland. Very respectfully,

EUGENE KELLY. Chalaman and Treasurer. 45 Exchange Place, New York, January, 1889.

THE KEY OF DEATH. STRANGE FATAL WEAPON EMPLOYED BY A DIS-CARDED LOVER.

About 1600 a stranger named Tebaldo established himself as a merchant in Venice. He become enamored of a daughter of an ancient house, and, asking her hand, was rejected, the weapon. This was a large key, the handle of ich, when pressed, sent out from the other and of the key's needle of such fineness that it entered the flesh and buried itself there, leav-

ing no external trace. With this wrapen Tebakto waited at the church door till the maiden he loved passed in to her marriage. Then, unperceived, cent the alander needle into the breast of the bridegroom. who, seized with a thorp pain from an unknown cause, fainted, was carried home and soon died, his strange illness balling the skill of the phy-

Again Tebaldo demanded the maiden's hand, and was again refused. In a few days both her parents died in a like inveterious manner. Suspicion was excited, and on examination of the bodies the small steel instrument was found in the flish. Those was universal terror; no one felt that his own life was secure.

The young lady went into the convent dur-

ing her mourning, and after a few mooths Te-baldo begged to see and speak with her, hoping now to bend her to his will. She, with an in-scinctive horror of this man, who had from the first been displaying to her, returned a dec sive negative; whereupon Tebaldo contrived to wound her through the grate. On returning to her room she felt a pain in her breast and dis-covered a single drop of blood. Surgeous were hashily summoned. Taught by the past, they cut into the wounded part, extracted the recelle and saved her life. Tebuldo was suspected, his house was searched, the key discovered and he

perished on the gallows.

There is a tradition that Duke Francis of Padua had a poisoned key of a similar character, which unlocked his private library. When he desired to rid himself of an obnoxious member of his household or suite he would send him to bring a acreain volume from his book case. As the key was turned in the lock out shot a poisoned needle, stabbed the hand of the holder and instantly shot back again. Examination of the hand revealed only a small dark blue giddy, and would be found on the floor, apparently in a fit. In twenty-four hours be would be dead, and a verdict rendered—"apoplexy."-Notes and Queries.

THE "TIMES" FORGERIES

There can be little doubt that the London Times paid dearly for the forgeries it published as letters of Charles Stuart Parnell; bis brief stay in Meibourne, after his return from Ireland, the Cardinal Archbishop of Sydney, Dr. Moran, accorded an interview to a representative of the Melbourne Daily Telegraph, and from the result of it, as reported

"The general opinion in Ireland concerning letters said to have been written by Mr. Parcan tell you a fact—that those letters were offered for sale to the Archbishop of Dublin before they were sold to the Times. There is no question that they are impadent forge-

This brutal injustice and inhumanity is ries.

This brutal injustice and inhumanity is ries.

"That Home Rule for Ireland will come about at no very date is a fact on which I en-tertain not the alighest doubt." We fully share Cardinal Morin's convictions, and anxiously await the day when the Icish people will make their own laws and Ireland take

her proper place in the family of nations. Despair is the gateway to insunity,

For THE TRUE WITNESS. SONS OF THEIR FATHERS.

The wanderer turn'd to gaze his last, On mountain, hill and vale;
The scene a the winess of the past,
Each tell a kindred tale.
You mountain's brow, with heather crowned, Was girt with glory's flame, For fer and near, and long renowned,

That sunny hi!l with emerald sward, Where no poisonous reptiles crawl, Was once the heunt of eage and bard, The lights of Tara's Hall. And the valleys smiling fair and bright, Where early churches rear'd Their cross above the mountain's height, Are places still revered.

Is Benburb's worthy fame.

But changed the day from what has been, No light on Benburb falls; No shouts of victory hads the Green, In proud historic halls. The crimson hand that well could wield, The sword Tyrconnell wore;
The first to strike, and last to yield, Now guards the scenes no more.

ut think we not that Eric s sons Forgets the glorious past, Nor tries to emulate the ones Who loved her to the last. Twas not the battle-field of fame, The rebel soldier's pride; But it was for Erin all the same, Where Mandeville has died.

His death has urged to nobler deeds, Where fame and honor shine, Such worthy men as Ireland needs Like the generous, brave O Brien. Tis not the dreary prison walls, An Irish heart can quell : Balfour's mad coercion brawls. Already seem to fail.

Nor think that exile horne away. To lands beyond the sea,
Will cease to watch, to aid and pray
That Ireland may be free. Nor say he'll lack in duty here, To just (if foreign) laws,

For what's to freemen half so dear? As freedom's sacred cause.

MARGARRY Scullion,

LADY LEOLINE.

By May Agnes Fleming.

CHAPER XVIII, CONTINUED But Leoline had something of Miranda's courage, as well as her looks and temper; so she tried to feel as brave as possible, and not think of her unplesant predicament while there remained anything else to think about. Perhaps she might escape, too; and, as this notion struck her, she looked with eager anxiety, not unmixed with curiosity, at the place where she was. By this time her eyes had become accustomed to the light, which proceeded from a great antique lamp of bronze, pendent by a brass chain from the ceiling; and she saw she was in a moderately sized and by no means splendid room. But what struck her most was everything had a look of age about it, from the glit-tering oak beams of the floor to the faded, ghostly hangings an the well. There was a bed as one end—a great spectral oak of a thing, like a mausoleum, with drapery as old and spectral as that on the walls, and in which she could no more have lain than in a moth-eaten shroud. The seats and the one table the room held were of the same ancient and wierd pattern, and the sight of them gave her a shivering sensation not unlike an ague chill. There was but one door -- a huge structure, with shining panels, se-curely locked: and escape from that quarter was utterly out of the question. There was one window, hung with dark curtains of tarnished embroidery, but in pushing them saide, she met only a dull blank of unlighted glass, for the shutters were firmly secured without. Altogeth er she could not form the slightest idea where she was; and, with a feeling of utter despair, she sat down on one of the queer old chairs,

ting in a tomb.
What would he ever think of her, when he found her gone. And what was destined to be her fate in this dreadful out of the way place? She would have cried, as most of her sex would be tempted to do in such a situation, but that her dislike and horror of Count L'Estrange was a good deal stronger than her grief, and turned her tears to sparks of indignant fire. Never, never, never! would she be his wife! He might kill her a thousands times, if he liked, and she wouldn't yield an inch. She did not mind dying in a good cause; she could do it but once. And with Sir Norman despising her, as she felt he must do, when he found her run away, she rather liked the idea than otherwise. Mentally, she bid adieu to all her friends before beginning to prepare for her melancholy fate-to her handsome lover, to his gallant friend Ormiston. to her poor nurse, Prudence, and to her my-sterious visitor, La Marque.

La Marque! Ah! that name awoke a new

with much the same feeling as if she were eit-

chord of recollection—the carket, she had it with her yet. Instantly, everything was forgotten but it and its contents: and she placed a chair directly under the lamp, drew it out, and looked at it. It was a pretty little bijou it-self, with its polished ivory surface, and enining clasps of silver. But the inside had far more interest for her than the outside, and she fitted the key and unlocked in with a trembling hand It was lived with szure velvet, wrought with silver thread, in dainty wreaths of water lilies; and in the bottom, neatly folded, lay a sheet of foolscap, She opened it with nervous haste; it was a common sheet enough, stamped with fool's cap and bells, that showed it belonged to Cromwell's time. It was closely written, in a light, - fair hand, and bore the title "Leoline's His

Leoline's hand trembled so with eagerness, Leoune's hand tremused so with eagerness,

she could scarcely hold the paper; but her eye
rapidly ran from line to line, and she stopped
not till she reached the end. While she read,
her face alternately flushed and paled, her eyes
diated, her lips parted; and before she finished
it, there came over all a look of the most unutherable horror. It dropped from her powerless fingers as she finished; and she sank back in h ir chair with such a ghastly paleness, that it seemed absolutely like the lividness of death.

A sudden and startling noise awoke her from her trance of horror-some one was trying to get in at the window! The chill of terror it sent through every vein acted as a sort of counter irritant to the other feeling, and she sprang from her chair and turned her face fearfully toward the sounds. But in all her terror she did not forget the mysterious sheet of fools-cap, which lay, looking at her, on the floor and she snatched it up, and thrust it and the canket out of sight. Still the sounds went on, but softly and cautiously; and at intervals, as if the worker were afraid of being heard. Leoline went back, step by step, to the other extremity of the room, with her eyes still fixed on the window, and on her face a white terror, that left her perfectly colorless.

Who could it be? Not Count L'Estrange, for he would surely not need to enter his own house like a burglar—not Sir Norman Kingsley, for he could certainly not find out her abduction and her prison so soon and she had no other friends in the whole wide world to trouble themselves about her. There was one, but the idea of ever seeing her again was so unspeakably dreadful, that she would rather have seen the

form.
Still the noises perseveringly continued; there was the sound of withdrawing holtz, and then a pale ray of moonlight shot between the parted curtains, showing the shutters had been opened. Whiter and whiter Leoline grew, and she felt herself growing cold and rigid with mortal fear. Softly the window was raised, a

pale face and two great dark eyes wandered slowly round the room, and rested at last on her, stanging, like a galvanized corpse, as far from the window as the wall would permit. The hand was lifted in a warning gesture, as if to enforce silence; the window was raised high-er, a figure, lithe and agile as a cat, sprang lightly into the room, and standing with his back to her, re-closed the shutters, re shut the window, and re-drew the curtains, before taking the trouble to turn round.

This discreet little manceuvre, which showed her visitor was human, and gifted with human prudence, re-assured Leoline a little; and to judge by the reverse of the medal, the nocturjudge by the reverse of the medal, the houstinal intruder was nothing very formidable after all. But the stranger did not keep her long in snspense, while she stood gazing at him, as if faccinated, he turned round, stepped forward, took off his cap, and made her a courtly bow, and then straightening himself up, prepared, with great coolnens, to scrutinize and be scrutinized.

Well might they look at each other; for the

two faces were perfectly the same, and each one saw himself and herself as others saw them. There was the same coal black, curling hair; the same lustrous dark eyes; the same clear colorless complexion, the same delicate, perfect features; nothing was different but the costume and the expression. The latter was essentially different, for the young lady's retrayed amazement, terror, doubt, and delight all at once; while the young gentleman's was a grand care-less suprize, mized with just a dash of curiosity. He was the first to speak; and after they had stared at each other for the space of five minutes, he described a graceful sweep with his hand, and held forth in the following strain; and, and held icrin in the tollowing strain;
"I greatly fear, fair Leoline, that I have startled you by my sudden and surprising entrance; and if I have been the cause of a moment's alarm to one so perfectly beautiful, I shall hate myself for ever after. If I could have got in any other way, rest assured I would not have in the country and you have been a find by such

risked my neck and your peace of mind by such a suspicious means of ingress as the window but if you will take the trouble to notice, the door is thick, and I am composed of too solid flesh to whick through the key-hole; so I had to make my appearance the best way I could."
"Who are you?" faintly asked Leoline.

"Your friend, fair lady, and Sir Norman Kingsley's. Hubert looked to see Leoline start and blush. and was deeply gratified to see her do both ; and her whole pretty countenance became alive

with new-born hope, as if that name were a magic talisman of freedom and joy.

"What is your name, and who are you?" she inquired in a breathless sort of a way, that made Hubert look at her a moment in calm astonishment.

"I have told you—your friend; christened at some remote period, Hubert. For further particulars, apply to the Earl of Rochester, whose page I am."

"The Earl of Rochester's page 1" she repeated,

in the same quick, excited way, that surprised and rather lowered her in that good youth's opinion, for giving way to any feelings so pleb ian. "It is—it must be the same!" ian. "It is—it must be the same :
"I have no doubt of it," said Hubert. "The

same what?"
"Did youngt come from France—from Dijon, recently?" went on Leoline, rather inappositely, as it struck her hearer.

as it struck her heaver.

"Certainly I came from Dijon. Had I the honor of being known to you there?"

"How strange? How wonderful!" said Leoline, with a paling check and quickened breathing. "How mysterious those things turn ont! Thank Heaven that I have found some one to love at last !"

This speech which was Greek, algebra, high Dutch, or there-aboute, so Mr. Hubert. caused him to stare to such an extent that, when he came to think of it afterwards, positively shocked him. The two great, wondering dark eyes transfixing her with so much amazement, brought Lecline to a sense of her talking unfathomable mysterles, quibe incomprehensible to her handsome auditor. She lorked at him with a smile, held out her hand; and Hub rt received a strange little electric thrill to see that her eyes were full of tears. He took the hand and raised it to his lips, wondering if the young lady, struck by his good looks, had conceived a rash and incrdicate attack of love at first sight, and was about to offer herself to him and dis-card Sir Norman forever. From this specul-

ation the sweet voice aroused him. "You have told me who you are. Now, do you know who I am?"
"I hope so, fairest Leoline I know you are

the most beautiful lady in Rogland, and to-morrow will be called Lady Kingsley!"
"I am something more," said Leoluce, holding his hand between both hers, and bending

near him; "I am your sister!"

The Earl of Rochester's page must have good blood in his veins; for never was the re Duke, Sir Norman was completely at a loss, and beside grandee, or peer of the realm more radically himself with a thousand conflicting feelings of unaffectedly conchalant than he. To this unexcepted announcement he listened with most rapid and exciting events of the night had turnextested announcement be listened with most rapid and exciting events of the night had turn-dignified and well bred composure, and in his ed his head into a mental chaos, as they very secret heart, or rather vanity, more disappoints of than otherwise, to find his first solution of her tenderness a great mistake. Leoline held his hand tight in here, and looked with loving and tearful eyes in his face.

"Dear Hubert, you are my brother—my lorg unknown brother—and I love you with my

whole heart !"

'said Hubert. "I dare say 1 am for they all say we look as much alike as two peas. I am excessively delighted to hear it and to know that you love me. Permit me to embrace my new relative.'

With which the court page kissed facine with emphasis, while she scarcely know whether to laugh, cry, or be provoked at his composure. On the whole she did a little of all three, and pushed him away with a half pout.
"You insensible mortal! How can you

stand there and hear that you have found a sister with so much indifference?"
"Indifferent? Not I! You have no idea

"Never mod! I shall not tell you again.

You don't doubt it, I hore?"

"Of course not! I knew from the first mod!"

"I have from the first mod! I have from the first mod! I shall not tell you again.

ment I set eyes on you that if you were not my sister, you ought to be! I wish you'd tell me all particulars, Leoline."
"I shall do so as soon as I am out of this;

but how can I tell you anything here?"
"That's true!" said Hubert, reflectively. Well, I'll wait. Now, don't you wonder how I found you out, and came here?"
"Indeed I do. How was it, Hubert?"

"Oh, well, I don't know as I can altogether tell you; but you see, Sir Norman Kingsley being possessed of an inspiration that something was happening to you, came to your house a short time ago, and, as he suspected, discovered that you were missing. I met him there, rather depressed in his mind about it, and he told me—beginning the conversation. I must say, in a very excited manner.' said Hubert, parenthet ically, as memory recalled the furious shaking he had undergone—" and he told me he fancied you were abducted, and by one Count L'Estrange. Now I had a hazy idea who Count L'Estrange was, and where he would be most apt to take you to; and so I came here, and after some searching, more inquring, and a few unmitigated falsehoods (you'll regret to hear). discovered you were looked up in this place, and succeeded in getting through the window. Norman is waiting for me in a state of distraction; so now, having found you, I will go and

relieve his mind by reporting accordingly."
"And leave me here?" cried Lecline, in affright "and in the power of Count L'Estrange? Oh!
no, no! You must take me with you, Hubert,"
"My dear Leoline, it is quite impossible to
do it without help, and without a ladder. I

will return to Sir Norman; and when the darkness comes that proceedes day dawn, we will raise the ladder to your window, and try to get dreadful, that she would rather have seen the most horrible spectre her imagination could conjure up, than that tall, graceful, rich-robed form.

Shill the noises perseveringly continued:

Still the noises perseveringly continued:

Why, I do not know that this is a very dreadful place; and most people consider it a sufficiently respectable house; but still, I would rather see my sister auywhere else than in it. and will take the trouble of kidnapping her out

of it as quickly as possible."
"But, Hubert, tell me—do tell me, who is hand stole in and parted the curtains, and a Count L'Estrange?" Hubert laughed.

for Infants and Children.

I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Without injurious medication.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that Castoria cures Colic, Constipation,
I recommend it as superior to any prescription
Sour Stomach, Diarrhosa, Eructation,
Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes di-

要要是一种类似的,但是在自己的,但是不是一种的,我们是我们的,我们就是这种,我们就是我们的,我们就是我们的,我们就是我们的,我们就是我们的,我们就是这个人的,他

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

"Cannot, really, Leoline ! at least, not until to-morrow, and you are Lady Kingsley."
"But, what if he should come here to-night?"

"I do not think there is much danger of that, but whether he does or not, rest assured you shall be free to morrow! At all events, it is quite impossible for you to escape with me now; and even as it is, I run the risk of being detected, and made a prisoner myself. You must be patient and wait Leoline, and trust to Providence and your brother Rubert!"

"I must, I suppose I" said Leoline, sighing, "and you cannot take me away until daydawn."
" Quite impossible; and then all this drapery

of yours will be ever so much in the way. Would you object to garments like these?" pointing to his doublet and hose. "If you would not, I think I could procure you a fitont."
"But I should, though!" said Leoline, with

spirit, "and most decidedly, too! I shall wear nothing of the kind, Sir Page!" "Every one to her face!" said Hubert with a French shrug, "and my pretty sister shall have here, in spite of earth, air, fire, and water! And now, fair Leoline, for a brief time,

adieu, and au revoir !" "You will not fail me !" exclaimed Leoline. earnestly, clasping her hands.

"If I do, it shall be the last thing I will fail in on earth; for if I am alive by to-morrow morning, Leoline shall be free!"

"And you will be careful—you will both be careful."

careful l' Excessively careful! Now then.' The last two words were addressed to the window, which he had noiselessly opened as he spoke. Leoline caught a glimpee of the bright free moonlight, and watched him with desperate both gone.

CHAPTER XIX.

HUBERT'S WHISPER.

Sir Norman Kingsley's consternation and Sir Norman Kingsley's consternation and horror on discovering the dead body of his friend was only equalled by his amszement as to how he got there, or how he came to be dead at all. The livid face, upturned to the moonlight, was unmistakably the face of a dead man—it was no swoom, no deception, like Leeline's; for the blue, ghastly paleness that marks the flight of the soul from the body was stamped on every visid feature. Vet Six Norman could not realize rigid feature. Yet Sir Norman could not realize it. We all know how hard it is to realize the death of a friend from whom we have but lately parted in full health and life, and Ormiston's death so sudden. Why, it was not quite two hours since they parted in Leoline's house, and even the plague could not carry off a victim as

quickly as this.
"Ormiston! Ormiston!" he called, between grief and dismay, as he raised him in his arms, with his hand over the stilled hears; but Ormiston answered not, and the heart gave no pulsation beneath his ingers. He tore open his doublet, as the thought of the plague flashed through his mind, but no plague epot was to be seen, and it was quite evident, from the appearance the face that he had not died of the ance of the face, that he had not died of the distemper, neither was there any wound or mark to show that he had met his end violently. Yet the cold, white face was convulsed, as if he had died in throes of arony, the hands were clenched, till the nails sack into the flesh; and

well might, but he still had common sense enough left to know that something must be done about this immediately. He knew the place to take Ormitton was to the nearest apothecary's shor, which establishments were generally open, and filled, the whole livelong night, by the sick and their friends. As he was meditating whether or not to call the surly watchman to help him carry the body, a pestcart came, providentially, along, and the driver -seeing a young man bending over a prostrate form-guessed at once what was the matter, and came to a halt.

"Another one!" he said, coming leisurely up, and glancing at the lifeless form with a very professional eye. "Well, I think there is room for another one in the cart,; so bear a hand,

friend, and let us have him out of this."
"You are mistaken!" said Sir Norman, sharply; "He has not died of the plague. I am not even certain whether he is dead at all." The driver looked at Sir Norman, then stoop ed down and touched Ormiston's icy face, and listened to hear him breathe. He stood up after a moment, with something like a small

laugh. "If he's alive," he said, turning to "Then I never saw any one dead! Goodnight, sir; I wish you joy when you bring him

"Stay 1" exclaimed the young man "I wish you to assist me in bringing him to yonder apothecary's shop, and you may have this for

your pains,"
"This," proved to be a talisman of alacrity for the man pocketed it, and brickly laid hold of Ormiston by the feet, while Sir Norman wrapped his cloak reverently about him and took him by the shoulders In this style his body was conveyed to the apothecary's shop, which they found half rull of applicants for medicine, whom their entrance with the corper produced no greater sensation than a momentarv stare. The attire and bearing of air Nor man proving him to be something different from their usual class of visitors, bringing one of the drowsy apprentices immediately to his side, inquiring what were his orders.

"A private room, and your master's attendance directly," was the authoritative reply Both were to be had; the former, a hole in the wall behind the shop; the latter, a pallid, cadavercus-looking person, with the air of one who had been dead a week, thought better of it and rose again. There was a long table in the aforesaid hole in the wall, bearing a strong family likeness to a dissecting table; upon which the stark figure was laid, and the pest-cart driver disapeared. The apothecary held a mirror close to the face; applied his ear to the pulse and heart; held a pocket mirror over his 'ooked at it; shook his head; and set

down the candle with decision,
"The man is dead, sir!" was his criticism,
"dead as a door na!! All the medicine in the shop wouldn's kindle one spark of life in such ashes !"
"At least, try! Try something-bleeding,

for instance," suggested Sir Norman,
Again the apothecary examined the body, and again he shook his head dolefully.
"It's no use, sir; but, if you will please, you

The right arm was bared; the lancet inserted, one or two black drops sluggishly followed, and nothing more.

the apothecary, wiping his dreadful little young man."

weapon, "he's as dead as ever I saw anybody in my life! How did he come to his end, sirnot by the plague?"
"I don't know," said Sir Norman, gloomily.

"I wish you would tell me that." "Can't do it, sir; my skill doesn't extend that far. There is no plague-pot or visible wound or bruise on the person; so he must have died of some internal complaint-probably dis-

e se of the heart." e se of the neart."
"Never knew him to have such a thing,"
said Norman, sighing. "It is very mysterious
and very dreadful, and notwithstanding all you have said. I cannot believe him dead. Can he not remain here until morning, at least ?" The starved apothecary looked at him out of

pair of hollow, melanch ly eyes, Gold can do snything," was his plaintive

reply.

"I understand. You shall have it. Are you sure you can do nothing more for him?" "Nothing whatever, sir; and excuse me, but there are customers in the shop, and I must

leave, sir.

Which he did, accordingly; and Sir Norman was left alone with all that remained of him who, two hours before, was his warm friend. He could scarcely believe that it was the calm maj esty of death that so changed the expression of that white face, and yet, the longer he looked the more deeply an inward conviction assured him that it was so. He chafed the chilling hands and face, he applied hartshorn and burnt feathers to the nostrils, but all these applications, though excellent in their way, could not exactly raise the dead to life, and, in this case, proved a signal failure. He gave up his doctoring, at last, in despair, and folding his arms, looked down at what lay on the table, and tried to convince himself that it was Ormiston. So envy; but the next moment the shutters were absorbed was he in the endeavor, that he heeded closed, and Hubert and the moonlight were not the passing moments, until it struck him with a shock that Hubert might even now be waiting for him at the trysting-place, then grief stronger than death, stronger than every other feeling in the world; so he suddenly seized his hat, turned his back on Ormiston and the apothecary's shop, and strode off to the place he had quitted.

(To be Centinued.

THE GIRL WITH ONE STOCKING. At a recent sitting of the United States Senate, Mr. Vance, set colleagues and spectators in a roar by reading in aplandid atyla the following pastoral; which he said was entitled, "The girl with one stocking, a protective pastoral composed and arranged for the spinning wheel, and respectfully dedicated to that devoted friend of protected machinery and high taxes, the Senator from Rhode Island, Mr. Aldrich:

> Our Mary bad a little lamb And her heart was most intent To make its wool beyond its worth, Bring 56 per cent.

But a pauper girl across the sea Had one small lamb also. Whose wool for less than half that sum She'd willingly let go.

Another girl who had no sheep Nor stockings-wool nor flax-But money just enough to buy A pair without the tax.

Went to the namer girl to get

And make her stockings, not of flax. But both of wool complete. When Mary saw the girl's design

She straight began to swear She'd make her buy both wool and tax Or let one leg go bare. So she cried out : " Protect reform ! Let pauper sheep wool free! If it will keep both her legs warm

What will encourage me? So it was done, and people raid Where o'er that poor girl went,

One leg was warmed with wool and one With 56 per cent. Now, praise to Mary and her lamb. Who did this scheme invent, To clothe one-half a girl in wool

And one-half in per cent.

All honor, too, to Mary's friend, And all protective acts, That cheaply clothe the rich in wool And wrap the poor in tax.

The reading of this piece of doggerel was re ceived with shouts of laughter, even Republi-can Senators leaning back in their seats and giving unrestrained way to their mirth. As for the people in the galleries, they acreamed and yelled frantically, and when Senator Vance sat down kept up their uprearious applause until the North Carolina orator gravely inclined his kead in acknowledgment.

A PHYSICIAN'S OBJECT LESSON. (From London Tid Bits.)

A doctor, prescribing for a baby, was eadly vexed by the efficiousness of the child's feminine relatives, who tried all sorts of home remedies for it, saying in apology :--"We thought if they did no good, they would do no harm, doctor."

At the end of his patience, the doctor one morning called for a bowl, a spoon, and some fresh butter, and began stirring the latter round with an air of grave importance. The ladies gathered about him inquisitively, but he gave them no attention until at last curlosity becoming rampant, they cried in oborus :-

"Oh, doctor, do tall us what you are going to do with the butter?" Here was his chance. Facing them solemn-

ly, he said:—"I am going to grease the baby's elbow with it. It may not do any good, but it won't do any harm."

"We never furnish a knife with pie," said prim waiter at a Keekuk, Iows, boardinghouse. "Then bring me the axe," cried the new boarder in despair.

Smith (to milkman)-I'll bave to ask you to chalk it up. Milkman abstractedly : Ob, that's all been attended to-oh-er-beg pardon; certainly, take your own time,

"Do you believe there is any such thing as luck?" asked a young man of a bachelor. "I do : I've had a proof of it." "In what way ?" 'It's all a waste of time, you see," remarked 'I was refused by five girls whon I was a EXTRAORDINARY CAUSES OF DEATH. ORIGINAL METHODS CHOSEN DY FAMOUS MEN

TO SHUFFLE OFF THE MORTAL COIL. Lely died of jealousy at the success of Sir Godfrey Kneller.

Quin, the comedian, died while emptying a

glass of Bordeaux. Henry I. died of an attack of indigestion, due to a surfeit of lampreys.

Elphinetone, the Chancellor of Scotland, was heart-broken by the battle of Flodden. Hannibal, says Juvenal, did not perish by a javelin or a sword; the slaughters of Cannæ were revenged by a ring.

The Emperor Frederick III, and his son, Maximilian I., both died, we are told, of eating too heartily of melone.

Valentia, the Spanish theologian, died be cause he was accused by the Pope of having falsified a passage in St. Augustine (?)

