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Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:



#### **VOL. XXX1λ.--NO.** 18.

## MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1888.

THE EIGHTH OF DECEMBER. BY REV. ABTHUR BYAN.

nud this chill December gloom, hen flowers sleep in the darkling tomb, e set the gleam of Christmas gladness eats for a while the winter's sadness, Beams out a ray, Spring-like to-day; Glad for the hour ; Rings up a cry Clear to the sky, Mary Immaculate.

thus when first the hapless pair. iven in shame from Eden fair, ing, adown the years of sorrow, to day, and death to morrow Found in the word Spoke by the Lord Hope of reprieve-Woman, 1 ke Eve, Saved from her woe. Saved from Sec. Crushing her foe, Mary Immaculate !

in this hour of darkest night, al that man should boast its light / bearts from Truth and Beauty turning nameless, shameless fires are burning. Rises a star, Radiant afar ; Stands forth a Pope Strong in his hope ; Flings to the world Banner unfurled,

re the shepherds' eyes that weep athering giom the wandering sheep ; the though we be, our hearts grow weary, ad by our watch this winter dreary : Ours be to-d.y Courage to pray That through the night Waiting for light Our hope may be Constant to Thee,

Mary Immaculate !

Mary Immaculate !

### DRUNKENNESS.

The Scourge of Society.

lluding to the destructive influence of altenness upon human happiness, Cardinal aning said on a recent occasion : "For hyfive years I have been a priest and bishop in the years I have been a price and total year. I indon, and now I approach my 80th year. I i, paraed some lessons, and the first thing is it. The chief bar to the working of the Holy it of God in the souls of men and women is price ting drink. I know no antagonist to althy, more ubiquitous, than intoxicating althy, more ubiquitous, than intoxicating al. Though I have known men and women all manner of reasons, yet I know of no as that affects man, woman, child and home uch universality of steady power as intoxidrink.'

first sight it ma to some that

men, it can only be accomplished by the agency of woman, who has it in her power to exercise a salutary influence up in our lives. Let mothers, wives and daughters resolve that their influence shall be cast against the use of intoxicating driuk in their homes and elsewhere, and soon there will be a perceptible diminution in the humber of drunkards, and a corresponding increase in the happiness of homes. This is plainly their duty if they view it from an elevated [Christian standpoint. They owe it to themselves and they owe it to humanity to halo to hanging from society this degradue to help to banish from society this degraduz and coul-destroying vice of drunkenness. Where it exists woman is disgraced and defiled; for she is treated with disboner and covered with obloguy by the befouling influence arising from it, even though she escapes the contagion uself. Let her voice, therefore, become loud and Let her voice, therefore, become loud and powerful in crying out against a vice that polutes herself and ruins those whom she loves. Another potent agency in the spread of drunkenness is the presence of saloons in every community. These peat houses are the nurse-ries of vice, for in them innocence is taraished and virtue is desuroyed. There the seads of vice are sown in the hearts of the young, which in after years mature and produce their evil fruitr. There the idle and vicious meet to act out their wicked propensities to the scandal of decent and law-abiding citizeos. They are a constant danger to every com-munity, and a menace to liberty itsell; for it is within their unboly precincts that schemes are laid and plans concocted for defeating the ends of justice and measures of reform conducive to the welfare of the people. It has come to pass that the saloon influence is posential in moulding our laws and restraining our public men from an honest and conscientious performance of duty. In the near future, rays Bishop Ireland, it will become a question for the people to decide whether the soloon interest shall prevail or liberty shall survive in our coun-try. Nor is this statement without foundation, as may be learned from the marvellaus in-crease of this influence. The growth of the saloons means the decay of manhood, the de-cline of virtue and morality, and, consequently, a distaste for the civic virtues that make people jealous of their rights and ready to defend them. The State is thus weakened in propertion of the spread of vice occasioned by the exsaloons. No commonwealth can istence of afford to have its resources draiged and the afford to have its resources drained and the foundations of its manhood sapped by such destructive agencies. No people can tolerate them without seriously endage, gering their own moral well-being. The saloons should have no place in enlight ened Christian society. They are directly and ened Obristian society. They are directly and necessarily antagonistic to the objects of such society—the promotion of peace and happiness in families; the spread of virtue and the cultiva-tion of friendly intercourse; all of which the saloons counteract by reason of their baneful influence. On the principle of self-preservation and the general welfare of society—interests which are parameters of society—interests. which are paramount to every other consideration-the saloon influence should be curtailed if

strict laws and regulations restricting the truffic in intoxicating drink, and stripping it of sime

suppression of drunkenness shall not a-sume the form of fanaticism. Those who are total abstainers themselves are not intolerant of others who are unwilling to subscribe to so apparently a rigid rule. Bestues, the motive putforward for taking the pledge is so powerful an incentive that it is sure to influence many to subscribe to it. The pledge is assumed "in memory of the thirst and agony of our Lord on the cross." Surely, no more lofty motive could be offered to insuire the act of a Christian ince it has a strengthening and sustaining in fluence and lends satredness to it. To take the pledge with such a motive is equivalent to keep ing it, for it carries with it the necessary grace

The League of Prayer, then, is a powerful and efficacious means of counteracting the spread of drunkenness, and all should entoll themselves as members thereof, determined to do all in their power to destroy this many-headed monster which is spreading ruin around us and inflicting untold evils upon mankind The writer had the pleasure of recently witnessing a beautiful sight, that of the boys of an entire congregation receiving the pidge at the hands of their zealous pastor, to the great edif-cation of prints and relatives. This scene can be reproduced elsewhere if the same interest is manifested in the young. The spirit of God animates this movement, and is ready to crown it with success. Let us do our part, and victory will assuredly result from our efforts in this most virtuous cause—the cause of God and humanity.

TEMPERANCE CELEBRATION.

#### THE ORREMONIES IN ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH LAST NIGHT.

The annual celebration of the Irish Cathelic Temperance Convention, which was held in St. Patrick's church Sudday night, was largely attended, the church being crowded with the faithful. The sister societies concected with the convention standed in full regulis. The officers of the St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Socie'y formed a reception committee and met the sister societies on their arrival. 01 the cutrance of the societies into the church the organ played "St. Patrick's Day" and other Irish airs. Sears isto of honor were placed in the centre aisle and were occupied by the following :- Mesara. Edward Murphy, president St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society; John D. Qainn, president Sr. And's T.A. & B. Society ; Geo. Murphy, A. Brogan, N.P., B. Taylor, president St. Gabriel's T.A. & B. Society; Jan. J. Conti-gan, secretary St. Patrick's T.A. & B. Society; P. Doyle, second vice-president, and will the other officers of the various societies Seated in the Sanctuary were the Rev. Fathers Toupin, Quinlivan, J. A. McCaileo, M. Callaghan, J. Callaghan, Flynn, C S S.R. Rioux, C.S S.R., Traggosscure, S.S., Pella tier and others. The ceremonies were opened with prayers

not entirely destroyed. The people have it in the coremonies were opened their power to effect this necessary reform by by the Rev. Jas. A. McOsllen, demanding at the hands of their represents. Rev. Father Morrell, of St. tives the enactment and enforcement of church, accended the pulpit ar by the Rev. Jas. A. McCallen, after which Anthony's church, seconded the pulpit and preached the sormon from the text, "Love thy neigh-

and virtue befitting his high vocation. If we guarantee that the efforts put forth for this the invasion of Ireland by The Bruce in 1518, are to have a charte and noble generation of suppression of drunkenness shall not the Church and Pairm of the Druce in 1518, the Church and Priory of the Dominicane were levelled in order that they might not afford protection to the invaders, but when The Bruce retired they were again built by the citizene. From the, year matil 1526 the Dominicane lived in peace. In 2534 Henry Vill. decl rot himself head of the Church, and by Act of Parliament co-fiscated all the ecclesiastical property of Ireland ; thus commencing that fierce prosecution that raged with such violence for 300 years. The Church and Priory of the Dominicans were converted in the King's Inne, and the Four Courts arose on the spots hallowerl by the labors of car Fathers in the Faith. Driven from their homes, but not from the city, they settled

down in Cook street, and remained there antil a fiercar prosecution arose, and at length they were obliged to abandon it. In the last century they again got a footing in Bridge etriet, and finally removed to the old Church and House in Denmark street. For more than twenty years the Fathers have been laboring to complete the Church of St. Sevieur's, and with the aid of kind henefactors, they have succeeded. They now propose to creat a priory worthy of their auclent traditions. The corner stone of the new building was pleased a few years ago by the Most Rev. Dr. Donnally, B shop of Canes. The work is progressing favorably, and, although a large debt has accumulated, the Fathors hope to shortly complete their project with the assist-

### THE EVIL OF NOVEL READING.

ance of their friends.

"The mischief of very lous novel reading," eave the London Spectator, the really much more like the mischisf of dramslithking than appears at first sight. It tonds to make all other literary nourishment intolerable, just as dram-drinking tends to make all true food intolerable, and to supersode food by drink. The voracious Lovel reader of to day, as we bave said, r jouts Scott, because Scollin novels contain an much good food that is mere story telling. The genuine novel reader detests what he calls tame storiesstorles in which the interest is not exaggerated and piled up ten times as high as the intercets of ordinary life. He wants always to be feeling a thrill of excitoment rouning through his nerves-always to be living in imagination through the concentrated escauces of the perile of a hundred lives, instead of foiling calmly through the ordinary hopes and fears of one. No state of mind can be more unwholesome, because none is more enleulated to divert the energies from the sort of quiet tasks to which they should be habitually applied, and to keep than stretched on the tenter-hooks of expectation, waiting for a sort of strain which is never likely to occur, and, if it did occur, would cartaloly not fiad a man's overgies any and better prepared for

## PROTESTANT DECAY.

Facts from Sectarian Sources - Miscrable Missionary Failures-No Beadway Made Against the Catholic Church.

Considering that their source is the New York Tribune, and the writer a Protestant. the following notes are valuable testimony against Protestant missions :

#### THE FIRST FAILURE.

"Even the most enthusiastic Protestants must admit that the Catholic Church is hard to convert. A few years ago we were led, especially by Episcopalians, to expect great things from the Old Catholic uprising in Germany; and for a lime the movement seemed to justify the hopes entertained concerning But it never made any serious impression lt. on the Roman Catholic Church. At most it was the protest of a respectable number of respectable churchmen-ecclesiastical Mug-wumps, so to speak-against the decree of Papal intallibility. But many of those so protesting have died; others have been quict-ly reconciled to the Church; and to-day Old Catholicism has entirely ceased to ancite any interest in Europe.

#### THE SECOND FAILURE.

"Then there was the Gallican movement in France, headed by Pere Hyacinthe. Tho ancient French Church was to be restored : Ultramontanism was to be driven out of the country, old abuses were to be reformed, while at the same time care was to be taken rot to separate from the communion of the Catholic Church. The French people had frequently shown signs of a desire to revolt from the authority of the Pope; and it was natural for Pere Haycinthe to suppose that they would enthusiastically respond to the inspiring Tery, 'A French Ohurch for the French people.' But as a matter of fact they didn't. The Gallican Church to-day might be almost said to consist of Pere Hyacinthe, his wife and possibly his children. The Episcopalians of this country have taken a great deal of interest in this well meant cffort to organize a Gallican Church. But oven they, Bishop Coxe, of Buffalo, siways excepted, are ready to acknowledge that the movement has not enlisted the popular sympathies of the French people. The only measurably successful movement of this kind in France to-day is the MoAll mission, which does not aim to reform the Church of France from within, but to convert the people from Catholicism to Protestantism, Even the McAll mission, however, has not been able to weaken the Catholic Church to any extent.

#### THE THIRD FAILURS,

" In Mexico, Protestant missions ought to be successful; for even good Oatholics are ready to admit that the Catholic Church in Mexico is not what it ought to be [elc.] But, as a rule, the missionarie little impression on the people. Indeed, many intelligent and far seeing Mericans, who are hostile to the Catholic Church, leak with suspicion on these foregin attempts at religious propagandlem. Here again the Presbyterians and Methodists, who irankly try to convert Catholics to Protostantiem, are much more successful than the Epsicopallane, who have been trying to organize a reformed Catholic Church. Their so-culled 'Church of Jesus' exists to-day largely on paper, and is the spirit of bitter controversy in the home church. Bishop Riley heads one faction in it, and the anti-Rilevites head another ; and each faction is spending most of its energies converting the other. In the manwhile the Catholic Church in Mexico is virtually as strong as ever.

