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AN IMPERIAL MYSTERY

Prince Rudolph of Austria Found Dead in His Bed—Romance of His Marriage With Princess Stephanie.

The Archduke Rudolph Francis Charles Joseph, Prince Imperial of Austria and Prince Royal of Hungary and Bohemia, died suddenly at Miering, near Baden, on Wednesday, the 18th inst., being the son of the Emperor and Empress of Austria and of Francis Joseph I., Emperor of Austria and of the Empress Elizabeth, daughter of Duke Maximilian of Bavaria.

The Prince was passionately addicted to the chase—particularly to the chamois eagle and bear—and (Hungarian) was a dashing rider. He had secured a good deal of Europe in his travels, spending some weeks in England nine years ago, and studying the condition of the manufactures and agriculture of the various countries.

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

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The news of the death of the Crown Prince Rudolf of Austria, had a very quiet effect upon the public at Vienna.

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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.

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UPHOLD PARNELL'S HANDS.

Appeal from the Irish Parliamentary 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 justice, a call for help from a people closely allied to us in blood, interest and sympathy.

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THE KEY OF DEATH.

STRANGE FATAL WEAPON EMPLOYED BY A DIS-CARDED LOVER.

About 1600 a stranger named Tebaldo established himself in a room at the Victoria Hotel, became enamored of a daughter of an ancient house, and, asking her hand, was rejected, the young lady being already affianced.

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Table with 2 columns: Location and Amount. Includes entries for Bonaventure, Gaspe, Rimouski, etc., totaling 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.

IRISH CATHOLIC CABINET REPRESENTATION.

The right of the Irish Catholics to Cabinet representation in the 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 effect to the principle so recognized.

PRINCE RUDOLF'S DEATH.

MYSTERIOUS WHISPERS CONCERNING THE CAUSE OF DEATH OF THE CROWN PRINCE OF AUSTRIA. LONDON, January 31.—A private message from Vienna indicates that a conspiracy is excited over the telegrams relating to the cause of Crown Prince Rudolf's death.

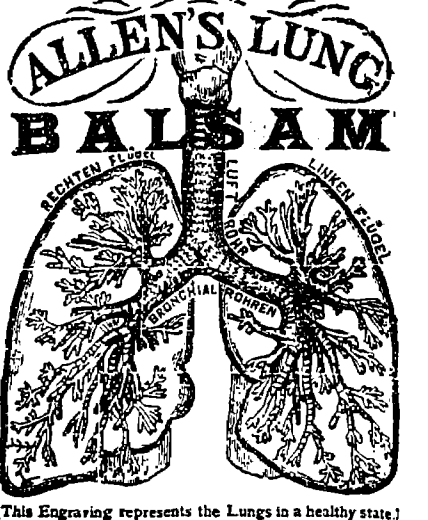
THE "TIMES" FORGERIES.

There can be little doubt that the London Times paid dearly for the forgeries it published as letters of Charles Stuart Parnell. During his brief stay in Melbourne, 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 in that journal, we make the following extract:



EXTRAORDINARY CAUSES OF DEATH.

ORIGINAL METHODS CHOSEN BY FAMOUS MEN TO SHUFFLE OFF THE MORTAL COIL. Ledy 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.



THE REMEDY FOR CURING CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, GHOUP, ALL DISEASES OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND PULMONARY ORGANS. BY ITS FAITHFUL USE CONSUMPTION HAS BEEN CURED.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Dr. CHANNING'S Compound Extract of Pure Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla

For the cure of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Cancer, all Skin Diseases, Tumors, Enlargement of the Liver and Spleen, Rheumatic Affections, diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs, copiousness of the Gleet or Languor, Leucorrhoea, Catarrh, and all diseases resulting from a depraved and impure condition of the blood.

Pain-Killer.

TAKEN INTERNALLY, it cures Dysentery, Cholera, Diarrhoea, Cramp and Pain in the Stomach, Borel Complaints, Painter's Colic, Dispepsia or Indigestion, Sudden Colds, Sore Throat, Coughs, &c. USED EXTERNALLY, it cures Bruises, Cuts, Burns, Scalds and Sprains, Swellings of the Joints, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia and Rheumatism. Sold by Dealers in Family Medicines throughout the World.

CURE SICK HEAD

Headache, get 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 liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure...

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

They 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 these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. Buy after all sick headache...

MAXIMS FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.

Every bee's honey is sweet The hostess' showeth the owner. He that is at ease seeks dainties. Anger at a feast betrays the host.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.

SUCCESSORS OF THE BLYMERE MANUFACTURING CO. VANOUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

CASTORIA for Infants and Children.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Eructation, Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. It is perfectly safe and does not injure the system.

CHAPTER 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 unpleasant 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 face where she was.

CHAPTER XIX. HUBERT'S WHISPER.

Sir Norman Kingsley's consternation and horror on discovering the dead body of his friend was only equalled by his amazement at 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 swoon, no deception, like Leoline's; for the blue, ghastly paleness that marks the flight of the soul from the body was stamped on every feature.

CHAPTER XX. THE GIRL WITH ONE STOCKING.

At a recent sitting of the United States Senate, Mr. Vance, set collared and spectators a voracious voracious in splendid style 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."

A PHYSICIAN'S OBJECT LESSON.

A doctor, prescribing for a baby, was sadly vexed by the efficaciousness 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."

CHAPTER XX.

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

CHAPTER XXI.

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

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FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.] SONS OF THEIR FATHERS.

The wanderer turned to gaze his last, On mountain, hill and vale; The scene's the witness of the past, Each tale a kindred tale, You mountain's brow, the heather crowned, Was girt with glory's flame, For I had near and long renowned, Is Benburb's worthy fame.

LADY LEOLINE.

By May Agnes Fleming. pale face and two great dark eyes wandered slowly round the room, and rested at last on her, standing, like a galvanic cord, as if the hand which lifted in a warning gesture, as if to enforce silence; the window was raised higher, 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.

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SCIENCE IN A NUTSHELL.

Results of Many Interesting Experiments Described in a Few Lines.

The movements of glaciers in summer is found to be four times that made in the winter.

The preservation of rails in use is due to the formation of magnetic oxide produced by the compression of the rail on the metal.

In testing forty-two boys between nine and sixteen years of age for color blindness, not one made an error in matching the colors.

Cryolite for making candles is brought from Greenland, where important and little known mining operations are carried on.

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

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

The vegetable matter in the sea to the westward of the Azores has been found to contain a large amount of fish and other life sustaining substances.

The New England Meteorological Society proposes a loan exhibition of astronomical apparatus, photographs, etc., in connection with its fourteenth regular meeting in Boston.

The danger from 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 propositions in France to construct canals from Bordeaux to the seaboard of the Atlantic and from Narbonne to the Mediterranean; total length, 330 miles; cost, \$130,000,000.

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 mailmen.

Dr. Rutgers, of England, after an extensive series of dietic experiments, declares that a vegetable diet can easily be lived on, and that vegetable albumen is, weight for weight, equal to animal albumen.