Henry I., King of Castile, was killed by the fall of a tile from the roof while taking his amusement in the court yard of the palace. The death of Pope was imputed by some of his friends to a silver saucepan, in which it

was his delight to heat potted lampreys. Cheke, the great English scholar, "who taught King Edward Greek," died of grief at having perverted from his religious belief.

Ireland, the literatuer, was honest enough (it is said) to die of shame at having palmed off upon the public as Shakespeare's a dramatic effort of his own.

The Italian philosopher, Rhodiginus, died of grief because Francis I. was taken prisoner at Pavia—which shows that he was not much of a philosopher after all.

Angeleri, a Milanese actor, was so overcome by his enthusiastic reception on his first appasrance at the theatre in Naples that he fell down at the side scenes and died.

The Italian architect Della Porta, the scholar Manutius, the Dutch painter Dujarn in-and how many others, more or less celebrated—have succumbed to dyspepsia.

Castello, a Spanish painter of the seven teenth century, died because he recognized his inferiority to Murillo-a degree of self-conscious humility to which no painter has since attained.

An hour before Malsherbes, the great French writer, breathed his last, he woke suddenly from a profound awoon to reprove his nurse for using a word which, in his opinion, was

Indifferent French. Alonzo Cano, the Spanish painter and sculptor of the seventeenth century, refused when lying on his deathbed to kiss a crucifix which was presented to him, because, he said, it was so badly executed.

The death of George I. seems to have been owing to a fit of indigestion. He was seized with his mortal illness while on his last journey to Hanover, and thrusting his head out of his coach window, cried to his coachman :-"Omaburg! Omaburg!"

When the famous musician Rameau was dying his confessor wearled him with a long nomily, and he, rallying his failing energies, exclaimed. "What on earth makes you come here and chant to me. Monsieur le Cure? You have a duce of a bad voice!"

More than a century ago an actor named Patterson played the Duke in Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure" (at the Norwich Theatre). He had just delivered the beautiful speech :--

Reason thus with life: If I do lose thee, I do lose a thing That none but fools would keep, when he staggered back and expired.—NewLondon Telegram.

LACING THE LIVER IN TWAIN. THE ORGAN ACTUALLY CUT ALMOST IN TWO BY CORSETS.

Says Dr. Austin Filmt, one of the highest and fairest authorities in America :- "The most important distortion of the liver ic produoed by tight lacing. In consequence of constriction of the lower part of the chest the liver is compressed from side to side, and a circular farrow or depression is produced, which may be so deep as almost to divide the organ transversely into two parts, of which the lower may even be tilted over the upper. Corresponding to the tight lace furrow the liver substance is atrophied, and the capsule is tnickened and opaque.

According to W. Johnson Smith, of Eugand, says the Youths' Companion, the wasting at the furrow may go on until the parts above and below it are connected merely by a membranous band. Recently, in this country, a physician cut off and removed the lower portion of the liver of a tight lacing

patinent. A late number of the Medical Record aduces the testimony of many physicians from differout parts of Europe as to the effects of tight lacing on health. As the names will be unfamiliar to our readers generally, we omit them and give only their condensed testi-

"It weakens the bony and muscular structures. "It gives rise to intercontal neuralgia, re-

sembling angina pecorie.
"It occasions congestion of the eyes by obstructing the reflow of blood from the head.

"It gives rise to gall stones. "Deficioncy of bile, dyspepsia, sickness, constipation, headaches, debility, may form a natural sequence.

" By diminishing the captivity of the lungs it may cause oxygen starvation and arterial anemia.'

MAXIMS FOR HOUSEKEEPERS. Every bee's honey is sweet

The hors; showeth the owner. He that is at ease seeks dainties. Anger at a feast betrays the boor. In a good house all is quickly ready, Everything is of use to a housekeeper. As the year is so must your pot seethe. Many a good dish is spoiled by an ill sauce. The biggest calf makes not the sweetest

Never haggle about the backet if you get the fruit. He that saveth his dinner will have the

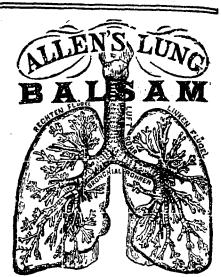
more supper. There is winter enough for the snipe and rondcock too.

Squeeze not the orange too hard, leat you have a bitter juice. When the stomach chimes the dinner hour

don't wait for the clock. They who have little butter must be content to apread this their bread.—Table Talk

"Oh, mother," cried a youngster who had been visiting an elder brother in school, "I learned lots to-day." "What was one thing you learned?" asked the fond parent. "I you learned?" asked the fond parent. "I learned in the 'rithmetic class," was the reply, "that the square of the base and prepeneictlar of a right-handled triangle is equal to the sum of the hippopotamus."

Double sleeves have become the leading feature in long mantles.



THE REMEDY FOR CURING

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TAKEN INTERNALLY, it cures Dysentery

the Joints, Toothuche, Pain in the Face, Neu-ralgia and Rheumatism. 23 Sold by Dealers in Family Medicines the World Around. 25 CENTS DER BOTTLE. Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.

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Sick Headsche and relieve all the troubles inci-dent to a billous state of the system, such ar Dizzinces, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after sating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their more remarkable success has been shown in curing

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

HEAD

Achethey would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find those little pills value.

able in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. Bu after all sick head

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In violast 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

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In all the world OPHIM Habit. The Dr. J. L. Stephend there is but one OPHIM Remedy never falls, and my ure cirp for the OPHIM reter treatment over carres. We have cured more than 10,000 cases. No other treatment over cared one case. NO PAN TILL OUREBY. Remember this, and write to the d. Y. Assaphican Dos. Lohanner, Ohto.

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SCIENCE IN A NUTSHELL.

gesults of Many Interesting Experiments Described in a Few Lines.

The state of the s

The preservation of rails in use is due to the formation of magnetic oxide produced by the compression of the rust on the metal. In testing forty-two boys between nine and

inteen years of age for color blindness, not me made an error in matching the colors. known mining operations are carried on.

Experiments carried or at Astrakan show that the culture of the silk worm could be carried on as far north as the mouth of the Volga.

Recent researches snow that the electrical organs are really modified muscular organs or the termination of nervous structures in

mataining substances.

The New England Meteorological Society Luc Lea Engineer merentotolical 2001eth spparatus, photographs, etc., in connection with its fourteenth regular meeting in Boston. The danger rom gases only in connection

with house drainage are said to be comparatively easy to avoid, the main consideration being a continuous thorough ventilation of the pipes. There are prepositions in France to con-

struct canals from Bordeaux to the seaboard of the Atlantic and from Narbenne to the Mediterranean; total length, 330 miles; cost, \$130,600,000.

To the changed condition of a vessel's magnetism by induction during a lengthy voyage may be attributed the loss of more vessels than is usually thought to be the case among maritima men.

Dr. Ratgers, of England, after an extensive agries of dietetic experiments, declares that a regetable diet can easily be lived on, and States except ten. that vegetable albumen is, weight for weight, equal to animal albumen.

Professor Geddes calls attention to two tendencies in organic evelution -- the vegetative and the reproductive—and asserts that svolution is the result of the universal subordination of the former to the latter.

In the new process of metal plating the inventor does away with batteries and dynamos and depends upon a double electric l compeultion; in copper plating cast iron an alkaline bath is used in place of an acidulated one.

One of the chief features of the use of paper facric for building purposes is the case with which it can be worked into sheets of any required width or thickness that will not be affected by changes of temperature or hamidity.

At a recent meeting of the Academy of Sciences the Prince of Wales read a paper demonstrating the possibility of shipwrecked people, who have taken to the boats and are without provisions, being able to sustain life with what they could catch in a drag net trailing overboard over night .- Rome Sen-

ETIQUETTE WITH VARIATIONS.

Funny Little Tricks Ruled Out of Order at the Table.

Whistling between courses is not allowable. No well bread person will eat cavenne peper wite a spon.

It is not the proper caper to take your pet mastiff out to dine with you. Never ask your hostess for "the check"

he conclusion of dinner. It is not de rigueur to want more than three apkins in the course of a single meal. If fruit is served do not offer the apple core to the waiter or throw your banana skin on

Pie is no longer fashionable in society. No member of the charmed circle ever thinks of

anbatituting pie tor fish. Do not ask for more than five plates of soup, no matter what your politics may be or what

kind of soup may be served. Keep your food on the table, It is not de elgueur to drop roast beef, or, indeed, any

other edible on your hostess' carpet. No matter how your corns may ache you are not justified in alipping off your numps ander the table during the progress of the

Thick soups are very common. It must be remembered that it is vulgar to attempt to cut your soup with a knife, no matter how

thick it may be. Avoid personalities, and do not perpetrate the old joke of asking an oyster patti to "sing' Home, Sweet Home' in her own in-

imitable way' for you. Should your friend invite you home to s real home made dinner, do not advise him to

try Browne, the caterer, if you wish to remain irlend of his wife s. If you do not happen to care for the game

course let it go, and under circumstances take your portion and wrap it up in paper for contumption later on. Givers of dinners abould avoid practical

okes. Such old-time cuetoms as puting nairpine in the soup and sweeping machine oll in the salads have gone out entirely. It is not proper to throw olives at the

walter in order to attract his attention, nor s it at all polite to tinkle your wine glass with your knife for the same purpose.

Do not put your host'ssilver in your pocket. He may have bired it for the occassion, and such thoughtless behavior on your part might tend to embarass him.

Avoid politics at dinuer. If you are un-willingly drawn into the heated debate rather Do not complain of of the cooking when you se dining at the house of a friend. His wife have prepared the meal and you certainly

have no wish to hart the feelings. At public banquets it is considered very witty to hit the after-dinner speaker in the back of the neck with bread balls, cherry stones or Malaga grapes, but under no circumetances is it proper to substitute charlotte

use or filth for these objects e If your host tolls you that the soup is called oream d'artois take his word for it. It may seem like pea soup, and it probably will be pea soup, but some people like their soup batter in French than in English, and you must remember that every man is entitled to brows that form a lovely arch, complete the his own taste.

THE CANADIAN FUTURE.

are unreservedly in favor of it, as is Senator Sherman, Senatora Ingall; and Morgan, Mr. Speaker Carliele and Mr. McCreany, chairtce on Foreign'affairs, and Mr. Breckenridge favor it, but they are more reserved than found to be four times that made in the posed to it, but he says that conditions might arise under which it may be desirable declares that he cannot answer satisfactorily. It is too largae a question on which even to guess." Doubtless the public opinion of the United States can never directly affect the question. The future of Canada is a matter Orgalite for making candles is brought them alone. Mr. James Bryce, M.P., in his new work on "The American Commonwealth" o be settled by the Canadian people, and by nexation should ever take place it will be at the wish and by the act of the Canadians themselves rather than as the result of any external force.

A PROFESSIONAL OPINION.

Rev. F. Gunner, M. D., of Listowel, Oat., ays regarding B.B.B., "I have used your ex-The vegetable matter in the sea to the cellant Burdook Compound in practice and la westward of the Azores has been found to in my family since 1884, and hold it No. 1 on my list of seasons. weatward of sand other life my list of sanative remedies. Your three busy B's never sting, weaken or worry.

> LEGAL GROUNDS FOR DIVORCE. CAUSES RECOGNIZED AS SUFFICIENT TO SEPA-

RATE UNHAPPY COUPERS. "Attempt on life," Illinois.

" Fagitive from justice," in Virginia.

" Ungovernable temper," Kentucky. "Parties cannot live in peace and union,"

" Any gross neglect of duty," in Kansas and Ohio. "Mental incapacity at time of marriage,"

n Georgia.

Wilful desertion for five years is a cause in two States.

"Gross misbehavior or wickedness," in Rhode Island. Fraud and fraudulent contract is a cause

in nine States. Imprisonment for felony is a cause in all

"Refusal of wife to remove into the State,"

in Tennessee.

Absence without helng heard from is a case in several States. Wilful desertion for three years is a cause

n fourteen States. Physical inability is a cause in all States and Territories except ten.

Wilful desertion for one year is a cause in fifteen States and Territories. " Habirual indulgence in violent and un-

governable temper," in Florida. Habitual drunkenness is a cause in all

States except ten. Sattled aversion which tends to destroy all

peace and happiness, in Kentucky. "Husband notoriously immoral before marrlage, unknown to wife," in West Virginia. "Three years with any religious society

that believes the marriage relation unlawful, in Massachusetts. "Such indignities as render life burden

some," in Missouri, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Washington Territory and Wyoming. The violation of the marriage vow is cause for absolute divorce excepting in South Car-

olina and New Mexico, which have no divorce laws. "Cruel treatment, outrages or excesses

such as to render their living together insup-portable," in Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, Tennessee and Texas. Cruel and abusive treatment is a cause in all States and Territories except New Jersey,

New Mexico, New York, North Carolina. South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia. Failure of the husband to provide, specified, is a cause in nine States; for one for occasional use. year it is a cause in five States, and for two

years it is all that is necessary in two States. -Exchange.

A BOON AND A BLESSING.

A boon and a blessing to mankind is Hagyard's Yellow Oil the great pain destroyer and healing remedy for eternal and internal use. Yellow O.l cures all aches and pains, rhenmatism, lame back, sore throat, croup, deafness, cramps, contracted cords and lamenoss. Procure it of your druggist.

A PROMISING BOY.

A St. Louis dry goods house advertised for "mart boy," and they got him. They put him behind the counter. The following conversation passed between him and his first | mage,

onatomer : Customer (picking up a pair of gloves)-Vhat are these?

Smart Boy-Gloves. Customer-Yes, yes; but what do you ask or them :

Smart Boy-We don't ask for them at all; oustomers do that, Customer-You don't understand me. How

do they come? Smart Boy-Why, they come in pairs, of course.

Customer-No, no! How high do they Smart Boy-Just above the wrist, I be-

Customer-Bat what do you get for them ?

Smart Boy-Me? I don't get nothing for them. Boss pockets all the money. Customer (losing patience)-Wist is the

price of those gloves por pair? Smart Boy-Oh, that's your ley, is t? Why didn't you say so alore? One dollar,-St. Louis Magazire.

WOMEN OF THE NILE.

THE PECULIARITIES OF LOOKS. DRESS AND CUS TOMS AMONG THE CLEOPATRAS OF TODAY. In vonth the women of Egypt, writes a cor-

respondent of Truth, generally have lovely f rin-pinmp, supple and elegant. An excess of flesh is rare among them. Graceful curves admit yourself in the wrong, than throw a and upright carriage and finely modeled bands plats of see cream at your adversary's wife. and feet are common characteristics. Their faces, too, are usually pleasing and often beautiful, with the richly tinted softness of the South. So sweet is the expression of these faces, so bewitching are the glances of their dark eyes, that an experienced traveller de-

> world. Thu eyes of nearly all are large, black and almond-shape; their soft expression, still further heightened by long lashes and the universal use of "kohl," with which they blacken the edges of the lids. They have oval faces, sometimes a little broad, and clear olive complexions. The lips are usually quite full. The nose is straight, though a little wide. Glossy black hair, with eye-

features of these sirens, famed since Oleopatra

clares they are the most perfect women in the

for beguiling beauty.

They dress the hair in an elaborate fashion It is out short over the forehead, but on either The January issue of the Cosmopolitan side of the face hangs a full look, often ourled magazine contains brief expressions of public or braided. The rest of the hair is arranged then in the United States on the question of in numerous braids, usually from eleven to Madian annexation. Mr. Butterworth and it wanty five, but always as odd number. walk with her lover, rapped him on the face. Kelly, of the fire of the face in the

ments of gold, are generally fastened to each braid, haveing down the back in a glittering shower. The head dress is a complex at rangeman of the House of Representatives Commit- ment. It consists of a hind of turban, round which is commonly bound a gay kerchief or s long strip of muslin, folded into a narrow band. The latter is usually black or rose colored. The central part is ornamented for several inches with spangles that fall over the forebead, while the ends are decked with

above which a few more spangles are sown. On the crown of the head dress is worn a round convex ornament called the "kurs." It is about five inches in diameter and as coatly as the wearer can afford. Wealthy ladies, and even the wives of some small trades men, wear those composed of diamonds set in gold. Others weer a simple golden kurs, silver being seldom seen, even among servants. The head veil consists of a long piece of white muslin embroidered at each end with colored silk and gold, or of colored crope ornamented with gold thread and spangles. This is drawn well forward upon the head, while the long ends hang down behind nearly to the ground. The face vell, always worn in public, is a simple strip of white muslin fastened just balow the eyes, from which it falls nearly to the feet. It completely hides all the features except the eyes, but as these are commonly the greatest beauty of the women, it serves rather to heighten admiration than to quell it.

RECIPES.

Mince Pies may be made without cider by using lemonade or canned fruit julce instead of cider.

OVSTERS BROILED WITH PORK.-Double a place of wire into the shape of a hairpin; string it with, first, an oyster, and then slice of pork, and so on, till it is filled; fasten the ends to a wooden handle, and broil before the fire. Season with pepper, and serve the pork with the oysters if it is liked,

GEAHAM ROLLS. - As graham flour should not be sifted, take one and one half pints. graham flour, two heaping teaspoonfuls baking powder; add one teaspoonful salt, To one pint of water add half a gill of molasses, with which wet the flour. A well-beaten egg improves these rolls. Bake like white rells

PARSNIPS, BAKED.—Scrape and wash them nicely, and if large, divide them. Parboil them in water. Take a baking dish, and therein place several pieces of butter, each the size of a walnut. Put the parsnips in the tla, which must be set in the oven. Bake till tender, and serve with melten butter or good beef gravy.

in gem pans.

Baked Indian Pudding. One quart BAKED INDIAN PUDDING. One quart the railway, travelling north from India. sweet milk, one onnoe butter, four well beaten The "Happy Valley," as the name signifies, eggs, one teaspoonful corn meal, quarter of a bound of sugar, half a cup of molasses. Scald the milk, and stir in meal while boiling let stand till luke warm ; stir well together. Bake one and a half hours; serve with or without sauce. Half a pound of rasins may be added if desired.

Notes. To open glass jars having metal tops, invort the jar in hot water, taking care that the water does not touch the glass. The heat expands the metal.

A lamp burner that smokes and refuses to let the burner pass up or down easily may be old burners as good as new.

Cut up cold roast turkey or chicken in very small dice; season it with pepper. salt, mustard and finely minced chives; pour over equal parts of oil and vinegar. Have two or three eggs boiled three minutes. Stir in the yolks with mest; chop the whites very small, and stir in these, so that alt is well mixed. At the time of serving, mix the above with out up lettuce or endive.

mouth this morning.

FOR QUIET MOMENTS. If you would create something, you must

be something.—[Goethe.

The writhings of a wounded heart Are fiercer than a foeman's dart. -[Keble. Every duty which is bidden to wait re-

turns with seven fresh duties at its back .-Charles Kingsley. As charity requires forgetfulness of evil

deeds so patience requires forgetfulness of evil accidents. - [Bishop Hall. Sin may open bright as the morning, but it will end dark as night .- T. De Witt Tai-

Few mercies call for greater thankfulness than triends safe in heaven. It is not every one that overcometh .- [Dr. James Hamilton.

As no child is too young to be trained in the Christian life, so no adult le ever too old to be regarded as more than a child is Christ. -IS, S. Times.

The harder our work, the more we need solitude and prayer, without which work becomes mechanical and insincere.—[Dr. A Maclaron.

How many labor of God without God; not without his permission, nor without his sup-port, but without his inspiration.—[Dr. Joseph Parker,

Toil, feel, think, hope. A man is sure to dream enough before he dies without making arrangements for the purpose.-[Sterling. It cannot have been for nothing that God was pleased to disclose his connects fracment by fragment, through long intervals of silence and disappointment and disaster .-Canon Westcott.

By paseing through death our Lord has made a thoroughfare for us. We take death and the grave in transit now; they do not hinder our advance to glory and immortality and eternal life. - [Spurgeon.

The lover of the soul is the true lover. lows after virtue. - [Soorates, B. O. 470, Be not offended with mankind, should any

mischief assail thes, for neither pleasure nor pain originate with thy fellow-being. Though the arrow may seem to issue from the bow, the intelligent can see that the archer gave it ita aim. - [Sadi.

WM, ROWAN OF ST. LOUIS, MO., MADE RICH.

He tells us of his recent drawing in The Louisiana State Lottery of the wirning thoroughly purify the blood, that they are ticket that drew the capital prize of \$300, the most efficient remedy for warding off de-000. His share was one twentieth of the whole amount, or \$15,000. At the time of his good fortune he was a ship carpenter employed at the St. Louis Sectional Dooks, but has since retired. He stated that he will continue to buy tickets the same as usual, in the hopes of striking the capital prize again. -St. Louis (Mo.) Star-Sayings, Dec 2.

The latest case of absence of mind is that of a young lady who, on returning from a

FACTS FOR THE FIRESIDE.

Pleasing Information For the Some Circle-Instruction and Amusement-Nature's Storchense Yields Up Trensurers for the Hind.

GAS VS. COAL STOVES .- A series of tests have recently been made by Dr. Flacher, the well known German chemist, showing that in ordinary domestic stoves in use not more than twenty per cent of fuel consumed isreally used for warming the reoms, whereas, with stoves burning gas, eighty per cent and more of the possible effect is obtained.

PUBLICATIONS IN JAPAN.-A gentlemen writing from Japan says that although it is only eighteen years since the first newspaper was published in Japan, there are new 575 daily and weekly newspapers. There are thirty-five law magazines, 111 scientific periodicals, thirty-five medical Journals and an equal number of religious newspapers-

Useless Perpetual Motion.—Theauthorities of the Pension Office say that perpetual motion is certainly a thing no longer to be laughed at. Chief Clerk Liscomb insists that they have now at the Patent Office models that do go until they wear out, and they have the power to run till doomsday. But they are all, so far, practically useless, because they can do nothing else but run themselves. They have no surplus power to run something else. But he thinks the machine will come that will be of practical use by running other machines.

ENGINES AND MACHINE TOOLS .- Never in the history of the country has the production of steam engines and machine tools been so active as during the past year. The rapid advances made in the electric lighting and the extended application of cables and electric motors to street railroad work undoubtedly has much to do with the increasing demand for engines and boilers, yet it is also true that new shops are also being erected and old ones enlarged and refitted in every quarter. The Seuthwestern and Western States show a very marked growth in mechanica! lines, and the amount of machinery lately shipped into that section from the Northern States is surprising. It is a notable fact that a number of manufacturers of agricultural machinery are lately glving considerable attention to the construction of steam engines for general purposes.

Scenes of a Famous Poem. -The Vale of Cashmere, where Lalla Rookh was married, and many of the acenes of the famous poem are laid, is 200 miles from the last point of is an independent State. It was purchased from the British Government by Gulab Singh for £750,000 sterling. Until recently it could be visited by foreigners only with permission obtained from the Maharajah. Now, however, foreigners can live in Cashmere and own property there.

New Parisian Industry.—A new Parisian industry is the manufacture of hoar frost glass, which is covered with feathery patterns resembling those naturally produced upon window panes in cold weather. The glass is let the burner pass up or down easily may be first given a ground surface, either by the renewed by boiling in strong lye water two or sand blast or the ordinary method, and is three hours. Then acour with whiting or then coated with soft varnish. The varnish fine sand. This treatment will often make contracts strongly in drying, taking with it contracts atrongly in drying, taking with it the particles of glass to which it adheres, and this reproduces very accurately the branching crystal of frost work. A single coat gives a delicate effect, and several coats yield a bold derign.

WATER ABSORBED BY PIANOS.-A piano tuner who says that planes frequently detericrate because they are allowed to become too dry, prescribes this remedy .- "Keep a growing plant in the room, and so long as your plant in the room, and so long as your plant thrives your plano ought to, or else there's something wrong with it. Just try it, and see how much more water you'll have to put in the flower-pot in the room where your plano is than in any other room. Some people keep a huge vase or urn with a sopping-wet sponge in it, near or under the plano, and keep it moistened just as a cigar dealer keeps his stock. They keep this up all the time the first are on." IF YOU HAD TAKEN TWO OF Carter's Little there's something wrong with it. Just try it, Livor Pills before retiring you would not have that coated tongue or had taste in the put in the flower-pot in the room where your time the fires are on.

A lest for Tea-A Russian analyist, writing to the papers, gives the following as a test by which tes can be proved to be genuine or not. Take a pinch of tea in a glass, pour upon it a little cold water and well hake it up. Pure tea will only slightly color the water, while a strong infusion is quickly got from the adulterated or painted leaf, Now holl both sorts separately, and let them stand till cool, and the difference between them will be most marked. The false tea will become still stronger after long standing, but will remain transparent. Whereas the pure tea will become muddy or milky. This last appearance arises from the tappe acid which s a natural property in pure eea, but which in artificial teals entirely absent.

A FREE RAILWAY LIBRARY. - Arrangements are being made by which travellers on the Austrian and Hungarian rallways will from next spring be enabled to borrow books shells go shricking into the swamp to cut trees at railway bookstalls to be read during a short off, to mow great caps in the bushes, hunt ourney. The conditions are, says the Times Vienna correspondent, to be a deposit of one or two floring to cover the value of the book. and a fee of ten kreutzers (about 3i) for the loan of the volume. The deposit will be returned to the borrower on his giving up the book wherever he may alight. This circulating library system applied to travelling has not yet been tried on the Continent. Its chief origanizer is an Englishman, who proposen to luy in a stock of popular works in all languages.

ICE MADE BY A REFRIGERATOR -A Boston inventor claims to have perfected a process by which ice may be manufactured in an ordinary refrigerator. He has exhibited his invention to a gathering of capitalists. In the room was a refrigerator. There was a stove, and the temperature of the room was 72 deg., Fahrenheit. In the looked and seal. at e enough to bathe their bayonets in the flame of the guns leap from the ground ed department of the ice-chest was a small tin case filled with the "mixtures." There was The lover of the body goes away when the | no ice in the chest. The temperature of the flower of youth fades; but he who loves the soul goes not away, as long as the soul fol. and dry. A gentleman placed a tumbler of partly melted ice in the chest, and in fifteen minutes it was frozen solid. The inventor claims by his process to be able to produce cold from any degree down to zero. The annual cost to an ordinary household would be about \$7.

> Holloway's Pills.-Nothing preserves the health so will as these alterative Pills in changeable weather, or when our nervous systems are irritable. They act admirably on the stomuch, liver, and kidneys, and so the most efficient remedy for warding off derangements of the stomach, fever, diarrhoss, dysentery, and other maladies, and giving tone and energy to enervated valetudinarians. All who have the natural and laudable desire of maintaining their own and their family's health, cannot do better than trust to Holloway's Pills, which cool, regulate, and strengthen. These puritying Pills are suitable for all ages, seasons, climates, and constitutions, when all other means fail, and are the female's best friend.

Sic Transit--Crossing the ocean.

WIT AND HUMOUR.

It's all up-With the balloonist. An attractive paper.-Fly paper. Hard to beat-A wet carpet. The rate that a ship travels at is no

stated. A ghost of a show-- A spiritualistic seance. Speaking of blowing people up, the kero

eene can. Thleves are bound to their profession by hooks of steal.

When a mater is out of order it is probably troubled with the gas-trick fever.

When is a newspaper sharpest? When it Toot terrible.-The blast of the amateur cornet player.