### PRICE. -- FIVE CENTS

#### OATHOLIC NEWS.

Pope Loo XIII, has addressed a Brief to His Eminence Cardinal Lavigerie on the antielavery crusade. Accompanying the strong words of approval of his great work is a gift of 300,000 france (\$57,000) for the glorious undertaking which the Cardinal-Archbishop has so successfully preached throughout Surope,

The golden rose was given to the Princess Imperial of Brazil in presence of her parents, her husband, the Episcopite and the Ministers of State, with a grand court ceremonial. After High Mass the Princess knolt before the alter, and received from the Nuncio the rose, "symbol of the joy of the New Jeru-salem, image of Christ, the faircet of flowers, the crown of saints,"

The marked favor which Leo XIII. shows to the French nationality was evident in the private reception of the families of the pilgrimage of French Jurisconsults ; always very affectionate in manner, His Holiness pareed himself in tenderness towards the mcn, women and children at his feet, laying his hands on their heads, patting their cheeks, and laughing with the little ones. In his speech the Bishop of Gronoble addressed His Holiness as "Your Paternity," and never was title more appropriate.

His Eminence Cardinal Moran left Naples on October 22nd for Sydney, accompanied by his Secretary, Dr. O'Haran. The same vessel takes out six Vincentian Fathers, some of whom are to do missionary work in Sydney, and others to carry on a new college in the diocese of Bathurst. There are also other priosts and several nuns. The Most Rev. Dr. Kirby, reator of the Inith College, went to Naples on purpose to bid good-bye to the Carilinal and ze o him off.

#### PAPA'L HEADQUARTERS. AN OFFICIAL ADMISSION THAT HIS HOLINESS

MAY LEAVE ROME.

ROME, Nov. 29.-The Vatican has received hundreds of t elegrams inquiring whether the Pope intends to quit Rome. Cardinal Rampolla has re plied to the nuncies abroad that nothing has been decided upon.

An inquiry has been addressed to the Ger man Gover mment, through Baron Von Schloezer, as to whethor the Emperor Willam's si lence with reference to his visit to the Pope is to be interpreted as an indica-tion of couldness between Germany and the Vablean.

FIJTURE OF THE CELT.

In an uddress at Philadelphia last week Bishop Ke and in speaking of "the future of the Celt " told the history of the race from the Japhetic migration, which peopled the three zones-the East, the central part of Europe and the West, the lattor the inhabitants of Iliberala. As the Schematic race was the custodian of the old law, so the c race is the custodian of Christianity While Ireland is the mother country, it is in America that the work of the Celt will be to main ain those principles of the universal brother lood of man." The great danger to the Celt, he said, was drink. "I believe in my son hat if drink was driven away from our Irish homes the Irish race would stand pre-eminently the best race on the face of God's Barth."

se startling declarations of the disunguished late exaggerated the true condition of nga. But such is not the case. Neither an nor angel, were his pen dipped in liquid could paint this vice in its dark and damn colore. This giant monster of iniquity apis before us to appall and affright us as we is its horrible dimensions and contem-its the ghastly forms of its contless ting. It has robbed society of many its brightest ornaments; destroyed my of the most gifted ratellects; whed innumerable homes once happy; whited the prospects and ruined the fortu umerous persons; but, above and beyond this vice effaces the image of God in the sof men and renders inoperative the benefib) efficies of divine grace. It converts men monsters by causing them to ignore and male upon the laws of God and society Of the terrible evils that afflict and curso manity, this vice rises into conspicuous unence, and is the most dispetrous in its quences, being the prolific source of many sovils that disgrace our civilization.

utherefore becomes our duty to consider the we that lead to this vice in order that we to be able to prescribe the remedy and adopt mares for ibs successful extirpation from

The chief cause of drunkenness is the ency to sociability and the readiness with ich men gield to the habits and customs of They se with whom they come in contact. to be as good as their neighbor ; and their feel called upon to imitate his example. In way the practice of treating is kept up, and a for drink engendered until the habit be-The fixed and those who indulge in it are to a debasing passion. The process of acing the vice of drunkenness may not be the so rapid in some instances ; but the depion is sufficiently accurate to suit the purin view. Even those who withstand We in view. Even those who withstand the rd incade which the habit makes in the be-ing are sure to yield to its insiduous ad-rea later on. Though they will never it that they are in dauger from the ad march of this deadly foe, yet the faulty which they experience in shak-for its influence shows the deep hold it they be brought to a realizing sense wit true condition, they would become it for their safety and fly from the dauger menaces them. But they court the com-Let for their safety and fly from the danger menaces them. But they court the com-e, and the danger, and, clinging to both, inh with them. This is the unhappy fate of lions of souls, not one of whom ever intended meet the sad and terrible fate a of drunkard. If they followed the distates of conscience wound judgment, instead of been governed hung respect they would have assess intended ruin. tain that befell them. Society is largely thin that befell them. Society is largely together for the prevalence of drunkenin our midst. It has established in customs which are highly injurious, es. illy to the young, and enforces them with At to se aside its imperious mandates. and the festive boards of our so-called boable homes the seeds of drunkenness are the hearts of our young men. Not unthe festive boards of our so-called Tently is the poisonous draught administered the heliest offices that are deemed essential

at least of its objectionable features, where they cannot entirely accomplish the suppression of the evil itself. In every intelligent community there is a power which can be exerted to compare the saloon keepers to obey the law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drink on Sunday A movement should be set on foot at once to bring about this result. It would be one step in the right direction. At present the Lord's day is dishonored and the sanctity of His law prolaued discredit be it said. The coutinuance of this deplorable evil is eaough to bring the curse of God upon us. Whilst the ministers of religion are endeavoring to distarge their sacred duties, the saloons are open and doing their unboly work of debasing and destroying souls. Thus the influence of religion is lost to a large portion of the people ; and the efforts of the clergy are only partially successful by reason of this nefarious traffic. To satisfy their great for money, men are so debased that they will have it even at the cost of importal souls. It is high time that men of such low and sordid instincts should be dealt with in the most summary and effective manner. They are the enemies of society, and in self-defence should be made to feel the severest punishment which the law inflicts for their crime in every well-governod community. This and much more is certainly attainable in the matter of

reform. Having thus briefly stated the evils arising from drunkenness, and the causes which pro-duce them, it only remains to mention the remedy. For the cure of druukenness the wriser with candidly avow that he is aware of only one specific, namely, total abstention from the use of intoxicating drink. This is a preventive, as well as a remedy, for the cure of this dreadful evil. All who are wise will use it as a prevening themselves to abatain from drink for life on the ground that by so doing they forfeit their liberty. This is a false notion suggested by pride. The advantages derived from the sacrifics, if such it be, more than compensate for having made it. It enables one to avoid the danger, for darger there is for every person who uses intoxicating drink. Instead of forfeiting one's intoxicating drink. Instead liberty by taking such a pl dge, he who em-braces it exercises his liberty in the best possible way by cutting off temptation which he might not be able to resist. It behooves every one to make a proper estimate of his own strength, or rather weakness, and yovern himself accordingly. No one is in the full enjoy-ment of liberty who is the slave of a passion or vice that may cause his of the Christian Schools and which now num-ruin. The fact that hundreds of thou- bers over 14,000 members, of whom 10.000 consigned to dishonored graves on account of intemperance, should prove a solemn warning and cause others to reflect before entering on the road that leads to this melancholy end. It has been remarked that total abstinence is not a virtue. Well, it depends upon the motive

that inspires one to assume it as a rule of conduct, If it be adopted from a motive of self-denial and with a view of helping to save others as well as sanctify ourselves, the act becomes supernaturalized and meritorious. Such is the supernaturalized and merioritous. Such is the end proposed by the "League of Prayer," which has been established in several of the churches throughout this coun-try and Europe. This league has a twofold object in view—the suppression of drunkenness the heilest offices that are deemed essential by means of prayer and the taking of the pledge. It he heliest offices that are deemed essential by means of prayer and the taking of the pledge. It hended by his creator to be the posed upon all who join the league, yet all are obliged to pledge themselves to practice term obliged to pledge of the Church, it will be seen use of the church, it will be seen and he taking of the pledge to prove of the Church, it will be seen use obliged to pledge themselves to practice term obliged to be the plan is admirably adapted to that navnged a greater portion of the dignity weet the present wants of society. It is also a but were restored very soon after. During the dig is greater in greenbling a much of it in greenbling.

The rev. father devoted bor as thyself. the first part of his sermon to a contrast between paganiam and Corletianity, in their teachings concerning the love of neighbor. He then showed how the Roman Catholic Church, through love of noighbor, fought every social evil that had in any way threat ened the spiritual or temporal life of its children, so we find her combatting the great evil of drink. He described in graphic words the many evils caused by intomperance, and dwelt upon the remedies necessary to over come the evil, fidelity to the sacraments of the church, the pledge of total abstinence, the promotion of temperance societies, and lastly perseverance and agitation.

Rev. Father McCallen made a short address, calling upon all who had the welfare of their families or neighbors at heart to come forward and take the pledge. And in re sponse to the invitation a large number went up and took the pledge.

The coremonies were brought to a close by a solemn benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, Rev. Father Flynn, of St. Ann's, officiat The musical portion of the service by ing. the choir, under direction of Prof. J. A. Fowler, was effectively randered. The decoration of the main altar was most pleasing and reflects no little credit on the tasts of the sacristan, Mr. S. Young. After the benedic-tion a large number joined the society.

THE BROTHERS OF THE CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS.

A Catholic teacher is, in the eyes of Radical journalists and public speakers, unavoidably an ignoramus. A calculation which has recently been made shows that the pupils of Catholic schools have, out of 2,042 prizes granted by the city of Paris since 1848, gained 1,547. This leaves a minority of four hundred and ninety-five prizes won by the pupils of the learned lay teachers. At the universal exhibition of 1868, a teach-ing congregation took the gold medal for the best system of teaching drawing, and in the words of the President of the jury of awards, "saved the honour of France," awards, "saved the honour of France," menaced by the system of other concurrents. The congregation referred to was that found-ed by the Blessed De la Salle, the Brothers are in France. Outside of France the Bro thers have 245 houses. 2 in Tanks ; 4 in Egypt; 13 in Tarkey; 3 in Madagascar; 2 in China; 7 in India; 27 in Canada, etc., manned by about 5,000 Brothers. The number of scholars under their care reaches 300,000; of these about 220,000 are in their French schools.

#### THE IRISH DOMINICANS.

The Dominicans were established in Dublin in 1224, and have held uninterrupted possession for more than 600 years. In the beginning the Cistercians shared with them their

it for having been worn out with a long series of imagioary excitements. The habit of dram of imagioary excitements. The habit of drinking, it is said, loads to fatty degenera-in conacquence. Sy, too, the habit of exciting novel reading loads to fatty degeneration of the literary mind-i.e., to an unhealthy and spasmodic action of the imagination and a general weakening of the power of entering thoroughly into the solid interests of real life. So far as we knew, the only effective cure for this habit of literary dram drinking-- a cuce not always forthcoming-is a moral shock of some kind which exposes the hollowacas of all these unreal interests. and makes them appear as artificial and melodramatic as they actually are. That however, is a cure which is an extremely painful one, almost cruel in its disillusionizing power.'

SERPENIS AMONG THE BOOKS.

I read, not long sgo, a story of a gentleman who lived in the fur-away land of India. One day he went to his library and took down a book from one of the shelves. As he did so he felt a slight pain in his finger, like the prick of a pio-cnly a slight pain. Ee thought cothing of it, except that some careless person had stuck it in the cover of his book. But in a little while his finger bogan to swell. then his arm, then his whole hody, and in a few hours he died. It was not a pin among the books, but a small and deadly serpent. There are serpents among books in America; one need not go out to India to be poisoned by scrpents more deadly than the cobra. Never take up a book and read it without looking to see if parhaps a serpent is lurking between its covers. You know what I mean. It may seem but a pin-prick at first-that toolish love scene, that exciting revel, that faccinating piece of villany that escapes into your mind ; but beware ! Before you know it, it will fester, and begin to poison all the pure enjoyment of your lite. Let nothing tempt you ever to read a bad book, for it will have power to defile your heart.