Professor Gaddes calls attention to two tendencies in organic evolution—the vegetative and the reproductive—and asserts that evolution 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 composition; 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 for building purposes is the ease with which it can be worked into sheets of any required width or thickness that will not be affected by changes of temperature or humidity.

At a recent meeting of the Academy of Sciences the Prince of Wales read a paper demonstrating the stability 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 Sentinel.

ETIQUETTE WITH VARIATIONS.

Funny Little Tricks Ruled Out of Order at the Table.

Whitening between courses is not allowable. No well bred person will eat cayenne pepper with a spoon.

It is not the proper paper to take your pet mastic out to dine with you.

Never ask your hostess for "the check" at the conclusion of dinner.

It is not deigner to want more than three napkins in the course of a single meal. If it is served do not offer the apple core to the waiter or throw your banana skin on the floor.

Pie is no longer fashionable in society. No member of the charmed circle ever thinks of substituting pie for 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 deigner 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 slipping off your pumps under the table during the progress of the meal.

Thick soups are very common. It must be remembered that it is vulgar to attempt to out 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 patini to "sing Home, Sweet Home" in her own inimitable way for you.

Should your friend invite you home to a real home made dinner, do not advise him to try Browne, the caterer, if you wish to remain a friend of his wife's.

If you do not happen to care for the same course let it go, and under circumstances give your portion and wrap it up in paper for consumption later on.

Gifts of dinners should avoid practical jokes. Such old-time customs as putting hairpins in the soup and sweeping machine oil in the salads have gone out entirely.

It is not proper to throw olives at the waiter in order to attract his attention, nor is it at all polite to thistle your wine glass with your knife for the same purpose.

Do not put your host's silver in your pocket. He may have hired it for the occasion, and such thoughtless behavior on your part might lead to embarrassing him.

Avoid politics at dinner. If you are unwillingly drawn into the heated debate rather admit yourself in the wrong, than throw a plate of ice cream at your adversary's wife.

Do not complain of the cooking when you do dine at the house of a friend. His wife has prepared the meal and you certainly have no wish to hurt 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 circumstances is it proper to substitute charitable cause or filth for these objects.

If your host tells you that the soup is called cream 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 better in French than in English, and you must remember that every man is entitled to his own taste.

THE CANADIAN FUTURE.

The January issue of the Cosmopolitan magazine contains brief expressions of public opinion in the United States on the question of Canadian annexation. Mr. Battersworth and Mr. Kelly, of the House of Representatives,

are unreservedly in favor of it, as is Senator Sherman, Senators Ingalls and Morgan, Mr. Speaker Carlisle and Mr. McCrary, chairman of the House of Representatives Committee on Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Breckinridge for it, but they are more reserved than those first named. Senator Hisscock is opposed to it, but he says that conditions might arise under which it may be desirable. Mr. McKinley, of the House of Representatives, declares that he cannot answer satisfactorily. It is too large 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 to be settled by the Canadian people, and by them alone. Mr. James Bryce, M.P., in his new work on "The American Commonwealth" correctly assumes this. He believes that annexation 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. Gunnar, M. D., of Litchfield, Ont., says regarding B.B.B., "I have used your excellent Barodock Compound in practice and in my family since 1884, and hold it No. 1 on my list of sanative remedies. Your three busy B's never sting, weaken or worry."

LEGAL GROUNDS FOR DIVORCE.

CAUSES RECOGNIZED AS SUFFICIENT TO SEPARATE UNHAPPY COUPLES.

"Attempt on life," Illinois.

"Fugitive from justice," in Virginia.

"Unreasonable temper," Kentucky.

"Parties cannot live in peace and union," in Utah.

"Any gross neglect of duty," in Kansas and Ohio.

"Mental incapacity at time of marriage," in Georgia.

Willful 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 States except ten.

"Refusal of wife to remove into the State," in Tennessee.

Absence without being heard from is a cause in several States.

Willful desertion for three years is a cause in fourteen States.

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

Willful desertion for one year is a cause in fifteen States and Territories.

"Habitual indulgence in violent and ungovernable temper," in Florida.

Habitual drunkenness is a cause in all States except ten.

Settled aversion which tends to destroy all peace and happiness, in Kentucky.

"Husband notoriously immoral before marriage, 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 burdensome," in Missouri, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Washington Territory and Wyoming.

The violation of the marriage vow is cause for absolute divorce excepting in South Carolina and New Mexico, which have no divorce laws.

"Cruel treatment, outrage or excesses such as to render their living together insupportable," 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, no time specified, is a cause in five States; for one 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 Haggard's Yellow Oil the great pain destroyer and healing remedy for eternal and internal use. Yellow Oil cures all sores and pains, rheumatism, lame back, sore throat, croup, deafness, cramps, contracted cords and lameness. Procure it of your druggist.

A PROMISING BOY.

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

Customer (picking up a pair of gloves)—What are these?

Smart Boy—Gloves.

Customer—Yes, yes; but what do you ask for them?

Smart Boy—We don't ask for them at all; customers do that.

Customer—You don't understand us. How do they come?

Smart Boy—Why, they come in pairs, of course.

Customer—No, no! How high do they come?

Smart Boy—Just above the wrist, I believe.

Customer—But what do you get for them?

Smart Boy—Me? I don't get nothing for them. Boss pockets all the money.

Customer (losing patience)—What is the price of those gloves per pair?

Smart Boy—Oh, that's your try, is it? Why didn't you say so before? One dollar.—St. Louis Magazine.

WOMEN OF THE NILE.

THE PECULIARITIES OF LOOKS, DRESS AND CUSTOMS AMONG THE CLOEOPATRAS OF TODAY.

In youth the women of Egypt, writes a correspondent of Truth, generally have lovely features, plump, supple and elegant. An excess of flesh is rare among them. Graceful curves and upright carriage and finely-modeled hands and feet are common characteristics. Their faces, too, are usually pleasing and often beautiful, with the richly tinted softness of the South. So weak is the expression of these faces, so bewitching are the glances of their dark eyes, that an experienced traveller declares they are the most perfect women in the world.

The eyes of nearly all are large, black and almond-shaped; 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 complexion. The lips are usually quite full. The nose is straight, though a little wide. Glossy black hair, with eyebrows that form a lovely arch, complete the features of these sirens, famed since Cleopatra for beguiling beauty.

They dress the hair in an elaborate fashion. It is cut short over the forehead, but on either side of the face hangs a full lock, often curled or braided. The rest of the hair is arranged in numerous braids, usually from eleven to twenty-five, but always an odd number. Three black silk cords, bearing little ornaments of gold, are generally fastened to each braid, hanging down the back in a glittering shower.

It consists of a kind of turban, round which is commonly bound a gay kerchief or a long strip of muslin, folded into a narrow band. The latter part is ornamented for several inches with sprangles that fall over the forehead, while the ends are decked with a gay edging and tassels of colored silks, above which a few more sprangles are worn.