When the captain wants to stop the vessel does he hoist a stay sail? "A little thing may completely upset a man," observed Smith when he stumbled

over the baby. "Why are you always so blue, Scribbler?" Because," said the author, "I'm so very seldom read.

"Are you engaged to Miss Eclat?" "No, not exactly. But when I asked for her hand she gave me the refusal of it." One may screw up his courage and have

his attention riveted. Why is the figure 9 like a peacock? Because it is nothing without its tail.

It is said—ironically perhaps—that black miths, forge and steel every day. A delicate parcel to be forwarded by rail-

A young lady wrapped up in herself. What a difference it makes whether you put " Dr." before or after a man's name. The book reviewer, unlike other literary

nen, can do his best work when in a critical condition. "I alm to tell the truth." "Yes," interrupted an acquaintance, "but you are a very

bad shot." "How doth the basy little bee!" Well, if you meddle with him much you will be apt to find out how he doth.

What is that which comes with a coach, goes with a coach, is of no use to the coach and yet the coach cannot go without it? A

Hare Soup.—Customer (in restaurant : There's a hair in the soup, waiter, and I can't eat it. Waiter: Is that so? Have you tried to eat it, air ? Brown—So your girl's father showed you the door? Jones—He did. Brown—How did you feel over it? Jones—Well, I felt

put out. ARTILI ERY IN ACTION.

A Graphic Description of a Baitle With Big Guns.

Did you ever see a hattery take position? It hasn't the thrill of a cavelry charge, nor the grimness of a line of bayonets moving slowly and determinedly on, but there is a peculiar ex-citement about it that makes old veterans rise in their saddles and cheer.

We have been fighting at the sige of the woods. Every cartridge box has been emptied once or more, and one fourth of the brigade has melted away in dead and wounded and missing. Not a cheer is heard in the whole brigade. We know that we are being driven foot by foot, and that when we break once more the line will go to pieces and the enemy will pour through the

gap. Here comes help. Down the crowded highway gallops a battery withdrawn from another position to save ours. The field fence is scattered while you could count 30, and the guns rush for the hills beyon i us. Over dry ditches where a farmer would not

A moment ago the battery was a confused mor. We look again and the six guns are in position, the detached horses hurrying away. the ammunition chests open, and along our line

runs the command : "Give them one more volley and fall back to support the guns." We have scarcely obeyed We have scarcely obeyed when boom I boom I opens the fattery, and jets of fire jump down and scorch the trees under

which we fought and despaired.

The shattered old brigade has a chance to breathe for the first time in three hours as we form a line and lie down. What grim, cool fellows these cannoneers are. Every man is a perfect machine. Bullets splash dust in their faces, but they do not wince. Bullets sing over and around; they do not dodge, There goes one to the earth, shot through the head as he sponged his gun. That machinery loses just one belt, misses just one cog in the wheels, and

then works away again as before.

Every gun is using short fuse shell. The ground shokes and trembles, the roar shuls out all sound from a line three miles long, and the out and shatter and mangle men until their corpues cannot be recognized as human. You forest, followed by billows of fire, and vet men live through it, aye, press forward to capture the battery. We can hear their shouts as they form the rush.

Now the shells are changed for grape and

canister, and gues are fired so fast all reports blend into one mighty roar. The shrick of a shell is the wickedest sound in war, but nothing makes the flash crawl like the demoniacal sing

ing, purring, whistling grape shot and the serpen: like hiss of capister.

Men's legs and heads are torn from bodies and bodies cut in two. A round shot or shell takes two men out of the rank as it crashes through.

Grape and canister mow a swath and pile the the dead on top of each other.

Through the smoke we see a swarm of men. It is not a battle line, but a mob of men desperalmost as they are depressed on the fee, and shricks and creams and shouts blend into one awful and steady cry. Twenty men out of the battery are down, and the firing is interrupted. The foe accept it as a sign of wavering, and come rushing on. They are not ten feet away, when the gues give them the last shot. The discharge picks living men off their feet and throws them into the awamp, a blackened,

blondy mass.

Up, now, as the enemy are among the guns. There is silence of ten seconds, and then the flash and the roar of more than 3,000 nuskets and a rush forward with bayonets. For what? Neither on the right nor on the left, nor in front of us, is a living foe ! "here are corpses around us that have been stuck by three, four and even six bullets, and nowhere on this acre of ground is a wounded man. The wheels of the guns cannot move until the blockade of dead is removed. Men cannot pass from caiseon to gun without climbing over winrows of dead. Every gun and wheel is smeared with blood every fuot of grass has its horrible stain. Historians write of the glory of war. Burial parties saw murder where historians saw glory.

the cough by loosening the tough phlegm with Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam.



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ing at Lough Foyle to receive on pour and and scotland are and Passengers to and from Ireland and scotland are intended to be despatched from Halifax:

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WEDNESDAY......FEBRUARY 6, 1889

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6th, St. Titus. THURSDAY, Feb. 7th, St. Romauld. FRIDAY, Feb. 8th, St. John de Matha. SATURDAY, Feb. 9th, St. Raymond

Pennsfort.
SUNDAY, Feb. 10th, 5th after Ephiphany. Monday, Feb. 11th, St. Genevieve. TUESDAY, Feb. 12th, St. Ildephoneo.

The Evangelical Business.

Certain gentlemen who took a prominent part in the attacks on the Catholic Church at the meeting of the Evangelical Alliance in this city last fall, renewed their assaults in the same direction at Toronto in the recent meeting of a branch of the Alliance at that city. We gather from the Mail's report that 44 the evils associated with the domination of 4 the Roman Catholic Church" were carried as "a matter of urgency" into the Toronto meeting. The Alliance, it also appears, bar, by starting a crusade against the Catholic Church, somewhat trespassed beyond its ordinary aphere. Confined to its special objects we would have for the Alliance nothing but applause and encouragement. But when men with more zeal than discreation make it an engine for the promotion of religious strife in communities where there in no sense of wrong or cause of aggrivation, public duty demands that they be held up in their true character as incendiaries and disturbers of the public peace.

As a rule Catholics take no notice of there assaults, nor would they be noticed in THE TRUE WITNESS, were it not that these Evangelical bigots may possibly succeed in their reprehensible purpose of inflaming the minds of the less intelligent and moderate among Protestants, and thus lead to dissensions which can be productive of nothing but misery to the dupes of fanaticiem. Three of the Toronto meetings were devoted, we learn from the Mail, "to various aspects of that (the Catholic Church) subject, and very vigorous anti-papal apseches were made.' Questioned concerning this action of the Al-Alliance, and a senator, stated that the basis of the Evangelical Allianca was belief in Omnipotence is an insupportable presence." those doctrines of Christianity which are accepted by all the Evangelical Churches, and which may be the platform of all denominations. He emphasised, as he felt it his duty to do, the fact that the original intention and design of the Alliance was not that of avow ed hostility to the Catholic Church; though he stated further, that should the action of that Church come up at any time as threaten. ing Protestant liberties, it would then be the duty of members of the Alliance to stand side by side to repel any attempt of the kind."

In confirmation of the last part of the foregoing sentence, it must be borne in mind that Mr. Macdonald's was one of the two signa, tures attached to the petition to the Governor General-in Council against the passing of him with apprehension. This feeling is inthe Jesuits' Estates bill, which was presented by the Evangelical Alliance, of Montreal, on January 13th, a document which urges Protestant views in the most direct manner.

Conversing with a representative of the Mail Rev. W. Reid, D D., said that "It was | trol the laborers most effectively. The quesnot the intention of the Evangelical Alliance to come out as a political engine to endeavor | forerunner of Socialism is sufficiently within to overturn the machinations of Romanism. the region of speculation to rouse the most The aims of the Alliance lay rather in the direction of promoting unity of action in epiritual work, and in fostering a friendly spirit among the various evangelical denominations. It had in past times undertaken successful work in the direction of Sabbath observance, and at one time held weekly | Macdonald's policy has always been the conmeetings for prayer and exhortation, which, he thought, were beneficial to the spiritual property: In principle, it is precisely the life of the communities referred to. He was not prepared to say what would be done in future by the Alliance; no doubt a meeting of taxation in whole or most part on the . would be held at which future action would be determined."

It would thus appear that the fanatical element in the Alliance is beat on transform ing it into a semi-political propaganda against | Sir John Macdonald relies more on their the Catholic Church and the Catholic people. Nothing has occurred to justify this new de--parture among the bigots, unless it be that business is getting slack with them, and something must be done to revive fisgging interest in Evangelicalism. The Jesuits' Bill was not an not of Catholic aggression, for the petition for its disallowance says that the grant was opposed by members of the Catholic hierarchy

not a matter beyond fair, reasonable adjustment. Nor is its settlement likely to be promoted by violent denunciations of the Catholic Church. What then, is the cause of all

Simply this: Protestantism, honycombed with Rationalism and Infidelity, is decaying and force the distribution of property by law, at a rate that appalls its ministers, who raise the anti-Catholic cry with the hope of arrestwill be observed that the speeches of the Evangelicals are more political than religious. They affect to be terified at the power exercised by the Catholic Church, but surely they do not expect to lessen that power, founded as it is, on population and constitutional right by wildly harranging against "Romanism"? Their speeches have not disturbed the Mercler government, nor have they even stirred up a single Protestant member of the Legislature to object to the settlement. Sir John Macdonald was equally deaf to Evangelical objections.

Now these facts prove either of two things, namely, the provincial and federal governments and legislatures do not share the apprehensions of the Evanelical alarmists, or Oatholics are too powerful and their attitude too correct for any government to assail them with impunity. We believe both points are founded in truth and reason. The conclusion, therefore, is that the No Popery addition to the Evangelical blazon has been made on business principles and will be worked for all it is worth for a very palpable, if not very elevated, purpose.

Moantime, as a spur to Evangelical efforts for the overthrow of Catholic institutions, we would commend a study of the following passage from Macaulay :- "The Papacy remains, not in decay, not a mere antique, but fall of life and youthful vigor. The Catholic Church is still sending forth to the farthest ends of the world missionaries as zealous as those who landed in Kent with Augustin, and atill confronting hostile kings with the same spirit with which she confronted Atilla. The number of her children is greater than in any former age. Her acquisitions in the New World have more than compensated for what she has lost in the Old. Her spiritual ascendancy extends over the vast countries which lie between the plains of the Missouri and Cape Horn. Nor do we see any sign which indicates that the term of her long dominion is approaching. She saw the commencement of all the governments and of all the ecclesiastical establishments that now exist in the world; and we feel no assurance that she is not destined to see the end of them all."

Sir John Macdonald and the Workingmen.

Workingmen who approach Sir John Macdonald to urge on him the adoption of manhood suffrage and other measures looking to factionists to give him a majority of eighty the increase of political power among the laboring classes, must have done so fer the purpose of presenting their views only, or else they have given but a very superficial afflict France, the dangers that menace the study to the man, his policy and methods.

suggested they would have long ago been convinced of the futility of applying to one tionary development, broadening down from intent upon founding an aristocracy and davoted to Imperialism, for legislation utterly incompatible with, and subversive of his most erished designs. They would also have discovered that, even were he ever so willing to accede to their demands as a matter of expediency, he could not do so without jeopardizing his position. Workingmen are probaliance, Mr. John Macdenald, president of the bly aware, or they ought to be, that in the eyes of Conservative statesmen "a Penniless

> And what is this Penniless Omnipotencethis bugbear of European Aristocracy and American Plutocracy? Is it not what is ealled the Proletariat in Europe and the Labor party in America?

Workingmen must be unconscious indeed of the drift of political forces and the thought | it must be admitted, but always as a living which accompanies them in these days, if they do not know that in all nations where the labor problem is coming to the front, statesmen like Sir John Macdonald, brought up under, and imbued with, Conservative ideas, regard the increase of political power among the masses with the most profound misgiving. The contemplation of absolute the threes of revolution, thus establishing, as political sovereignty vested in the masses presents to him a very tangible danger and fills stinctive, and in him takes the place of political principle. Acting upon it, he has striven to create an aristocracy out of the democracy where parties, united on a princi-Captains of Industry, believing that the men who employ labor most extensively can contion whether Laborism is the evolutionary desperate resistance on the part of those who have come to regard themselves as naturally France Monarchists and Republicans strugg! entitled to exercise the functions of govern. ment.

If they will only observe and think, work ingmen must see that the secret of Sir John centration, not the dispersion, of wealth and same as that which prompted aristocratic governments everywhere to place the burden working class while keeping them in ignor. ance and impressing them with superstitious awe of rank and power. Brought face to face with the advancing columns of Labor, ignorance of their own strength than on his is less desired by these several factions than them with glittering generalities and puts them off from year to year, while quietly working with all his might to create a class the affairs of the nation administered by a

It has been pretty clearly demonstrated by one of the most soute students of contem-

advance to the citadel of political power.

or nationalise it entirely by a socialistic rethe laws in their own interest that they have come to regard their system as the only really sound one. They held and still hold the truth of the maxim that power must be distributed in some proportion to property, and stand aghast at the democratic alternative proposition that property must be distributed in some proportion to power. This is really what the workingmen mean when they approach the Premier with suggestions for radical legislation, but he sees further than they do. To accede to their demands he knows would be tantamount to signing his own political death warrant. But he takes good care not to tell them so, and finds a refuge in vagueness that may mean anything or acthing.

Let not the laborers deceive themselves. Sir John Macdonald has already been compelled to make his choice and cannot change it. His system, his power, nay, his very existence, is bound up with the privileged class his policy has created. His providence is for those who employ, not for those who are employed. Living as he does in a period of rapid transition, expediency has had as much to do with fixing his course as natural bent. But workingmen may rest assured that so long as he can command the support of cotton lords, sugar kings, iron barons and others of that ilk, he will not legislate in a way to make the hands politically independ-

ent of their employers. Yet all Sir John Macdonald or any other man can do against the advancing tide is really very little and of ephemeral effect. "The gradual development of the principle of equality," says de Tocqueville, "is a Providential fact. It has all the characteristics of such a fact. It is universal; it is durable; it constantly sludes all human interference; and all events, as well as men. contribute to its progress. Would it be wise to imagine that a secial movement, the causes of which lie so far back, can be checked by the efforts of one generation? Can it be believed that the democracy which has overthrown the feudal system and vanquished kings will retreat before tradesmen and capitalisto? Will it stop now that it has grown so strong, and its adversaries so weak ?"

France.

General Boulanger's success in rallying to his support a sufficient number of Parislan thousand votes over his opponent, again exnoses with painful publicity the innate defects of French republicanism. The evils that now Republic, are the natural, the inevitable re-Had they followed the line of thought here suit of her past. In France parliamentary institutions are not, as in England, an evoluprecedent to precedent. Properly speaking, France never had a parli-ment as such is understood in England and her coloniss. Among the English, as a writer in the Janzary Contemporary Review observes, "The theory and the forms of the constitution have been preserved intact in the darkest days, and the business of reformers has always been not so much to create as to revivify and restore."

Among the French, on the contrary, parliamentary institutions had been obliterated for one hundred and seventy five years when Louis XVI, summoned the Estates. In England, the Commons had never been wholly anopressed and had ilsen to supremsov, not without passing through the fires of revolution, embodiment of the will of the people. Thus the tide of revolution, even to the extreme extent of decapitating a king at one time and same constituencies return Liberals to the deposing a dynasty at another, was made to flow in constitutional channels.

Not so was it in France where parliament in the modern sense, came into being amid it were, the constitutionality of estastrophe, A National Assembly which, in the assumed name of the people, wiped out the two estates of the nobility and clergy, deposed and exeother on questions of policy, but a system of revolutions where opposing parties not only sought to change the personnel of the govern ment, but also its fundamental principle.

In England, Whigs and Tories contended for office and the triumph of a policy. In ed to maintain or upset the constitution itself, as the case might be. These unhappy conditions were complicated by Imperialism. There was no central idea except that each misery of being misgoverned by the others.

Thus changes that in England involved no more thant the downfall of one set of politi. claus and the elevation of another, in France entailed republic, empire, monarchy, one after another, over and over again, rising and falling amid confusion, bloodshed and disthese forms appears almost on the eve of abandonment. Freedom, as we understand it. government to impair or destroy the inflaence lution left them so.

The paternal autocratic idea of government

democracy individual property can only be the Monarchy and the Empire. Thus it has permanently sustained by diffusion, and, if been the object of each party to seize the existing conditions have isolated it in the power of the State, but none has sought to hands of the faw, the many will lie under a circumscribe its range. Nor could it be constant, and in emergencies, an irresistable otherwise when parties are disposed in the temptation to take freedom in their hands, way we have seen. Whilet all sought liberty for themselves, they each were afraid to grant it to their opponents, for fear those anconstruction." The wealthy and privileged ponents should get the authority of this ing the depopulation of their churches. It classes have so long been accustomed to make powerful central sed system of government of liberty.

> Herein lies the secret of the instablity of French governments. With all her marvellone effects to establish freedem. France has never enjoyed it. Perhaps, too, from this pathetic story of national failure we may learn that, in spite of the ghastly experience of two experiments in Imperialism, the French people look with hope even to manifest a charlatan as Boulanger. It gould seem as if they longed to realize ________ to them on his record to-morrow, as Mr. ideal of "a strong man," who could overcome the factions and reduce of Asos to order and stability.

The man on horseback, is not a desirable ruler, yet France, like all republics, has a strange love for him, and when he appears is ready to fall dow and worship him. Of this character France has furnished three degrees of comparison : positive, Napoleen Bonaparte. compacative, Louis Napoleon, superlative, Boulanger, From the positive genius we desound through the comparative scamp to the superlative humbug. Like Byron, France wants a hero-

Since every year and month sends forth a new one Till after cloying the G. zettes with cant The age discovers he is not the true one."

Amd, like the poet furthermore, she takes what she can get in the way of serving her purpose and on each occasion

"We all have seen him in the pantomime Sent to the devil somewhat ere his time."

But back of all this we trace the influence of Rousseau, who held the State to be the organ of society in all its interests, desires and needs, and to be invested with all the nowers and rights of all the individuals that compose it. Frenchmen have never shaken themselves free of this false idea. Under the social contract, by which Rousseau conceived the State to be constituted, individuals gave up all their rights and possessions to the community and got them back immediately afterwards as mere State concessions, which there could be no injustice in withdrawing again next day for the greater good of the community. Instead of enjoying equal free dom as men, the great object was to make them ejoy equal completeness as civizens.

It will thus be observed that French republicanism proceeds on lines quite different from, and renuguant to, those pursued in England and America. But the French have achieved the idea of perfect political squality and assimilated it so thoroughly that it must forever war against the permanent establish. ment of either monarchy or empire. But we are not without hope that a people who have achieved, suffered, sacrificed so much for freedom will finally emerge from their tribu. lations, purged of their errors and tollies and restored to reverence for chose principles whereby true liberty and lasting national prosperty and greatness can alone be secured.

"A Man Who Kens and Cans."

"Where are my friends, the Whigs? Exactly where they were."

Substitute the word "Grits" for Whige in the above, and the quotation admirably describes the present political situation in federal affairs. The Reform, or Liberal, party, undoubtedly led by able, honest men appears to be strangely hand capped in its efforts to obtain control of the treasury at Ottaws. This is the more extraordinary when we observe nearly all the provinces have been wrested by them from the Conservatives. With the execution of Ontario. votes outweigh three interal, precisely the provincial assemble a d Conservatives to the Dominion Const one. It would be attented to suppose that this discrimination arises from a cenviction in the electoral mind that the Tories are not to be trusted with provincial government, but may safely be allowed to run the Dominion. What then, is the reason for this anomaly?

Outside the manufacturing centres and cuted the king, did not inaugurate an orderly | few constituencies deminated by Orangelsm, the Macdonald ministry has really no hold on ple of loyalty, might fairly vie with each the country. But, as Carlyle says, "much is possible to a man; men will obey a man who Kens and Cans." Sir John Macdonald is a man of this kind. Having once obtained a majority in parliament he used it to legislate in a way to fix his yoke permanently on the Dominion. Cynically devoid of confidence in the democratic destrine that, the nearer government comes to the people and the closer it is under popular control, the better for the State, he rearranged the bound aries of constituencies and took into his own vaunted a desire to "save France" from the hands the regulation of the franchise. To complete the system of uncrowned autocracy working through the forms of constitutional usage, he assumed the right of nomination to parliament withk his party and endowed his own sworn partizans with absolute discretion as returning officers.

It was necessary, however, that he should aster, till the hope of stability under any of have a party of his own outside parliamenta party of interest, not principle-on whose selfishness he could rely for supplies of the sinews of war. Having no natural aristopower to combat them. Therefore, he dazzles | power to use the authority and mechanism of | cracy like that on which English Tory states. men can always depend when contemplating of their adversaries. The Revolution found raids on popula rights and the earnings of the masses, he set to work to create a plutocracy. of plutocrats to act as a barrier against their strong centralised organization, with its hand To use his own elegant simile, he "climbed everywhere and on everything, and the Revo- the tree and shock down the nuts to the hogs." Id est, he made laws conserning trade and commerce wherehy certain favored

millionaires through the abolition of comp sti- lies in other countries. But he admits that tion in supplying the food and clothing ' af the people.

The "hoge" were properly gratef al.

When he called upon them at M contreal and Toronto to come down handso aly with subscriptions to his election fur 3, they responded of course, and furtherm ore bled to the extent of two hundred the meand dollars to enable blin to set up a r pecial newspaper organ which all that was dear to men depended. into their hands and use it to deprive them to take the place of the Mail, which had repudiated and def sed him. Thus armed and Catholics "were subjected to penal laws beequipped he w ent to the constituencies. For cause they were then in a standing conspiracy individual 'ote sellers the hard cash was to suppress what they called heresy, and as a forthcomf og, and for constituencies en bloc he present ed the open wholesale bribes of rail- the laws of England." way subsidies and public works.

Here we have the secret of Sir John Macdonald's success. He Kens and Cans.

The people don't want him, never really put any faith in him, and, were he to appeal, acter of the conflict has changed? Mackenzie innocently did in 1878, he would be beaten out of sight. Canada is not Tory. It is not even Conservative. The vast preponderence of popular sentiment is on the Liberal side. To maintain the semblance of a Tory government at Ottawa and Sir John Macdonald in power, the people have been forced to pay against their will hundreds of millions of dollars, besides being plunged in debt beyond hope of redemption,

But a greater misfortune than the loss of millions, a more paralysing affiliation than an inextinguishable debt, is the moral degradation brought upon the whole people by Macdonald's corruptions and debaucheries with the social and political gangrene of his example in evil success,

The Irish Situation.

Events in Ireland during the past week have profoundly stirred the Irish people at home and abroad. Since the beginning of the new year the government has renewed its ferocious policy in the most drastic manner possible under the infamous crimes act. Priests, members of parliament, private citizens, men and women, have been sent to prison right and left on the most flimsy pretexts. A perfect reign of terror has been established in the name of law, yet the people endure it all with the most heroic fortitude.

But the great cause of indignation, amounting in some places to exasperation, has been the brutal ill-usage to which Mr. William O'Brien has been subjected in Clonmel jail, It would seem as if Balfour were determined to murder him as he murdered Mr. Mandeville. He has gone too far as it is, and the calmer heads may be unable to control those wilder spirits who are ready to take vengeance on the miscreant Secretary, his abettors and tools. In all movements of this kind there are men who act independently or the impulse of outraged humanity. They are not amendable to discipline and may strike a terrible blow at any moment. This is the great danger that menaces the Irish cause, for nothing would please the Tories and rene. gade Unionists more than "outrages" traceable to Irishmen. Even Lord Salisbury might, like the pagen king, be not unwilling to see his beloved nephew offered up as a eacrifice, if thereby he could win a victory

At this moment William O'Brien stands forth as the living embodiment of the indom table determination of the Irish nation to take every opportunity this secoion to adperish rather than submit to a degradation. But there is a greater Ireland outside the Green Isle, and it is from its ranks that the power, with which the Tory government is vainly contending, proceeds. It is an Ireland which cannot be conquered, which grows stronger every day. It has courage, coolness, money and men in millions. With it the Tories must rackon, and by it they must be prepared to suffer the full measure of punishment for their iniquity. More money, more lives may have to be sacrificed, but the crop of armed men coming from the Cadmean teeth, sown where the gerrymander has made two Tory by centuries of tyranny, is perennial and inoreases year by year.

The Duke's Defence.

The Duke of Argyle has ventured to take up the codgels in defence of the renegade Liberals who deserted Mr. Gladstone, on the Home Rule question, and reply to Mr. Frederick Harrison. The Duke's paper appears in the January Contemporary Review, and is about the most lame and impotent performance, considering the historical importance and political gravity of the subject treated and the toplofty assumptions of the writer. No one, however, will dispute the fitness

of the Duke of Argyle for the performance of the task of defending the landlerds of Ireland and the Tory ministry which has undertaken their preservation. The descendant of a line of unscrupulous land-grabbers, whose wealth has been derived from robbery, confiscation and treachery, he of all men is the one who ought to defend a class and a system, by whom and through which, the people of England, Scotland and Ireland were plundered of their natural and legal heritage in the laud. In any other man a defence of the penal laws of Ireland would be surprising. When a lineal descendent of the "the base, brutal and bloody Whige" makes that defence we recognize the fitness of his advocacy while we refuse to admit its justice or logic. lots that can fall to any human being; learn-The penal laws, he says, were enacted by ed, intellectual, with the means of happiness men "of the Reformed faith who had the best of all reasons for directing penal laws against those who were in standing conspiracy to exterminate themselves." These men had the tocsin of St. Bartholemew sounding in their ears," and "that dreadful knell had its lasting reverbrations despende and renew- i been something more than that, arising from ed by the then recent Revocation of the edict | it in all likelihood, to account for the ghastly of Nantes." In short, the Duke's argument termination of his career. But whatever the is that it was an age of religious wars and persecutions and English Protestants perse. only goes to prove the old lesson that no outed Irish Catholics for fear of, or in retalia. mortal is exampt from the sorrows and mis-

"the penal laws were indeed detestablejudged in the light of our own times and considered as the mere instruments of religious persecution." He holds them excusable. however, because "they were not enacted in defence of tenets, but in defence of institutions." Those were "fundamental institu. tions in which all freedom rested and and Finally the Duke declares that the Irlah means of doing so, subvert the monarchy and

Accepting this as the best defence for the oruelest persecution on record, may we ask what excuse it contains for the refusal to do iustice to Ireland now that the whole char.

It is not with the dead past that we of the present day have to deal. Certain conditions have been bequeathed, or have resulted from the past. The duty of the men of to-day is to modify or abolish them, so thas modern economical principles and forces may have proper play. Landlordism is one of the worst-the very worst we think-of these conditions. There can be no peace, no pro. gress till it is removed. The government or the class who think to preserve it by acts of coercion and such infernal methods as Balfour is now prosecuting in Ireland are fighting against fate and doomed to failure. The Duke of Argyle is, of course, defending the land robbers of which he is a preminent member and representative. The notice to quit served on Irish landlords, he expects to see nailed to the gates of Inverary any fine morning. When Irish landlordism goes down. Scotch and English landlordism may prepare to vanish in like manuer. This is the terror that inspires the ducal pen. Behind Home Rule rises the foreshadows of Scotch Radicalism and English Democracy. Fend. alism in the persons of the Duke of Argyle and the Marquis of Salisbury, is making its last stand, but their resistence is hopeless and can only have the effect of making the coming revolution more thorough, complete and radical.