Read, boys and girls, read, read, read-let not a day go by without reading at least a paragraph in a good book ; but resolutely resolve to rick your reading-not to read what you may happen to plok up, or some school mate happens to lend you, but to read books of real power and worth, books that instruct as well as entertain, so that you will be the wiser for having read them -- books that you can show to father and mother, and tell them all about; then you will never die a loath some, horrid death from the secret, poisonons stinging of "a serpent among the books."

#### THE PAULIST FATHERS.

The Paulist Fathers of New York are oredited with having recemmended the follow-respectable way of spending Sunday to the married men of their parish ; "If you are going to spend Sunday in recreation take your wife and children with you. Make it a family affair. But first hear Mass; then be sober. Don't fill yourself with the many de-

#### THE FOURTH JAILURE.

"In this country, the so-called Independept Catholic movement has made little impression on the Oatholic Church, although it has received the sympathy and aid of many influential Protestants. Bishop' McNamara, 'Fathor' O'Connor and several 'escaped nuns have labored earnestly for some years to draw a large following out of the Cetholic Church, but they have barely succeeded in keeping their own heads above water.

"Said a fair-minded Protestant clergyman to me the other day ; "A Catholic Priest who wishes to head a reform movement in the Ostholic Church makes a great mistake in beginning such a movement by getting married. Mind yeu, I don't believe in the celi bacy of the clergy. To my mind it is one of the greatest errors of Romanism. But a reforming Priest who gets married will find it impossible to convince, the average Roman Catholic that he had any other object in starting his reform movement, and so he gives his enemies a chance to destroy his influence as a reformer at the very beginning of his career. Xes, I know Luther got married, but few of the would be reformers are the equals of Luther in ability, and besides, even the case of Luther, his marriage impaired his influence.

Another trouble with these 'come-outers' is that they are either unable or unwilling to give the Roman Catholic Ohurch credit for what is good in it. And so thhy alienate the sympathy of large numbers of well read Protestants. My good brother, Dr. Justin D. Fulton, whose seal and sincerity I respect, goes on the track and you will notice that the thinking men in the Protestant denominations stand aloof from him. Doubtless they are just as much opposed to Roman Cathelicism as he is, but they don't approve of his style of warfare. The great battle be-tween sacerdotalism and anti-sacerdotalism will be fought with other weapons than those used by Dr. Fulton and Blahop McNamara, The two systems represent two epposite tendencies in the human mind, which in some form or other will find an expression as long as the human race exists. If my Protestar, friends want to convert any great number of Roman Catholics they must begin by Incorporating in Protestantism all that is, good in Romanism. Then they will be in position to attack its errors and mistakes with some degree of success." "

The best physicians are Dr. Diet, Dr. Quiet, and Dr. Merryman,

#### GOOD EFFECTS OF TEMPERANCE.

St. Anthony lived to the age of 105 years on me ro bread and water, adding only a few herbs at last; James, the hermit, to 104; Arsendus, tutor to the Emperor Arcadius, to 120--65 in the world and 55 in the desert, to which he retired during the persecution of the early Christians ; St. Epiphanius to 115 : St. Jerome to about 100 ; Simon Stylites to 100, and. Romnaldue to 120. And Lewis Cernaro, a Venetian nobleman, after he had used all other remedies in vain, so that his life was despaired of al: 49, yet recovered, and lived, by more force of his temperance, to near 100 Vears.

#### DISCORD IN THE HOME.

The experiences of many observing person, have satisfied them that the chief sources of family friction are, on the part of the husband, a dominsering disposition ; on the part of the wife frivelity, and of both together selfishness or want of consideration. All are the faults of though alose association may intensify them. Sometimes these faults are reversed; it is the husband, who lacks depth and character, and the wife who rules with a rod of iron. Strange that the ruling person never realizes the pall he or she casts over the household, but so it is. There can be no real happiness where there is no liberty. One of the two is driven to deception or prevarication through fear of ill-temper of the other. For the want of self-discipline and culture of the feelings the peace of the familymay be ruined.

#### THE ERRORS OF THE PAST,

The memory of our defeate and sine on/th not to fill us with despsir, but to furnish us with new incentives for more hereic effort. Nature does not keep her wounds open ; as soon as they are made the healing process begins. There is nothing more unnatural or morbid than dwelling on one's past errors and blundows; it deseats the very ends which nature is trying to secure. The errors of the past ought to be healed in the only way in which they can be healed-by nobler living. the consciousness of having overcome them The only real repentance for the past sin is to be found not merely in sitting down in sackcloth and sahes, but by girding your loins afresh and pushing on to a height where the teraptations of the past have no longer any payer over us. The future is our inalienable. possession; it is the wealth upon which we all draw; it is the opportunity to retrieve the past which is open to everyone.

TO OPEN & NEW CONVENT .- At His Lordship. Bishop Laffeche's request, the ladies of the Convent of the Precious Blood, of St. Hyacinthe, are about to start a branch of their institution at Three Rivers. Accompanied by their chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Laflamme, Sister Satherine and iwo other ladies of the same in stitution have just left for Three Rivers to mak the necessary arrangements and report.

#### THE TRUE WITNESSEAND DATHOLIC CHRONICLE



2

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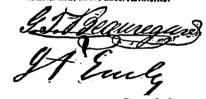


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"The first will have one good effect," and Ormiston lauphing; "if they clear the air and MAMMOTH DRAWING Ormiston laaghing : "it they clear irive away the stifling atmosphere."

"Then you mean to give the up pursuit?" "Not exactly. I love this mysterious beauty too well to do that; and when next I find her, be it where it may, I shall take care she does not alip so, easily through my fingers."

"I cannot forget that page," said Ormiston, musingly. "It is singular, since he weers the Earl of Rochester's livery, that we have never "She will." "Where is she now ?" La Marque hesitated and seemed uncertain whether or not to reply. Sir Norman passion seen him before among his followers. Are you quite sure, Sir Norman, that you have not?" "See him? Don't be absurd, Ormiston 1 Do you think I could ever forget such a face as

"Tell me, madam, for I must know !" "Tell me, madam, for I must know !" "Then you shall; but, remember, if you gev into danger, you must not blame me." "Blame you ! No, I think I would hardly do that. Where am I to seek for her !" """ hhet? "It would not be easy, I confess. One does not ace such every day. And yet—and yet—it s most extraordinary !"

"Two miles from London beyond Newgate," said the mask. "There stand the ruins of what "I shall ask Rochester about him the first thing to morrow; and unless he is an optical illusion-which I vow I half believe is the case was long ago a hunting lodge, now a crumbling ikaleton, rocfless and windowless, and said, by -I will come at the truth in spite of your demoniac friend, La Masque !" rumor, to be haunted. Perhaps you have seen

"Then you do not mean to look for him to-"I have seen it a hundred times," broke in

night ?" "Look for him? I might as well look for a Not I! I have promised needle in a haystack. Not I ! I have promised La Masque to visit the old rains, and then I shall go forthwith. Will you accompany me?" "I think not. I have a word to say to La Masque; and you and she kept talking so busi-

ly, I had no chance to put it in." Sir Norman laughed.

I ploase." "Good 1 Then you'll go to night." "I will go. I might as well do that as any-thing else, I suppose; but it is quite impossi-ble," said Sir Norman, firmly, not to say obsti-rately, "that she can be there." "Very well—you'll see. You had better go on horseback, it you desire to be back in time to witness the illumination." "Besides. I have no doubt it is a word you would not like to utter in the presence of a third party, even though that third party be your friend and Pythias, Kingsley. Do you mean to stay here like a plague-sentinel until she re-

turns ?" "Possibly; or if I get tired I may set out in search of her. When do you return?" "The Fates, that seem to make a football of

my best affections, and kick them as they please, only know. If nothing happens-which, of the living-I shall surely be back by daybreak." "And I shall be anxious about that time to

hear the result of your night's adventuce ; so where shall we meet ?"

"Why not here? it is as good a place as

any." "With all my heart. Where do you propose

discover a spiral staircase leading to what was once the vaults. The flags of these vaults are loose from age, and it you should desire to re-move any of them, you will probably not find it a impossibility." "Why should I desire to remove them?" asked Sir Norman, who felt dubious, and dis-appointed, and inclined to be dogmatical. "Why, you may see a glimmering of light— hear strange noises: and if you remove the getting a horse ?" "At the King's Arms-but a stone's throw hear strange noises; and if you remove the atones, may possibly see strange sights. As I told you before, it is rumored to be haunted, "Good night, and God speed you !" said

Ormiston. And wrapping his cloak close about him, he leaned against the doorway, and, watching the dancing lights on the river, pre pared to await the return of La Masque.

With his head full of the adventures and mis-adventures of the night. Sir Norman walked thoughtfully on until he reached the King's Arms-a low inn on the bank of the river. To his dismay he found the house shut up, and bearing the dismal mark and inscription of the pestilence. While he stood coutemplating it in perplexity, a vatchman, on guard before another plague-stricken house, advanced and informed him that the whole family had perished of the disease, and that the landlord himself, the last survivor, had hern carried off not twenty minutes before to the plague-pit.

look of annoyance, and being informed what he wanted, "there are two or three horses around there in the stable, and you may as well help yourself, for if you don't take them, somebody

This philosophic logic struck Sir man as being so extremely reasonable, that without more ado he stepped that without more ado he atopped round to the stables and selected the best it contained. Before proceeding on his journey, it occurred to him that, having been hand-ling a plague patient, it would be a good thing to get his clothes fumigated ; so he stepped into an apothecary's store for that purpose, and proan apothecary's store for that purpose, and pro-vided himself also with a botble of aromatic vinegar. Thus prepared for the worst, Sir Norman sprang on his horse like a second Don Quixote striding his good steed Rozinante, and cullicat for the most of advantures and sallied forth in quest of adventures, These, for a short time, were of rather a dismal character, for, hearing the noise of a horse's hoofs in the silent streets at that hour of the night, the people opened their dours as he passed by, thinking it the pest-cart, and brought forth many a miserable victim of the pestlence. Avertup his head from the revolt ing spectacles, Sir Norman held the bottle of Sir Norman started vinegar to his nostrils, and rode rapidly till he reached Newgate. There he was stopped until his bill of health was examined, and that small manuscript being found all right, he was per-mitted to pass on in peace. Everywhere he

quickened a trifle, as be thought that be might be speaking to the husband of the lady for whom he had so suddenly conceived such a rash and inordinate attachment. That personage meantime having reloaded his pistol, with a self-possession refreshing to witness, replaced it in his doublet, gathered up the reins, and, glancing slightly at his companion, spoke again : "I should thank you for saving my life, I sup-thank thank ing neonle is so little in my line.

pose, but thanking people is so little in my line, that I scarcely know how to set about it. Perhaps, my dear sir, you will take the will for the deed.

An original this," thought Sir Norman, "whoever he is." Then, aloud : "Pray don t trouble yourself about thanks, air, I should have done precisely the same with the highwayman,

had you been three to one over them," "I don't doubt it in the least ; nevertheless, I feel grateful, for you have saved my life all the same, and you have never seen me before.'

"There you are mistaken," said Sir Norman, quietly. "I had the pleasure of seeing you scarce an hour sgo." "Ah !" said the stranger, in altered tone,

"and where?" "On London Bridge?"

"I did not see you." "Very likely, but I was there none the less." "Do you know me?" said the stranger; and

Sir Norman could see he was gazing at him sharply from under the shadow of his slouched hat. "I have not that honor, but I hope to do so

"It was quite dark when you saw me on the bridge—how comes it, then, that you recollect me so well?" I have always been blessed with an excellent memory," said Sir Norman carelessly,

and I knew your dress, face, and voice instantly." "My voice ! Then you heard me speak probably to the watchman guarding a plague-

stricken house?

"Exactly ! and the subject being a very inter-esting one, I listened to all you said." "Indeed ! and what possible interest could the subject have for you, may I ask?"

"A deeper one than you think !" said Sir Normau, with a slight tremor in his voice as he thought of the lady, "the watchman told you the lady you sought for had been carried away dead, and thrown into the plague-pit !"

"Well," cried the stranger, starting violently, "and was it not true?" "Only partly. She was carried away in the

past cart sure enough, but she was not thrown into the plague pit !" "Aud why?

"Because, when on reaching that herrible spot, she was found to be alive !" "Good Heavens! And what then ?"

"Then," exclaimed Sir Norman, in a ton

almost as excited as his own, "she was brought to the house of a friend, and left alone for a few minutes, while the friend went in search of a doctor. On returning they found her-where do ros think ?"