On the crown of the head dress is worn a round convex ornament called the "kura." It is about five inches in diameter and so costly as the wearer can afford. Wealthy ladies, and even the wives of some small tradesmen, wear those composed of diamonds set in gold. Others wear a simple golden kura, 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 crepe ornamented with gold thread and sprangles. This is drawn well forward upon the head, while the long ends hang down behind nearly to the ground. The face veil, always worn in public, is a simple strip of white muslin fastened just below 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 juice instead of cider.

OYSTERS BROILED WITH PORK.—Double a piece 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.

GRAHAM ROLLS.—A 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 rolls in gem pans.

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 tin, which must be set in the oven. Bake till tender, and serve with melted butter or good beef gravy.

FACTS FOR THE FIRESIDE.

Pleasing Information for the Home Circle—Instruction and Amusement—Nature's Storehouse Yields Up Treasures for the Mind.

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

PUBLICATIONS IN JAPAN.—A gentleman writing from Japan says that although it is only eighteen years since the first newspaper was published in Japan, there are now 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.—The authorities of the Patent 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 Southwestern and Western States show a very marked growth in mechanical 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 manufacturing agricultural machinery are lately giving 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 scenes of the famous poem are laid, is 200 miles from the last point of the railway, travelling north from India. The "Happy Valley," as the name signifies, 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 PAPERMAN.—A new Parisian industry is the manufacture of hair frost glass, which is covered with feathery patterns resembling those naturally produced upon window panes in cold weather. The glass is first given a ground surface, either by the sand blast or the ordinary method, and is then coated with soft varnish. The varnish contracts strongly 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 design.

WATER ABSORBED BY PIANOS.—A piano tuner who says that pianos frequently deteriorate because they are allowed to become too dry, prescribes this remedy.—"Keep a growing plant in the room, and so long as its plant thrives your piano 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 piano 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 piano, and keep it moistened just as a cigar dealer keeps his stock. They keep this up all the time the fires are on."

A TEST FOR TEA.—A Russian analyst, writing to the papers, gives the following as a test by which tea 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 shake it up. Pure tea will only slightly color the water, while a strong infusion is quickly got from the adulterated or painted leaf. Now hold 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 tannic acid which is a natural property in pure tea, but which in artificial teas is entirely absent.

A FREE RAILWAY LIBRARY.—Arrangements are being made by which travellers on the Austrian and Hungarian railways will from next spring be enabled to borrow books at railway bookstalls to be read during a journey. The conditions are, says the Times Vienna correspondent, to be a deposit of one or two francs to cover the value of the book, and a fee of ten kreutzers (about 33) for the loss 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 originator is an Englishman, who proposed to lay 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 locked and sealed department of the ice-chest was a small tin case filled with the "mixture." There was no ice in the chest. The temperature of the rest of the chest was 25 deg. All was clean 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 well as these alterative Pills in changeable weather, or when our nervous systems are irritable. They act admirably on the stomach, liver, and kidneys, and so thoroughly purify the blood, that they are the most efficient remedy for warding off dysentery, and other malarial and giving tone and energy to enervated invalids. 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 purifying Pills are suitable for all ages, seasons, climates, and constitutions, when all other means fail, and are the female's best friend.

WM. ROWAN OF ST. LOUIS, MO., MADE RICH. He tells us of his recent drawing in The Louisiana State Lottery of the winning ticket that drew the capital prize of \$300,000. 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 Satchul Docks, but has since retired. He stated that he will continue to buy tickets the same as usual, in the hope 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 walk with her lover, stepped into the face and back good night to the door.

Sio 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 kerosene can. Thieves are bound to their profession by hooks of steel.

When a meter is out of order it is probably troubled with the gas-trick fever. When is a newspaper sharpest? When it is filed.

Too terrible—The blast of the amateur corset 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, Scribber?" "Because," said the author, "I'm so very red-bottomed."

"Are you engaged to Miss Eslet?" "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 blacksmiths, 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 men, can do his best work when in a critical condition.

"I aim to tell the truth." "Yes," interrupted an acquaintance, "but you're a very bad shot."

"How doth the busy 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 noise.

Here 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, sir?

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.

ARTILLERY IN ACTION.

A Graphic Description of a Battle With Big Guns.

Did you ever see a battery take position? It isn't the drill of a cavalry charge, nor the grimness of a line of bayonets slowly and determinedly on, but there is a peculiar excitement about it that makes old veterans rise in their saddles and cheer.

We have been fighting at the side of the woods. Every cartridge box has been emptied once or more, and one-fourth of the brigade has gone away in dust 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. The crowded highway gallops a battery withdrawn from another position to save ours. The field fence is scattered while you could count 300, and the guns rush to the hills beyond us. Over dry ditches where a farmer would not drive a wagon, through clumps of bushes, over logs a foot thick, every horse on the gallop, every rider flashing his beam and yelling, the sight behind us made us forget the foe in front. The guns jump two feet high as the heavy wheels strike a rock or log, but not a horse slackens his pace, not a cannoner loses his seat. Six guns, six caissons, 60 horses, 80 men, race for the brow of the hill as if he who should reach it first would be knighted.

A moment ago the battery was a confused mob. 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 when a boom! boom! opens the battery, and jets of fire jump down and scorch the trees under which we fought and despair.

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 cannoners are. Every man is a perfect machine. Bullets splash dust in their faces, but they do not wince. Bullets pierce and around; they do not dodge. There goes one to the earth, shot through the head as he is mowing his gun. The machinery loses just one bolt, misses just one cog in the wheels, and then works away again as before.

Every gun is using short fuse shell. The ground shakes and trembles, the roar shuts out all sound from a line three miles long, and the shells go shrieking into the swamp to cut trees short off, to mow great gaps in the bushes, burn out and shatter and break up and until their corpses cannot be recognized as human. You would think a tornado was howling through the forest, followed by billows of fire, and yet men live through it, aye, press forward to capture the battery. We can hear their shouts as they fire the rush.

Now the shells are changed for grape and canister, and guns are fired so fast all report blend into one mighty roar. The shriek of a shell is the wickedest sound in war, but nothing makes the flesh crawl like the demoniacal singing, purring, whistling grape shot and the serpen-like hiss of canister.

Men's legs and heads are torn from bodies and bodies cut in two. A round shot or shell takes the men out of the rank as it crashes through. Grape and canister mow a swath and pile 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 desperate enough to have their bayonets in the flame of the guns. The gas leap from the ground as they are shot as they are shot, and shriek and scream and shouts blend into one awful and steady cry. Twenty men out of the battery are down, and the firing is interrupted. The foe accepts it as a sign of wavering, and come rushing on. They are not ten feet away when the guns give them the last shot. The discharging pipes living men off their feet and throw them into the swamp, a blackened, bloody 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 muskets 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. A round shot or shell takes the men out of the rank as it crashes through. Grape and canister mow a swath and pile the dead on top of each other.