LAST Thursday the Dominion Parliament was opened for despatch of business. If the speech from the throne may be taken as a correct forecast of that business, then we must frankly say that there was very little necessity for holding the session. Not one of the really great questions uppermost in the public mind are alluded to. Ministers seem to imagine that, having fixed things to suit themselves, there is no need of further action. We look, however, to the Opposition for an exposition of matters which the Government by silence evinces a disposition to ignore, The success of unrestricted reciprocity at the bye-elections indicates the lines on which the Opposition should proceed, and Mr. Laurieri emphatic declaration of his intention to urge that question has roused popular expectation The ministry is very much weaker in personnel and in numerical support to what it was last session, and the meagre official programme outlined in the speech from the throne betrays timidity. If it is the intertion, as reported, to spring a general election, this year, the game of lying law is comprehenetble, and should were the Liberals vence their policy clearly and foreibly before the country, so that in the event of a dissolution they will not be unprepared. The splendid victories in Joliette and Haldimand, by which agricultural constituencies in Quebec and Ontario gave emphatic endorsation to the Liberal policy of Unrestricted Reck procity, will greatly strongthen the cause of commercial liberation and friendly relation with cur neighbors to the south. The Uppoaltion is sound with the farmers, who are not and cannot be benefitted by the protective policy. We, therefore, look for a spirited advance all along the line of the Reform

MR COULTER'S election in Haldimand is great triumph for the Liberals and for Unrestricted Reciprocity. The Government made the most desperate and determined efforts to win the constituency and carried it twice by the most flagrant corruption. New, how ever, they are beaten handsomely and effectively, despite coercion of Indians, the bribes of a public building at Cayuga and a bridge over the Grand river, coating \$10,000 each But more significant than all is the fact that Mr. Coulter was elected by a decisive majority in face of the declaration by th Tory press that his return would be regarded and accepted as an electoral manifesto in favor of annexation. If what the organs said be true, the electors of Haldimand prefet Annexation to Macdonaldism-a conclusion we believe not very far from correct.

THE terrible tragedy by which Prince Rudolf met his death is deepened by the mystery which surrounds it. Whether b died by his own hand, was killed in a duel of murdered, is still a quetion, but there can be no doubt that his death was the culmination of a dark tale of misery and orime. Here was a man cocupying one of the most envice at command, heir to the throne of one of the greatest empires of the earth, yet he has perished miserably in the prime of life, victim to what appears to have been a domestic trouble. Mated to an incongenial, sterile wife, we know he was, but there must have truth may be the story as far as it is known The division of school taxes at Montreal is porary social movements that "in the freest animates the Republic to no less an extent than individuals were enabled to bloom out as tion, for persecution of Protestants by Catholeries of life, and that shame and death av

the penalties in all ranks of life for violations of the divine commands. Thus the curtain falls on one of the strangest, saddest, most gloomy tragedies of modern times.

Hon. James McShane has been granted leave to appeal from the decision of disqualification in connection with the Laprairie election, and has taken his seat in the Legislature. At Montreal, Three Rivers and Quebec he met with popular demonstrations of satisfaction at this result of the proceedings, which, we hope, will eventuate in his complete exhonoration. Mr. McShane is too able and valuable a representative to be lost to the public life of the province.

THE Montreal Winter Carnival opened on Monday with great colat. His Excellency Lord Stanley received a rousing popular welcome on his arrival. A great number of visitors are in town and the programme of the week's entertainments is being carried out with great spirit and success, in spite of somewhat stormy weather.

LITERARY REVIEW.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

This the leading monthly publication in America is to hand for February. A list of the articles it contains will give an idea of its great value as a vehicle of contemporary thought on the foremost topics of the day. "The Bugaboo of Truste," by Andrew Carnagle; "Coming Polar Expedi-tions," by Lieut. F. Schwatka; "Sin and Unbelief," by Mrs. Humphrey Ward, author of "Robert Elemere;" "False Modesty in Readers," by Geo. Parsons Lathrop; "Misrepresentation in Congress," by Gen. L. S.
Bryce, M.C.; "Naval Wars of the Future,"
(concluded) by Admiral Porter; "The
American Boy," by J. T. Trowbridge; "Restore Silver Coinage," by Edwards Pierre-"Is Housekeeping a Failure?"-a symposium by several writers; "Unconscious Suicide," by Wm. H. Ballou; "Zoological Game Preserves," by F. L. Fremont; "Oar Rodent Rivals," by Felix Oswald; "Why am I a Missionary?" by Marian E Reall; "Siberia and Land Tenure," by Benj. Dob-lin; "Sbakespeare Interviewed," by Dion Boucleault. With some of these articles we intend to deal editorically in inture issues, for there is much in the current thought expressed in them that needs sifting.

VICE'S FLORAL GUIDE.

It did seem as though the seedsmen outdid themselves last year in the line of elaborate catalogues, but here comes Vick's Floral Guide for 1889, from Rochester, N.Y., better than all previous issues. "Better" hardly expresses it—rather, we should say, far superior. It has been changed in every respect; new cuts, new type, enlarged in size ing levee at the Castle, with the request that (opening like an old fashioned singing-book); the commissioners of the police send him no contains three elegant lithographs (8 x 101 inches) of Roses, Geraniums and Melon and Tomato; hesides a very fine plate of the late James Vick and his three sons, who now own and manage this large business. These icatures must make the Floral Guide valuable to their many thousands of customers in this One would think they were a little out of their heads to offer to the public such a work as the Guide free, for that is what it Sext n on Friday telegraphed to Mr. Balfour, amounts to, when they say it will be sent on chief recretary for Ireland, that the treatment required of fifteen cents, and that a certificate to which Wm. O'Brien had been subjected good for fifteen cents worth of seed will be returned with the Guide.

CARMINA SACRA. A collection of Sacred Music for 2, 3 and 4 voices for the Cotholic Service. New York: J. Fischer & Bro., No. 7 Bible House.

No. 6 of this series contains an "Easy Litany of the Blessed Virgin for soprano, alto, tenor, bass and organ, composed by L. possible. Mr. Balfour did not reply and Mr. Bonvin, S.J., choir master at Canisius College B. ffalo, N. Y. Price, 35c. The composer, who is already favorably known in musical circles as the author of various supplements to Singenberger's "Cœcilia," and ci two masses, combining genuine ecclesiestical spirit with the coloring of modern means, gives us in the present composition a very valuable rangements are bring made for the holding of production in a more simple and uppretending form. Besides its intrincic value, Father Bonvin's Litany has the great advantage of being easy of execution. The character of the language at ributed to him by Mr. Sexion's the composition is melodious, tender and devotional, and such as may claim the favor also of church mudolans of a less cevere school. The combination of several invocations which the composer fully justifies in a foot-note, adds considerably to the meledious fl. w and unity of the composition.

THE HALDIMAND ELECTION.

WHAT is BAID OF THE RESULT IN TOPONTO.

Tonesto, January 31.—The Liberals claim the Haldimand election as an important victory for their trade policy. The Gabe says. "Sir John Macdonald can no longer doubt that his Government will be routed at the unxt general election unless it fully satisfies the popular demand. Of course the Liberals, who were de-termined to press their fiscal pulicy strongly this session, will be encouraged by the tale of yesterday's polling to put the utmost vim into their efforts. The tide is strongly with them, and by going firmly forward they will obtain power to carry the county safely into a go d The Mail is not so jubilant, and merely is: "Mr. Colter seems to have won the remarks: battle in Haldimand yesterday. We say that he seems only to have won it because Haldimand f those unfortunate constituencies in which the result of a contest is never assured until all possible means of continuing the fight beyond the casting of the ballots are exhausted." The Conservatives charge that wholesale bribery secured the return of the Liberal candidate, and will contest the election.

MANITOBA LEGISLATURE.

REASEMBLING OF THE HOUSE-THE CHARGES A GAINST THE MINISTERS.

Winnipeg, January 31.—There was a presty full attendance of members at the reassembling of the Legislature to-day, Mr. Norquay and one or two others only being abrent. Killam's report to the commission to enquire into the newspaper charges against the Government refers to the failure of parties making the charges to produce evidence, and says his re-port does not prevent the Legislature making a further enquiry, and concludes : "He, ther fore, begs to report that no evidence in proof of the charges mentioned in the said commission, or any of them, has been obtained by him, and that said charges have not, nor have any of hem, been proven." The House sjourned till to-morrow. The session will last three or four

ST. BRIDGET'S VISION OF PURGA TORY.

St. Bridget had once a vision of Purgatory and then beheld the souls of the just being cleansed from every stain of sin, as iron is puri-fied in a fiery furnace. She tells us that she heard an angel calling down the blessing of God upon the charitable Christians who hasten to the rescue of the poor souls, for unless they te released by the good wo ke of the faithful, God, in His infallible justice, is resolved to purify them by the flames of Pageatory.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

CATHOLIC,

ROME, JANUARY 30 -Cardinal Gaughbauer, Archbishop of Vienns, has sent an address to the Pope from the Austrian blahops proclaiming the right of the Pope to temporal power. Italian papers are of the opinion that the address would affect the present friendly relations between Austria and Italy but for the success of Boulanger, which brings war with-in view and makes Vatican discords less in Quirinal councils.

VIENNA, JANUARY 30 .- The Catholic movement in favor of the restoration of the temporal power of the pope is extending. Meetings at Bruck, Saleburg, Inneabruk and other places have adopted resolutions condemning the restriction imposed by the Italian Government upon the Holy See. Catholics, the resolutions declare, must not rest until the supremacy of the church is recognized. No meeting has yet demanded action by the Government in defense of the Pope.

The rumors that the Pope has been having fainting fits are denied. His health is good and his spirits are cheered by addresses coming from every country in Europe expressing sympathy with him under the encroachments of the Italian Government.

IRISH.

Mr. Sheehy, M.P., appeals under the Crimes Act, from his sentence to four months' imprisonment.

The rumor that John Dillon abandoned his Australian trip because of the reported illness of Mr. Parnell is denied.

Patrick Molly, one of the witnesses who testi-fied for the Times before the Parnell Commission has been arrested at Liverbool on the charge of

David Sheehy, M.P., for Galway, for vio lating the Crimes act, was sentenced at Limerick to six months' imprisonment without labor. He appealed.

There was some rioting in Tipperary on Feb. 1st, which culminated in a desperate struggle between the townsmen and the police. A score of civillians and twelve police were injured. The strike among the sailors has extended to Dublin. Vessels cannot leave there owing to impossibility of obtaining crows. The shipping companies at Cork and some at Glasgow have conceded the advance demanded.

Nationalists are greatly agitated over the treatment of Mr. Wm. O'Brien. It is stated that he was severely injured on the body during the struggle with the jacl warders, and that he is still much prostrated. He wears only a shirt refusing to put on the prison garb.

Mesers. John O'Connor and Thomas Condon, members of Parliment for Tipperary, were yesterday centenced to imprisonment for four months without hard labour for inciting tenants not to pay rent. They appealed. After the adjournment of the court the police were pelted

with stones by a mob. Constable Clifton, of Kildysart, has resigned as a protest against the harsh treatment of Mr. O'Brien by the prison officials at Clonmel. Thomas Sexton, lord mayor of Dublin, has re turned his "private entree" tickets for a com-ing leves at the Castle, with the request that more invitations while the present Government remains in power. The prison dector at Clon-mel has guaranteed that no further attempt shall be made to force Mr. O'Brien to don the prison garb, and has consented to call in another physician for a consultation on Mr. O'Brien's condition. A mass meeting in Bradford adopted in resolution protesting against the harsh treatment of Mr. O'Brien.

since his incarceration in Clonmel jail had ex-cited intense disgust in Ireland. Mr. O'Srien has remained naked and is now speechless. The prizon officials considering Mr. O'Brien to be in a critical condition telegraphed to Mr. Balfour for orders. Mr. Sexton, therefore, urged Mr. Balfour to issue orders that the violent treatment of Mr. O'Brien te at once stopped, and warned bim that the public orger was rapidly 2 o'clock on Saturday morning with a request for an answer. After the messenger had rung several times it was said that Mr. Bulfour ar peared and called the man a cur and declared he would not answer Mr. Sexton's message. He also censured the policeman on duty at the lodge for allowing people to disturb him. Ar meetings everywhere in Ireland to express in ignation at the treatment of Mr. O'Brien. A statement by Mr Balfour says he did not use messenger. He didnot see the messenger, and the conversation relative to Mr. O'Brien took place between his secretary and the messenger. jail officials at Cloumel deny that O'Brien is speechless. They say he is quite well. The Glads onion members of the National Liberal club will organize a demonstration as a protest against the treatment of Wm. O'Brien.

WM. O'BRIEN IN MANCHESTER. Dublin, January 29 -Wm. O'Brien did nob appear at Killarney and a warrant was issued for his a rest. A later London dispatch announces that Wm. O'Brien was arrested at Manchester

co-day while addressing a me ting there. LONDON January 30 .- A rumor had been circulated that O'Brien would baulk his pursuers and appear at the meeting in Manchester. This report brought out a large audience. Dillon was also exp cted, but he did not appear The chairman was addressing the meeting when suddenly, a commotion arose, and O'Brien anpeared at the entrauce to the platform and st pped to the front. The people arose en masse and cheered and shouted until they were compelled through exhaustion to desist. Such a scene was never witnessed in Manchester before. O'Briec was pale, but he retained his composure and when he began to speak his voice was firm. He gave in detail the story of his conviction, the audience following him with breathless attention. Since his flight he said he had roved through four countries of Ireland. When he had concluded his remarks, his friends rushed on the platform to shake him by the hand So eager was the crowd that O'Brien was rudely huseled about and almost fainted. A large force of pol co arrived. O'Brien was arrested in the anteroom while the audience was leaving the hall. A torchlight parade was afterwards held in bonor of O'Brien. His arrest caused intense excirement Is appears that O'Brien rached Wexford on Friday after a drive of 90 miles in an open trap and was then smuggled on board a collier and landed at Porthcawl, Wales. He stayed at Bridgend, and then came to London. going thence to Manchester.

PARNELL COMISSION.

LONDON, January 29 .- At the session of the Parnell commission to-day the reading of the speaches produced in evidence was continued. It is reported that the witness. Thomas O'Connor, who charged Timothy Harrington, M.P. with employing him as a mounlighter, is dying and as signed a confession in which he withdraw the accusation.

LONDON, January 30 .- At the session of the Parnell commission to-day, Mr. O'Krefe, cashier of the Castle Island branch of the National bank, deposed that Timothy Horan, treasurer of the Le gur at Castle Island, had an account with the bank and has ed cheques there drawn by Mr Kenny, M.P. The object of this evidence was to connect the Parnellites with outrages incited by members of ton League in Casele Island Mr Haley, agent of an eather in Thurles, reclared that many farmers were forced to join the league, the terrorism of which injured

rade everywhere. OUTRAGE ON O'BRIEN.

DUBLIN, January 31.—The magistrate who true William O'Brien refused to state the case against him for the opinion of the Court of Ex-

chequer, on the ground that the demand is frivolous. Mr. Healy, counsel for O'Brien; will apply to the higher courts for an order compelling the magistrate to comply with his client's demand. O'Brien has been served with a writ in a suit brought by Magistrate Stokes who

claims \$50,000 damages, for alleged libellous statements in O'Brien's paper.

Mr. O'Brien was to-day lodged in Clonmel jacl to undergo the sentence of four months' imprisonment imposed on him. When ordered to remove his clothing and don the prison garb he refused, whereupon he was seized by the warders and his clothing was forcibly removed. His beard was then anaved off. He made a desperate resistance, and was exhausted by the struggle. His prostration was so severe that a priest was

IRELAND BOUSED.

DUBLIN, February 3 -Lord Mayor Sexton presided at the mass meeting in Phonix park to-day called to denounce the treatment to which Mr. O'Brien is subjected in prison. Mr. Sexton announced that a memorial had been signed by four archbishops and a majority of the bishops calling upon the Government to dis-continue proceedings which endanger Mr. O'Brien's life and imperil the public peace. Mesers. Davitt and Healy made violent speeches to the same effect. Edward Lemay, M. P., urged the boycotting of persons who attended the Unionist banquet. Mr. Balfour ridiculed the rumor that he would not dare to face the recepbion of an Irish audience. He said he hoped it might be his lot on many future occasions to meet with a reception half so cordial and enthusiastic. Every substantive part of Mr. Sexton's telegram was incorrect. When written to, he wrote to the Lord Mayor that Mr. O'Brien was responsible for the evils resulting from his non-submission to the prison regula-

A WARNING TO BALFOUR.

LIMERICK, February 3.—John Finucane, M P and others inprisoned for offences under the Crimes act were to-day realessed. A meeting was held in their honer at which the Mayor presided. The Mayor said Mr. Balfour might expect the vengeauce of the Irish nation if any-thing happened to Mr. O'Brien. Joseph Cox, M.P., and Mr. Tully, editor of the Roscommon Rerald have each been sentenced to four months imprisonment on a charge of conspiracy. They have appealed.

A POLICE INSPECTOR KILLED. Dublin, February S .- Police Inspector Martin was killed at Gweedore, county Donegal, to day while trying to arrest Father McFadden. A party of police under Inspector Martin sur-rounded Father McFadden's chapel during the service this morning and when the priest ap-peared at the door, they made a rush for him. The people came to his rescue and Father Mc-Fadden escaped. He had nearly reached the door of his own house when Inspector Martin caught him by the coat. At the same instant the inspector was struck with a stone on the back of the head. The inspector fell and died soon afterwards. Father McFadden was subsequently arrested.

DENIS KILBRIDE ARRESTED. LONDON, February 4.—Denis Kilbride, M. P. was arrested at Leicester to-day charged with violating the Crimes act. He was accompanied to jail by a large crowd, who cheered him.

THE ABRESTED PRIEST. DUBLIN February 4.—Father McFadden, who was arrested yesterday at Gweedore at the time Inspector Martin was killed, was taken to Letterkenny under a strong escort to-day. crowd at Letterkenny cheered the priest and made some demonstration. The military charged the crowd with fixed bayonets and dispersed it.

C'ERIEN'S JAIL FARE.

LONDON, February 4 -The council of the National Liberal federation will hold a meeting to consider the subject of William O'Brien a treatment by prison officials at Clonmel. Medical Inspector O'Farrell asked O'Brien to say what dietary he preferred. O'Brien said he was ready to take the ordinary prison fare, but in other respect he wanted the treatment that ought to be accoded to a political prisoner.

AMERICAN.

An Indianapolis despatch says General Harrison has received from Mr. Blaine his accept-ance of the Secretaryship of State.

The United States Senate has rejected the amendment to the diplomatic bill, raising to the rank of ambassadors the ministers to Eugland. France, Germany and Russia, by a vote of 26 received

from Consul Blacklock at Sampa, stating that war had been declared against Matasia and that martial law had been proclaimed by the German consul at Avia.

The Republican senators in caucus adopted a resolution to insist upon the admission as states of North and South Dakota, Montana and Washington. There was a lack of unanimity with regard to New Mexico.

It is stated that the Union Iron Works have received a despatch from Secretary Whitney, ordering them to get the new cruiser "Charleston" ready for sea within twenty days if porei ble, at no matter what extra cost.

The President has notified Congress that Count Arco Valley, the German Minister, has informed the State Department that the German troops would be withdrawn from Samos, and the neutrality of Samos preserved. Advices from Alaska say the winter there has been a very discouraging one to the people, owing to severe storms. The heaviest snow storm

since 1875 occurred, and owing to the great d pth of the snow traders and hunters have suffered great hardships. The Pacific coast papers are devoting a great deal of space to the Samoan question, and generally demand that American interests on the islands be fully maintained at whatever cost, if

only on account of American shipping interests on the Pacific. San Francisco papers urge immediate action on the part of the Government. United States Senator Collom, in an address to the Illi-ois State Legislature thanking the members for their confidence in electing him, expressed the hope of the future annexation of Canada to the United States. He declared the interests of the two countries were in common.

The speech was interrupted by bursts of ap-The State Board of Health of New York sent out to health boards in all parts of the State yesterday the face that small-pox in the Onondaga, poor house has assumed a threatening aspect, also at the penitentiary at Syracue and at Lyons, Wayne county, and other parts of Central New York. A general vaccination of

all people is urged and a special lookout for all

bramps is directed. There was a strong attack made on the Bri tish extradition treaty by its opponents in the secret session of the United States Senate yes terday. A resolution was off-red declaring the ravified. A Demecratic senator, availing himself of his right under the rule, insisted that the resolution lie over till to-day, and the S-nate ajourned with the understanding that the final vote will then be taken The opposi-tion feel confident of defeating the treaty. When the Senate reassembled the treaty was

CANADIAN.

rejected.

Hon. J. M. Gibson, was elected by acclama tion at Hamilton.

The Lanark County Scott Act repeal petition has been found regular. A date in April wil be fixed for polling.

Dr. Alexander, of Dalhousie College, Holifax was on Tuesday appointed to the chair of English in University College, Toronto. By-laws proposing to grant \$20,000 and \$15.

000 to the Kingstone & Smith's Falls Railway will be submitted to a vote of the people in rear of Leeds and Lansdowne and Buston Township+ at once.

A deputation from the Anti-Poverty Society on Tursday night interviewed the York County Council on the subject of \$600 exemptions on house property. Aspirited discussion followed, but the members of the Council declined to

commit themselv s. Wednesday afternoon Mr. B. B. Osler made

a motion betore Justice Rose to quash the ina momen peters Justice Lose to quasit the indictments for the bracket shop keeping of common gaming houses before the present assizes on the ground that they did not hold under the law. Justice Rose held that the indictments

were good. The American Association for the Advance ment of Science will meet at Toronto early in August. A deputation waited on the Provincial Government asking \$3,000 towards paying the expanses of the visitors. The city will also be asked to contribute.

The annual statement of the Bank of Nova Scotia shows profits last year of \$141,000; reserve fund, \$460,000; deposite, \$781,000; and loans and discounts, \$5,825,000. The Merchants Bank of Halifax shows profits, \$112,000; reserve, \$200,000; deposite, \$2,860,000; and loans and discounts, \$3,919,000.

Mr. Waters, of Middlesex, introduced in the Ontario Legislature a bill to enfranchise widow and unmarried women. Mr. French introduced a bill to amend the law of slander by making it unnecessary for a woman to plead actual damage consequent to a slander on her character when bringing suit in the law courts.

Edward Fletcher whose home is in Chicago, and whose wealth is computed at half a million dollars, was arrested in bed at the Rossin house Toronto on a capias issued at the instance of Mr. Wm. Rice, a resident of Toronto, who has instituted civil proceedings against Mr. Fletcher for alienating his wife's affections and for crim. con., damages being placed at \$20,000. Judge McMahon has fixed the amount of bail for Fletcher's release at \$10,000

The election to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons for Haldimand county, caused by the unscating of Dr. Montague by the Supreme court, took place Wednesday Jan. 30th. It was a bitter campaign all through. After three at tempts to regain passession of the seat, which tempts to regain possession of the seat, which was wrested from them at the general elections. the Liberals succeeded to day and elected their candidate, Mr. Colter, by a majority of 48 over Dr. Montague, who was returned at last election by 12.

A bill was filed in Chancery at Winnipeg by by the Canadian Pacific railway asking the court to restrain the N. P. & M. railway from operating or continuing the construction of that road on the ground that the local legislature cannot enact legislation respecting a railway connecting at the boundary line with a foreign read, and on the ground that any legislation of read, and on the ground that any legislature is ultra vires, which provides for a railway crossing of the Canadian Pacific railway or its branches, they being declared works for the general advantage of Canadian

EUROPEAN.

The King of Annam is dead.

The seaman's strike has extended to Glasgow. The Esst African bill passed the Reichstag

Jem Smith has accepted Mitchell's challenge to box in Loudon with small gloves for 2500 a side.

After three weeks of stormy debates the Hun-varian Diet passed the military bill by 126 majority. The report that Lord Sackville would succeed Sir William White as British ambassador at

Constantinople is officially contradicted. A Massowah despatch says the Hadab tribe

have atked for Italian assistance against Osman Digna, who threatened to attack them. Lord Charles Beresford is about to make tour of the continent for the purpose of inspect ing the German, Italian and French shippard It is now said that the article in the Con-

temporary Review was written by Mr. Stead, of the Pall Mall Gazette, inspired by Sir Robert Morier. It is officially announced that the Crown Prince Rudolf committed suicide by shooting

himself in the head. The weapon used was revolver. The grand council of Annam has elected Bur lay king. He is the son of the former king. He is only ten years of age. A regency has been

The estimates for the Admiralty for the com ing year are in course of preparation. The Admiralty promises to increase the marine force by 3,509 men.

Sir Charles Tupper visited the exhibition buildings at Paris on Monday, He expressed regret that the Dominion of Canada was not taking part in the exhibition.

The great European copper syndicate has rebuy any more c quite demoralized. This is interpreted as practically the breaking up of the syndicate.

The country house at Ramslade, near Wind sor, of Henry White, secretary of the American legation in London, was entered by ourglars and jewellry valued at \$35,000 was stolen.

Emperor William has sent a letter of thanks with the assurance of his future protention and sympathy, to the Berlin G and Lodge of Masons for their new year congratulations. Mr. Phelps, the American Minister, and hi

wife sailed from Southampton for New York on the steamer "Lahn." A number of distinguished people went from London to see then

It is stated in Paris that the Austrian Cross Prince was shot by the husband of a lady who was staying at the Meyerling chateau. The Neue Freie Presse of Vienna has been confiscated for publishing the report.

The Czar and Czarina are daily seen in the streets of St. Petersburg, sometimes walking with a single attendant and always receiving marks of profound respect. The Crar has never seems so free of care for his personal safety. The British naval comittee appointed to en

quire into the late manusures states that the stips with a few exceptions are unsuitable for modern warfare and that the existing fleet unfit to command the seas sgainst an enemy. The strike of the Clyde seamen is spreading

Crews arriving are joining the movement. shipowners are resolute. Owing to the strike twenty steamers are detained at Glasgow, it being impossible to secure sufficent seamen and firemen to work them. The Imperial satrologers declare that the

recent fire in the Emperor's palace at Pekin was an evil omen intended as a warning against the approach of Western inventions. An Imperial decree has, therefore, been issued prohibiting further extension of the Tientsin railway.

The North German Gazette, referring to Boulanger, says that notwithstanding the ob vious efforts of the ruling parties to show a firm front and determined attitude, the numerous consultations prove that all the Republican parties suffer from a complete lack of definite initiative and personal authority.

Atchinoff, the leader of the Russian Colony of Tadjurah Bay, ordered his followers to fire upon the Italian Gunboat it she came too near the shore. He declared he was acting in accordance with Government orders. He also stated that another body of 300 Cossacks was coming. The mission landed in full Cossack uniform.

The London Standard says: "Prince Bis mark is not likely to court a quarrel with the United States for the sake of gratifying the local spite of Herr Weber or any of the pushing Germans who aspire to treat the Samoan islands as their Pacific preserve. There is no mistaking the earnestness and sincerity in the protests made at Washington," Uther London newspapers express the same views.