"Where?" "Gone !" said Sir Norman emphatically, "Gone !" said Sir Norman emphasically, "spirited away by some mysterious spency; for she was dying of the plague, and could not pos-sibly stir hand or foot herself." "Dying of the plague, O Leoline !" said tho stranger, in a voice full of pity and harror, while for a moment he covered his face with his hards."

hands."

"So her name is Leoline?" said Sir Norman to himself. "I have found that out, and also that this gentleman, whatever he may be to her, is as ignorant of her whereabouts as I am myself. He seems in trouble, too. I wonder if he really happens to be her husband ?"

The stranger suddenly lifted his head, and fa ored Sir Norman with a long and searching look. "How come you to know all this, Sir Norman

Kingsley ?" he asked abraptly. "And how come you to know my name ?" demanded Sir Norman, very much amazed, not-

withstanding his assertion that nothing would "That is of no consequence! Tell me how

you've learned all this?" repeated the ttranger,

in a tone of almost stern authority. Sir Norman started and started. That voice ! he had heard it a thousand times ! It had evidently been disguised before; but now, in the excitement of the mament, the stranger was thrown off his guard, and it became perfectly mitted to pass on in peace. Everywhere he familiar. But where had he heard it? For the went, the trail of the serpent was visible over all. Death and Desolation went hand in as well known to him as his own. It had the heard in the series well as well known to him as his own. It had the all. Destin and posterious inside the gates tone, too, of one far more used to command great piles of wood and cool were arranged, than cutreat; and Sir Norman, instead of

of fatality in their meeting ; and his pulses | flecting whether she was or not, and then said, meditatively : "No-I don't know as she was. On the whole,

AND PROVIDENT OF A CONTRACT AND DESCRIPTION OF A CONTRACT OF

I am pretty sure she was not " Sir Norman felt as if a ton weight had been suddenly hoisted from the region of his heart,

"Was she aug body else's wife ?" "I think not. I'm inclined to think that except myself, she did not know another man in

"Then why was she dressed as a bride ?" in

"Then why was she dressed as a bride ?" in-quired Sir Norman, rather mysbified. "Was she? My poor Leoline !" said the stranger, sadiy. "Because-" he heaitated, "because-in shorts, Sir Norman," said the stranger decidediy, "I decline answering any more questions !" " I thall find outs, for all that," said Sir Nor-ran " and have I shell bid sor and white for

"I than bdd out, for an enso, said our two-man, " and here I shall bid you good-night, for this by pabh leads to my destination." "Good uight," said the stranger, "and be careful, Sir Norman-remember, the plague is

abroad i" "And so are highwaymen !" called Sir Nor

man, a little maliciously ; but a careless laugh from the stranger was the only reply as he gal-

#### loped away. CHAPTER V.

THE DWARF AND THE BUIN.

The by-path down which Sir Norman rode led to an inn, "The Golden Crown," about a quarter of a mile from the ruin. Not wishing to take his horse, lest it should lead to dis covery, he proposed leaving it here till his return; and, with this intention, and the strong desire for a glass of wine -for the heat and his ride made him extremely thristy-he dismounted at the door, and consigning the snimal to the care of a hostier, he entered the bar-room. It was not the most inviting place in the world, this same bar room—being illy-lighted, dim with tobacco-smoke, and pervaded by a strong spiritnous essence of stronger drinks than ms t and cold water. A number of men were loibering about, emoking, drinking and discussing the all-absorbing topic of the plague, and the fires that might be kindled. There was a moment's pause, as Sir Norman entered, took a seat and called for a glass of sack, and then the conversation went on as before. The landlord hastened to supply his wants by placing a glass and a bottle of wine before him and Sir Norman fell to helping himself, and to ruminating deeply on the events of the night. Rather melancholy these ruminations were, though to do the young gentleman justice, senti-mental melancholy was not at all in his line : but then you will please to recollect he was in love, and when people come to that state, they are no longer to be held responsible either for their thoughts or actions. It is true his attack had been a rapid one, but it was no less severe for that ; and if any evil minded critic is disposed to speer at the suddenness of his disorder, posed to speer at the succession has district, I have only to say, that I know from observa-tion, not to speak of experience, that love at first with the lowentable fact, and no myth.

Love is not a plant that requires time to flourish, but is quite capable of springing up, like the gourd of Jonah, full grown in a moment. Our young friend, Sir Norman, had not been aware of the existence of the object of his afand a hulf, yet he had already got to such a pitch, that if he did not speedily find her, he felt he would do something so desperate as to shake society to its utmost foundations. The very mystery of the affair spurred him on, and the romantic way in which she had been found, saved, and disappeared, threw such a halo of interest round her, that he was inclined to think sometimes sho was nothing but a shining vision from another world. Those dark, splendid eyes; that lovely marble like face; those wavy ebon tresses; that exquisitely exquisite figure; yes, be felt they were all a great deal too perfect for be fold they were all a great deal too perfect for this imperfect and wicked world. Sir Norman was in a very bid way, beyond doubt, hus no worse than millions of young men before and after him; and he heaved a great many profound sighs, and drank a great many glasses of sack, and came to the sorrowful conclusion that Dame Fortune was a malicions jade, inclined to poke fun at his kest affections, and make a thuttlecock of his heart for the rest of his life, Hutticecock of his heart for one read of his file, He thought, too, of Count L'Estrange; and the longer he thought, the more he be-came convinced that he knew him well, and had met him often. But where? He racked his brain until, between love, Leoline, and the count, he got that delicate organ into such a maze of bowilderment and distraction that he felt he would be a case of congestion shortly, if he did not give it up. ut the count's ice was not the only

and then at Sir Norman, in evident tropidation of the question,

The second se

"That ruin, sir ? You must be a stranger in this place, surely, or you would not need to ask that question." "Well, suppose I am a stranger? What

"Nothing, sir; only I thought everybody knew everything about that ruin."

"But I do not, you see? So fill your glass again, and while you are drinking it, just tell me what that everything comprises." Again the landlord glanced feartully, ut the

Again the multion glanced fearfully at the fiery eyes in the corner, and again hesitated. "Well I" exclaimed Sir Norman, at once sur-prised and impatient at his taciturnity. "Can you speak, man? I want you to tell me al. about it."

about it." "There is nothing to t:ll, sir," replied the host, goaded to desperation. "It is an old, de-serted ruin that's been have ever since I remem-ber; and that's all I know about it."

While he speke the crouching shape in the While he speke the crouching shape in the corner reared itself upright, and keeping his fiery eyes atill glaring upon Sir Norman, ad-vanced into the light. Our young knight was in the act of raising his glass to his lips; but as the apparition approached he laid it down again, untasted, and shared at it in the wildest surprise and in-tenseet curiosity. Truly it was a singular looking creature, not to say a rather startling one. A dwarf of some four feet high, and at least five feet broad across the shoulders, with least five feet broad across the shoulders, with least five feet broad across the shoulders, with immence arms and head—a giant in everything but height. His immence skull was set on such a trifie of a neck as to be scarcely worth men-tiving, and was garmshed by a violent mat of coarse black hair, which also overrun the terri-tory of his checks and chir, leaving no neutral ground but his two fiery eyes and a broken nose all twisted awry. On a pair of short, stout legs he wore immense jack-boots, his Herculean shoulders and chest were adorned with a leathern doublet, and in the belt round his waist were shoulders and chest were adorned with a leathern doublet, and in the belt round his waist were conspicuously stuck a pair of pistols and a dag-ger. Altegether, a more ugly or sinister gentle-man of his inches it would have been hard to find in all broad England. Storping deliberate-by hore Sir Nurman, he placed a hard on and ly before Sir Norman, he placed a hand on each ip, and in a deep, guttural voice, addressed him :

"So, sir knight-for such I perceive you are -you are anxious to know something of that old ruin youder ?" "Well," said Sir Norman, so far recovering

from his surprise as to be able to speak, "sup-pose I am ? Have you anything to say against it, my little friend ?

"'Oh, not in the least !" said the dwarf, with a hoarse chuckle. "Only, instead of wasting your breath asking this good man who professes such utter ignorance, you had better apply to me for in formation."

Again Sir Norman surveyed the little Hercules from head to foot for a moment in silence,

you happen to know about it, my pratty little friend ?" "O Lord !" excla med the laudlord to himself,

with a frightened face, while the dwarf "grinned horribly a ghastly emile" from ear to ear. "So much, my good air, that I would strong-

by advise you not to go near it, unless you wish to catch something worse than the plague. There have been others -our worthy host, there, whose treth, you may perceive are chattering in bis head, can tell you about those who have tried the trick, and—" "Well !" said Str Norman, curiously.

"And have never returned to tell what they found !" concluded the little monster, with a diabolical leer. And as the landlord fell, gray

and pasping, back in his seat, he broke out into a loud and hyens-like laugh. "My dear little friend," said Sir Norman, staring at him in displeased wonder, "don's laugh, if you can help it. You are unprepossessing enough at best, but when you laugh, you look like the very (a downward gesture) him-

self. Unbeeding this advice, the dwarf broke again the landlord nearly into fits, and seriously discomposed the nervous system even of Sir Norman himself. Then graning like a baboon, and still transfixing our puissant young which with the arms fixing fill baboon, and still transfixing our puissant young knight with the same tiger-like and un-pleasant glare, he nodded a farewell; and in this fashion, grinning, and nodding, and back-ing, he got to the door, and concluding the in-beresting parformance with a third hoarse and hideous laugh, disappeared in the darkness. For fully ten minutes after he was gone, the wonne may knyth his over blankly fixed on the

young man kept his eyes blankly fixed on the door, with a vague in pression that be was suf-fering from au attack of nightmare; for it scemed impossible that anything so preposterously ugly as that dwarf could exist out of one. A deep groan from the landlord, however, convinced him that it was to disagreeable midnight vision, but a brawny reality; and turning to that individual, be found him gasping, in the last degree of terr r, behind the counter. "Now, who in the name of all the demons out of Hades may that ugly abortion he ?" inquired Sir Norman. "O Lord ! be merciful ! sir, its Callban ; and the only wonder is, he did not leave you a bleeding corpse \*b bis feet !" "I should like to see him try it. Perhaps he

"But," added the man, seeing Sir Norman's elee will.'

The two peers had accended the stairs, and were already on the bridge. The page loitered behind, talking, as it seemed, to the waterman. "He wears the livery of the Earl of Roches-ter," said Ormiston, speaking for the first time, "but I cannot see his face." "He will follow presently, and be sure you ase it then I Possibly yon may not find it en-tirely new to you." ter; "a hot evening, is it not? Have you come here to witness the illumination?" "Hardly," said Sir Norman; "we have come

### She pointed to the river and both her companions looked. A barge gaily painted and gilded, with a light in prow and sters, came gliding up among less pretentious craft, and stopped at the foot of a flight of stairs leading to the bridge. It contained four persons-the oarsman, two cavaliers sitting in the stern, and a lad in the rich livery of a court page in the act of springing out. Nothing very wonderful in all this; and Sir Norman and Ormiston looked at her for an explanation.

"Do you know those two gentlemen ?" she asked. "Certainly," replied Sir Norman promptly; "one is the Duke of York, the other the Earl of Rochester."

"And that page, to which of them does he

"The page !" said Sir Norman, with a stare,

as he leaned forward to look; "pray, madam, what has the page to do with it ?"

The two peers had ascended the stairs, and

tirely new to you." She drew back into the shadow as she spoke ;

and the two nobles, as they advanced, talking earnestly, beheld Sir Norman and Ormiston.

Both raised their hats with a look of recogni-tion, and the salute was courteously returned by

"Good-night, gentlemen," said Lord Roches-

LADY LEOLINE.

By May Agnes Fleming.

CHAPTER III.-Continued,

Sir Norman. "Surely you do not mean to say she is there?"

night, and lose no time-that is, supposing you

can procure a licenze." "I have one already. I have a pass from the

Lord Mayor to come and go from the city when

" I don't particularly desire to see the illumin

ation, as I know of ; but I will ride. neverthe-less. What am I to do when I get there ?"

less. What am I to do when I get there ?" "You will enter the ruins, and go on till you discover a spiral staircase leading to what was

which is true enough, though not in the way they suspect ; and so the fools and the common

herd stay away." "And if I am discovered peeping like a ras-

not be discovered if you take care. Ah ! Look

Very unpleasant ones to you ! but you need

cally valet, what will be the consequences ?

"Go there and you will see. Go there to-

ately broke in :

or heard of it ?"

[рюже.

there !"

belong?"

the others.