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WEDNESDAY.....FEBRUARY 6, 1889

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6th, St. Titus. THURSDAY, Feb. 7th, St. Romuald. FRIDAY, Feb. 8th, St. John de Matha. SATURDAY, Feb. 9th, St. Raymond de Penafort. SUNDAY, Feb. 10th, 5th after Epiphany. MONDAY, Feb. 11th, St. Genevieve. TUESDAY, Feb. 12th, St. Ildephonso.

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 "the evils associated with the domination of the Roman Catholic Church" were carried as "a matter of urgency" into the Toronto meeting. The Alliance, it also appears, has, by starting a crusade against the Catholic Church, somewhat trespassed beyond its ordinary sphere. Confined to its special objects we would have for the Alliance nothing but applause and encouragement. But when men with more zeal than discretion make it an engine for the promotion of religious strife in communities where there is no sense of wrong or cause of aggravation, 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 these 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 fanaticism. 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 speeches were made." Questions concerning this action of the Alliance, Mr. John Macdonald, president of the Alliance, and a senator, stated that the basis of the Evangelical Alliance was belief in those doctrines of Christianity which are accepted by all the Evangelical Churches, and which may be the platform of all denunciations. He emphasized, as he felt it his duty to do, the fact that the original intention and design of the Alliance was not that of avowed hostility to the Catholic Church; though he stated further, that should the action of that Church come up at any time as threatening 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 signatures attached to the petition to the Governor-General-in-Council against the passing of the 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 not the intention of the Evangelical Alliance to come out as a political engine to endeavor to overturn the machinations of Romanism. The aim of the Alliance lay rather in the direction of promoting unity of action in spiritual 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 meetings for prayer and exhortation, which, he thought, were beneficial to the spiritual 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 would be held at which future action would be determined."

It would thus appear that the fanatical element in the Alliance is bent on transforming it into a semi-political propaganda against the Catholic Church and the Catholic people. Nothing has occurred to justify this new departure among the bigots, unless it be that business is getting slack with them, and something must be done to revive flagging interest in Evangelicalism. The Jesuits' Bill was not an act of Catholic aggression, for the petition for its disallowance says that the grant was opposed by members of the Catholic hierarchy. The division of school taxes at Montreal is

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 the row?

Simply this: Protestantism, honyoombed with Rationalism and Infidelity, is deceiving at a rate that appalls its ministers, who raise the anti-Catholic cry with the hope of arresting the depopulation of their churches. It will be observed that the speeches of the Evangelicals are more political than religious. They affect to be terrified 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 haranguing against "Romanism"? Their speeches have not disturbed the Mercier 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 Evangelical alarmists, or Catholics 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.

Meantime, 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 full 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 still confronting hostile kings with the same spirit with which she confronted Attila. 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 the increase of political power among the laboring classes, must have done so for the purpose of presenting their views only, or else they have given but a very superficial study to the man, his policy and methods.

Had they followed the line of thought here suggested they would have long ago been convinced of the futility of applying to an intent upon founding an aristocracy and devoted to Imperialism, for legislation utterly incompatible with, and subversive of his most cherished 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 probably aware, or they ought to be, that in the eyes of Conservative statesmen "a Penniless Omnipotence is an insupportable presence."

And what is this Penniless Omnipotence—the big bag of European Aristocracy and American Plutocracy? Is it not what is called the Proletariat in Europe and the Labor party in America?

Workingmen must be unconscious indeed of the drift of political forces and the thought 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 mingling. The contemplation of absolute political sovereignty vested in the masses presents to him a very tangible danger and fills him with apprehension. This feeling is instinctive, and in him takes the place of political principle. Acting upon it, he has striven to create an aristocracy out of the Captains of Industry, believing that the men who employ labor most extensively can control the laborers most effectively. The question whether Laborism is the evolutionary forerunner of Socialism is sufficiently within the region of speculation to rouse the most desperate resistance on the part of those who have come to regard themselves as naturally entitled to exercise the functions of government.

If they will only observe and think, workmen must see that the secret of Sir John Macdonald's policy has always been the concentration, not the dispersion, of wealth and property: in principle, it is precisely the same as that which prompted aristocratic governments everywhere to place the burden of taxation in whole or most part on the working class while keeping them in ignorance and impressing them with superstitious awe of rank and power. Brought face to face with the advancing columns of Labor, Sir John Macdonald relies more on their ignorance of their own strength than on his power to combat them. Therefore, he dazzles them with glittering generalities and puts them off from year to year, while quietly working with all his might to create a class of plutocrats to act as a barrier against their advance to the citadel of political power.

It has been pretty clearly demonstrated by one of the most acute students of contemporary social movements that "in the freest

democracy individual property can only be permanently sustained by diffusion, and, if existing conditions have isolated it in the hands of the few, the many will lie under a constant, and in emergencies, an irresistible temptation to take freedom in their hands, and force the distribution of property by law, or nationalise it entirely by a socialist reconstruction." The wealthy and privileged classes have so long been accustomed to make the 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 nothing.

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, may, 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 independent 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 eludes all human interference; and all events, as well as men, contribute to its progress. Would it be wise to imagine that a social 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 capitalists? 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 Parisian factionists to give him a majority of eighty thousand votes over his opponent, again exposes with painful publicity the innate defects of French republicanism. The evils that now afflict France, the dangers that menace the Republic, are the natural, the inevitable result of her past. In France parliamentary institutions are not, as in England, an evolutionary development, broadening down from precedent to precedent. Properly speaking, France never had a parliament as such is understood in England and her colonies. Among the English, as a writer in the January 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 suppressed and had risen to supremacy, not without passing through the fires of revolution. It must be admitted, but always as a living 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 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 the throes of revolution, thus establishing, as it were, the constitutionality of catastrophe. A National Assembly which, in the assumed name of the people, wiped out the two estates of the nobility and clergy, deposed and executed the king, did not inaugurate an orderly democracy where parties, united on a principle of loyalty, might fairly vie with each other on questions of policy, but a system of revolutions where opposing parties not only sought to change the personnel of the government, but also its fundamental principle.

In England, Whigs and Tories contended for office and the triumph of a policy. In France Monarchists and Republicans struggled 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 coveted a desire to "save France" from the misery of being misgoverned by the others.

Thus changes that in England involved no more than the downfall of one set of politicians 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 disaster, till the hope of stability under any of these forms appears almost on the eve of abandonment. Freedom, as we understand it, is less desired by these several factions than power to use the authority and mechanism of government to impair or destroy the influence of their adversaries. The Revolution found the affairs of the nation administered by a strong centralized organization, with its hand everywhere and on everything, and the Revolution left them so.

The paternalistic idea of government animates the Republic to no less an extent than

the Monarchy and the Empire. Thus it has been the object of each party to seize the power of the State, but none has sought to circumscribe its range. Nor could it be otherwise when parties are disposed in the way we have seen. Whillet all sought liberty for themselves, they each were afraid to grant it to their opponents, for fear those applicants should get the authority of this powerful centralized system of government into their hands and use it to deprive them of liberty.