The Daily News says it does not suppose that Mr. Blaine, if he becomes secretary of state, will feel himself soc closely bound by the comments of the Republican convention on Mr. Oleve-land's policy to attempt to settle the fisheries question. It prefers to believe that he will be guided by his knowledge of the British people and the consciousness that more is so be gained hy settling such ugly questions than by keeping them open.

While Mr. Joseph Chamberlain was on his wedding tour, an American swindler by means of a forged letter, purporting to be from Erastus Wiman, obtained a loan from Mr. Austen rlain. He then got a bogus bill cashed at the latter's banker in London. He after-wards bought a number of orchids, and re-

presenting himself as Austen Chamberlain, tendered a forged check in payment for the flowers, and obtained a large sum in charge. He has not been seen since.

Two holders of Panama Canal shares applied to the Psris Courts Wednesday, for a summons against M. De Lesseps. They demand the dissolution of the present company and the appointment of a liquidator, with power to make over to a new company the assets of the old concern. The court postponed its decision until Saturday. At the request of a holder of Panama Uanal lottery bonds, the court appointed a sequestrator of the sums received by the company from all future issues of shares.

Hon, Fdward Stanbope, Secretary of state for war, speaking at Hornoastle, Lincolnshire, saidle thundercloud was hanging over Europe, and that sconer or later, probably sconer, it would burst, bringing the fiercest and most horrible war ever known. It was impossible to view the preparations for war now being made throughout Europe without feeling that a war was approaching. He hoped, however, that the moderate of England's statesmen would prevent that nation from becoming involved. The Pall Mall Gazette, commenting upon this speech, denounces the folly of such utterances and says they are calculated to do much mischief. It de clares that Mr. Stanhope, s heedless rhetoric is unjustifiable.

In a brief article on Margaret Lee's novel Divorce," Mr. Gladstone, in the Nineteenth Century, says: "The greatest and deepest of all human controversies is the marriage controversy, and in America, from whatever cause, this has reached a stage of development more advanced than elsawhere." After referring to a few statistics of divorces in the United States, he says: "We must beware of sweeping and premature conclusions, but it seems indisputable that America is the arena where many problems connected with marriage are being rapidly, painfully and perilously tried out." He praises the gallantry and ability of Margaret Lee in venturing to combat in the ranks of what must now-a-days be taken as the unpopular

REV. FATHER McDONAGH HONORED.

(Napanee Beaver). The regret at the departure of Rev. Father McDonagh from Napanen has been wide spread, and in order to show the high estrem in which he is held by all, it was decided to present him with an address and a purse of money. The purse was contributed by friends of the Reverened Gentleman-without regard to creed, Protestants vising with Catholics in

honoring one beloved by all. Judge Wilkison read the address but before doing so made the following remarks:

It is with mixed feelings of pleasure and pain that I rise on this occasion to present you with this address and purse. A pleasure it is indeed to me to be the medium of conveying to you an expression of the esteem, respect and affection entertained for you by the citizens of Papance But the pleasure is much chastened by the re-flection that your removal from amongst us has occasioned our meeting you at this time.

I can assure you Sir that the address which I am about to read inadequately expresses the feelings entertained by the citizens of Napanee for you. Words would indeed fail properly to express them,

By your gentlemany, kind and courteous manner you have won for yourself a place in the affections of the people that any one might justly envy. Unassuming merit is, and ever will be regarded by a thoughtful intelligent public

During each of the fifteen years of your residence in Napanee the respect for you has deep-ened and widened, and I express but the feelings of all when I say that your departure is deeply deplored. I may add, however, by none more than by myself.

But it is said there is a silver lining to every

cloud, and I am glad to know that it is not wanting in this one. It is in the circumstances that although you are ceasing to be a resident of the town, you are not going to a remote part of the Province, and that we may still have the pleasure of frequently seeing you.

The Judge then read the following address:

Rev. J. H. McDonagh Napanee.

Revd. and Dear Sir: - Your parishioners and friends have learned with unfeigned sorrow that in the wisdom of the Right Rev. Dr. Cleary, Bishop of Kingston, you have been transferred duty on \$4 900 worth of paper, and \$13,690 from Napanee to the parish of Picton, and will of duty on importations valued at \$24,450 enter upon the enhanced responsibilities of your

Whilst our appreciation of your perional worth is confirmed by the action of your Bishop in selecting you from amongst your reverend peers for one of the mast important charges in the diocese, we cannot refrain from the expression of our sincere regret that this well-deserved recognition of merit involves your departure from citzenship with us. We cannot indeed sufficiently estimate the loss we sustain in being thus deprived of the benefits of your broad catholicity of spirit, and your dignified moderation and generous patronage in all matters of public policy along the lines of moral and social

The event we deplore recalls the fact that fir fifteen years you have resided among us, deli-gently sugaged in your work of religious instruction. You have seen our town, alternated advancing with rapid strides, and apparently standing still; you have viewed it in the threeof agitation and in the quiet of peaceful pr gress; you have seen the helm drop from the hands of the aged, and the middle aged climin over the mountism-top of robust vigor into the descending paths of lesseving strength and ad-ded years; you have looked interestedly upon carefree youth eagerly taking up the responsi-bilities of business and professional life, and boyhood creeping onward into manhood These years have shown you fair girlhood blossoming nto womanhood, and as wives and mothers worthily sustaining the purity, and honor of that sheet anchor of our nationality—the happy home.

"Such is the patriot's boast, where'er we roam, His first best country ever is at home.

And we rejoice to know that whilst noting these events in their passage you have by coun sel and admonition aided in enforcing the neces sity of godliness and virtue as the only true

dation of advancing civilization. We record with satisfaction and pleasure our acknowledgment of your sympathy with th growth and improvement of our town in its material prosperity as evidenced by the fact that you have externally enhanced the beauty and value of your ecclesiastical property, until what you leave behind you is as little like what you found, as is the town like that into which you entered fif een years ago.

We beg to assure you that you carry away with you the good will and wishes of all classes and creeds. The clerical office which you adorn is held in the highest esteem by your fellow citizens of every religious name. amongst us who are consecrated to the high office of the ministry or priesthood; who represent the best and purest attainments in moral or cellence; who set forth the precept of G trith and righteous judgement and mercy; will baptise our children; who administer consolation to the afflicted and dying; who bury our dead out of our sight with obristian rights and the christian hope of a glorious resurrection and who in their conversation and counsel and deportment illustrate their teachings, can neve be other than important leaders in any enligh tened community. We trust that the words of assurance we now give that your life amongst us

own experience during the years of your resi dence in Napanee.

As a slight evidence in tangible form of the entiments herein expressed we solicit your ac

has led to higher regard for the priestly office you hold and the truths you preclaim have al-

ready been manifested and emphasised in your

ceptance of the accompanying pur-e.
In this closing act of presen relationship on minds do not dwell so much upon the painful rememberance of jo s departed as upon the facthat you leave with us a character which shall be an inspiration to high attainment by unosten-

tations endeavor and a permanent attentation of the truth that he who is faithful in little will be advanced to the stewardship of much. We commend you so the kindest welcome and most generous hospitality of your futur parish-

ioners and friends trusting that in the enjoymen: of the new you may not forget the old. Very respectfully and sincerly yours:

J. Pr Hanley, W. H. Wilkison, D. J. Hogan,
Uriah Wilson, Geo. Leamey. H. M. Deroche
ex.M.P.P. Thomas, Trimble, F. Burrows, I.P.S.

R. P. Laher, A. Ruttan, John McKenty, Geo. M. Elliott, (Collector of Customs.) W. S. Detlor, Druggist. Napanee, 18th Jany. 1889. Father McDunagh's feelings would not allow of a reply. He said, however, that later on he would deliver a formal reply to the address pre-

The purse contained over \$800, -the greater portion of which was subscribed by friends in Napauce, the balance coming from Descrouts.

We must bear tribute to the Reverend gentleman's worth. He has a big heart and has obeyed its dictates. In his new field of labor we bespeak for him a warm welcome. For fifteen years he has been growing into the hearts of the people in this section and now has a firm and lasting place in their esteem. Regretfully we say farewell and God speed.

NOTES FROM THE TRADE AND NAVIGATION RETURNS. (Toronto Globe.)

In twenty-one years our exports have in-creased from \$57,567,888 to \$90,203, 000. Our Customs taxation has increased in

the same time from \$8,819, 431 to \$22,209. The national debt has increased during the same time from \$75.728.641 to \$234 531.

Population has increased from 3,366,195 to

4,946,497 (official estimates). Exports increased 50 per cent.

Customs taxation increased 152 per cent. National debt increased 209 per cent. Population increased 47 per cent.

The aggegate trade of the country last year was \$201,097.630. The average yearly trade during the twenty-one years of Confedration WAS \$187,442, 460.

The "adverse balance of trade" against the Dominion in the twenty-one years of Confederation has been \$424 981,090 Average annual adverse balance of trade for the last year, \$20,691,930. So that, according to Tory doctrine, the life-blood of the country is running away at that gait.

A marked feature of the returns is the decadence of our trade with other countries than the United States and Britain. Our export trade to France has diminished one-half in fifteen years, that with Italy two thirds, with Newfoundland one-third, with the West Indias one-third, with Holland and Bulgium more than nineteen-twentieths. On the other hand, the export trade with Germany has more than doubled and that with China and Australia has increased nearly seven-

There were last year entered for consump. tion from Britain \$39,298,721 worth of goods, on which were collected \$8 072,739. took from the United States \$48,481, 848 and taxed them \$7,131,006

Tax on British goods 23 per cent.

Tax on American goods 14 per cent. Our cotion imports continue very large, though we are taxed 28 per court, upon all we consume. We brought in \$4,200,000 worth last year.

was \$234 043, or 35 per cent. In addition to this there is a duty of 20 per cent, fon the packages, which often cost as much as their contents and are of no value when emptied. The tariff certainly doubtles the cost of earthenware in this country. The wailpaper outrage had agpparently not

The duty paid on \$697,082 of earthenware

reached its hight at the close the last financial year. But even before July last there were some qualities of paper which paid \$ 383 of duty on \$4 900 worth of paper, and \$13,690 rates of 56 per cent.

\$1,750 048, against \$9,313,053 in 1883, and St S 3,659, a- 1 mg ago as 1874. The exports of of the Province to foreign countries, however, were larger than ever before, having been \$1,304.890, against \$875 041 last year. The import trace of British Columbia has

The imports of Manitoba were last year

not increased as rapidly as one would have lought from the completion of the Cauadian P officiality ay. The imports last year wore \$3,404 207, sg dner \$2 914 976 as long ago as

The Import trade of New Bounswick has allen from \$10,567 398 in 1873 to \$5,758,882 in 1888 and that of Neva Scatta from \$12,433,

747 in 1872 to \$8,617.099 in 1888.

A PRIESTS VIOLENT DEATH. STEATHROY, Jan, 31.—Shortly after one o'clock o-day, R.v. Father Cornyu was found by his cousekeeper shot through the head in his own study. From what can be gleaned it appears that Father Cornyn has been unwell for some time, and his medical attendant, Dr. Bettrige had been in constant actendance. In fact Dr. Bettridge had just left him at one o'clock and Father Cornya had seen him to the door. A w minutes afterwards the housekeeper was statled by a loud report, and, thinking the stove had fallen over, went up to his study, whereshe found Father Oronyn with a gunshot would through his head, the gun lying near his body. Death must have been instantaneous, as the charge had entered near the chin and passed out near the top of his head and entered the ceiling above. Whether the shooting was the result of accident or of suicide while laboring under a fit of temporary insanity is not known.

favorite with all classes.

WORDS OF WISDOM. We never thoroughly know a man until we hear him laugh.

The deceased was widely known and a general

Originality is the faculty of adapting an old idea to a new occasion. Fame, like lightning, generally strikes the

man who is not expecting it. I would rather feel compunction that know its meaning.—Thomas a Kempis. There are many more shining qualities in

the mind of man, but none so useful as disoretion,—Addison. Argument will pull a wise man down to the level of a fool, but never raises a fool up to

the plane of a wise man. The Girl who Helps her Mother. - There is girl we love to think of. She is the girl who helps her mother. In her own home, she is blessed little saint and comforter. She takes unfinished tasks from the tired, at ff flogers; is a staff upon which the graynaired, white-faced mother leans and is reted. And when she must bend over the body if

ner mother-hands folded, disquiet merged

a rest-the girl who helps mother will find a

mendiction of peace upon her head and in her heart. Dr. HARVEY'S

For Cougis and Colla is the m at reliable

AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER

ANNEXATION.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:

Sin: -Ia one of Mr. Wiman's remarks when addressing the people at West New Brighton, he attributed our dielike to annexation to an admirable feeling of loyalty, similar to that which held the United States together. We fail to see where the loyalty comes in. If he had attributed it to a mislaced feeling of loyalty to Great Britain, on the part of a portion of our people, and a total absence of loyalty to the interest and welfare of their own country, he would have came nearer to the facts of the case, but that portion is not by any means the majority of the people.

man who is truly loyal to Canada would try to lift its name far above the insignificant position it is placed in at present. It must be very humiliating to the people of Canada to be forced to admit that they cannot produce a man in their own country capable of taking the situation of Governor General, and that they are under the necessity of importing a gentleman from England

to fill that office.

Mr. Wiman is evidently not sware o the real opinion of the people on the question of annexation. They are beginning to see through the little games that are being played at Ottawa. They can see plainly that we cannot hope for commercial union with our American neighbors as long as the present Government remains in power. And when we look at the alarming rate at which they are plunging the Dominion in debt now in times of peace, what might we expect if we were so unfortunate as to be involved in war, which might occur in the event of trouble arising between Britain and Russia?

This Imperial Federation trap (league they call it) is another great source of annoyance to the people. They have had so much trou ble heretofore trying to shake off the Imperial yoke that they have no desire for putting their heads in the halter now, and the results of the Imperial Union transaction between Ireland and England serve as another little nete of warning to the people to keep out of

the trap. Consequently, we have come to the conclusion here that the best and safest way to keep out of all such traps and spares is by annexatien to the United States. If no coercion or political influence were brought to bear on the people, we think that at least two-thirds would vots in favour of it, ninetenths would be benefited by it, and the only people who would lose by it would be a few Ingenious gentlemen who have discovered methods in the management of Government affairs by which favoured individuals helonging to certain rings and combines can be made millionaires at the expense of the peo-

Remarks have been made, I suppose, by some of those people who talk so loud about old flags and loyalty, that by annexation wo would be selling our country; but such remarks are extremely silly. It would simply be the Union of the United States and both parties in the expense incurred in keeping up a fence on that hateful and useless Boundary line. And it might be a greater saving to both parties than we are now aware of in protecting the country from fereign invasion. The people would have as much, if not more, liberty than they now have in the management of their local affairs, and they would be allowed to live in peace, and enjoy the fruits of their industry undisturbed. And after annexation, when speaking of our country, we could speak of it as something to Alaska to the Gulf of the South. Bounded on one side by the Pacific Osean, and on the other by the Atlantic, containing rich mineral deposits, fertile agricultural lands, and in-

We will now try to form some idea of the contrast, should the Imperial Federation League take root and grow in Canada, and the people be compelled to drag along in the same old rut, governed and cajoled by the combines as usual. While our American friends could sing of their

" Land of the free, and the home of the brave," we might try to find a mournful air to suit the words, and sing of our

"Land of combines, and the home of the slave." Of course we would not be black slaves, but we would be half-starved white slaves, who, as long as we remained in Canada, would be every dollar we could carn by our industry to

support the combines and the reckless extra-

vagance of our Dominion Government. The people of this Township (Cranbourne) are ready and anxious to hand in their votes any time they are required; three-fourths of them will vote in favour of annexation,

We have only to look at our young men leaving here in crowds, to find employment on the other side of the boundary line, to see where our interests are placed, and to convince us that we would be making a seridus mistake if we refuse to accept the friendly and business-like offer held out to us by the

American people.

If the people of some of the other Provinces of the Diminion object to annexation, that can be no reason why we in the Province of Quebec should object to it, knowing, as we do, that it is our best chance of prosperity. As long as we are willing to pay our propertionate share of the National debt, they have no reason to complain. If they want to go on the down-hill grade, we hope they will the stars from their course as to alter the renot be so unreasonable as to try to drag us solve of the Irish people to redress the ini-

down with them. As to this bombastic shooting down party, who boast with estentations pride of their loyalty to a foreign nation, and threaten to coerce the people of Canada with Sepoy sol-diers and British bayonets, we would advise them, for their own good as well as ours, to keep away from the Province of Quebec, as if their line of retreat happ ned to get out off they might find themselves in a very unpleasant predicament.

H. Powers.

Cranbourne, Dorchester County, P.Q., January 22ad, 1889

FITS All Fits atopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marveious cure. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr Kline 931 Arch St., Phila , Pa,

TO KEEP A ROOM WARM.

Few persons know how easily a room may be kept in a healthy condition. They keep give to the treasurer an order on the cashler the windows shut, and in a short space of for the amount of money they have bortime the room is filled with impure gas, rowed.

A pail of water at the ordinary temperature will absorb a pint of carbonic sold gas and several pints of ammonia. Ice water will absorb nearly double the quantity Water kept in a room for awhile is soon unfit for use, and ice water should always be kept covered up.

CARDINAL MORAN

On the Pope and Ireland.

The Cardinal Archbishop of Sydney, on his return to his cathedral city after an absence of aix months, was presented with addresses on behalf of the priests and laity and the Irish National League of New South Wales, in which pointed reference was made to his Eminence's "noble defence before His Holiness the Pope of the National Movement in Ireland when it was in danger of being misunderstood even by the Vicar of Christ." The Cardinal, in the course of his reply, said : -It is no breach of confidence to say that the Holy Father was in a particular manner pained by the misrepresentations which for a while caused such anguish to millions of Irish hearts at home and abroad, as if his views were in opposition to his Irish children in the atruggle for national life in which they are now engaged. Nothing could be more unfounded than such a supposition. I do not know that in the long line of Sovereign Pontiffs there has been even one to love Ireland with greater affection than does the present illustrious Pope, He has sympathised with her in her sorrows and rejoiced with her in her triumphs, and at the present moment his best wishes are with her devoted sons, who, through good repute and through evil repute, are endeavouring to assert her rights and redress her wrongs. And when the cause of truth and justice shall have triumphed, and the Empire shall decree to Ireland the laurei leuf of national freedom, none shall more lovingly rejoice with her in her victory than Leo XIII. But if in the condition of Europe there are many things that cannot fail to bring sorrow to the Pontiil's heart, there is much to comfort and console him. Never, perhaps, were the faithful more closely united with their spiritual head than at the present day. Men in spite of themselves are forced to recognise that the Catholic Church is not decaying or waxing old, that its strength is ever renewed as the eagle's, that its foundations are not placed on earth by the hand of man. It is indeed the City of God amongst us, illuminated with His light, and strengthened with His strength, and guarded by those towers and bulwarks of defence which He hath placed. The Church's unity, sanctity and Catholicity were never more clearly revealed to the world; her missionaries in every land preach Carist's holy name. They gatherin the harvest of God-in Manchouria and Bisutoland, on the steppes of Thibet, on the plains of Patagonia, amid the snows of North Canada, among the lepers of Moloki, and everywhere through their ministry the Divine Canada for the mutual benefit of both. In a Spirit imparts His blessing with the blossoms Canada for the mutual bonder of the would certainly and fruits of Christian virtue. The hierarchy has benefit to both. It would be a saving to of the Church, full of apostolic ardour, are loyally o ntred around the See of St. Peter, and thus in every country under the sun the Church shines resplendent with the light of Faith, and diffusing around her the fragrance of piety, attracts men to follow in the foot-steps of Oar Blessed Lord. I spent also a few weeks in Ireland, and I took occasion to visit the cherished abodes and sanctuaries of some of those great saints whose sanctity, learning, and historic zeal shed justre upon the name of Erin in the golden ages of her faith. I visited be proud of A nice piece of territory ex-tending from the Northern boundaries of Alaska to the Calf of the Section 2016 of th macnoise, with its churches, and towers, and monasteries keeping guard around the relica of St. Kiernan; Kilkenny, St. Cancie's haldeposite, fertile agricultural lands, and in-exhaustible timber forests of immense value. North America could well take its place among the nations of the earth, and few, if those saints which for centuries has been so among the nations of the Government or a fruitful of piety and of virtue to the dear more prosperous, happy, and contented peoinheritance of the children of the faith in our own remotest churches of the Southern world. Wherever I travelled throughout Ireland I found the people brave and generons, earnest in the sacred cause of religion, bountiful in charity, indulgent to those who differ from them, devo ed to the faith as they were in the brightest days of her history. It is cheering to add that in a material way no little progress has been made. In the various branches of education, alterations have been introduced, not porhaps through any love for the Catholic Church, but rather in the public interest of the Empire, to render the whole system more comformable to the wishes and to the conscientious convictions of compelled to hand over at least one-third of | the Irish people. So also in some districts of Ireland excellent landlords, guided by a spirit of justice and equity, have brought peace, contentment and happiness to the homes of their tenantry. But in this respect a great deal has yet to be achieved. In most parte of the country the strong arm of the law is yet appealed to to enforce those relations between landlords and tenants which are the hitter fruits of the iniquitous legislation of former times, and which the ablest statesmen of the Empire proclaim to be unjust, As a result, every day are witnessed scenes of cruelty, oppression, and tyranny for which we will seek in vain a parralted among civilised nations in modern times. To redress these and other grievances all classes throughout Ireland are unanimous in the demand for the legislative independence of the other country, and I am convinced that no matter what political party may hold for the time the helm of the State, this most just demand

> the inalienable birthright of a free people. A HIGH RATE OF INTEREST.

cannot much longer be rejected. It would be

as easy for British statesmen to turn aside

quitous legislation of the past and to vindi-

cate their right to make their own laws,

A novel system of money lending is being practiced in many large downtown business houses, and, though done on "mutual benefit" plan, the interest levied would put the ordinary pawnbroker to the blush. The employes of a large establishment, employing perhaps twenty-five or fifty clerks, form a mutual benefit association." For two months each employe pays to the treasurer 1 cent a day, and this forms the leading found on which the whole system is founded.

In the larger houses, where the salaries are paid monthly, the clerks often find themselves in the middle of the month without the necessary funds to carry them through. Then they borrow from the treasurer say \$5. and until the loan is paid they are expected to hand to the treasurer 1 cent for every dollar borrowed, and at the same time to

Then they open the windows for a few min-nes and let in a lot of cold air, which will not, of course, feel the payment of the small often give the inmates of the room severe amount of interest which is collected daily, colds. To purify a room set a pitcher of and even when he returns the loan at the Water in the apartment, and in a short time it | end of the menth he does not realize that he will absorb nearly all the respired gases in has paid interest at the rate of 365 per cent. the room. The air will become pure, but the Of course each month the amount of money | that I was cured by two bottles." water very filthy. The colder the water the in the hands of the treasurer increases until

greater the capacity to contain these gases. at the end of the year, he has much more than enough to cover the demands of the clarks for loans.

Then he sets saide a certain amount as a fund, and the balance he divides into equal parts, to be paid to the clerks as dividends. This is done once a year. The result is obvious. The clerk who is saving and appertions his salary to his necessities has no need of becoming a borrower; that is in the year he only pays to the association his dute, amounting to \$3 65, or I cent a day, and yet he draws as a dividend his share of the exorbitant interest that his impecunious fellow clarks have paid monthly .- New York Her-

A GREAT SUFFERER.

That person who is afflicted with rheums tism is a great sufferer and greatly to be pittled if they cannot procure Hagyard's Yel-low Oil. This remedy is a certain cure, not only for rheumatism but for all eternal aches and internal pains.

LEO XIII.

And the Cardinal-Archbishop of Westminster.

English Protestants and the Church.

HIS EMINENCE CARDINAL LAVIGERIE has

addressed the following letter to the Cardinal-Archbishop of Westminster :-My Lord Cardinal,—After my visit to Lon don I have not once epoken publicly in the cause of anti-slavery œuvre without praising your English fellow countrymen for their con

stancy, their zeal, and their generous Christian centiments. In private conversation with our venerable colleagues, the bishops of every country, I have not omitted to recall your Eminence's name and courtesy. I have just done the

earned for me the commission which I am doubly happy now to discharge. Our great and good Leo XIII, charges me to convey to you, as a token of the share he desires to take in your Episcopal Jubilee, the large gold medal which I forward. I cannot now repeat to you, without offending you modesty, all the assurance of confidence esteem with which the Vicar of Jesus Christ was pleased to accompany this mark of his paternal affection. How I wish it were in my power to carry to you myself this jubiles souvenir which is the proof of these sentiments. How I wish again to see the people of England, Catholics and Protestants whom I came to know, and whom you taught me to esteem, appeal no less to my sympathy. It is impossible to doubt their good faith, listening to them and listening to yourself. I remem ber what you told me, how, for half a century you lived out of the Catholic Church without ever a single doubt as to the truth of your be lief, and how eagerly you turned to the truth once you perceived it, to study it closer, to acknowledge it and to embrace it. I shall never forget, my Lord Cardinal, how you spoke of your former brethren and with what charity. I Seemed to listen to St. Augus. tine when he said to his Atrican dissidents: "Let those who do not know how difficult it is to find the truth be angry with you, but I who have had the experience, can only pity

you and love you." Never shall I forget the day when were to-gether at the meeting in Prince's Hall, one en the left, the other on the right of the distinguished President, member of the Society of Friends, who succeeded Lord Granville in the chair, nor with what marks of respect and goodwill we were both received. I afterwards had occasion to see Protestants who had taken part in that meeting; they told me how it raised in their hearts desires of recon cilation and union. Why do we remain separated? Your English Protestants, quite different from the rationalists of other countries, have preserved the faith of their fathers and respect the law of God. Prejudices alone abounding in illustrations. keep them apart from the ancient Church, which is ever mourning for them, and ever opens to thom her maternal arms.

It would not be a great eacrifice for me, it is true, for the days of life that remain to me cannot be many, but I would willingly sacrifice them to hasten for a single hour the moment of that longed-for re-union. This, too, is what your pastoral heart asks for, my dear and venerated Lord Cardinal, and I know that I cannot, on the occasion of your Episcopal Jubilec, wish you greater happiness than to see your brethren follow you into the fold which you have found, and of which your virtues and your learning marked you out to be the pastor, one may say from the day yeu were admitted into it as a simple member of

the flock. May God grant to the England of your heart the graces of light and selvation that she deserves, and may it be our joy one day in heaven to beheld her all with you. These wishes and these sentiments are, too, of Leo XIII. He charges me to say so with special tenderness, and I had the expression of fraternal devotion with which, respectfully kissing your hands, I have the honor to

My Lord Cardinal, Your Eminence's most humble obedient, and devoted servant, +CARDINAL LAVIGERIE. Rome, Dec. 28th, 1888,

IN BETTER HUMOUR NOW.

" My son, aged eleven, was cured of an er aptive humour that covered his head and face with sores, by two bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters and Pills," testifies Mrs. Mary Fulford of Port Hope Oat.