"Look and see !"

witness the illumination."

In the Academy of Music, New Orleans Tuesday, December 18, 1888.

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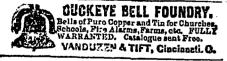
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Pray God they drive away the plague." said the Duke of York, as he and his companion passed from view.

The page sprang up the stairs after them, humming as he came, one of his master's love ditties-songs, saith tradition, savoring any-thing but the odor of sanctity. With the warn-ing of La Masque fresh in their minds, both ing of La Masque fresh in their minds, both looked at him earnestly. His gay livery was that of Lord Rochester, and be-came his graceful figure very well, as he marched along with a jaunty swagger, one as be marched along with a jaunty swagger, one bade werywhere wrought. And he remembered band on his side, and the other toying with a bad everywhere wrought. And he remembered be bouse of a friend—now, who may this be built of the bouse of a friend—now, who may this astrologer, that the paved streets of London ing all dogs, great and small, to be put to death would be like green fields, and the living be no first and small, to be put to death would be to bury the dead. Long "So I judged," said Sir Norman, rather bitas propagators of the pestilence. In passing, the lad turned his face toward them for a moment--a bright, saucy, handsome face it was--and the next instant he went round an angle and disappeared. Ormiston suppressed an oath. Sir Norman stifled a cry of amazement—for both recognized that beautiful colorless face, those perfect features, and great, black, lustrous eyes. It was the tace of the lady they had saved from

the plague off ! "Am I same or mad ?" inquired Sir Norman, looking helplessly about him for information. "Surely that is she we are in search of." "It certainly is !" said Ormiston. "Where

"Where are the wonders of this night to end ?"

"Satan and La Masque only know ; for they both seem to have united to drive me mad. Where is she ?"

"Where, indeed ?" said Ormiston ; "where is last year's snow ?" And Sir Norman, looking round at the spot where she had stood a moment before, found that she, too, had disappeared.

#### CHAPTER IV. THE STRANGER.

The two friends looked at each other in impressive silence for a moment, and spake never a word. Not that they were astonished they were long passed the power of that emotion; and if a cloud had dropped from the sky at their feet, they would probab'y have looked at their teet, they would probaby have locked at it passively, and vaguely woulder if the rest would follow. Sir Norman, especially, had sunk into a state of mind that words are faint and feeble to describe. Ormiston, not being quite so far gone, was the first to open his lips. "Upon my honor, Sir Norman, this is the most astonishing thing I ever heard of. That certainly was the face of our half dead bride ! What, in the name of all the gods, can it mean, I wonder?"

Wonder ?'

1 wonder " "I have given up wondering," said Sir Nor-man, in the same helpless tone. "And if the earth were to open and swallow London up, I abould not be the least surprised. One thing is certain ; the lady we are seeking and that page are one and the same."

"And yet La Masque told you she was two miles from the city, in the haunted ruin ; and La Masque most assuredly knows."

"I have no doubn she is there. I shall not be the least patoniabed if I find her in every street botwien this and Newgate." "Really, it is a most singular affair ! First.

you see her in the magic caldron; then we find her dead; then, when within an ace of being buried, she comes to life; then we le ve her lifelera as a merble statue, shut up in your room, and fifteen minutes after, she vanishes as my-steriously so a fairy in a nursary legend. And, issely, she turns up in the shape of a court page, and swagers slong London Bridge at this hour of the night, chanting a love song. Faith 1 it would puzzle the splinx herself to read this rid-

dia, I've a notion "" " I, for one, shall never try to read this raid Sir Norman. "I am about tired of this laby-rinth of mystories, and shall leave time and La Masque to unravel them at their leisure,"

waiting only the midnight hour to be fired. Here, however, no one reented to be stirring; and no sound broke the silonce but the distant rumble of the deathcart, and the rugies of the

driver's bell. There were lights in some of the houses, but many of them were dark and deserted, and nearly every one bors the red cross of the plague.

It was a gloomy scene and hour, and Sir Norman's heart turned sick within him as he noticed the rain and devastation the pestilence longer able to bury the dead. Long before this, he had grown bardened and accustomed to death from its very frequence; but now, as he looked sound him, he almost ro solved to ride on and return no more to London till the plaque should have left it. But then came the thought of his unknown lady-love, and with it the reflection that he was on his way to find her; and, rousing himself from his melan-choly reverie, he rode on at a brisker pace, beroically resolved to brave the plaque or any obber emergency, for her sake. Full of this laudable and lover-like resolution, he had got on about half a mile further, when he was sud-

denly checked in his rapid career by an exciting, but in no way surprising, little incident. During the last few yards, Sir Norman had come within sight of another horseman, riding on at rather a leisurely psee, considering the place and the hour. Sudd nly three other horsemen came galloping down upon him, and the leader, presenting a pistol at his head, re-quested him in a stentorian tone for his money or his life. By way of reply, the stranger in stantly produced a pistol of his own, and before nished highwayman could comprehend the ast

the astonished highwayman could comprehend the possibility of such an act, discharged it full in his face. Wibh a loud yell the robber reeled and fell from his saddle, and in a twinkling both his companions fired their pistols at the traveller, and hore with a simultaneous cry of rage, down upon him. Neither of the shots had taken effect, but the two enraged highwaymen would have made short work of their victim had not Sir Norman, like a true knight, ridden to the rescue. Draw-ing his sword, with one vigorous blow he placed another of the assassing hors de combat ; and, delighted with the idea of a fight to stir his stignant blood, was turning (like a second St. George at the Draggon) upon the other, when that individual, thinking discre-tion the better part of valor, instantusneously turned tail and fied. The whole brisk lithle apisods had not occupied five minutes, and Sir Norman was scarcely aware the fight had begun before it had triumphantly ended.

"Short, sharp and decisive!" was the stranger's cool criticism, av he deliberately wiped his blood-stained sword and placed it in a velvet scabbard. "Our friends, there, got a velves scappard. "Our triends, there, got more than they bargained for, I fancy. Though, but for you. sir," he said, politely raising his bat and bowing, "I should probably bave been ere this in heaven, or-the other place.

Sir Norman, deeply edified by the easy same froid of the speaker, turned to take a second look as him. There was very little light; for the night had grown darker as it wore on, and bhe few store that had glummered faintly had hid sheir diminished heads behind the piles of hid sheir diminished heads behind the piles of rinky clouds. Still, there was a faint phosphor-beccut lights whitening the gloom, and by it Sir . Norman's keen brisht eyes discovered that he wore a long dark cloak and slouched hat. He discovered something also, too-that he had . seen that hat and cloak, and the man inside of them on London Bridge, not an hour before. It struck Sir Norman there was a sort

get ing angry, as he felt he ought to have done, mechanically answered : "The watchman told you of the two young

men who brought her out and laid her in the dead-cart-I was one of the two." "And who was the other ?"

"A friend of mine-one Malcolm Ormiston."

"A h! I kow him ! Pardon my abruptness, "A h! I kow him ! Pardon my abruptness, Sir Normau," said the stranger, once more speaking in his assumed suave tone, "but I feel daeply on this subject, and was excited at the moment. You spoke of her being brought friend be, for I was not aware that she had

terly, "or she would not have been left to die aloue of the plague. She was brought to my house, sir, and I am the friend who would have stood by her to the last."

Sir Norman sat up very straight and haughty on his horse; and had it been daylight he would have seen a slight derisive smile pass over the hps of his companion. "I have always heard that Sir Norman Kinge-"I have always heard that Sir Norman Kinge-

ley was a cnivalrous kurgh ," he said ; "but I scarcely dreamed his gallantry would have car-ried him so far as to brave death by the pestilence for the sake of an unknown lady-however beautiful. I wonder you did not carry her to

"No doubt ! Those who could desert her at such a time would probably be capable of that or any other baseness !" "My good friend," said the stranger, calmly,

"your insunustion is not over-courteous, but I can forgive it, more for the sake of what you've done for her to-night than for myself."

Sir Norman's lip curled. "I'm obliged to you! And now, sir, as you have seen fit to question me in this free and easy manuer, will you pardon me if I take the liberty of returning the compliment, and ask you a few in return?"

"Certainly; pray proceed, Sir Norman," said the stranger blandly; "you are at liberty to ask as many questions as you please—so am I to

As many questions as you please—so am I to answer them" "I answered all yours unhesitatingly, and you owe it to me to do the same," said Sir Nor-man somewhat haughtily. "In the first place, you have an advantage of me which I neither understand, nor relish; so, to place us on equal terms, will you have the goodness to tell me your name?"

"Most assuredly! My name," said the stranger, with glib airiness, "is Count L'Estraoge.

"A name unknown to me," said Sir Norman, with a pieroing look, "and equally unknown, I believe, at Whitehall. There is a Lord L'Estrange in London; but you and he are certainly not one and the same." "My friend does not believe me," said the

"My mend does not believe me," said the count, almost gayly—"a circumstance I regret, but cannot help. Is there anything else Sir Normau wishes to know?" "If you do not answer my questions truth-fully, there is little use in my asking them," asid Sir Norman, bluntly. "Do you mean to say you are a foreigner?" "Sir Norman Kingsley is at perfect liberty

Sir Norman Kingeley is at perfect liberty to answer that question as he pleases," replied the stranger with most provoking indifference. Sir Norman's eye flashed, and his hand on his sword ; but, reflecting that the count might find it inconvenient to answer ony more questions if he ran him through, he restrained him-

self and went on. "Sir, you are impertment, but that is of no consequence, just now. Who was that lady-what was her name?"

"Leoline." "Was she your wife ?"

about him assumed, he was positive; and he montally called over the muster-roll of his past friends, who spent half their time at Whitehall, and the other half going through the streets, making love to the honest citizats' pretty wives and caugh ers ; but none of them answered to Count L'Estrange. He could second the second s too perfect an a cent to be that; and then be knew turn, Sir Norman, as if he had been his brother. In short, there was no use driving bimself asane trying to read so unreadable a riddle; and inwardly consigning the mysterious count to Old Nick, he swallowed another glass of sack, and quit thinking about him.

So absorbed had Sir Norman been in his own nouruful musings, that he paid no extention whatever to those around him, and had nearly whatever to those around him, and had nearly forgothen their very presence, when one of them, with a loud cry, sprang to his feet, and then fell withing to the floor. The others, in dismay, gathered about him, but the next instant fell back with a cry of, "He has the plague !" At that dreaded announcement, half of them scamp-ered off incontinently; and the other half, with the landlord at their their different form. the landlord at their head, lifted the sufferer, whose groans and cries were heart-rending. and carried him out of the house. Sir Norman, rather dismayed himself, had risen to his feet, fully aroused from his re-verie, and found himself and another should particularly like to know." verie, and found himself and another individual sole possessors of the premises. His companion he could not very well make out; for he was sitting, or rather crouching, in a remote and shadowy corner, where nothing was clearly visible but the glare of a pair of fiery eyes. There was a redundancy of hair, too, about his bead and face; indeed, considerable more atout the latter than there seemed any real necessity for, and even with the imperfect glimpse he caught of him the young man set him down in his own mind about as hard looking a customer as he had ever seen. The firry eyes were glar-ing upon him like those of a tiger, through a jubgle of bushy hair, but their owner spoke never a word, though the other stared back

with compound interest. There they ast, bram-ing upon each other-one fiercely, the other juriously, until the re-appearance of the landlord with a very lugubrious and woebegone countenance. It struck Sir Norman that it was about time to start for the ruin; and, with an eye to business, he turned to cross-examine mine host a trifle.

"What have they done with that man ?" he

asked by way of preface. "Sent him to the pest-house," replied the landlord, resting his elbows on the counter and his chin in his hands, and staring diamally at the opposite wall. "At 1 L ord 'a' mercy on us 1 these be dreadful times !" "Dreadful enough !" said Sir Norman, sigh-

ing deeply, as he thought of his beautiful Leoline, a victim of the merciless pestilence. "Have there been many deaths here of the distemper ?"

Twenty-five to-day !" groaned the man. "O Lord 1 what will become of us ?" "You seem rather disheartened," said Sir

Norman, pouring out a glass of wine and hand-ing it to hun. "Just drink this, and don't boring it to him. "Just drink this, and don't bor-row trouble. They say sack is a sure specific against the plague."

Mine dost drained the bumper, and wiped his

Mine dost drained une bumper, and wiped his month, with another hollow groan. "If I thought that, sir, I'd not be soher from one week's end to t'other; but I know well enough I will be in a plaque-pit in less than a week. O Lord! have mercy on us !"