Herein lies the secret of the instability of French governments. With all her marvelous efforts to establish freedom, France has never enjoyed it. Perhaps, too, from this pathetic story of national failures we may learn that, in spite of the ghastly experience of two experiments in Imperialism, the French people look with hope even to so manifest a charlatan as Boulanger. It would seem as if they longed to realize Carlyle's ideal of "a strong man," who could overcome the factions and reduce chaos 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 down and worship him. Of this character France has furnished three degrees of comparison: positive, Napoleon Bonaparte, comparative, Louis Napoleon, superlative, Boulanger. From the positive genius we descend through the comparative camp to the superlative humbug. Like Byron, France wants a hero—

"An uncommon want, Since every year and month sends forth a new one Till after doing the 6. zeros with cant The age discov'rs he is not the true one."

And, 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, Bent 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 powers 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 freedom as men, the great object was to make them enjoy equal completeness as citizens.

It will thus be observed that French republicanism proceeds on lines quite different from, and repugnant to, those pursued in England and America. But the French have achieved the idea of perfect political equality and assimilated it so thoroughly that it must forever war against the permanent establishment 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 tribulations, purged of their errors and tollies and restored to reverence for those principles whereby true liberty and lasting national prosperity and greatness can alone be secured.

"A Man Who Kens and Cans."

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

Substitute the word "Grits" for "Whigs" 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 hampered in its efforts to obtain control of the treasury at Ottawa. This is the more extraordinary when we observe nearly all the provinces have been created by them from the Conservatives. With the exception of Ontario, where the gerrymander has made two Tory votes outweigh three Liberal, precisely the same conditions obtain in the Provincial assembly and Conservatives to the Dominion Conservatives. It would be absurd to suppose that this discrimination arises from a conviction in the electoral mind that the Tories are not to be treated 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 a few constituencies dominated by Orangemen, the Macdonald ministry has really no hold on 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 doctrine that, the nearer government comes to the people and the closer it is under popular control, the better for the State, he rearranged the boundaries of constituencies and took into his own 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 within his party and endowed his own sworn partisans with absolute discretion as returning officers.

It was necessary, however, that he should have a party of his own outside parliament—a party of interest, not principle—on whose selfishness he could rely for supplies of the sinews of war. Having no natural aristocracy like that on which English Tory statesmen can always depend when contemplating raids on popular rights and the earnings of the masses, he set to work to create a plutocracy. To use his own elegant simile, he "climbed the tree and shook down the nuts to the hogs." Id est, he made laws concerning trade and commerce whereby certain favored individuals were enabled to bloom out as

millionaires through the abolition of competition in supplying the food and clothing of the people.

The "hogs" were properly grateful. When he called upon them at Montreal and Toronto to come down handsomely with subscriptions to his election fund, they responded of course, and furthermore were obliged to the extent of two hundred thousand dollars to enable him to set up a special newspaper organ to take the place of the Mail, which had repudiated and defamed him. Thus armed and equipped he went to the constituencies. For individual vote sellers the hard cash was forthcoming, and, for constituencies en bloc he presented the open wholesale bribes of railway 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 to them on his record to-morrow, as Mr. Mackenzie innocently did in 1878, he would be beaten out of sight. Canada is not Tory. It is not even Conservative. The vast preponderance 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 paralyzing affliction than an inexhaustible 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 pretences. 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 on the impulse of outraged humanity. They are not amenable 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 renegade Unionists more than "outrage" traceable to Irishmen. Even Lord Salisbury might, like the pagan king, be not unwilling to see his beloved nephew offered up as a sacrifice, if thereby he could win a victory over the Irish.

At this moment William O'Brien stands forth as the living embodiment of the indomitable determination of the Irish nation to perish 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 reckon, 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 Cadman teeth, sown by centuries of tyranny, is perennial and increases year by year.

The Duke's Defiance.

The Duke of Argyll has ventured to take up the cudgels 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 toploty assumptions of the writer.

No one, however, will dispute the fitness of the Duke of Argyll for the performance of the task of defending the landlords 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 land. In any other man a defence of the penal laws of Ireland would be surprising. When a lineal descendant of the "the base, brutal and bloody Whigs" makes that defence we recognize the fitness of his advocacy while we refuse to admit its justice or logic. The penal laws, he says, were enacted by 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 tools of St. Bartholemew sound in their ears," and "that dreadful knell had its lasting reverberations deepened and renewed by the then recent Revocation of the edict of Nantes." In short, the Duke's argument is that it was an age of religious wars and persecutions and English Protestants persecuted Irish Catholics for fear of, or in retaliation, for persecution of Protestants by Catho-

lics in other countries. But he admits that "the penal laws were indeed detestable—judged in the light of our own times and considered as the mere instruments of religious persecution." He holds them exonerably, however, because "they were not enacted in defence of tenets, but in defence of institutions." These were "fundamental institutions in which all freedom rested and on which all that was dear to men depended." Finally the Duke declares that the Irish Catholics "were subjected to penal laws because they were then in a standing conspiracy to suppress what they called heresy, and as a means of doing so, subvert the monarchy and the laws of England."

Accepting this as the best defence for the cruelest persecution on record, may we ask what excuse it contains for the refusal to do justice to Ireland now that the whole character of the conflict has changed?

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 that 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 progress 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 presenting in Ireland are fighting against fate and doomed to failure. The Duke of Argyll is, of course, defending the land robbers of which he is a prominent 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 manner. This is the terror that inspires the dual pen. Behind Home Rule rises the forehead of Scotch Radicalism and English Democracy. Feudalism in the persons of the Duke of Argyll and the Marquis of Salisbury, is making its last stand, but their resistance 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. Laurier's emphatic declaration of his intention to urge that question has roused popular expectations. 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 intention, as reported, to spring a general election this year, the game of lying low is comprehensible, and should were the Liberals to take every opportunity (this session) to advance their policy clearly and forcibly 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 endorsement to the Liberal policy of Unrestricted Reciprocity, will greatly strengthen the cause of commercial liberation and friendly relations with our neighbors to the south. The Opposition is sound with the farmers, who are not and cannot be benefited by the protective policy. We, therefore, look for a spirited advance all along the line of the Reform ranks.

Mr. Coulter's election in Haldimand is a 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. Now, however, 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, costing \$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 the 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 prefer 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 he died by his own hand, was killed in a duel or murdered, is still a question, but there can be no doubt that his death was the culmination of a dark tale of misery and crime. Here was a man occupying one of the most envied lots that can fall to any human being; learned, intellectual, with the means of happiness 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, a victim to what appears to have been a domestic trouble. Mated to an incongenial, sterile wife, we know he was, but there must have been something more than that, arising from it in all likelihood, to account for the ghastly termination of his career. But whatever the truth may be the story as far as it is known only goes to prove the old lesson that no mortal is exempt from the sorrows and miseries of life, and that shame and death are











[FOR THE TRUE WITNESS] JANUARY, 1889. Oh, bright and fair New Year, How radiant thy dawning seems; How beautiful the sober sun From the whitened house-tops gleams. Thy name is wont to make Us shrink within ourselves—and yet The blessings thy bright coming brings Our warm hearts can not soon forget.