PARTICULAR PATRONS. St. Joseph, Spouse of the Blessed Virgin Mary, in the Patron of the Universal Church

St. Pancras is the Patron of Childhood. St. Aloysius is the Patron of Youth, Purity and Students. St. Agnes is the Patron of Maidens. St. Monica is the Patrons of Matrons,

St. Maxima is the Patron of Virgins and St. Vincient de Paul is the Patron of Chari

St. Camillus of Lellis is the Patron of Hos St. Sabine is invoked against gout and rheu

St. Apollonia is invoked against toothache St. Benedict Joseph Labre is invoked against St. Roch is invoked against contagious dis-

St. Barbara is invoked for the last Sacra St. Blase prevents and cures sore throats.

St. Sebastian 14 the Patron of Soldiers, St. Hubert is the Patron of Hunters. St. Thomas Aquinas is the Patron of Schools.

MIRAUULOUS.

" My Miraculous Oure was that I had suffered from kidney disease for about two years, was off work all that time. A friend told me of B. B. B. I tried it, and am happy to say Tier. St. Marys, Ont.

WUMAN'S WORLD.

TAKE CARE OF THE BABY.

Babies are much more susceptible to cold than adults, says Medical Classics, yet a mother will go out warmly clad from head to foot, and let her ubild patter along beside her, with less than half her protection. Another precaution should be to avoid exposing the baby to draughts of cold air from windows. Many a baby has an attack of croup from this cause. The mother should give her intuitions a freer play, obey them, and she will have less use for doctors.

AN EXCEEDINGLY MASCULINE WOMAN.

The young Marquis de Belboeut, the sister of the Duc de Morny, is as masculine as her brother is effeminate. Her latest eccentricity consists in riding in the Bois every morning astrid of her horse instead of the ordinary side caddle, Accompanied by a couple of her mail friends she dasnes along the avenues and bridle paths at a sharp canter, creating immense stir among the early habitues of the Bols. Separated from her husband, always dressed in the most masculine of tailor-made gowns, he brown curly hair cropped close to her shapely head and a single eyeglass fixed ing her saucy eye, bime, de Belboeut presents the most striking contrast which it is possible to conceive to her brother, the Duke, who, it may be remembered, figured a few years ago at some amature theataicals in the guise of a premiere danseuse of the ballet corps.

SHE WAS PROBABLY WARRANTED. A young lady of Farmington, Me., had her teeth examined by a dentist a few days ago. He told her they were badly decayed, but he

coald put them in good shape for her. The young lady departed, saying she would report to her husband and call again in a few days. She did so and on her second call she was accompanied by her father, the latter same with the Holy Father, and this has telling the dentist to go ahead and he would pay the bill. Thinking the dentist might wonder why he was paying the bill the father explained that the husband had said his wife's teeth decayed before he married her and he was not going to pay for fixing them up-her isther ought to do it.

GRADUATES IN KITCHEN SCIENCE.

In Germany, after a girl graduates, she is sent into the country to the house of some notable housewife, where she remains a year. learning the most approved methods of house bold work. Some towns have started schools for this work, notably Humburg. In England there is a Training College for Eng-lish Housewifes, at "Goodrest," near Kenilworth.

ORIENTAL WOMEN POETS.

There have been poets among the women of the East, notwithstanding the seclusion in which they are kept. For instance, there was Hubbi, who wrote a romantic poem in three hundred verses, and the sister of Sultan Mahmud, among the minor poets, but the only great poetess is Mihri, the Ottoman Sappho. She was borne in Anatolia, in Asia Minor, and, as Eastern mon are shy of mentally gifted women, she was never married

SCIENTIFIC HELPMEETS.

One of the Cornell University professors is assisted in his scientific investigations by his wife, who is skilled in entomology. They work in a small annex called the bug house. The special objects of their study are the insects and other pests that infest garden vegetables. Their object is to discover some means for their extermination. Another graduate of the college, Mrs. Gage, writes for the Microscopical Society and does all the microscopic work in the anatomical department. This is a substantial aid to her busband, who is the professor of that branch. Still another woman has made all the drawngs and transalations for believe in the Holy Trinity, in our Lord's is preparing a dictionary of technical medical incarnation, in his Redemption. They love | terms, with a short treatise on each term,

> AN EXCLUSIVE RECEPTION. Lady Dufferin, wife of the Vicercy of India, held a drawing room at the Government House, which was attended by 700 native All males were excluded, and the apartments were jealously guarded as a zenana. The ceremonial is said to have presented a marvellous pageant, lit up with flashing jewles and brilliant with varied color-

> > MAIN WORKING WOMEN.

Mrs. Flora E Haines, of Bangor, who is Maine's special agent to obtain information as to the wages, condition and mode of life of working wemen in manufacturing districts, reports that she obtained replies from 222 women, whose average weekly wages was \$6 01 and weekly cost of board, \$2.54. Twentyeight were married, one hundred and seventy. seven single and seventeen widows. Fiftyeight of them have accounts in savings banks. The most of them are happy.

FROM QUEEN TO WASHERWOMAN. Bunches of curls at the back of the neck are the newest mode of hairdressing in Paris, but as yet they are seen only at the theatre.

Full pink, white and yellow rose are carried in a loose cluster or pinned to the front of the bodice for ball costumes. When the hair is arranged high a stiff loop of ribbon and a few leaves or buds are quite admis-

In the contest for the Librarianship of the State of Tennessee there were three female contestants in the field. The election was warmly contested and resulted in the victory of Mrs. Lowe, the widow of a Confederate zoldier.

Chung Lee, a chinese laundryman, of Albany, Ga., has received warning from the colored washer women that he must leave the city at once. A year ago they drove a couple of Uninese laundrymen out of the city by force. The Chinaman says he will go.

A travelled lady sesures the editor of the Boston Transcript that if Buddha's followers on our own shore could spend a twelvementh in a land where Church and State knew no other head, "esoteric Budhlsm" would be bereft of many of its mysterious charms.

The amusement most popular in Parisian evening entertainments now is a mixture of tableaux, charactes and acrostics. For instance, the word "Ceres" is represented by tow Cinderella, two Eemeralda, two Esther and two Statue pictures, and then the whole

be made up. She never gives much more would be little attention gives to the subject.

than thirty shillings for a bonnet. But then the Princess of Wales can afford to dress shab-

bily. The French stationers have taken up the sealingwax craze now that England and the United States are growing somewhat weary of it, and the fashion may possibly revive. The Parisians have also heard of the oblong envelopes. Really, if this kind of think continues, French houses will send agents here to learn atyles.

Underwaists of silk or embroidered cotton muslin are worn with evening frocks when full dress is not exactly desirable, and simulated underwelate of brocade are worn with house dress. If the sleeves be long, they are finished with a little poff of the same stuff as the underwaist, or if half-long, they have a desp cuff of it,

The negro soon learns the ways of white society and sometime produces laughable results in the practice. A colored cook in the family of an army officer stationed in Washington has issued cards to her African friends for Tuesday in January. Having had the misfortune to lose her husband she accents the fact of her widewhood by a deep mural

DEAFNESS CURED.

border of black about the cards.

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

THE FASHIONS.

Fringe le again fashionable. Accordion-pleated closks are coming in

A Directoire redingote is as difficult to make fit as a tailor gown,

Flower garnitures are again in favor for low-necked evening gowns. Large silver belt buckles are worn with

wide ribbon and velvet belts. The "be-be" waist is the rival of the Direc-

tory and the Empire bodices. The Empire sash is the prominent feature in the styles of the moment. Black lace princess dresses come among

late importations of Paris gowns. Jerseys are now manufactured in every olor, with draught or chess board patterns. The big, bewildering, picturesque hat on a

commonplace, unpicturesque girl is a sorry sight. In addition to the tea gown we now have morning, house, afternoon, and matinee and

The long cloak, with long loose sleeves over another pair that fit the arm, is the favorite wran of the season.

violin gowns.

Yellow remains the most popular color for sash curtains and draperies for glass doors and light portieres. Thickly pleated ruches of pinked silk are

made to trim the bottom of the skirts of many dancing gowns. "Nettle" and "box" are the two latest shades of green. The French call these two

shades "crtès" and "bués." One of the prettiest novelties of the ballroom are shoes of white kid with chased metal heels of silver or gold tint.

Belt, collar and cuffs of shirred ribbon may be worn with a blouse waist, and make dressy garment out of a plain one.

The high Charlotte Corday bonnet just brought out in Parls is taking well. It is the despair and confusion of theatre goers. The long veil grows in favor. It takes many new forms, but all are long enough to

completely cover the face and drape the An authority declares that though white

for may be worn on the atreet, white feather boas there are as inappropriate as a ball costume would be. Headdresses, or dressy caps and tiny turbane of gauze are again in fashion for dressy

toilets at home receptions, the opera, and dinner parties. The violin gown is made with a full, straight skirt, a loose, round waist banded with a eling sash of soft folds, and the sleeves are

loose puffs to the elbow. Fashionable women assert their tastes for walking in wool attire instead of silk by wearing felt hats trimmed with wool braids

and pink cloth bands and resettes. A favorite combination for a tea gown is velvet of two colors, say black and emerald green, or gray and coral red, with rich gold passementeries for the collar, yoke, cuffs and

Deep yokes of passementerie are the only trimmings seen on the new accordion-pleated cloaks. Over this is worn in the coldest weather a pointed shoulder cape or collar of some rich fur. A new French fancy for low-cut evening

gowns is to wear with them a wide ribbon over one shoulder and knotted close under the other arm, on top of which is set a drooping cluster of flowers. Coiffures are smaller than those of last win

ter, and in general worn high by fullgrown women. Misses affect the Cadogan. It is loose and low upon the neck, or else hanging and tied with a big bow. A street dress of serpent green cloth is embroidered with black silk, with a trifle of gold

here and there. The long, straight tunic has wide band of this ornamentation, as also the front of the corrage and the top of the aleaves. If any group of bridesmaids wish to get in

all the papers let them tie their bouquets to sticks even longer than L. Tosca canes, and hold them stiffly upright throughout the cere mony .This was done the other day at a swell London wedding.

Green is frequently combined with blue, but to do this successfully there must be a decided difference in the depth of the two colors. If the blue is pale, the green must be deep, and vice versa, and, in fact, this rule holds good for all inharmonious color combinations.

Black armure, moiré and Sloilienne are the silk that are worn for second or light mourning by those ladies who go to receptions and receive at home. The correct neck wear with such dresses is pleated black craps lisse or plain black net and black repped or moire ribbon.

One of the latest uses to which cetrich plumes are applied is to form two long ones into a borthe around the V neck of an evening gown. A handsome diamond or "Parisi an novelty" jewelled pin or brooch is used to fasten the two feathers at the botton of the V

and no efforts made to belie its position and force on the part of conservative papers. Nature favore free trade, and to isolate our. selves by trade barriers is to do violence to ourselves for the satisfaction of spiting those whom we should labor to make our friends, Protection is a grand thing for the rich and the monopolist, but it is disastrous to the weltare of the laborer. Canada needs unrestricted reciprocity and until we unite to gain it we must blame ourselves for what we suffer. It is not well to imagine that the changing of our money from one pocket to another will make us rich. We are apt to cheat ourselves with the idea that taxation will tend to make us wealthy

GRAINS OF GOLD

The envious will die, but envy-never, A great career is a dream of youth realized in nature age.

He who loves to read and knows how to reflect has laid by a perpetual feast for his old age.

Conscience is the most enlightened of all philosophers, Beware of the man who is always suspicious

of everybody else's motives. The chances are that he has some motives himself. If you lie down the world will drive out of its way to go over you; but if you stand up and look severe it will give you half the road

As a man's "yes" and "no" so is his character. A prompt "yes" or "no" marks the firm, the quick, the decided character; and the slow, the cautious or timid.

SPECIMEN SCOTCH HUMOR.

Dr. Scott, of Greencek, used to tell of Dr. Scott, of Greenock, used to tell of a sailor who came to be married, but when asked if he would take the woman to be his wife, looked blank and said: "I would like to know first what you are going to say to she." At another time, when the woman was asked if she would obey, but did not answer, the man—also a sailor—exclaimed, "Leave that to me, sir." In those days people that felt sleepy during the sermon used, as now in Germany, to shake

off drowsmess by standing up; but poor human nature made this at times an occasion of display. At Old Monkland a man who had on a rather gaudy vest sto d up more than once, and threw back his coat, apparently to let his vest be seen. Mr. Bower, the minister, at length said; "Noo, John, ye had better sit doon. We have a seen your braw waistcoat."

It was to Mr. Bower that the grave digger once said: "Trades very dull the fooo. I have na buriedly leevin' creatur for three weeks."

The people seem to have had a dislike to sermons being read. They used to say: "Hoo can we mind the minister's sermon if he canna off drowsmess by standing up; but poor human

can we mind the minister's sermon if he canna mind is himsel'?"

Whatere we to think of the lady who sent to her minister, Mr. Riek, of Dalserf, a polite message that "re should clean his teerh," and received the answer that "she should scrape her tongue?" When his people sent a deputation requesting him to tell them more in his sermons about renouncing their own righteoueness, he tartly re-plied: "It is the first time I heard that you

plied: "It is the first time I heard that you had any righteousness to renounce."

Mr. Thom, of Govan, maintained a great warfare against the Glasgow Magistrates. One day, while he was standing with the prevest in the street, a ragged urchin come up begging, and was sternly driven away by the prevent, who had himself risen from nothing. Mr. Thom interposed, and said: "Hey, laddie, there's a penny. Ye'il maybe prevest of Glasgow yourself yet."

One of the magistrates saw him one day rid-

One of the magistrates saw him one day rid-ing a good horse, and said; "You're better than your Maeter, Mr. Thom, for he rode on an ass." Mr. Thom retorted: "We would be willing enough to ride on asses, too, but they're not to be got nowadays. They've made them all magistrates."—Scottish World.

The Mexicans bet heavily on the results of the presidential election.

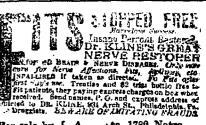
NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY.

Under the Patronage of the REV. FATHER Established in 1884, under the Act of Quebec, 39 Vic. Chap. 36, for the benefit of the Diocesan Societies of Colonization of the Province of Quebec. The 18th Monthly Drawing will take place WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20th, 1889.

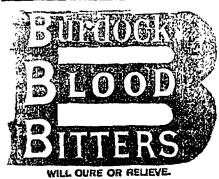
AT TWO O'CLOCK P.M. TICKETS, \$1.00.

Offers are made to all winners to pay their prizes tash, less a commission of 10 p.c.
Winners' names not published unless specially unitarized. nthorized.
Drawings on the Third Wednesday of every month. S. R. LEFEBVRE, Secretary. Offices: 19 St. James street, Montreal, Canads-

"Best cure for colds, cough, consumption is the old Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam." Catler Bros. & Co., Boston. For \$1 a large bottle sent private



For sale by J. A. 158, 1780 Notre street, Montreal.



BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE. ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM. HEARTBURN, HEADACHE,

FLUTTERING OF THE HEARY. ACCOITY OF THE STOMACH DRYNESS OF THE SKIN,

DIZZINESS,

DROPSY,

And every species of diseases arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD. 7. MILBURN CO., Promietors, Toronto.

GRATEFUL-COMFGRTING.

Queen Victoria proposes that the surplus remaining from the Women's Jubilee be used for the founding of an institution for the education and maintenance of nurses to care for the sick poor in their own homes. The stipulation is that the centre shall be in London, with branches in Edinburgh and Dublin.

The Prince of Wales, says the Pall Mall Gazette, is meagre in her millinery. The other day she was having some hats made for her day she was having some hats made for her day she was having some hats made for her day she was having some hats much more would be little attention given to the subject;

In front of the bodics.

ALL DISORDERS CAUMED by a billious state of the system can be cured by using Carter's Little Liver Pills. No pain, griping or discussive of such articles of dist that aconstitution may be gradually built up strong enough to resist comfort attending their use. Try them.

WHAT THE COUNTRY WANTS.

Unrestricted reciprocity is an issue that must commend itself to thinking voters, and the government may well fear that it may other day she was having some hats made for her day she was having some hats made for her day she was having some hats made for her day she was having some hats made for her day she was having some hats made for her day she was having some hats made for which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocce, Mr. Epps has provided our break-list tables with a delicately flavored beverage which is table and by a careful application of the line properties of the subject tables with a delicatory flavored beverage which is table with pure well-selected Cocce, Mr. Epps has provided our break-list tables with a delicatory flavored beverage which is table with gard by a careful application of the line properties of the subject tables with a delicatory flavored beverage which is table with gard provided corrected in the set tables with a delicatory flavored beverage which is table with gard provided corrected in p "By a thorough knowledge o the natural laws

[FOR THE TRUE WITNESS] **JANUARY**, 1889.

Oh, bright and fair New Year, How radiant thy dawning seems; How beautiful the soher sun Upon the whitened housetops gleams. Thy name is wont to make
Us shrink within ourselves—and yet The blessings thy bright coming brings Our warm heart can not soon forget.

We glance o'er field and wood. We giance our nate and wood,
Where clover sweet and daisies grew—
We miss the glad birds in the grove,
We miss the blossoms and the dew. We mas the prosecute and one dew. Thou givest us not the bloom Of leaf and petal, bird and bee, The blossoms fair of home are thine, The loys that make our hearts agree.

In spite of piercing winds, That search the meadows and the plain, In spite of hoar-frost, ice and snow, In spite or noar-root, ice and snow,
Youth loves thy rude, wild reign.
To them brings out-door sport,
And makes the bright and youthful blood
Flow quick and free in lip and cheek Ah! winter doeth them good.

The time of joy and mirth, Of snowballs, skating, and the merry chime Of sleigh bells, schoing on the air, The bright New Year is e'er a gladsome time. The bright New Year is ever a gladsome to The languid days all gone— The lazy moments 'neath the summer aun, And in their places busy, hopeful hours, Brisk, bright days fast flying one by one.

The birth month of the year, The herald of the months to come. Though fraught with untried mysteries. We welcome thee to hearth and home. The time to make resolves, To form new plans for coming life, To sow the seeds of harmony, And extirpate the weeds of strife.

The time to dig the grave Of bitterness, and hate, and wrong,
Of needless jealousies—the blessed time
To look up hop ful and be strong. The beautiful New Year, So full of promise to those who try !
To those who strive, in spite of wintry hours. To strew their pathway with flowers.

The time to store the mind, And hungry heart with mental food, To lay up stores against the time of age, Of all that's beautiful and good ! Of all phat's beautiful and good!
When wintry winds do blow,
When ice, and snow, and frost prevail.
The time to draw around the evening fire,
And tell and read sweet tender tale.

The time to help the poor. To open wide the bounteous hand, To send forth kindly charities, All through our favored land. When outward things are dead. The time to stir the heart within To better deeds. And urge the lagging feet At last the blessed goal to win.

The time to mend our ways, To take up stitches in the web of life That have been dropped in carelessness or sloth By man or boy, by matron, maid, or wife.
The time to cast out ill,
And take in good enough to last All through the coming year; the time To start anew, and gladly leave the past.

The time to nobly rise On Faith's strong wing, the clouds above, To build up for ourselves a palace bright Of truth, and right, and pure unselfish love. The time this glad New Year, To life our hearts in thankfulness to heaven, For health, and strength, for blessings ever free, For health, and strength, and strength, the fiven.
Like summer dew, so mercifully given.
Belle McG. Portland, St. John, N.B., January 21st, '89.

LIFE IN FOREIGN LANDS.

It costs 625,000 francs per annum to keep the streets of Paris clean. There are 4,500 female printers in England and 12,000 artists in London alone.

A survivor of Napoleon's retreat from Moscow in 1812 still lives at Bordeaux, aged

sonal ir fluence Canon Wilberforce has been instrumental in obtaining over half a million temperance pledges.

No fewer than 293 new journals and reviews made their appearance in Paris during the first alx months of last year, of this numper thirty-cix were illustrated publications.

While there is a decrease in the consumption of intexteants in the United Klogdom, the revenue derived from the sale of cocoa has gone up seventy five per cent in the last few From Oasensland comes a strange story

that a temperance medal has been found in side a crocodile. There was nothing to show whether the reptile had swallowed the wearer of the medal.

The other day at Swansen a woman filty years of age was charged, for the two hundred and sixth time, with her nexal offencedrunk and disorderly-and was tent to prison for any month.

The number of cats in the United Kingdom is fully seven millions, although a remarkable decrease has been noticed in many places, capacially seaports, probably owing to the demand for exportation.

During the last fifteen years the excess of births over deaths has been seven times greater in Germany than in France. The contrast becomes greater when it is added that, while few Frenchmen emigrate, as many as 4,000 .-000 Germans have removed to the United States since 1820.

The Great Duke of Wellington's cocked hat, millitary closk and Hessian boots, which he were at the battle of Waterlee, are now preserved together by an English collector. The hat bears one large black cookade, and three small ones in the colors of Spain, Portugal, and the Netherlands, together with a straight upright plame, which could be removed at will.

The loss to Great British from the bad harvest of last year is indicated in the statis. guat and awallow a camel" was the exprestics just issued from the Privy Council Office Those show that while 250,000 acres more were devoted to wheat growing, than in 1837 a goat and swallow a canal, the yield is less by nearly 2,500,000 bushels.

A Malden-lane jeweller in This represents a direct loss of about £500,000 and there is a large proportion of light corn, the crop, as a rule, being inferior in quality. Barley shows a rather better yield than last year, both in total and acreage, and oats a ring" for her on short notice.

slight decrease in each of these respects. According to the Board of Trade returns of the lives saved along British coasts, it appears tout during the last statistical year, ending (the Aged). Kasler Fredrick that of "der June, 1888, 3,166 shipwrecked persons were Welse" (the Wise), while the present Emperor resound. More than one-third of these escapad in the boats belonging to the wreck; tather more than a quarter were taken off by other ships or steamers; 443 were saved by Coastguard boats, luggers and other small onen vessels; 374 were saved by lifeboats, and upon the location. If the correspondent 280 were hauled ashore by the rocket appatotus or ropes. Only three persons escaped a ling for him with a scalping knife the former watery grave by their own "individual ex-Comparing these figures with tion. amilar data for previous years, it appears similar data for previous years, it appears that the total saving of life is below the average, though it is considerably greater than was the case in 1886, 1885 or in 1889.

FAMILY PRIDE.

assumption and contempt of others, and then, whether it is vulgar or not, it is something worse -a sin ; or else it is used in the sense in which people use it when they say—I take a pride in bringing up my children well, or in making my garden pretty." That is, they derive satis-faction from it. Now, I consider that this satisfaction or this pleasure taken in looking back to a long line of ancestry, more or less distinguished in their day, would be a source of faults in a proud and arrogant nature, would show itself in a thousand vulgar ways in a low-bred person, but in one humble of heart and refined in mind, would conduce to courtesy of manner, and generosity of conduct.-Lady Georgiana Fullerton,

A NUN DECORATED

WITH THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR. Two ladies are down in the list published of the recipients of Crosses of the Legion of Hon-our on occasion of the New Year. These are Madame Joralie Cahen, who distinguished her self in the ambulances at Metz during the Franco-German war, and Sister Eveline, a nun who has been attached to the Naval and Military Hospital at Lorient for the space of thirty five years. Madame Cahen had already the honour of receiving a Cross from the Empress Augusta of Germany, in 1872, when the philan-thropic French lady was looking after the interests of her countrymen who were lying in German hospitals or prisons.

MEN AND MANNERS.

The Khedive of Egypt has a great fondness for cats. He is not the unfeline man in his sympathies he is sometimes painted.

Jos Emmet is negotiating for land on the Homosassa River, Flordia, which he will call "Uncle Joe's Plantation." after his new play. The estate of the late Sir William Pearce,

the English shipbullder, is valued a \$6,250, 000. There are but two heirs, his widow and his son.

In the chess contest held at Havana or Monday the American. Steinftz, made a brilliant defence, especially with the knights, but Tchigorin captured both of these pieces and won the game.

Anthony Higgins, the newly elected Sen-ator from Delaware, is a great dog fancier. He has always been a prominent figure at al' the dog shows held at Madison Square Garden and several of his dogs have been exhibited on these occasions.

Weston Dodson, the Bethlehem coal operator, who died a few days age, was worth over \$6,000,000. His palibearers were thirteen in number, and the average wealth each represented was nearly \$8,000,000, the total wealth of the thirteen being \$100,000,000.

The silver jubilee of Cardinal Manning's Episcopate will be made the occasion of a testimonial, which takes the form of freeing his pre-cathedral at Kensington from a debt of £11,000. Cardinal Manning was consecrated Archbishop of Westminister in succession to Cardinal Wiseman in 1865.

A brother of Sir Henry Drammond Wolff, British Minister to Persis, is said to be working as a porter in a grocery store at Jacksonville, Fla. Although an Oxford man, he has at various times filled the post of dry goods clerk, bili collector and bartender. His mother was a daughter of the second Earl of of Oxford.

Drum Major Ouray, of the Magnolia Band, and Marshal of the town of Ouray, is called "Baby Jim" in the San Juan county on account of his gigantic statue. He is six feet four inches in height. A good story is told of him during his coreer as Marshal. Two men who had been imbiding too freely had become noisy and smublesome. "Baby Jim" quit making so much noise or go in," he said. "We won't quit making noise and we won't go in," they retorted. Without acother word "Baby Jim" lifted them from the ground and, adjusting one under each arm, literally carried them to the calabonse. When attired in the drum msjor's suit he is verily a giant,

M. Martin, an experienced French traveller, is preparing to explore the continent of Asia. He will proceed from Pekin and traverse the region of the Ling Tchau by Tkhe! Souang, following a direction almost r allel with the Great Wall; then over the plains of the northern part of China and the Ordos to the gouth of Mongolia-a country sealed heretofore to European investigation. scaling the mountains and plunging into the valleys on the castern borders of Thibet, he will turn to the Lake Koukon Noor and spend some time collecting specimens of the fauna and flora. Judging from such vague statements as have reached the outside world through native travellers, this is one of the richest and most strangely interesting portions of the world, and the intelligent reports which scientists expect from this expedition must occupy a very prominent space in the literature of exploration.

GLEANINGS.

The street vendor's business is not a trade : lt is a calling.

The fruits of dissension are no doubt put up in family jars.

If any boat can shoot the rapids successfully, we should think it would be the gunhoat.

"Awl aboard," said the conductor, as the shoemaker stepped on the train; "you are the last man." Miss Ada-"How do you prenounce

Mephistopheles, Mr. Smith?" Smith—"I never pronounced it; I sluply mentioned his home address." Wife (looking up from her book)- 'You know a great many things, John. Now, what

ing?" Husband-" Have a funeral, of course." Masher-"My dear Miss Rustic-" Well, you have the most blooming cheek I have

ever seen, but I can't congratulate you on the fact. An evening newspaper has a compositor who is a treasure. "They would strain at a sion he had to set a day or two ago, and this is the way he set it: "They would strain at

A Maiden-lane jeweller recently received an order from a woman in Montana for the best " wellin ring " he had in his stock. He replied that he didn't have any, but that a good stump speaker could make a "welkin

The three German Emperors have received from the Berlinese the follwing sobriquet : The Kulser William 1. that of "De Greise" has been nicknamed "der Reise" (the Gad-

about). A correspondent asks; "Which is correct, 'Lo, the Conquering Hero Comes,' or 'Sae, the Conquring Hero Comes ?" It depends should be out West and see an Indian makwould be the correct way of using the quota-

"Mise Maud," he said, "I have come in this evening to ask you a question, and I have brought a ring with me. Now, before you try it on I want to tell you that if you feel inclined to be a sister to me I will have to take it back, as my father objects to my sisters policeman. "I want to preserve order," re-Family pride means one or two things-either | wearing such large dismonds." And Mand is bona fide pride, which produces arrogant said the would keep the ring.