"Was she your wife ?". The stranger paused for a moment, as if re-and glanged, first at the fiery eyes in the corner, through the chinks in the broken flags,

would have found that is a game two can play at! Where dues he come from and who he ?"

The landlord leaned over the counter, and placed a very pale and startled face close to Sir Norman's.

"Thay's just what I wanted to tell you, sir, but I was afraid to speak before him. I think he lives up in that sama old ruin you were inquiring about-at least, he is often seen hangafraid of him to sak him any questions. Ab, sir, it's a strange place, that ruin, and there be

"What are they?" inquired Sir Norman. "I should particularly like to know."

"Well, sir, for one thing, some folks say it is haunted, ou account of the queer lights and noises about it, sometimes ; but, again, there be other folks, sir, that say the ghosts are alive, and that he"-nodding toward the door-"is a sort of ringleader among them."

" And who are they that cut up such cantrips in the cld place, pray ?" "Lord only knows sir. I'm sure I don't. I

never go near it myself ; but there are others who have, and some of them tell of the most beauti-ful lady, all in white, with lorg, tlack hair, who walks on the battlements monlight nights."

"A beautiful lady, all in white, with long black hair ! Why, that description applies to Leoline exactly." And Sir Norman gave a violent start, and

arose to proceed to the place directly. "Don't you go near it, sir !" said the host, warningly. "Others have gone, as he told you, and never come back; for these by ireadful times, and men do as they please. Between the plague and their wickedness, the Lord only knows what will become of us !"

" If I should return here for my horse in an hour or two, I suppose I can get him !" said Sir Norman, as he turned toward the door.

"It's likely you can, sir, if I'm not dead by that time," said the landlord, as he sank down again, groaning dismally, with his chin between his hands.

The night was now profoundly dark ; but Sir Norman knew the road and ruin well, and, drawing his sword, walked revolutely on. distance between it and the roin was briffing, before him, a mass of deepse black in the blackness. No white vision floated on the broken bathlement this night, as Sir Norman looked wistfully up at them ; bus neither was booked whathing op at them; but nonner was there any ungainly dwarf, with two edged sword, guarding the ruined entrance; and Sir Norman rassed unnelested in. He sought the spiral staircise which he Masque had spoken of, and, passing carefully from one ancient chamber to mobher, stumbling over piles of rubbish and stones as he went, he reached is at last. Descending gingerly its tortuous steep ness, he found binged in the mould reine yents week. O Lord 1 have mercy on us 1 "Amen !" said Sir Norman, impatiently. "If faar has not taken away your wits, my good sir, will you tell me what old ruin that is I saw a little above here as I rode up ?"

#### AND SHOT ... ·

### DEC 5, 1888.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

## he preceived a few faint rays of light. her fainting, and in that state she was found Remembering the directions of La Masque, and teeling intensely curious, he cautionsly knelt down, and examined the loose flagstones with a face of intense horror, and then she until he found one he could raise; he pushed it partly aside, and, lying flat on the stones, with his face to the sperture, Sir Norman beheld a most wonderful sight.

#### CHAPTER VI.

LA MASQUE. "Love is like a dizziness," says the old song. Love is something else—it is the most selfish feeling in existence. Of course, I don't allude to the fratenal or the frindly, or any other such nonsensical old fashioned trash that artless people will b-lieve in, but to the real g-nuize article that Adam felt for Eve when he first saw her, and which all who read this-above the innocent and unsucceptible age of twelve-bave

experienced. And the fancy and the reality are so much alike, that they amount to about the same thing. The former, perhaps, may be a little short-lived; but it is just as disagreeable a sensation while it lasts as its more endur-ing sister. Love is said to be blind, and it also has a very injurious effect on the eyesight of its victims-an effect that neither spectucles nor oculists cap aid in the slightest degree, msking them see, whether sleeping or waking, but one object and that alone.

to await the shining of his day star. In fact, I am pretty sure they were not; young gentle-men, as a general thing, not being any more given to profound moralizing in the reign of His Most Gracious Majesty, Charles II, than they are at the present day; but I do know that no sconer was his bosom friend and crony, Sur Norman Kingeley out of sight than he for-Sir Norman Kingsley, out of sight, than he forgot him as testotally as if he had never known that distinguished individual. His many and deep afflictions, his love, his anguish, and his provecations; his beautiful, tantalizing, and mysterious lady-love; his errand and its pro-bable consequences, all were forgotten; and Ormiston thought of nothing or nobody in the world but himself and La Masque !

La Masque : La Masque : That was the theme on which his thoughts ratg, with wild variations of alternate hope and fear, like every variations of alternate hope and fear, like every other lover since the world began, and love was first an institution. "As it was in the begin-ning, is now and ever shall be," truly, truly it an odd and wondrous thing. And you and I may thank our stars, dear readers, that we are a great deal too sensible to wear our hearts on our alceves for such a blood thirsty dow to real and sleeves for such a blood thirsty daw to peck at. Ormiston's flame was longer lived than Sir Norman's; he had been in love a whole month, and had it badly, and was now at the very crists of a malady. Why did she conceal he face-would she ever disclose ib-would she lis-her to consent to it at last; but in her secret ten to him -would she ever love him? feverishly asked Passion; and Common Sense (or what ly asked Passion ; and Common Sense to man-little of that useful commodity he had left) answered-probably because she was eccentric-possibly she would disclose it for the same reason; that he had only 'o try and make her listen; and as to her lay up had, why Common

Sense owned he had her there. I can't say whether the adage "Faint heart Masque, and try his fave once again; and see her he would, it he had to stay there as a sort of ornamental prop to the house for a week. He all alive." knew he might as well look for a needle in a haystack as his whimsical beloved through the naystack as his whimshal beloved through the streets of London-d simil and dark now as the streets of Luxor and Tadmor in Egypt; and he wisely reso v.d to spire himself and his Spanish leathern boots the trial of a one-handed game of "hide-and-go-seek." Wisdom, like virtue, is its own reward; and scarcely had he come to this landable conductory why here the forble clim laudable conclusion, when, by the feeble glim. mer of the house lamps, he saw a figure that made his heart bound, flitting through the night gloom toward him. He would have known that figure on the sands of Sahara, in an Indian juogle, or an American forest-a tall, slight, supple tigure, bending and springing like a bow of steel, queenly and regal as a young cmpress. It was draped in a long cloak reaching to the ground, in color as black as the night, and clasped by a jewel whose glittering flash he saw even there; a velvet hood of the same color covered the stately head; and the mask-the tiresome, inevitable mask-covered the beauti-ful-he was positive it was beautiful-face. He had seen her a score of times in that very dress, flitting like a dark graceful ghost through the city streets, and the sight sent his heart plung-ing against his side like an inward sledge-ham.

her fainting, and in that state she was found and carried to the plague-pit." [B]The old woman stood silent for a moment, with a face of intense horror, and then she chasped both hands with a wild cry. "O my God ! And they buried her alive-buried her alive in that dreadful plague-pit !"

"Not exactly. She was not buried as an, as I happen to know. But when did you discover that she had the plague, and how could she pos-sibly have caught it?" "That I do not know, madam. She seemed

well enough all day, though not in such high spirits as a bride should be. Toward evening she complained of a headache and a feeling of faintness; but I thought nothing of it, and helped her to dress for the bridal. Before it was over, the beadache and faintness grew worse and I gave her wine, and still suspected noth ing. The last time I came in, she had grown so much worse that, normithstanding her wedding i much worke that, notwi' ha' anding her wedding dress, she had laid down on her bed, locking for all the world like a ghost, and told me she had the most dreadful burning pain in her chest. Then, madame, the borrid truth struck me-I tore down her dress, and there, sure enough, was the awful mark of the distemper. 'You have the plague!' I shricked; and then I field down shars and out of the house, like one creater of medame in aball never for. crazy. O madame, madame ! I shall never for-get it-it was terrible ! I shall never forget it ! Poor, poor child; and the count does not know a word of it !

La Masque laughed-a sweet, clear, deriding laugh.

"So the count does not know it, Prudence? Poor man ! he will be in despair when he finds is out, won't be? Such an ardent and devoted over as he was you know !"

Prudence looked up a little puzzled. "Yes, madam, I think so. He seem d very fond of her; a great deai tonder than she ever was of him. The fact is, madam," said Prudence, lowering her voice to a confidential stage whisper, "she never seemed fond of him at all, whisper, "she never seemed fond of him at all, and wouldn't have been married, I think, if she could have helped it."

"Could have helped it? What do you mean, Prudence? Nobody made her, did they ?" Prudence fidgeted, and looked rather uneasy,

Why, madam, she was not exactly forced. perhaps; but you know-you know you told

"Well?" said La Masque, coldly. "To do what I could," cried Prudence, in a sort of desperation; "and I d d it, madam, and harassed her about it night and day. And then the count was there, too, coaxing and  $\epsilon$ ntr at ing; and he was hardsome and had such ways with him that no woman could resist, much less heart, I know she did not want to be marriedat least to the count," said Prudence, on serious after-thought.

"Well, well ; that has nothing to do with it. The question is, where is she to be found ?" "Found !" echoed Prudence ; " has she then beep lost ?

"Of course she has, you old simpleton ! How I can't say whether the adage "Faint heart never won a fair lady !" was extant in his time; but the spirit of it certainly was, and Ormiston determined to prove it. He wanted to see La Masone, and two his fairs and the balance in her herdel when it is the spirit of th the plagae-pit in her bridal robes, jewels and lice; and, when about to be thrown ic, was discovered, like Moses in the bulrushes, to be

alive." Well," whispered Prudence, broathlessly. Well O most courageous of guardians 1 she "Well, O most courageous of guardians ! was carried to a certain house, and left to her own devices, while her gallant rescuer went for a doctor ; and when they returned she was miss-

ing. Our pretty Leoline seems to have a strong fancy for getting lost " There was a pause, during which Prudence looked at her with a face full of mingled fear

and curiosity. At last : "Madam, how do you know all this? Were

you there?" "No Not I, indeed ! What would take me there?" "Then how do you bappen to know everything

about is ?"

La Masque laughed. "A litsie bird tol' me, Prudence! Have you returned to resume you old duties?" "Madam, I dare not go into that house again. I am afraid of taking the plague."

"Prudence, you are a perfect idiot 1 Are you not liable to take the plague in the remotest quarter of this plague-infested city? And even if you do take it, what odds? You have only a few years to live, at the most, and what matter



President Cleveland's Prize for the three hest bables at the Aurora County Fair, in 1887, was given to these triplets, Mollie, Ida, and Ray, children of Mrs. A. K. Dart. Hamburgh, N. Y. She writes: "Last August the little ones became very sick, and as I could get no other food that would agree with them, I commenced the use of Lactated Food. It helped them imme-diately, and they were soon as well as ever, and I consider it very largely due to the Food that they are now so well." Lactated Food is the best Food for bottle-ied bables. It keeps them well, and is better than medicine when they are sick. Three sizes: 25c., 50c. 45 druggists. Cabinet photo. of these triplets sent free to the mother of any baby born this year. Address WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., : MONTREAL, P.Q.

FULL BLOODED NEGRO PRIEST. JACK THE RIPPER'S PAL. A Colored Catholic Congress will meet at Washington January 1. This is something MINNEAPOLIS' SOILED DOVES MAY NOW BE IN new under the sun. There are enough colored MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 30 .- Is this the members of the Oatholic Church to make a prank of a practical juker, or is it the raving of a crank, or is it the threat of a desperado? Congress a desirable thing in the eyes of the leaders of "the faithful." The historic event These are three problems which the police indicated was proposed by Mr. Daniel A. Radd, have to solve prior to Dec. S. The following of Cincionatti, Ohio, editor of a Catholic is a verbatim copy of a letter received by the paper for colored readers, and owned and controlled by a member of the Roman Church. chief of polics this morning. It was written on a foolscap sheet, which nearly furnishes Cardinal Gibbons, of Baltimore, and Archbishop Elder, of Cincinnati, and other prelates, gave the arrangements for the Congress earnest encouragement, and the Catholic press generally favors the assembling together of leading colored people attached to their church. There are believed to be about two huadred thousand colored Catholics in the United States. In Texas Louisians, Missiesippi, Florida, South Carolina, Kentucky, Missouri and Maryland there are large numbers, and among them some of the best and most influential families of the race. The third Plenary Council of Baltimore, held in 1886, gave great impetus to the missionary work among the colored people of the country by passing a decree that special efforts should be made to educate and converthe negroes of the United States, and or-dered that a collection be taken up annually in all the churches of the country for that purpose. It further implored your, men etadying for the priesthord so give themselves to the work. As a result, many institutions have been established all

It may be news to many readers that there are two publications for colored Catholic readers in the United States. Schoole, meadames of First street, but while they all churches, etc., for their use exist in B-ltimore, New York, Richmond, Washington, Keewick, Louisville, St. Louis, Quincy, St. something of the kind, yet most of them professed to thick it to be the work of a prac-Paul and other places ; and two orders of tical joker. nuns in the United States are composed on tirely of colored women. Much distress and clokness in children is

over the country. For a long time the idea

prevailed that the pegro was not wanted in

the priesthood, but now that there is one full

blooded negro pricet, the Roy. Augustus Tol-ton, many negroes have entered the seminaries

of the States and Europe, and will in time

take their places at the ultur.

CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG TO WERER. DEAR MR. WEBER:

For many years your Planos have been my choice for the concert room and my own house, where one of your splendid instruments now stands. I have protect and recommended them to all my friends. Your pianos grow better every year.

Yours truly. CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG.

For these lovely instruments, apply to the N. Y. Piano Co., 228 St. James street.

THE TRUE STORY OF THE DOL-LARDS. The most striking features of the November That hoy ran away and made a mizerable Century is the first instalment of "Tee wreck of his lifs Many fathers gave the Romance of Dellard," by Mary Hartwei children an animal or something else, and Catherwood, It is based on the career of Adam Dollard, "the Canadian Leonidae." Francis Parkman, the historian, in his introduction to Mrs. Catherwood's story, says :—"Adam Dollard was no whit less a hero than he is represented by the writer, though it is true that as regards position, his past career, and, fathers become educated as to their proper above all, his love affairs, romance supplier some information which history denies ne." way to manage them. For the very similitude of her story, it is a pity that the author is not more in sympathy with that which was at once the inspiration and the sustenance of Dollard's heroism, the Catholic faith. By a strange coinci-dence, we find in the Ave Maria of November 3rd the true story of the Dollards, put together from suthentic contemporary records by Anna T. Sadlier. In 1660, the cruel and powerful Irequois Indians had planned a campaign of extermination against the white settlers of Montreal, Three Rivers and Quebec. Adam Dollard, the young commander of the garrison of Montreal, discovered it. He knew the handful of colonists could not stand an encounter with the wily and numerous Iroquois. He drew about him a band of seventeen young white men and four Algonquin Indians. They made their wills, bade a last farewell to home and friends, piously prepared for death, received communion as Visticum in the Church of Notre Dame, and then swore, in presence of the Blessed Saorament, to go forth and meet the savages and fight until death, neither giving nor accepting quarter, for the honor of God, the good of religion, and the safety of the colony. For ten days they held a fort on the shores of the Ottawa against 500 Iroquois. Dollard was finally killed and with him all but five Frenchmen and four of his Indian allies. who were subsequently tortured to death by in market. the Ircqueis. But New France, warned and given time to put herself in a state of defense, was saved. The oldest of these heroes was but 31. Most of them were about the age of their commander Dollard, 25. Their namos stand in the ancient parish registry of Notre Dame de Montreal. The truth about them shines of its own brightness, and can gain

#### WOMAN'S WORK IN CORSICA.

She takes proity nearly the heaviest share of the day's labor, and though sometimes allowed a voice in family matters, is never permitted to show an independent will or wish before strangers. Oaly teo often however she is a mere cipher in family conclaver, obeys her lord and master's behests, but does not originate a single idea. Out of doors the man go forth to work solemnly, gun in hand, while the women walk behind carrying the heavy tools or cumbersome wood fagots. If the happy couple have to climb a steep and stony path, and they happen to possess only one horse, it is the man who bestrides the wiry limbed beast, while the wife may consider herself lucky is she be permitted to catch hold of the atlrrup leather or the horse's tail.

Much has been said and written about the stern and unreasoning jealousy of the Carsicans for their women. As a rule, they are not given to frivolity, but after careful observation we feel inclined to modify our opinions of the high instinct of the race in this connection. True, a woman is sacred; there is, however, very little sontiment in this feeling. She is sacred because she is man's chattel, and therefore any insult offered to her is an attack on man's honor. Here the "green eyed monster" is a slave and not a master. Still, life outside the larger coast towns may be considered pure enough .- " G. C. R." in Home Journatl

#### THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE. HOW THE TEUTONIC AND ROMAN ELEMENTS

### ARE COMBINED.

English is Germanic, although its vocabulary is loaded with many words of Latin origin. The French language was introduced into Eugland by the Norman conquerors in the eleventh century. From the two languages which were found in the presence of one another, the Anglo-Saxon and the French, it has usually been said that a fixed language was formed-the English. This assertion is very inexact, from a morphological point of view. French, after the conquest, bocame the language of the court and of justice, while it entered into the just 3 20 p.m. on Wednesday. As soon as I popular isnguage only as to its vocabulary; finise, this I so to St. Paul and make some ar-but there it made a deep impression. Of the 43,000 words in the Euglish language as they occur in the dictionary, more than 29,000 are of Roman origin, while only 13,000 or 14,000 are of Germanic origin or Auglo-Saxon,

#### WHERE WOMEN ARE INVISIBLE.

One cannot live long in India, or at least in the Bongal presidency, without being struck by the fact that one never sees any nalive women above the rank of the laboring class. It omphasizes in a ourlous way the difference between eastern and western customs. You see handsome carriages driving in the parks, and you instinctively expect to see ladies in The letter was shown to some of the them; but the occupants are invariably men -almost invariably fat men-sleek rotundity foured that some insade man might attempt being looked on favorably as a visibio sign of wealth and dignity. You are invited to a magnificent fete at the house of a nativo gentleman, where you are recoived by the hest and his sons and uncles and his malo kinsmer of all degrees ; but there is absolutely no sign of the existence of any women. Nor must you commit so grave a breach of decorum as to allude to a man's wife or daughters. He ignores them, and expects you to have the courtesy to do the same .- Cornhill Magazine.

#### A CONVICT'S PROPER SENTENCE.

A convict should be sent to prison and hard abor not for a definito arbitrary term, but until he is so changed in his habits that he is fit to take his place in the world again. If that were done, and society understood it, a released man would not find the doors of emsure of a gool crop the boy gave it extra ployment and sympathy shut against him as be were to plant in potences as his own. To be hoeings mounlight nights. When the pota-tificate of integrity, industry and intelligence. If ho is so debased as not to be able to be changed in his habits and practices by any discipline, however long continued, then the prison is the place for him for life. We shall do little to reduce the number of the criminal class till we come to this conclusion,-Charles Dudley Warner in The Forum.

#### A GREAT DISCOVERER.

Nikolaus Copernicus was born in Thorn, Poland, February 19, 1742. He was brought up by his uncle, the Bishon of Ermeland. Atter studying medicine at the University of Uracow he went to Italy, studied astronomy at Rome, where he became famous. When 30 years old he went to Frauenbury, in Prussia, where he prosecuted his astronomical studies with renowed vigor. He soon saw that the way of explaining the movements of the heavenly bodies then taught in the acbools was all wrong ; that the sun does not move around the earth, as other astronomers believed, but that the sun was the contro sround which the earth and other planets revolved. He wrote a book about this, but he did not publish it for many years for four of being persecuted. It is said that the first copy of this book was put into his hauds the very day he died, May 24, 1243. by lew people then believed what he wrote, but now he is honoured the world over as one of the greatest men who ever lived, and the principle he taught is called the Oppernican system,

#### READY WIT.

Parliamentary elections usually afford a good field for the exercise of wit. While a noble lord was conducting his canvass, he met a bully who declared fiercely that he would "sooner vote for the devil than for him." "I've not the slightest doubt, my friend," said the candidate quietly, "but in the event of your friend not coming, may I count on your vote ?"

Here is another of the same kind : At an open political meeting a man cried, "Hurrah for Jackson !" to which a bystander retorted, "Hurrah for a jockass !" "All right, my man," exclaimed the first speaker, "you can hurrah for your favorite candidate, and I'll do the same for mine."

An enviable quickness of repartee was shown by a French actor when the head of a goose was thrown upon the stage. Advanc-ing to the footlights he said : "Gentlemen, if any one among you has lost his head, I shall be glad to restore it at the conclusion of the piece." Deservedly severe, also, was the reply of Descartes to a nobleman, who, sceing that he was enjoying the pleasure of the table, romarked, "I see, sir, that philosophere can sometimes indulge in good cheer." "Why not ?" asked Dascartes, "Do you really imagine that Providence intended the good things of this earth only for the foolish and ignorant ?"

The tourist, who said to an idle Skyeman, "Why do you lie there all day with your hands in your pockets?" "Cause I haven't been far enough South to learn to put them in other people's,"

Ready wit cannot be said to be natural to youth, for the anawers given by precoclous school boys are not witty, being usually the outcome of misunderstanding or of "cheek." There are exceptions, however, to this rule. A teacher asked his class what was meant by "divers diseases," and was rather surprised when one of the boys answered, "Water in the head." A little dot of a girl inquired of her mother the meaning of "transatiantic," and was told "acress" the Atlantic." " Does 'trans' always mean 'cross,' mamma,' the then asked. "Yes," replied the mother. "but don't bother means a cross," parent was the conclusion the unconscious young humorist came to as she relapsed into silence.

#### TRIAL OF A CHICAGO ANARCHIST.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28 .- Bombs and dynamite were pleutiful in Judge Collins court where the trial of lironck was resumed this morn ing. Officer Muchoski testified that after the arrest of the alleged conspirators, Eronek's wife was brought to jail and accompanied witness to a house on 18th street which she ontered, returning in a few minutes with a market backet full of dynamite sticks and bombs. The basket was produced in court and a sensation was created when thirtyfour sticks of dynamits and an assortment of bombs, including gas pipe, tin hox and other variaties were taken from it, and arranged on the table. Inspector Bonfield testified to the discovery of a plot through Jadge Grinnell and Justice Fisher, and Chleboun, the informer, also produced bombs found in Hronek's house.

### at least reasonable indications that it was not written in the West Hotel, as claimed therein. Toe hand is bold and round, al-

though the composition is for from classical. MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 28, 1888.

DANGER,

Chief of Police, Minneapolle-Gentlemen You had better close up the select houses on First street before December 8, or you will have a reign of terror and blood equal to the Whitechap I of London, Eng. 1 am a "pal" of Jack McCardy, allas "Jack the Ripper," of Loudon. I have been in Minneapolis just three days, and at the present time and at the West Hotel writing this. Time rangements, and then, on Dec. S, I return to Minneapolis. Then beware, before blood shall truge the father of waters, as it has the Thames of England. Until then by bye, and be sure you do as I direct, for the dawning of the morrow is not more sure than the death of 15 unfortunates by my hand. So, farewell

until Dec. S. Yours truly,

WILLIAM HALLEN. "alias" Kolie Stab, late of London, Enghand. [E are to send of nude women with a knife through her beart and bowels cut open.] A fact rample of what my work will

oaused by worms. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator gives relief by removing the

GIVE THE BOYS A CHANCE.

municator of boys, says the Shorthorn G-zette. A boy of good disposition three of

hearing quarreling, disputing and scolding among the family, and he is likely to neok a

new home. A terrace teld his seventeen year

old son in the spring that if he worked good

that acasen he should have a quarter of an

Friction in the family is a prolific excom-

eauso. Give it a triel and be convinced.

#### KNIFE STAE.

mer. Would one pulse in her heart stir ever so faintly at sight of him? Just as he asked him. self the question, and was stepping forward to meet her, feeling very like the country swein in love-"hos and dry like, with a poin in his side like "-he suddealy stopp'd. Another Equre came forth from the shadow of an oppo-site house, and softly pronounced her name. It was a short figure-a women's figure He could not see the face, and that was an immense come nouse the face, and that was an immense relief to him, and prevented his having jealousy added to his other poins and tribulati noi. La Masque paused as well as he, and her solv voice softly asked :

"Who calls ?"

"It is I, madame-Prudeace."