We glance o'er field and wood, Where clover sweet and daisies grow— We miss the glad birds in the grove, We miss the blossoms and the dew. Thou givest us not the bloom Of leaf and petal, bird and bee, The blossoms fall, and birds are thin, The joys 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, Youth loves thy rude, wild sign. To them bring the bright and youthful blood And make the bright and youthful blood Flow brisk and free in lip and cheek. Ah! winter doeth them good.

The time to joy and mirth, Of snow-balls, skating, and the merry chime Of sleigh-bells, bird and bee, The longest days are a gladtime. The lazy moments 'neath the summer sun, And in their places busy, hopeful hours, Brisk, bright days fast flying one by one.

The time to dig the grave Of bitterness, and hate, and wrong, Of needless jealousies—the blessed time To look up hopeful and be strong. The beautiful New Year, So full of promise to the one 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. When wintry winds do blow prevail, 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 alms, 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 widow, maid, or wife. The time to cast our 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, Like summer dew, so mercifully given.

Portland, St. John, N.B., January 21st, '89.

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 satisfaction 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 lowbred 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 Honour on occasion of the New Year. These are Madame Corinne Cahen, who distinguished herself in the ambulance as a nurse 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 philanthropic French lady was looking after the wants 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 unfeeling man in his sympathies he is sometimes painted. Joe Emmet is negotiating for land on the Homocassa River, Florida, which he will call "Uncle Joe's Plantation," after his new play. The estate of the late Sir William Pearce, the English shipbuilder, is valued at \$6,250,000. There are but two heirs, his widow and his son.

In the chess contest held at Havana on Monday the American, Steinitz, made a brilliant defence, especially with the knights, but Toghiron captured both of these pieces and won the game. Anthony Higgins, the newly elected Senator from Delaware, is a great dog fancier. He has always been a prominent figure at all the dog shows held at Madison Square Garden and several of his dogs have been exhibited on these occasions.

Weston Dutton, the Bethlehem coal operator, who died a few days ago, was worth over \$6,000,000. His palatial home was 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 marked 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 Westminster in succession to Cardinal Wiseman in 1855.

A brother of Sir Henry Drummond Wolf, British Minister to Persia, 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 day goods clerk, bill collector and bartender. His mother was a daughter of the second Earl of Oxford.

Drum Major O'Curry, of the Magnolia Band, and Marshal of the town of O'Curry, is called "Baby Jim" in the San Juan county of Oregon. He is six feet tall, and weighs six hundred and fifty pounds. A good story is told of him during his career as Marshal. Two men who had been imbibing too freely had become noisy and troublesome. "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 another word "Baby Jim" lifted them from the ground and, adjusting one under each arm, literally carried them to the calaboose. When attired in the drum major's suit he is verily a giant.

M. Martin, an experienced French traveler, is preparing to explore the continent of Asia. He will proceed from Peking and traverse the region of the Lung Tchu by Tskel Souang, following a direction almost parallel with the Great Wall; then over the plains of the northern part of China and the Ordos to the south of Mongolia—a country sealed heretofore to European investigation, soiling the mountains and plunging into the valleys on the eastern borders of Tibet, 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 travelers, 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. It 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 gunboat.

"Aw! aboard," said the conductor, as the shoe-maker stepped on the train; "you are the last man." Miss Ada—"How do you pronounce Mephistopheles, Mr. Smith?" Smith—"I never pronounced it; I simply mentioned his home address." Wife (looking up from her book)—"You know a great many things, John. Now, what do you think should be done in case of drowning?" Husband—"Have a funeral, of course." Masher—"My dear Miss Rustic—"Well, you have the most blooming cusek I have ever seen, but I can't congratulate you on the fact."

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 waxen poor, and hath sold away some of his possession, and if any of his kin come to redeem it, then shall he 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 into his possession.

28. But if he be not able to restore it to him, then let the land which he bought 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 he 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 Levites, and the houses of the cities of their possession, may the Levites redeem at any 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 jubilee; for the houses of the cities of the Levites are their possession among the children of Israel. 34. 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 fall in decay with thee; then thou shalt relieve him; yea, though he be a stranger, or a 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 with thee. 37. Thou shalt not give him thy money upon usury, nor lend him thy victuals for increase. 38. 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 snakes will squirm away from that place. Shoes must never be put on a shelf higher than the head of the wearer. To keep shoes, 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 unfortunately stub the left you may know that you aren't wanted. Burned shoes soles and feathers are good to cure a cold in the head, say old natives, and paroled shoes soles and hogs hoofs are a good mixture also for coughs.

The older dusky maids believe that when their shoes come unfastened, and keep coming untied, it is a sure sign that their sweetheart is talking and thinking about them. Good luck to the child who draws on her stocking wrong side out. If she takes it out and rights it before twelve o'clock she may feel assured of getting soon a nice present.

A POSSIBLE REVOLUTION IN MEDICINE.

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—no interesting phase of the progress of our race and interesting to 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 Flint says that by a knowledge of the bacteria nearly all human ills of physical nature may be cured or prevented. Hence there is no secular subject that may be looked upon as more interesting and timely. Slowly but surely, there is working a revolution in the sciences and practice of medicine and surgery. He thinks a time will come when the cause will be known of every infectious disease; when they will be preventable, or having broken out, will be easily curable; and, best of all, when it will be possible for the intelligent physician to afford protection against all such diseases as scarlet fever, measles, yellow fever, whooping cough, etc.

Indeed, there need not be any epidemics, and even constitutional diseases will be curable if only the progress in the science of bacteriology should go on at the present rate, because, in a figure which the doctor borrows from the French, "the higher one ascends, the further off seems the horizon." 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 evolution of knowledge," the author calls it. There is "Pasteur's work with the fermentations, his discovery of the microbes which breeds in the silkworm a peculiar disease, and especially the isolation of the microbes of carbuncular disease, which, which sometimes attacked man. These give a powerful impetus to the study of bacteriology." Koch's part in the bacteriology era would seem, from what our author says to be somewhat similar to that of Ampere in electro-magnetism; he supplemented Pasteur's discovery as Ampere did Oersted's.

There are, however, some things which are not known to be vegetable and not animal growth, and 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 inroads when the condition of the system leaves it disarmed. Even now, so we are told, consumption can no longer be called incurable, fermentations are successfully treated by means of a class of remedies known as diazotins. In many of the skin diseases is found an organism as 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 destroyed, to the relief or cure of the patient, are: Tuberculosis, diphtheria, typhoid fever, relapsing fever, the malarial fever, certain forms of tetanus, nearly all contagious and skin diseases. —[Scientific American.]

"Say, mister, your dog bit me." The dense he did it? "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." Smith—"You take it pretty easy, Jones; you must have a good salary." Jones—"H-m. Ye-ee. Pretty fair. I draw twelve hundred a year, save say one hundred, and run in debt seven hundred—and if a bachelor can't live on that he ought to be ashamed of himself."