THE LAND BELONGS TO GOD.

The following is the most ancient statute concerning land. It was given to the children of Israel by Moses at the command of the

Lord: 23. The land shall not be sold for ever; for the land is mine ; for ye are strangers and sojourners with me.

24. And in all the land of your possession ye shall grant a redemption for the land. 25. If thy brother be waxed poor, and hath sold away some of his possession, and if any of his kin come to redeem it, then shall be redeem that which his brother sold.

26. And if the man have none to redeem it. and himself be able to redeem it;

27. Then let him count the years of the sale thereof, and restore the overplus to the man to whom he sold it : that he may return unto his possession.

28. But if he be not able to restore it to him, then that which is sold shall remain in the hand of him that hath bought it until the year of jubilee; and in the jubilee it shall go out, and he shall return unto his possession. 29. And if a man sell a dwelling house in a walled city, then he may redeem it within a whole year after it is sold; within a full year

may be redeem it. 30. And if it be not redeemed within the space of a full year, then the house that is in the walled city shall be established for ever to him that bought it throughout his generation; it shall not go out in the jubilee.

31. But the houses of the villages which have no walls round about them shall be counted as the fields of the country; they may be redeemed, and they shall go out in the jubilee.

32. Notwithstanding the cities of the time.

33. And if a man purchase of the Levites, then the house that was sold, and the city of his possession, shall go out in the year of ightles: for the houses of the cities of the Levites are their possession among the children of Israel,

32. But the field of the suburbs of their cities may not be sold; for it is their perpetual possession.

35. And if thy brother be waxen poor, and

fallen in decay with thee; then thou shalt relieve him; yes, though he be a stranger, or sojourner; that he may live with thee, 36. Take thou no usury of him, or increase but fear thy God; that my heart may live

37. Thou shalt not give him thy mon y upon usury, nor lend him thy victuals for in-CYORES.

39. I am the Lord your God, which brought you forth out of the land of Egypt, to give you the land of Canaan, and to be your God. This is the whole of the Mosaic statute. and has about it the famous brevity of a great lawyer and law giver.

NEGRO SUPERSTITIONS.

Barn old shoes and the spakes will squirm away from that place.

Shoes must never be put on a shelf higher than the head of the wearer.

To keep shoer, even after they are past wearing, will keep good luck about the house.

If you stub the right toe you will be welcomed; if you unfortunatly atub the left you may know that you aren't wanted.

Burned shoe soles and feathers are good to cure a cold in the head, say old aunties, and parched shoe soles and hogs hoofs are a good mixture also for coughs.

The older dusky maids believe that when their shoes come untied, and keep coming untied, it is a sure sign that their sweethcart. are talking and thinking about them.

Good luck to the child who draws on her stocking wrong side out. If fishe takes it o and rights it b. fore twelve o'clock she may feel assured of getting soon a nice present.

A POSSIBLE REVOLUTION IN MEDIC INE.

Most people have read of the bacteria and of the discoveries concerning them made by Pasteur and Koch. The subject seems generally to be regarded as belonging to the doctors—an in-teresting phase of the properss of our time and something for students to sit up late over, but not directly interesting to lay minds. This seems to be a grave error, for in a recent paper on "A Possible Revolution," Dr. Austin Fint says that by a knowledge of the bacteria nearly all human ille of physical nature may be cured or prevented. Hence shere is no secular subject that may fairly be looked upon as mor. engaging and timely. Slowly, but surely, there is working a revolution in the science and prac-sice of medicine and surgery. He thinks a time will come when the cause will be known of every infectious disease; when they will be proventable, or having broken out, will be easily curable; and, best of all, when it will be pass ible for the intelligent physican to afford protection against all such diseases as scarlet fever measles, yellow fever, whooping cough, etc. even constitutional dieases will be curable if only the progress in the sicence of bacteriology should go on at the present rate, because, in a

Indeed, there need not be any epidemics, and figure which the doctor borrows from the krench, "The higher one ascende, the further off seems the horizen." That is to say, the further we go in bacteriology, the greater appears the promise. In the last few years there has been a really remarkable advance, 'an evolu-tion of knowledge," the author calls it. There is "Pasteur's work with the fermentations, has discovery of the microbe which breeds in the silkworm a peculiar disease, and especially the isolation of the microbe of the carbuncular disisolation of the microbe of the carouncular dis-ease of sheep—which sometimes attacks man. These give a powerful impulse to the study of bacteriology." Koch's part in the bacteriologi-cal era would seem, from what cur author sags to be somewhat similar to that of Ampere in

electro magnetism; he supplemented Pasteur's discovery as Ampere did Uersted's. Bacteria, which are now known to be vegetable and not animal growths, are to be found in large numbers in the intestines even of the most healthy, and it is in knowing the nature of these that will enable the student to prevent their in-roads when the condition of the system leaves it disarmed. Even now, so we are told, con-sumption can no longer be called incurable, fermented indigestions are successfully treated by means of a class of remedies known as disfectants. In many of the skin diseases is found an organism at work : in diphtheria the germs Among the diseases in which, our author says, the presence of bacteria has already been surely traced, and their influence depressed or de stroved, to the relief or cure of the patient, are Tuberculosis, diphtheria. syphoid fever, relapsing fever, the malarial fever, certain catarrhs, tecanus, nearly all contagious and skin diseases.

"Say, mister, your dog bit me," The dence he did?" "Yes, and I want to know what you are going to do about it." " Do about it? Oh, never mind. I'll give the dog an emetic and he'll get over it."

-[Scientific American,

Smith-You take it pretty easy, Jones ; you must have a good salary? Jones-H-m-Ye-es. Pretty fair. I draw twelve bundred a year, save say one hundred, and run in debt seven nundred-and if a bachelor can't live on that he ought to be ashamed of himself.

plied the policeman as he proceeded to pound a man into jelly.

GOSSTP.

The craze for gold and silver handles for canes and umbrellas is beginning to lesson,

The author of "The Story of an African Farm" (Miss Olive Shreiner) has a new novel in and which will appear within two months,

The tendency of fashion in evening dress for ladies is toward square shoulders instead of the sloping Queen Anne curve which has been in

Sir William Pearce, the great English ship-builder, left an estate valued at \$6,250,000. The property will soon be divided between his widow and son.

It is asserted that most of the members of the

English Parliament suffer from dyspepsia. Long sittings and the irregular sessions of the House is the cause. Mr. Besant made a funny misbake in his last novel, "For Faith and Freedom." He described one of his characters as going ' " on board a

steamer bound for New England" in 1687. A new form of library has been started in Austria. A traveller may select a book at any railway station by depositing a small fee with the price of the book; and the book can be restored at the end of the journey.

When he first became Prime Minister, Disraeli was advised by a friend "always appoint moderate men to bishoprics." Moderate men !" echoed the illustrious statesman; "ab, I see You want me to appoint men without convictiona?

Men in society must now wear gloves on all occasions where ladies appear in evening dress except at cinners. One of the reasons is, that in case of dancing, the rich and delicate fabrics the ladies are wearing may be soiled by contact with the hand.

Ski-running, a Scandinavian sport, is becoming popular in Minnesota. The performer slides down hill on long wooden skates, or foot Levites, and the houses of the cities of their toboggans, and at a prepared joit makes a leap possession, may the Levites redeem at any into space. Ninety two feet is the longest skijump on record in Norway.

Taizo Nvyosui, the senior judge of the App. sal Court of Tokio, Japan, is visiting America. He will devote himself to a study of our system of laws. There are twenty judges in this court in Japan, and three of them sit together upon each case.

No college student ever so far forgets himself as to refer to his fellow students as "boys" they are all "men" But about twenty years after his graduation, when he meets his former compan-ions at some college anniversary, he never gets

tired of referring to them as "boys" Carl Lumboltz, the Australian explorer, 18 on his way to America, where he will lecture be-fore the New York Geographical and other societies. He spent four years among the canni-bals of Australia, and he described his life there in a book which has been published in several languages.

Medical missionaries in China find that a great many of the more ignorant people regard them as poisoners. When any of the natives show a desire to consult the strangers, some one is sure to dissuade them by asking them the question; Do you want to be poisoned by the Jesus doctors?

The name of Lady Shaftsbury, niece of the Marquis of Donegal, is now to be added to the list of sensible women who have gone into business to get money and make their titles and social position worth having. She has started a store at Bournemouth for the sale of farm and dairy produce, a portion of which comes from

her own property. Treasurer Hyatt, of the United States Treasury in Washington, signed a check on Friday for \$58,000,000 payable to himself. This was to reimburse himself for money expended last month in the purchase of bonds, etc., which he has theoretically paid from his own pocket. It is the largest check issued from the office since

he has occupied it. A prominent Buffalo physician is an enthus iast on the subject of onions. He feeds them to his children daily, says they are the best medi-cine for preventing colds, and adds: "Feed onions raw, boiled or baked, to the children three or four times a week, and they'll grow up healthy and strong. No worms, no scarlatina, no dipatheria, where children eat plenty of onions every day."

The Scriptures are being worked at very industriously just now to get them into shape for various readers. Prince Lucien Bonaparte is revising proofs of the Basque edition. The Acts are being done into Irieb, though for what reason is not clear, and an addition of the New Testament in Swedish and Finnish is being prepared, as well as versious of the complete Rible in various Chinese dialects and the Maori lan-

The backeeper of one of the large New York hotels has decided the interesting question of the value of new year "swear offs." He says that he has noticed that immediately after the first of the year the receipts for drinks fall off on an average 35 per cent, but as the month an-vances they gain steadily, and by Feb. 1 they

are back to the starting point. A "awareff," therefore, will generally last about thirty days. Toward the end of his life, it is raid. Charles Reade was accustomed no dictate his compositions to a secretary while he paced the room, suiting his actions to his words. In "Love and the remark occurs in the dialogue, There's a smut on your nose." The great dramasist gave the original exclamation off with such perfect intenation and gesture that his secratory was for once deceived. to the wirror, handkerchief in hand, only to be

Mr. Gladstone would'nt write an article on "John Ward, Preacher," when asked to do so "I never write about religion, "be said, "nnless I have a special object. My reason for writing about Robert Elsmere, was to show that the arguments brought forward against Christianity in it were follacious. No such excuse would justify an article on 'John Ward, Prancher,' in which no attack on Christianity is contained."
Mrs. Gladatone once said that her husband considered it one of the most sacred duties to do his utmost to check the flood of infidelity which was weeping over England.

The new vine disease, says a San Francisco correspondent, which caused such great losses in the southern counties, is now slowly spreading to the north. Although experts have studied in for months no one has yet been able to detect the cause. The disease first affects vines like an extreme drouth, the leaves and stalk withering, while the root remains vigorous. By the next season, however, the vines are dead. The disease has already proved disastrous in the raisingrowing districts. It is worse than the phyli loxers, as its cause is mysterious, and no remedy applied has checked it.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria When she was a Child, she cried for Cast ris, When she became bliss, she clung to C toria, When she had Children, she gave then Astoria

A GRAND DUCHESS AMD HIS HOLI-NES4

Recently the Pope received in private audience the Grand Duchess Catherine of Russia, who was accompanied by her daughter, a dame de campagnie, a Grand Chamberlain, and M. Tawolski, the Ruseian agent to the Holy See. The Duchess was met by Cardinal Hohenlohe, says the Catholic Times, who introduced to her the Private Chamberlain, Commanders Porti-and Casseli. Mer. della Volpe, Master of the Chamber, received her in the hall of the Throne. Soon afterwards the Duchess and her daughter were admitted into the private reception hall of the German Emperor. His Holiness conversed with the ladies for about half an hour. The members of the retinue were not admixed, with M. Tawoleki, who remained for some time with the Pope. Then the Duchess, accompanied by her suit, visited the Sistine Chapel, the library, and the Vatican museums.

FARM AND HOME.

HOT BED.

An amateur gardener in Milwaukee warms his hot bed from a heating stove in the house. He makes the bed twenty five or thirty feet from the house, and the heating is done by a simple hot water system. He makes a coil of gas pipe, which he fits into the stove, though just how we are not informed. Perhaps the reader's ingenuity may supply this deficiency of information. He runs from this coil two one-inch pipes—covering them well—under ground to the tet hed. Then he makes in the state of th bed, and joined together at the upper enc. Here a wooden pail is placed serving as an expansion tank. This makes two pipes conveying the water out, and two returning it. Upon the farm the old way of making the hot bed is, of course, the better way all things considered but some may wish to try this plan. The ad-vantage of artificial heating as this may be called, is that the heat may always be under control.-[Western Rural.

PERENNIAL ONIONS.

These are semething new in enions, as they never form a large bulb, and their value lies wholly in the special adaptability for producing green onions for fall or spring use, particularly the latter; soon attaining a marketable size, they are immensely productive and parfectly hardy. Being personnial, they will, if left in the ground, continue growing for an indeficite time, continuing to incresse both from the bottom and from sets produced on top of snalks. The old set within the ground, closely resembles the wasted bulb of other onions after having seeded. In their culture the sets should be planted as soon as they have reached maturity, not waiting until dry, as they thus derive the benefit of prolonged growth, and attain a larger size. Plant in drills with a depth of three to four inches, to bleach the ensuing growth to some. The set produces from one to three large fire shoots the first season after planting, but if left undisturbed new sets are again produced from the top of the same season, and by the following fall and spring the original onion will have formed a clump of sprouts numbering from ten to twenty.—[Farm and Garden.

WHAT ABOUT SHEEP. Now is the time to think this matter over

Dairying is just now the leading farm industry in New England and beef business promises to improve, but there is and always will be a good opening for sheep. On new land where sprouts are to be kept down, on rocky hillsides where there is not grass enough to pay cattle for climb ing, on worn out farms where artificial fertilizers can be supplied and on small places near markets where early lambs can be sold for pay ing prioss as well as in the hands of farmers who are too isolated for associated dairying sheep can properly and profitably take the lead. There is no other branch of farming that has been so spasmodic as the sheep business. Every few years there is a panic one way or the other. When they get plenty and some of the large stock owners begin to reduce their stock, everybody else will follow suit, and when good sheep get down to a dollar a head farmers will soour the country hunting for a chance to sell sheep or trade them for farrow cows or anything else they can get in exchange. They begin to see how small the income from sheep will be, but think nothing about the profit or loss on other stock if they can only get the sheep off their hands. Then when sheep get scarce and cost four dollars, everybody wants to buy sheep, and men who never wanted any before will discover some great benefit they might derive from a few sheep on the farm. All this has been enacted over and over again till it seems that some men never will learn by experience or observation. Do not buy sheep because they are high nor be-cause it is the fashion, but with a farm properly fenced and with dogs one of the way sheep can be made to pay in the long run.

MILK FEVER.

Itshould be known by overyfarmer that acon ite is a deadly poison and must be handled with great caution. Within the past three weeks a valuable horse in this vicinity died from administering duses of acousts. I have owned two cows for forty-eight years, and never had but one case of milk fever, and that very light. I use saltpetro as a preventive, which has never failed except in the one case, and then I neglected to feed the saltpetre in due time, Some two or three weeks before calving, I pulverize sufficient sall petra to give to each cow half an ounce, and it is no detriment to the other live Mix it with salt or feed. Feed once a week until all danger is past. A cow coming in on the height of feed is more liable to milk fever than any other time. At such times I feed more fully, and in case of symptoms or an attack, I have given as much as four ounces in a day. I have recommended and fed it to my neighbor's cows, and never have known failure when administered to due time.

EXERCISE FOR COWS.

This matter of exercise for dairy cows in winr is a myth, but unfortunately it is not a myth so far as interference with the profits of dairying is concerned. Who ever saw a cow take exercise when turned out of a warm stable on a cold day, beyond going to the brook to get ica-water, while her owner was drinking coffee? When full of water she returns as near to the stable as she possibly can, rounds up her back, nute all four feet on a square of snow, shivers and shakes her head; and in her dumb way wonders what the civilization of one hundres years bence will conjure up to make a mother cow hardy, and strongly constituted. The cows of Sweden, Deumerk, and Holland are the most vigorous and hardy in the world, and they are kept seven or eight months of the year in close and citem stuffy little stables, nover leaving their tie-up for all that time. Some of the most noted of all Danish dairies never leave their stalls from their first calf until the butcher or sausage-boiler claims them. We do not say that the American dairyman has need of complete soiling of his cows, but quote this to show that there is far less to fear about keeping dairy cows in their stalls, while they must be fed upon provided food, than is generally accepted on this score. Every dairyman knows that when cows are exposed in hitter cold weather they have "sharp appetites," simply from the fact that nature is calling for extra fuel to keep the animal warm.
Why, should not the farmer see that it is a loss of food that has no compensating feature about it? For the cows kept in warm stables do not freeze and are allowed to stay there, eat no more nor demand more when the mercury Nor yet can this farmer show that the closely stabled winter cows, on two thirds the food consumed by the exposed dairy, are in the thinner flesh less healthy and lacking in dairy perform-

PRACTICAL NOTES.

This is the advice of Theodore Lewis, an In-diana Stockman. He says he couldn't think of cutting off the tails from his pigs. The tails, he avers, are the themometers which indicate the anmial's condition. If he does not feel well, is not thriving, it his food don't agree with him, the tail begins to straighten. The sicker the pig the straighter the tail. While the conventional curl retains its place, there is no anxiety about the pig; if a double curl is seen, he may be regarded as in perfect condition. The old theory of "a bushel of corn to fatten an inch of tail" has no terrors for Mr. Lewis. The pig's tail being his pulse, it would seem very foolish

to cut it off. To select poultry you should always pick out dry picked or unscalded poultry. Fresh poul-try should have moist and limber feet and legs, and those birds are the best that have small bones, short legs and clean, white flesh. It is an old adage in the business that the black-legged chicken is the best for reast and the yellow or white legged is the best to boil Beware of slimy or black looking punitry. It is old. To judge of the age press the breast bone at the point toward the latter end of the body. If young, it will be soft and pliable. Breeds with long legs and big bones are not as fine as those that are full-breasted and plump. A hen turkey is better than a Tom. The legs should be black and smooth. The windpipe of a young Drawing. Anything in our name offered for less than goose or duck should be soft while in older a Dollar is a windle.

birds it is hard. If the feet of the duck or goose are red and stiff the bird isold. Look out-for black poultry and poultry where the skin is rubbed off.—[Lewiston (Me. Journal.

Among the reasons why butter will not come a given in an exchange as follows:—I. "Because of some disorganised or unhealthy condition of the cow. 2. On account of the unwholesome food and water supplied. 3. Want of proper cleanliness in milking and setting the milk. 4. Lack of right conditions in the raising of cream -pure air and proper temperature. 5. The ream is not raised and skimmed in due time. to the Lot bed. Then he makes two branches to 6. Cream not churned at the proper time—kept each pipe, and these are run the length of the boolong. 7. Cream allowed to freeze—injured still more in thawing. 8. Oream too warm when churned. 9. Cream too cold. 10. Churn not a good one. 11. Lazy hand at the churn. Some persons have the churn around nearly ali the summer or winter; take a few churus and then stop, fuol around and begin again."

If you wish to do early work and have large strawberries apply your fertilizer or fine manure in January or February, which allows time for the frosts, thaws and rains to carry the soluble material down to the roots. Poultry manure is excellent for strawberries, and the expansion and contraction of heat and cold will pulverize the hard lumps and get them in fine condition.

About the first of March apply a bag of superphosphate and of muriate of potash per acre, and the crop should be large and the berries good.

The importance of keeping farm accounts cannot be estimated. They are often like the rudder of the ship, preventing great efforts and investments from wreck. If you have never kept any accounts begin now, with the New Year.-[New England Farmer.

The most disagreeable thing on the later winter is mud, and, although it cannot be entirely avoided, yet some of its disadvantages may be overcome by carefully draining every that allows an excess of water to ac-The most disagreeable thing on the farm in location that allows an excess of water to ac-cumulate. When the cattle are compelled to stand knee deep in mud there is a loss of ani-mal heat, and a greater proportion of food will be required to keep them in condition.

We hear much about the extravagance and waste in theaverage farmer's kitchen, but while I must admit that there is more room for improvement in that department, I am well satis-tied that the wasting therein is scarcely a drepin the bucket compared with that constantly going on about the farms and yards. It is safe to trust the average farmer's wife to look after the odds and ends about the household and to prevent all avoidable loss or waste, if he will do likewise about the farm and yard. Very racely do we find the wife carclessly wasting the armings of a considerate husband. For all of these things the tiller of the soil ought to be exceedingly thankful .- [Rural New Yorker.

There are men who, given a pot of paint, a brush, and a little spare time, will paint, as there is nothing left on the farm to paint, save, perhaps, the stock. And when the paint is a "dirty yaller," a flaring red, or a sickly green, how the men will revel in it, until all taste and decency have been outraged beyond remedy. Keep the paint pot within proper bounds by all means, and if you use paint use sober colors .--New York Press.



INPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION I



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

its mammoth drawings take place semi annualy (June and December), and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place in each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, In.

FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS

For Integrity of its Drawings, and Prompt Payment of Prizes, Attested as follows:

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Mouthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in persummange and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with two-similes of our simultures attached, in its advertisements."

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

PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank: A. BALDWIN Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank. CARL KOHN, Pres. Enjoy National Bank. CRAND MONTHLY DRAWING

At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, February 12, 1889.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000. 100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each. Halves \$10; Quarters \$5 Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1. LIST OF PRIZES.

stitled to terminal Prizos.

135 For Club Rates, or any farther information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with State, County, Street and Number. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an Envelope bearing your full address.

Sond FOSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, of New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (at our expense) addressed

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

Address Registered Letters to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,

REMEMBER that the payment of Prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and the Tickets are signed by the President of an Institution whose chartered rights are recognized in the highest Courts; therefore, beware of all imitations or anonymous schemes.

ONE DOLLAR is the price of the smallest part

AND GRADENING ASSESSMENT



This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be said in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, a'um or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER OO., 106 Wall street, N Y.

BITS OF ADVICE FOR BOYS.

The boy who read these lines can make or unmake his future. He wants to be a useful, successful, honorable man? He does not want to be a failure. How can he accomplish the first? How can he avoid the last?

Each boy when he begins to consider questions like these, may just as well come to conclusion that the serious period of life is beginning. It won't do to trifle. All through life we need to shake ourselves up now and again, and ask, "Whither are we drifting?" And boys especially need to do so

Their great minfortuce is that they drift too Their great minfortude is that they drift too easily, too unconsciously. There are millions of boys in this great land who do not know what they are going to be. Time glides by, and nothing is done to prepare for the great struggle that is impending. True, the school is in a measure a training; the learning sequired is a great belp, and the discipline is useful. But everybody ought to have some special fitness for the future, other than that which the school af-

An ever-educated boy is generally a great nuirance He relies too much on school lore, and too little on the knowledge which a school car _ot give him. A boy that is not sufficiently educated, however, is always at fault. But whether he beover-educated, or under-educated, he must if he is to succeed at all, have persever-ance, industry and energy. These are things that cannot be bought. however rich his father may be. He must develop them by practising them, and if he persists they will come to

is a fault, not a misfortune, and he should over-come it. He should learn that an ounce of

pluck is better than a tou of luck.
As to industry, it is a bomely virtue. It does not consist in undertaking spasmodically and irregularly some great task, but in doing some

thing useful all the time.

"Well now, Mr Wiman," the boy who reads this, prhaps, asks, "what would you have me do?" I would have you peg away all the time at something. To dawdle, to leaf, to waste precious time is a high crime and misdemeanor. There are tent of thousands of things you can detail the still heart a long for most for any time. do that will beget a love for work.

Sometimes I think rich fathers are the great est misfortune the boys of the this country have. The spur of necessity is the spur that enables the poor boy to win the spur of knighthood a-

mong men.

But it need not follow that because a boy has a comfortable home and no actual necessity for work, that he should be a lazy boy. On the contrary the very danger that he should sour-him into the cultivation of habits that would save him from a fate so disastrous. To learn to be industrious requires about the same effort as to learn to play bull or row a boat.

Every day of his life a by should do some work in a creditable way, no matter how humble it is; the more humble the greater the honor to him if he does it well. Work, useful, practical, sheady work of some kind is the truest basis of character, and there is no success with-The boy who wants to make his way among

men must have sime steam. Unless he shows that he has energy he will be left behind. He can get this virtue only by an effort of his own, and this effort he must make.

II, BY ANDREW CARNEGIE.

You are about to start in life, and it is well young men should begin as the beginning, and occupy the most subordinate positions. Many very threshold of their career. They were introduced to the broom, and spent the first hours

of their business lives sweeping out the office.

I was a sweeper myself, and who do you suppose were my fellow-sweepers? David McCargo, now superintendent of the Alleyhany Valley Railroad; Robort Pitcairn, superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and Mr. Moreland,

eity attorney of Pittsburg.

Begin at the beginning, but aim high. I would not give a fig for the young man who does not already see himself partner, or the head of a nimeart at firm.

head of an important firm. There are three dangers in your path: the first is the drinking of liquer, the second is speculation, and the third is "endorsing."

When I was a telegraph operator in Pitta-

burg, I knew all the mer that speculated. They were not our citizens of first repute; they were regarded with suspicion. I have lived to see all of them ruined, bankrupt in money and bankrupt in character. There is scarcely an instance of a man who made a fortune by speculation, and kept it. The man who grasps the morning papers to see how his speculative ventures are likely to result, unfits himself for the calm consideration and proper solutions of business problems, with which he has to deal later in the day, and sape the sources of that persistent and concentrated energy upon which depend the permanent success, and often the very safeto be partitional dusiness. The thorough man of business knows that only by years of patient, unremitting attention to affairs can be earn his own rewa d, which is the result not of chance, but of well-devised means for the attainment

Nothing is more essential to young business men than untarnished credit, and nothing kills credit sooner than the knowledge in any bank board that a man engages in speciation. How can a man be credited whose resources may be swept away in one hour by a panic among game-ater-? Resolve to be business men, but specula-

for pever.
The third danger is the perilous habit of en-The third danger is the persions had of or andorsing notes. It appeals to your generous in chicots, and you say, "How can I refuse to land my name only, to assist a friend?" It is because there is so much that is true and commendable in that view that the practice is so dangerous. If you owe anything, all your capital and all your effects are a solemn trust in debt endorses for another, it is not his on credit or his own capital that he risks, it is the money of his own creditors. Therefore, I say that if you are ever called upon to andorse, never do it.

unless you have cash means not required for your own debte, and never endorse beyond

those means. Assuming that you are safe in regard to these Assuming that you are sale in regard to shese your gravest dangers,—drinking, speculating and endorsing,—the question is, how to rise? The rising man must do something exceptional, and beyond the range of his special department. He must attract attention. A shipping clerk may do so by discovering in an invoice an error with which he has nothing to do, and which has escaped the attention of the proper person. If a weighing clerk, he may save for the firm by doubting the adjustment of the scales, and bay ing them corrected. Your employer must find out that he has not got a more hireling in his service, but a man; not one who is content to give so many hours of work for so many dollars

in return, but one who devotes his spare hours and constant thoughts to the business.