GOSSIP.

The craze for gold and silver handles for umbrellas is beginning to lessen. The author of "The Story of an African Farm" (Miss Olive Schreiner) has a new novel in hand 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 vogue.

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 mistake 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 1887.

A new form of library has been started in Austria. A traveler 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; "ah, I see! You want me to appoint nice men without conviction."

Men in society must now wear gloves on all occasions, even in evening dress, except at dinners. 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 boggyans, and as a prepared jump makes a leap into space. Ninety-five feet is the longest ski-jump on record in Norway.

Taizo Nuysoni, the senior judge of the Appellate 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 companions at some college anniversary, he never gets tired of referring to them as "boys" Carl Lumholtz, the Australian explorer, is on his way to America, where he will lecture before the New York Geographical and other societies. He spent four years among the cannibals 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 stranger, 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 Shaftesbury, 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 \$100,000 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 enthusiast on the subject of onions. He feeds them to his children daily, says they are the best medicine for preventing colds, and adds: "Feed onions raw, or baked, or to the children freely at intervals a week, and they grow up healthy and strong. No worms, no scurvy, no diphtheria, 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 Irish, though for what reason is not clear, and an addition of the New Testament in Swedish and Finnish is being prepared. Do you know of the company of blind men in various Chinese dialects and the Maori language.

The book-keeper 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 advances they gain steadily, and by Feb. 1 there are back to normal. No such a case would therefore, will generally be about the same. Toward the end of his life, it is said, Charles Reade was accustomed to dictate his compositions to a secretary while he paced the room, uttering his actions by his words. In "Love and Money" the remark occurs in the dialogue, "There's a snout on your nose." The great dramatist gave the original exclamation off with such perfect intonation and gesture that his secretary was for once deceived. Herose, went back as usual to the city in hand, only to be laughed at by his employees.

Mr. Gladstone would not write an article on "John Ward, Preacher," when asked to do so "I never write about religion," he said, "unless I have a special object. My reason for writing about 'Robert Elamere,' was to show that the arguments brought forward against Christianity in it were fallacious. No such a case would therefore, will generally be about the same. Mrs. Gladstone 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 sweeping over England. The new wine 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 it for months no one has yet been able to detect the cause. The disease first affects vines like an extreme drought, 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 raising grapes in the Piedmont, and more than the grape-planters, as its cause is mysterious, and no remedy applied has checked it.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castor. When she was a child, she cried for Castor. When she became a woman, she clung to Castor. When she had children, she gave them Castor. A GRAND DUCHESS AND HIS HOLINESS. Recently the Pope received in private audience the Grand Duchess of Russia, who was accompanied by her daughter, the Duchess de Cambridge, a Grand Chamberlain, and M. Twoliski, the Russian agent to the Holy See. The Duchess was met by Cardinal Hohenlohe, says the Catholic Times, who introduced to her the Private Chamberlain, Commanders Forth and Cassell. Mrs. 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 Leo XIII., the same room in which he received the German Emperor. His Holiness conversed with the ladies for about half an hour. The members of the retinue were not admitted, with M. Twoliski, who remained for some time with the Pope. Then the Duchess, accompanied by her daughter, visited the Sistina Chapel, the library, and the Vatican museum.

FARM AND HOME.

HOT BED. An amateur gardener in Milwaukee warns his hot bed from a heating stove in the house. From the bottom of the bed a heating pipe is run to a simple hot water system. The heating pipe is a 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 hot bed. Then he makes two branches to each pipe, and these are run the length of the bed, and joined together at the upper end. 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 advantage of the heating as this may be called, is that the heat may always be under control.—[Western Rural.]

PERENNIAL ONIONS. These are something new in onions, 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 are easily hardy. Being perennial, they will, if left in the ground, continue growing for an indefinite time, continuing to increase both from the bottom and from stems produced on top of stalks. 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 fine shoots the first season after planting, but if left undisturbed new sets are again produced from the top of the set season, and by the following fall and spring the original set 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 the wool and woolen goods. 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 scour the country hunting for a chance to sell sheep or trade them for narrow chops or some other stock 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 before saw any before will discover some great benefits that might derive from a few sheep on the farm. All this has been enacted over and over again till it seems that some man never will learn by experience or observation. Do not buy sheep because they are high nor because it is the fashion, but with a farm properly fenced and with dogs out of the way sheep can be made to pay in the long run.

MILK FEVER. It should be known by every farmer that milk fever 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 doses of acouit. I have owned two horses for forty-eight years, and never had but one case of milk fever, and that very light. I use saltpetre as a preventive, which has never failed except in the one case, and when I neglected to feed the salt before calving. Some two or three weeks before calving, I pulverize sufficient saltpetre to give to each cow half an ounce, and it is no detriment to the other live stock. 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 a little more of salt. In a week, 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 in due time.

ENERGIZER FOR COWS. This matter of exercise for dairy cows in winter is a myth, but unfortunately it is not a myth so far as interference with the profits of dairymen 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 ice-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, puts all four feet on a square of snow, shivers and shivers her head; and in her dumb way wonders what she has done wrong. In two or three years hence will conjure up to make a mother cow hardy, and strongly constituted. The cows of Sweden, Denmark, 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 often stuffy stables, never leaving their stalls for all that time. Some of the most noted Danish dairymen never leave their stalls from their first calving until the butcher or sausage boiler claims them. We do not deny that the American dairymen 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 dairymen knows that when cows are exposed in winter to strong winds, they lose their 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 than demand more when the mercury reaches 20° below zero than when 20° above. 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 performance.

PRACTICAL NOTES. This is the advice of Theodore Lewis, an Indiana Stockman. He says he couldn't think of cutting off the tails from his pigs. The tails, he says, are the thermometers which indicate the animal's condition. If he does not feel well, he is not thriving, if his food don't agree with him, his tail begins to straighten. The thicker 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 unseasoned poultry. Fresh poultry 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 roasting and the yellow white legs for stewing. The best of the poultry or black looking poultry. 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 comb of a young goose or duck should be soft, while in older birds it is hard. If the feet of the duck or goose are red and stiff the bird is old. Lock out for black poultry and poultry where the skin is rubbed off.—[Lewiston (Me. Journal).]

Among the reasons why butter will not come is given in an exchange as follows:—1. "Because of some disorganized or unskilled condition of the cow." 2. On account of the dryness of the 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 cream is not raised and skimmed in due time. 6. Cream not churned at the proper time—kept too long. 7. Cream allowed to freeze—injured still more in thawing. 8. Cream too warm when churned. 9. Cream too cold. 10. Churn not a good one. 11. Lazy hand on the churn. Some persons have the churn around nearly all the summer or winter; take a few churns and then stop, fold around and begin again."

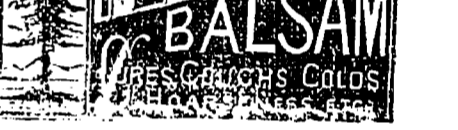
If you wish to do early work and have large strawberries apply your fertilizer or fine manure in January or February, which allows time for the frosts, thaws and rains to carry the soluble material down to the roots. Poultry manure is excellent for strawberries, and the expansion and contraction of heat 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 farm in winter is mud, and, although it cannot be entirely avoided, yet some of its disadvantages may be overcome by carefully draining every location that has a tendency to accumulate. When the cattle are compelled to stand knee deep in mud there is a loss of animal heat, and a greater proportion of food will be required to keep them in condition.

We hear much about the extravagance and waste in the average farmer's kitchen, but while I must admit that there is more room for improvement in that department, I am well satisfied that the waste therein is scarcely a drop in the bucket compared with the 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 rarely do we find the wife carelessly wasting the savings of a considerable husband. For all of those things that she saves out of the mud, she is exceedingly thankful.—[Rural Yorker.]

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



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Table listing prize amounts and ticket prices for the Grand Monthly Drawing.

1 PRIZE OF \$300,000	\$300,000
1 PRIZE OF 100,000	100,000
1 PRIZE OF 50,000	50,000
1 PRIZE OF 25,000	25,000
2 PRIZES OF 10,000	20,000
5 PRIZES OF 5,000	25,000
10 PRIZES OF 2,500	25,000
100 PRIZES OF 500	50,000
300 PRIZES OF 300	90,000
500 PRIZES OF 200	100,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES	
100 Prizes of \$500	\$50,000
100 Prizes of \$250	\$25,000
100 Prizes of 100	\$10,000
999 Prizes of \$100	\$99,900
999 Prizes of 100	\$99,900
\$134 Prizes amounting to.....	\$1,054,900
NOTE:—Tickets drawing Capital Prizes are not entitled to terminal Prizes.	
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This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low cost, short weight, adulterated products...

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...

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...

Their great misfortune 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...

An over-educated boy is generally a great misfortune. He relies too much on school lore and too little on the knowledge which a school can give him...

Stick to it! should be the motto of every lad who would conquer in the world. Every boy has this virtue in his grasp...

As to industry, it is a lonely virtue. It does not consist in undertaking spasmodically and irregularly some great task, but in doing something useful all the time...

Now Mr. William, the boy who reads this "recipe," asks, "what would you have me do?" I would have you peg away all the time at something...

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

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...

Every day of his life a boy should do some work in a creditable way, no matter how humble it is...

When he reads, speak as little as possible until the brightness is recovered from the eyes...

When hoarse, speak as little as possible until the hoarseness is recovered from the voice...

When weary, speak as little as possible until the weariness is recovered from the body...

When cold, speak as little as possible until the cold is recovered from the system...

When hot, speak as little as possible until the heat is recovered from the body...

When tired, speak as little as possible until the tiredness is recovered from the mind...

When sad, speak as little as possible until the sadness is recovered from the heart...

When angry, speak as little as possible until the anger is recovered from the soul...

When in doubt, speak as little as possible until the doubt is recovered from the mind...

When in error, speak as little as possible until the error is recovered from the path...

When in sin, speak as little as possible until the sin is recovered from the heart...

When in death, speak as little as possible until the death is recovered from the body...

When in hell, speak as little as possible until the hell is recovered from the soul...

unless you have cash means not required for your own debt, and never endorse beyond those means.

Assuming that you are safe in regard to these your greatest dangers—drinking, speculation 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...

There is one sure mark of the coming millionaire; his revenue always exceeds his expenditures. He begins to save as soon as he begins to earn.

And here is the prime condition of success, the great secret, concentrate your energy, thought and capital exclusively upon the business in which you are engaged.

The same that saps all liberty's foundations: The same that harshly tramples on the poor. Are the advocates of bigamy and license...

The latest prodigy of faulty doctrine, The victims of "Free Thought" and Satan's vile, Endeavoring to upset all Christian teaching...

To give a cloak to libertines unlawful; To cover scandalous doings, deeds of shame; To thwart the ends of God-like education...

There ought to be a punishment inflicted On wretches of this reputation vile; The prison-cell would bring them back to reason...

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awoke, and that very hour set out to search for the site the angels had shown him, upon finding which he joyously exclaimed: "This is the site the Lord has chosen through his holy angels, and here shall the city be..."

FOR THE TRUE WITNESS, WHO SAYS "MARRIAGE IS A FALLUKE"

Who is it that says that marriage is a failure? Who is it that denounces all things pure? Who is it that holds "Free Love" upon the market?

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 hiring, 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...

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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...

In addressing the Parliament of Canada for the first time in the fulfillment of the important trust which has been committed to me as Her Majesty's representative...

It is to be regretted that the treaty concluded 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 Senate...

A measure will again be submitted to you to amend the acts respecting the electoral franchise for the purpose of simplifying the law and lessening the cost of its operation.

It is expedient in the interest of commerce to assimilate and in some particulars to amend the laws which regulate the several provinces of the Dominion relating to bills of exchange, cheques and promissory notes...

During the recess my Government has carefully considered the subject of the ocean steam service, and you will be asked to provide subsidies for the improvement of the Atlantic mail service...

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.

The Royal Commissioners on labor having concluded their enquiries, 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.

The accounts for the past and the estimate for the ensuing year will be laid before you. These estimates have been prepared with a due regard to economy and the efficiency of the public service.

Since last session three new men have been taken into "the Queen's Privy Council for Canada." The Hon. Edgar Dewdney will occupy the late Hon. Thomas White's seat...

The Hon. John Eggar replaces Lieutenant Governor McLean, and the Hon. C. H. Tupper will be addressed as Minister of Marine and Fisheries in lieu of Mr. Foster...

The Hon. Mr. White will be addressed as Minister of Finance. It may be said that the Ministry of 1889 is stronger than that which faced the House of 1888...

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...

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with his sword, receiving an ugly cut on the head. The Bismarck contempt for women, as indicated 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 monstrous the insinuation of the opponents of Prince Bismarck that the Chancellor meditated the death of Emperor Frederick when he insisted that he should leave San Remo for Berlin...

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natural 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."

AGRICULTURAL SEED TRADE.—Messrs John Shaw & Sons, seed merchants, Mark Lane, London, write that a firm tone characterizes the trade for field seeds.

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THE SEAMY SIDE OF THE PURPLE.

"The Empress Frederick," writes to me one of her set—a member of the onerous service and an artist—"in 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 than in detail...

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INHERITED PECULIARITIES.

"A Mother" writes, giving an interesting case of inherited peculiarity, which, although it does not come precisely within the category of transmission of an artificial injury, is yet worth recording...

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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 subsidies for the improvement of the Atlantic mail service...

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COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS.

GRAIN AND FLOUR.—Latterly, owing to the straggled market from the West, the article has not been in demand as high as it has been in the past...

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THE TRADE OF CANADA.

A GREATER BUSINESS DONE WITH THE UNITED STATES THAN WITH ENGLAND.

The trade and navigation returns for the year ending June 30 last have been published by the customs department. Imports into Canada reached 110,000,000, the duty thereon being \$22,200,000.

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