Our young partners in Carnegie Brothers have won their spurs by showing that we did not know half as well what was wanted as they

There is one sure mark of the coming million aires; his revenues always exceed his expenditures. He begins to save as soon as he bagins to earn. Capitalists trust the saving young man. For every hundred dellars you can produce as the result of hard-won savings. Midas, in search of a partner, will lend on credit a thousand; for every thousand, fitty thousand. It is not capital your seniors require, it is the man who has proved he has the business habits which make capital. Begin at once to lay up something. It is the first hundred dellars saved which tells.

And here is the prime condition of success. aires; his revenues always exceed his expendi-

And here is the prime condition of success, the great scoret; concentrate your energy, thought and capital exclusively upon the business in which you are engaged. Having begun in one line, resolved to fight it out on that line; to lead in it; adopt every improvement have the best machinery and know the most about it. Finally, do not be impatient, for, as Emerson says, "No one can cheat you out of ultimate success but yourself."—Erastus Wiman in

Youth's Companion.

THE SEAMY SIDE OF THE PURPLE. "The Empress Fredrick," writes to me one of her set—a member of the concular service and an artist-"is perhaps the saddest woman alive. She loved her husband; she loved power, because she has in a high degree the political faculty and is endowed with a mind which sees things wholesale rather in dotall, and she is a proud woman, in the best sense of the word: Her husband and the throne, for On wretches of this reputation vile; which she had carefully educated herself, The prison cell would bring them back to reason have been taken from her. The misery of If quiebly enclosed there for awhile. worldly greatness was impressed upon ber in the most cruel object lessons with which Providence was ever pleased to teach a human being. Her pride received sore rubs during the great part of her married life. But it was buffeted with during her short and unhappy occupancy of the imperial throne case of inherited peculiarity, which, although and was trampled upon in the early days of it does not come precisity within the cate-her widowhood. She only was esteemed as gory of transmission of an artificial injury, is her huxband's wife. As a woman she was yet worth recording, if only to prove how held of no account because her sex is despised in Prussia. This was a great affliction to the eldest daughter of Queen Victoria, who aged 21 months, was seen, shortly after birth when the Empress Frederick was a child filled to possess two small holes, each about the

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

him.

"Stick to it' should be the motto of every lad who would conquir in the world. Every boy has this virtue in his grasp whether he is high or low, rich or pour. Getting easily discouraged is the weakest sign a boy can have. It palace in which she lived at Potsdau with last hother weaks was a cruel last note a misfortune and he should over. her husband during thirty years was a cruel blow to her. She has become deeply plous. Religion alone fills herheart. The paint brush and pulette have been laid saids. It is her intention to devote her self a great deal to schools and hospitals, and to addict herself to what is known as Christian socialism. Neither she nor her husband liked political socialism. They felt that the salvation on the male side for three generations. There should come of individual effort, working is no trace of the merks in the second child from within outward."-Parle Letter.

> SOME HEALTH HINTS FOR COLD WEATHER.

had with cold or damp Never lean with the back upon anything

Never begin a journey until the breakfast

Nevertake warm drink and then immedi-

Never omit regular bathing, for unless the akin la in active condition the cold will close the pores and favor congestion and other diseases.

After exercise of any kind never ride in an open ostriage or near the window of a carifor moment; it is dangerous to health or even

When hoarse, speak as little as possible nutil the hourseness is recovered from, clee the voice may be permaneutly lest or difficulties of the threat be produced.

Merely warm the back by the fire and never continue keeping the back expeced to the heat after it has become comfortably warm. To do othorwise is debilitation.

When going from a watmer accompanie of the leading business men of Pittsburg had a When going from a warmer we are parte serious responsibility thrust upon them at the into a cooler one keep the moute closed, so that the air may be warmed in the passage through the nose ere it reaches the lungs.

Never stand still in cold weather, especially after having taken a slight degree of exercise and always avoid standing on ice or anow or where the person is exposed to cold.

Keep the back, especially between the choulder-blades, well covered; also the chest well protected. In sleeping in a cold room establish a habit of breathing through the nose, and never with the mouth open.

THE SEAL OF FAITH.

It is an inheritance of glory to feel the martyr blood of such a race flowing thro' one's veins and beating with pure Faith's atrong pulsations in one's heart. Ah! children of the crucified race! wherever your lot is cast be true to the blessed memories of your wave-beaten and blood-conscorated Island—Calvary ! The veils of your virgins are drouping over purest brows in conv.n's and cloisters in every land. The hands of your mothers are rocking exiled cradels in every land on the face of the earth. The voices of your priests, true to the changeless chords of Faith, are sounding everywhere. And on their saured vestments and over their alters the sun never sets. The child of the Celt makes everywhere the sign of the cross, which is the seal of his race as well as the seal of his faith.—Father Ryan.

OLD LOS ANGELES.

The good Fra Julian Garces, the first consecrated Bishop of the Catholic Church in Mexico, says F. Hopkinton Smith in the January Atlautic, conceived the most praise-worthy plan of founding, somewhere between the coast and the city of Mexico, a haven of rafuge and safe resting place for weary tra-volers. Upon one eventful night, when his mind was filled with this notuble resolve, he Father H. rmann received a cordial note from behald a lovely plain, bounded by the great slope of the volcanoes, watered by two rivers and signifying his desire to hear and dotted by many ever-living springs, making all things fresh and green. As he gazed, of Silesia. tai and all your eneces are a solemn truss of his eyes beheld two angels, with line and rod, those who have trusted you. When a man in measuring bounds and distances upon the

aweks, and that very hour ast out to search aweke, and that very hour sat out to search for the site the angels had shown him, upon hiding which he joyously exclaimed: "This is the site the Lord has chosen through his holy angels, and here shall the city be;" and even now the most charming and delightful of all the cities on the southern slope is this Puebla de los Angeles. Nothing has occurred since to shake confidence in the wisdom of the good Bishop, nor impost the value of his undertaking, and to-day the idier, the autiquary and the artist rise up and call him blessed.

[FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.] WHO SAYS "MARRIAGE IS A FAILURE!"

BY JAS. T. NOONAN.

Who is it says that marriage is a failure? Who is it that denounces all things pure? Who is it hoists "Free Love" upon the market Who is it that denounces all things pure?

I am sure it's not the noble or respected?
I am sure it's not the generous or brave;
I am sure it's not the faithful or true-hearted;
But the hireling, the libertine, the slave.

The same that saps all liberty's foundations; The same that harshly tramples on the poor Are the advocates of bigamy and license,—
The corruptors of morality, I am sure.

You find them in the prison, in the pulpit; You find them male and female, poor and rich; You find them everywhere, throughout creation, Defiling all that touches them like pitch.

The latest prodicy of faulty doctrine, The victims of "Free Thought" and Satan's Endeavoring to upset all Christian teaching, Instilling in their hearers doctrines vile. wile,

To give a cloak to libertines unlawful;

To cover scandalous doings, deeds of sname; To thwart the ends of God-like education Is their only emulation, only aim. VII. There ought to be a punishment inflicted

Brockville, Ont., January 25th, 1889.

INHERITED PECULIARITIES. "A Mother" writes, giving an interesting trivial marks of parents may reappear in the offspring. Her first child, a boy, at present perhaps the greatest position that there was size of a pin's head in "the upper part of each in the world. None of her daughters have of his ears." The mother's attention was

They are kindly and well dispos- (drawn to the peculiarity by her husband, who remarked the fact (of which till then she was completely ignorant), that he possessed the same marks, situated in precisely the same position, as they occupied in his son. Further inquiry amongst the relatives showed that the child's grandfa her (on the paternal elde) presented the same peculiarity of ears. No information could be obtained respecting the original cause of the peculiarity. It is striking to find such markings, not only so faithfully propagated, but descending strictly a girl- of the family .- Herald of Health.

LIFTING THE HAT.

assaults by the sword or battie axe, and to remove this head covering was to show confidence in the man to whom the salute was public service. extended. No gentleman was expected to | Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate : split a man's head open after this mark of trustininess, though he was rometimes treacherous enough to do so. To life the hat gracefully is considerable of an acquirement, requiring long practice. There is a man in New York who has become such an adept at it that he can lift half a dezen hats at a time, if he can sneak into a hall way while the folks are at dinner. — Texas Siftings.

A COUNTESS A FACTORY GIRL NOW. young and pretty girl came to a magistrate in a town in Austria, demanding the regulation Dienathuch into which the particulars about the untecedents of any one in search of work are entered, the booklet having to be shown to employers on application for employment. On looking through the girl's papers the magistrate found that his fair applicant was Melania Countess Kaglevich, born at Presburg in 1874. As her papers were in good order, the bucklet was banded over to the young countess, and her ladyship is at present earning her living as a factory girl .- Pall Mall Gazette.

SOMETHING NEEDED.

The last six months' experience with air brakes on freight trains has shown conclusively that we must have less slack between the cars, and that the master car builders' coupler will soon have an opportunity of showing what it is worth. This opportunity will arise from the fact that railway compa nies who have had experience with air brakes on their freight trains in connection with a link and pin coupler feel compelled, by reason of the serious breakages, to use som sort of a close connected coupler. Something must be done to reduce the slack between cars or fast freight service will become an impossibility. -Railway Review.

INGROWING TOENAIL.

Dr. Patin pays: "After a rather prolonged foothbath, and a gentle but thorough cleansing and drying of the nail as possible, I intraduce, by the aid of a brush, into the interations between he nath and the fungosities a sollution of gut's percha to chloroform (gutta percha, 10 parte; chioroform, 80 parte). I have this application repeated several times the first day, and less fr quently the following days .- Good Housekeeping.

HE PREACHED TO A KING.

Most Rev. Archbishop Gross of Portland, Ore, has received a very interesting letter from Father Hermann, formerely paster at Verboort Ure., who is now in the church of Langeweise, recently. Prince Lopold of Hohenz liern and the Duke of Ratisbonne were also present. After the cormonies the King, expressing his pleasure at his dis-

No person should smoke at all until he is ground. After seeing the vision the Bishop I full grown, or he fore his 25th year.

THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

The Opening Ceremonies and the Governor-General's Speech.

Last Thursday the Governor-General proceeded in state to the Parliament House, and the members of the House of Commons having been summoned to the Chamber of the Senate, His Excellency open the third session of the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada with the following

SPEECH : Hon. Gentlemen of the Senate: Gentlemen of the House Commons:

In addressing the Parliament of Canada for the first time in the fulfilment of the impor-tant trust which has been committed to me as Her Majesty's representative, I desire to express the satisfaction with which I resort to your advise and asistance. I am consious of the honor which attends my association with your labors for the welfare of the Dominion, and it will be my carnest endeavor to co-operate with your to the utwest of my nower with you to the utmost of my power in all that may promote the prosperity of the people of this country, the development of her material resourse, and the maintenance of the constitutional ties which unite her provinces.

HIS FIRST SPEECH.

THE FISHERIES QUESTIGN.

It is to be regretted that the treaty con-cluded between Her Majesty and the President of the United States for the adjustment of the questions which have arisen with reference to the fisheries has not been sanctioned by the United States Senare, in whom the power of ratification is vested, and that our legislation of last year on the subject is, therefore, in a great measur inoperative. It now only remains for Canada to continue to maintain her rights as prescribed by the Convention of 1818, until some satisfactory readjustment is arranged by treaty batween the two nations,

THE FRANCHISE.

A measure will again be submitted to you to amend the acts respecting the electoral franchise for the purpose of symplifying the law and lessening the cost of its operation.

COMMERCIAL LEGISLASION.

It is expedient in the interest of commerce to assimilate and in some particulars to amend the laws which now obtain in the several provinces of the Dominion relating to bills of exchange, cheques and promissory notes and a bill with this object will be laid before you. A bill will also be provided for making uniform through-out the Dominion the laws relating to bills of

OCEAN MAIL SERVICE.

During the recess my Government has carefully considered the subject of the ocean steam service, and you will be asked to provide sub-sidies for the improvement of the Atlantic mail service and for the establishment in concert with Her Majesty's Government of a line of fast steamers between British Columbia and China and Japan. Your attention will also be invited to the best mode of developing our trade and securing direct communication by steam with Australasia, the West Indies and South

CRIMINAL LAW.

A bill will be submitted for your consideration for the prevention of certain offences in connection with municipal councils, and to give greater facilities for making enquiries as to such matters. Several measures will also be presented to you for improving the law of procedure in criminal cases. Among these will be a bill to permit the release on probation of persons convicted of first officees, a bill authorizing regulations to be made for the practice in cases partoking of the nature of criminal proceedings, and bill to make the speedy trials act applicable throughout Canada. Bills relating to the in-spection of timber and lumber, for the improvement of the postal system and for increasing the efficiency of the North-West Mounted Police will also be submitted for your consideration.

THE LABOR COMMISSION.

The Royal Commissioners on labor baving concluded their enquires, I hope to be able to lay before you at an early day their report with the important evidence collected by them in various parts of Canada

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

and prosperity of Canada. THE CABINET IN 1899.

Since last session three new men have been taken into "the Queen's Privy Council for Cahads." The Hon. Edgar Dewdney will occupy the late Hon. Thomas White's seat behind the Premier. The Hon. John Haggart replaces Lieutenant Govornor MoLelan, and the Hon. C. H. Tupper will be addressed as Minister of Marioe and Fisheries in lieu of Mc. Fustor, doz, Mandarn oranges 40c per doz, Messina dy nomoted to the highest rest under the lieu. This is what we are coming to. One day a the late Hon. Thomas White's seat behind young and pretty girl came to a magistrate in the Premier. The Hon. John Haggart replaces promoted to the highest push under the leader, Minister of Finance. To easy that the ministry of 1889 is stronger than that which faced the House of 1888, would be to place Sir Charles Tapper and the late Thomas White inferior to untired men like Messrs. Happart and Tupper. The Government per sonal must then be classed as thirty or forty percent weaker than it was a year age, because Sir Charles was a host in himself, and his new diplomatic conciliation will be eadly missed. His son may be where he is by virtue of the name he bears, but for his native ability is much his look for, nor are his friends likely to be disappointed. He was one of the Ministerial "whips" of last session. From Whip to Minister at the age of 33 makes a record in Canadian politics.

NEW MEMBERS.

Over a score of new members were introduced to Mr. Speaker, some of them, however being old members re-elected. It will be found, on examining the first division list, that Mr. Laurier's strength has been increased by four votes making a difference of eight on a division. Mr. Laurier received a cheering telegram from Haldimand that his candidate, Mr. Colter, was returned by 37 majority. Mr. R. S. White will take his seat for Cardwell and Mr. Waldie for Halton. Mr. Waldie (Opposition) seat in 1887 as mamher and, being unseated, his place in 1888 was filled by Mr. Henderson (Ministerialist) who was in turn unseated an't now Mr. Waldle will again appear behind Mr. Laurier.

THE BISMARCK DYNASTY.

AN ENGLISH MAGAZINE ARTICLE TALKS PLAINLY ABOUT THE CHANCELLOB AND HIS PLANS,

LONDON, January 30 .- The Contemporary LONDON, January 30.—The Contemporary Revicio publishes an article entitled "The Bismarck Dynasty," which bears no signature, but which c ntains internal evidence of having emanated from a high authority. It is probable that the article will create a sensation. It opens with a reminder that the Chavcellor cannot live long. The American Minister at Berlin, the article says, five years ago, remarked with surprise that Prince Biamarck was preparing no one to succeed him. The Chancellor, waking no one to succeed him. The Chancellor, waking suddenly to this idea, set about developing Count Herbert Bismarck. The article alludes to Count Herbert's youthful brawls, to his later

head. The Bismarck contempt for women, accentuated by this and another intrigue after the war, is represented as the origin of all that is baneful in the Bismarckian character. The article effects to dismiss as moustrors in the article effects to dismiss as moustrors.

Haurist order of things we must have some cold weather; but its duration can hardly be long protracted, for as the common saying is "the back of the winter is broken." We quote Anthropic the winter is broken. We quote Anthropic the winter is protracted, for as the common saying is "the back of the winter is broken." We quote Anthropic the winter is broken. We also winter is broken. We also winter is broken. We also wint rick. The article effects to dismiss as moustrons the insinuation of the opponents of Prince Bis-marck that the Chancellor medicated the death of Emperor Fredrick when he insisted that Fredrick should leave San Beno for Barlin, but depicts the idea that his ascendency would be menaced by Empress Frederick as a nightmare to the Chancellor, who further saw by Frede-rick's refusal to discuss state affairs with Count Herbert that it was useless to hope that Herbert would ever be Fredrick's chancellor. Who could, therefore, be surprised, the writer asks, had Prince Bismarck wished the cancer to make had Prince Bismarck wished the cancer to make haste. In ref-rence to the dismissal of Minister Pullkamer by Emperor Frederick, the saticle asserts that Prince Bismarck was unable to make up his mind whether he would be wiser to resist or to gratify Frederick's desire, even after advising him to sign the decre of dismissal, and say that directly the decree was published the Chancellor told the Emp ror he had gone to far. Entries in Emperor Fredrick's disry amply confirm this statement. The writer asamply confirm this statement, The writer as serts that a compact with the present Emper or was the only reason Prince Bismarck had for opposing the marriage of Princess Victoria to Prince Alexander, of Battenburgs. The article is hardly less sparing in its criticism of the present Emperor. It calls him an apt pupil of a cynical master who found no difficulty, moral or sentimental, in treating his mother in a fashion after Count Herbert's own heart, and in treating the Prince of Wales with such dis

COMMERCIAL.

courtesy as to prevent any intercourse between

MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

GRAIN AND FLOUR .- Latterly, owing to the stronger advices from the West and abroad the local market, though it has gone no higher has a kibited additional strength. In wheat but little business was done, peas were in some in-quiry and also charged hands in lots at \$4c to 35c. Flour dull. At Liverpool wheat is inactive and generally weaker, corn in fair demand. In Chicago wheat has advanced and closed at 94tc February 98to May, 898 July. Corn stronger and fairly active closing 354 February, 457 March, 364 May. Oats improved and closed at 254tFebruary, and 274 May and June.

first pots, \$3.55 second do. Eggs steady at 16c for Western in barrels, 17c to 172c for Canada lined and held, fresh 10c to 19c. Poultry active and steady at 8c to 92c for turkeys and ducks; 5c to 7c for chickens and geese.

CHEESE —There is nothing special to note on the Montreal market, prices being very firm with light offerings. The Liverpool market is however, cabled an additional 6d lower and is down to 59s. In New York the feeling is slow and without much interest.

Honey.—Extracted white clover honey 11c to 13c per lb in 6 lb tins, and 10c to 12c in 30 lb tins. BEESWAX -Prices quoted at 23c to 25c.

MAPLE SUGAR. - Prices are quoted at 60 to 7c as to quantity and quality.

EGGS. -The market continues very quiet with tary origin, it is said. In olden times soldiers

The accounts for the past and the estimate ported at 15½c to 16c for Western lime and at 16½c to 17c for Montreal limed. Some American assaults by the sword or battle axe, and to re-

> ASHES.—The market is unchanged at \$4 to \$4 to \$4 to \$5 for first pote. Seconds \$3.55 to \$3 60. Gentlemen of the House of Commons:
>
> I now command these several subjects and others which may be brought before you to your earnest consideration, and I thrust that the result of your deliberations may, under the divine blessing, tend to promote the well being and propositive of Canada and processing of Canada and proce 5c to 54c of calves all the offerings were taken

at from Si to \$8 each as to size and quality. GREEN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES .- Fruits bave continued mainly unchanged, the demand having been limited. Apples and some other 15c per doz. Pineapples 25c to 30c each, Cranberries, 40c per gal. Catawba grapes, 50 to \$1 per basket, Bansuss, 40c per doz. Vegetables have been in moderate supply and only a small amount of business was done. Mushrooms brought 75c per pound rhubarb 15c per bunch, cabbages 50c per doz lettuce \$1.25 per dozen, cau:iflowers 50c each, spinach 40c per doz.n., Potatoss 75c to 90c per bag. Celery 30c to 40c per doz. Spanish onions 40c per doz, tomatoes 40c to 50c per doz, radishes \$1 per doz, cucum-bers 30c each, onions 60c per bushel, leeks 25c per bunch, turnips 50c per bushel, carrots 50c per bushel, parsuips 60 per bushel, bests 50cper bushel, red cabbage, 5c to 10c each, artichekes 40c per peck, watercress 5c per bunch, horse radish 10c per piece, parsley and mint, each 5c per bunch.

HAY STRAW AND FEED, -The receipts of hay were fair, for which the demand was good, and the market was fairly active and the bulk of the one market was thirty active and the bulk of the supply was taken at lower prices. Choice Timothy sold at \$12.50 to \$13, and inferior at \$10 to \$11 per hundred bundles. The receipts of straw were larger, for which the domand was fair and were larger, for which the demand was fair and prices were steady at \$5.50 to \$7 per hundred bundles as to quality. In pressed hay a fair volume of business has been transacted at unchanged prices. We quote No 1 at \$13 to \$14, No 2 at \$12 to \$13, and No. 3 at \$11 to \$12 per ton in car lots. There has been a fair demand for feed, and the market has ruled fairly active but steady. We quote mouillie at \$24 to \$37 per ten, bran at \$17.50 to \$18, and shorts at \$19 to \$20 per ton.

Hors -There has been a quiet but steady market since our last. For ready Prime Cana dians as much as 21c to 25c has been obtained and for others sourcely as g ad 180 to 190. Ex tra quality American have realized 29c and 30c old Canadians only making 6c upwards. In New York stocks are gettine. Into warmer compass, but buyers do not seem to be at all fearful of a famine, as they are buying in the merest retail manner. The indications are that they are not easily to be scared into a change of disposition. Prices is London, England, are steady, the market being to all appearances healthy not to say promising. New York stocks are getting into warmer comnot to say promising.

Oils.—There has been considerable inquiry for oils, and a fair amount of business has been transacted at steady prices. There are no grounds for expecting a decrease in values as stocks are in few hands and a certain amount of supplies have yet to be purchased. Newfoundland cod oil is very much stronger, there having been a considerable demand for it.

Coal .- There has been continued quiet in the coal trade, a condition of things that is likely to intrigues, an't to embroilment with a woman at continue to a greater or less extent, and that Bonn, from which he had to slash his way without any change in current values. In the

with his sword, receiving an ugley cut on the natural order of things we must have some cold head. The Bismarck contempt for women, ac. weather; but its duration can hardly be lower.

Feb. 6, 1889

HIDES AND SKINS.—Tanners are understood to be well supplied, and are therefore beeping one of the market, which in consequence has been almost extraordinary quiet, and it is likely to continue so. The Toronto and Hamilton markets are also dull and those descriptions of bides have sold even below our quotations.

AGRICULTURAL SEED TRADE. - Messrs John AGRICULTURAL SEED TRADE.—Reasts John Shaw & Sons, seed merchants, Mark Lane, London, write that a firm tone characterizes the trade for field seeds. For French clover seed is to 2s per own. More is asked. In Alike the to ze perows. More is seven. In Alike one tendency is upwards, white clover unchanged. Ryegrass neet with rather more attention. There is more enquiry for blue peas. Haricot besur steady.

WOOL —Values continue very firm the position being strongly supported by advices from Great Britain and Australia, the clip in the latter being expected to be short. Fleece wools are in demend and pulled are steady other kinds are firm.

BUTTER.—Trade is fairly active in good quali-ty for local demand, inferior not being wanted,

ty for local demand, inferior not being wanted. Prices generally are unchanged.

Furs.—The raw fur market has been rather quiet; but as a result of the seasonable weather we may look for some activity within the next few weeks. There is no special demand for local requirements, but the report from outside markets being favourable, the sone of the trade abould be good. should be good.

THE TRADE OF CANADA.

GREATER BUSINESS DONE WITH THE UNITED STATES THAN WITH ENGLAND.

The trade and navigation returns for the year ending June last have been issued by the cus. ending June last have been issued by the customs depertment. Imports into Canada reached 110,000,000, the dairy thereon being \$22,200,000. Exports were over \$90,000,000. Canada sold to Great Britain last year merchanduse to the value of \$41,094,984, and to the United States, \$42, 572,065 worth. The aggregate trade of the Dominion was \$201,000,000, against \$202,000,000, the previous year. Canadian exports of the year are thus classified: Produce of the mines, \$4,110,937; produce of the fisheries, \$7, 793,183,; produce of the forests, \$21,302,814; animals and their produce, \$24,719,202, animals and their produce, \$24,719,702, animals and \$24,719,702, animals and \$24,719,702, animals and \$24,719,702, animals animals and \$24,719,702, animals animals animals animals and \$24,719,702, animals ani animals and their produce, \$24,719,297; agricultural products, \$15,436,360; manufactures, \$4,181,282; miscellaneous, \$773,887, making a total value of exports of the products of Canada, \$78,298,750. In addition there were exports from Canada of tyreign products a magnitude. closed at 25ttFebruary, and 27t May and June.

Provisions.—In the Montreal provision market there has been no important change. The demand for pork was fair and prices were standy. Lard, greed hams and flacks are in fair request. Dressed hogs have been slow and quiet with but little business at \$6.50 in car lots, \$6.60 to \$6.75 in jobbing way The Liverpool market has been steady, but broke on bacon to 33s 6d and 34s 6d. Pork closed at 71s 3d, lard at 36s 6d, and tallow at 31s. The Chicago market advanced and closed at \$11.75 fact that Great Britain admits all our products free, while those who deal with the neighboring bacon to 33s 6d and 34s 6d. Pork closed at 71s 3d, lard at 36s 6d, and tallow at 31s. The Chicago market advanced and closed at \$11.75 February, \$11.85 March. \$12 10 May, Lard also moved up and closed \$7.02\frac{1}{2} February, \$7.05 March, and \$7.12\frac{1}{2} May. The hog market was strong and advanced to \$4.90 to \$5.15 light grades; \$4.80 to \$5, mixed packing and heavy shipping, \$4.70 to \$4.80 rough packing. Locally arhes were dull and unchanged at \$4 to \$4.05 first ports. \$3.55 second do. Eggs steady at 16c increase 1. Our aggregate trade with Creat increase 1. increases. Our aggregate trade with Great Britain in 1887 reached \$89,535,079, while last year it fell to \$81,383,705.

Simplicity.-Lord Brougham wrote to Lady Georgina Fullerton, when frankly criticizing one of her books. "Be assured that whatever is most simple is most touching. I never produce any effects on an audience except by the most simple diction." That is a very important lesson for all public speakers delivered by one of England's greatest or ators. Be simple; simple in thought and MAPLE SYRUP.—Sales are reported at 75c to 85c per gallon tin, and half gallon tins are quoted at 40c to 45c.

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INFORMATION WANTED of one Ellen Elligett, daughter of John Elligett, deceased, who lived in the Parish of Kilkonnelly, County of Kerry, Ireland, Black-mith. The party who desires this information is James Elligett, a brother of Ellen. The last known of Ellen Elligett was that she left Ireland for Canada about twenty-six years ago. Parties having any knowledge of the whereabouts of Ellen Elligett are requested to address JAMES ELLIGETT, Fremont, Ohio.



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