"Ah ! I am glad to meet you. I have been searching the city through for you. Where have you been?" "Madame, I was so frightened that I don't Madame, I was so irightened that I don't know where I fied to, and I could scarcely make up my mind to come back at all. I did feel dreadfully sorry for her, pour thing ! but you know, Madame Masque, I could do nothing for her, and I should not have come back, only I was afraid of you." "You did wrong, Prudence," said La Mas-

you us wrong, Frudence," said La Mas-que, starnly, or at least as sternly as so sweet a voice could speak; "you did very wrong to leave her in such a way. You should have come to me at once, and told me all."

"But, madame, I was so frightened !" "Bah ! You are nothing but a coward, Come not this doorway and tell me all about it."

nto this doorway and tell me all about 10. Ormiston drew back as the twain approached, and entered the deep portals of La Masque's own doorway. He could see them both by the aforesaid faint lamplight, and he noticed that La Marque's companion was a wrinkled old woman that would not trouble the peace of mind of the most jealous trouble the peace of mind of the most jealous lover in Christendom. Perhaps it was not just the thing to hover aloof and listen; but he sould not for the life of him help it; and stand and listen he accordingly did. Who knew but this nocturnal cinversation might throw some this nocturnal conversation might throw some light on the dark mystery he was anxious to see through, and could his ears have run into needle points to hear the better, he would have had the operation then and there performed. There was a moment's silence after the two entered the portal, during which La Masque stood, tall, dark and commanding, motionless as a marble column; and the little withered old specimen of humanity before her stood gazing up at her with humanity before her stood gazing up at her with somothing between fear and fascination.

"Do you know what has become of your arge, Prudence?" asked the low, vibrating charge,

voice of Lo Masque, at last. "How could I, madame? You know I fied from the house, and I dared not go back. Per-

from the house, and t date the you suppose that haps she is there still." "Perhaps she is not? Do you suppose that sharp shrick of yours was unheard? No; she was found; and what do you suppase has become of her ?

The old woman looked up, and seemed to read in the dark, stern figure, and the deep solemn voice, the fatal truth. She wrung her

bands with a sort of cry. "Oh! I know, I know; they have put her in the dead-oart, and buried her in the plague-

t. O my dear, sweet young mistress." "If you had stayed by your dear, sweet young 11 you use swayed by your dear, sweet young mistress, instead of running creaming away as you did, it might not have happened." said La Macque, in a tone between derision and con-

tempt. "Madame," sobbed the old woman, who was crying "she was dying of the plague, and how could I help it? They would have buried her in

spite of me." "She was not dead ; there was your mistake. She was as much alive as you or I at this mo-

ment." 'Madame, I left her dead !" said the old wo-

man positively. "Prude ace, you dig no such thing ; you leit

- Will and a start of the

whether you die now or at the end of a

"What matter ?" repeated Prudence, in a high key of indignant amazement. "It may high key of indignant amazement. It may make no matter to you, Madam Masque, but it makes a great deal to me. I can tell you; and into that infected house l'il not put one foot." "Just as you please, only in that case there is no use for further talk, so allow me to bid you

good night !" "But, madam, what of Leoline? Do stop

one moment and tell me of her." "What have I to tell? I have told you all I know. If you want to find her, you must "earch in the city or in the past-house!"

shuddered, and covered her face

with her hands. "O, my poor darling ! so good and so beautiful. Heaven might surely have spared her ! Are you going to do nothing further about it ?" "What can I do? I have searched for her

and have not found her, and what else remains?" "Madam, you know everything-surely, sure-

ly you know where my poor little nursing is, among the rest." Again La Masque laughed—another of her

Again La Maeque laugheu-antither of her low, sweet, derisive laughe. "No such thing, Prudence. If I did, I should have her here in a twinkling, depend upon it. However, it all comes to the same thing in the end. She is probably dead by this time, and would have to be buried in the plague pit, any-here. If you have nothing further to say Prohow. If you have nothing further to say, Pru-dence, you had better bid me good night, and

let me go. "Good night, midam !" said Prudence, with a cort of 'groan, as she wrapped her closk closely around her and started to go. La Masque stood for a moment locking after '

her, and then placed a key in the lock of the door. But there is many a slip—she was not fated to enter as soon as she thought; for fabed to enter as soon as she throught, for just at that moment a new step sounded beside her, a new voice pronounced her name, and looking around, she beheld Ormiston. With what feelings that young person had listened to the nest and appropriate dialogue I have just in the descence of immerstiging, may here ho to the neat and appropriate dialogue 1 have just had the pleasure of immortalizing, may be-to use a phrase you may have heard before once or twice-better imagined than described. He knew very well who Leoline was, and how she had been saved from the plagae pit; but where in the world had La Masque found it out. Lost in a mace of worder, and inclined to doubt the in a maze of wonder, and inclined to doubt the evidence of his own ears, he had stoud perfectly still, until his lady-love had so couldy dismissed her company, and then arousing himself just in time, he had come forward and accosted her. La Masque turned round, regarding him in silence for a moment, and when she spoke, her voice had an accent of mingled surprise and disnothing from the locomotive reflector of romance.

pleasure. "You, Mr. Ormiston ! How many more times am I to have the pleasure of seeing you again

to-night ?" "Pardon, madame; it is the last time. But

you must hear me now." "Must I? Very well, then ; if I must, you

"Must I? Very well, then; if I must, you had better begin at once, for the night air is said to be unbealtby, and as good people are scare, I want to take care of myself." "In that case, perhaps, you had better let me enter, too, I hate to walk on the street, for every wall has ears." "I am aware of that. When I was talking to my old friend, Prudence, two minutes ago, I saw a tall shope that I have reason to know, since it haunts me. like my own shadow, standsince it haunts me, like my own shadow, shad-ing there and paying deep attention. I hope you found our conversation improving, Mr. you found Ormiston !"

son.

Steal a goose and give the giblets in alms.

Is there anything more annoying than having your corn stepped upon? Is there any-thing more delightful than getting rid of it? Holloway's Corn Cure will do it. Try it and be convinced.

Tennyson can take a worthless sheet of paper Tennyson can take a worthess succe of paper and by writing a poem on it make it worth \$5,000, that's genius. Mr. Vanderbilb can write fawer words on a similar sheet and make it worth \$5,000,000, that's capital. The United words 50,000,00, that's capital. The United States Government can take an ounce of gold and stamp upon it an "eagla" and "twenty dollars," that's money. The merchant can take material worth \$50 and make it into a watch ou found our conversation improving, Mr. )rmiston !" "Madame !" began Ormiston, turning orim-on. (To be Continued.) Steal a googe and give the giblets in alms. Steal a googe and give the giblets in alms. Worth \$100, that's skill. The merchant can take an article worth 25 cents and sell it for \$10, that's business. A lady can purchase a com-fortable bonnet for \$10, but prefers to pay \$100 for one because it is more stylush, that's foolish-ness. The ditch digger works ten hours a day and shovels three or four tons of earth fer \$1, that's labor.-National View. worth \$100, that's skill. The merchant can take noint of view.

toes were rold the father kept the money. children an animal or something else, and when sold they have no thought of turning the price over to the rightful owner. A bright lad said sorrowfully : "That colt is mioo until sold, and then father takes the money; but he won't do so always." These and similar transactions are what drive boys away. Boys will continue to leave until the

WORDS OF WISDOM.

Parents of themselves are not able always lillics. to train the minds or hearts of their children. The next world is better than this and the eternal life infinitely preferable to the present. We owe all respect and honor to the Priests of God, who are our superiore, and surpass us in dignity.

Virtue traverses a steep and rugged path. If not supported at every moment she will surely succumb.

Our faith should be so firm that no misfortune could make us say or do anything contrary to it.

No virtue is more necessary to us, particularly at the beginning of our attempts to lead a good life, then an humble simplicity, and an unassuming sarnestness.

Fine clothee, grand houses, fastidiousness in eating and drinking, Idleness, excessive sleep-these are what enervate the soul and develop lase/viousness.

FOR ANY CASE OF NERVOUSNESS, SLEEPLESS-NESS, weak stomach, indigestion. dyspepsia, try Carter's Little Nerve Pills. Relief is sure. The only nerve medicine for the price

BIDDING FOR THE SPINSTERS.

SALISBURY TALKS ON FEMALES VOTING, AND MAKES ANOTHER STAB AT GLADSTONE.

LONDON, Nov. 30.-In his speech at Edin-burgh yesterday Lord Salisbury declared himself in favor of woman suffrage, and said he hoped the day was not far distant when women

would be allowed to vote. Referring to the arrears of rent question, Lord Salisbury con-tended that there could not be a greater mis-take than to compare the question of the Scotch crofters with that of the Irish tenants. The latter, he said, received assistance and privileges which were unknown in any other country. LONDON, Nov. 30.-Lord Salisbury in a speech at Edinburgh to day, referring to the treatment of Irish political prisoners, held that such treatment ought to deter others from following bheir example, and that so long as such offenders were dangerous to the community they must be treated as other offenders. He warned the Unionists to watch Mr. Gladstone, when the Onionists to watch Mr. Chartenne, who, he said, was showing an increasing ten-dency to accept the extremist views of the separatists. There was growing in Mr. Glad-stone's mind a distinct idea of the entire separ-ation of Ireland. He (Lord Salisbury) trusted that Sootch Liberals would cease to attach much importance to mere party names. The great question of upholding the Empire and providing employment for its teeming millions ought to be considered supreme from a patriotic

#### HOUSEWIFELY HINTS.

Red crochet mats look pretty on tes tables over a white table cloth.

The favorite designs for crazy patchwork continue to be fans and cobwebs. A neat design for a splasher back of a wash stand is of swans swimming among water

An old nurse says that rain water if heated very hot is very soothing to weak and fired

eyes. White lace spreads over silk or silesia of some delicate shade, with pillow shams to match, are revived.

#### ADVICE TO HUSBANDS.

Always come home good tempered, leaving business cares behind, and do not vent an-noyances met with at the office on your wife and family.

Make yourself agreeable to your wife and friends and do not sit glum all the evening, looking utterly bored.

Be lenient to your wife's faults and do not expect perfection until you have first become perfect vourself.

Be punctual at meals. Remember that a cook cannot keep dinner waiting without its being spoiled. Do not expect each servant to have two pairs of hands.

Do not expect your wife to keep accounts unless you take the trouble to keep your own correctly.

Dress as well and as neatly as your means will allow, and be careful not to get your best trousers wet, as baggy knees are a thing no woman can respect. Be as kind and attentive to your wite as

you were before yeur marriage, and remem-ber she has got no pipe to go to for comfort.

When your liver is out of order, remember food cannot be palatable; therefore do not grumble and tarn over on your plate what your wife has provided for you, as if it were not fit for a dog to eat.

If you have a wife who does keep her house in order, is not constantly at war with her servants, is not extravagant, has meals regularly and well served, and does her kest to please, let her see you appreciate her ; other wise she will cease to try and make your home comfortable, and in due course your troubles at home will be infinitely worse than any you may have at the office.

#### REIGN OF THE PETTICOATS.

Titled Foreigner-I have called, sir, to obtain your permission to address your daughter.

- "Nor her mother"

1. Orleans Times Democrat.

#### ABUSING HORSES.

It seems to be natural for some men to be always thumping and abusing the horses which they handle. In fact such work is practiced by some to such an extent that their horses think there is comathing wrong it they are not slashed or jorked around all the time, and scarcely know what to do with themselves when they are placed in the hands of men who know how to manage horees that have been properly trained without abusing them. To say the least these abusive methods are shameful and needless, and are only practiced by those who know but little or nothing about horsemanship. The idea prevails among this ignorant class of men that without this rough treatment they could not manage their horses. This is one of the greatest errors that men who handle horses can fall into. If a horse has any habits that make bim uppleasant to handle, they should be thoroughly broken an at once, after which there will be no cause for further trouble. An hour's work well directed will remedy the worst fault in the training of almost any horse, and it is better to take the time should it require a whole day to break up habits that are annoying than tolet them run along during the whole life of the animal. Whenever you see a man who is continually fighting his team you can set him down as a fool or a tyrant. If he is the first, he hasn't sense enough to know how to treat his horses. If he is the second, ha is abusive because he has the power to show his evil disposition and the poor brutes cannot resist him.-National Stockman and Farmer.

#### PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

A Berlin correspondent of Science News announces an interesting discovery in a new fever-ours called phenacetin or phenic acid, which is said to be far superior to its immediate predecessors, antipyrin and antifebrin. It is prepared from petroleum and appears in the form of a gray red finely crys-tallized mass, while its lack of taste and smell makes it a pleasant medicirie, Professors Von Famberger in Vienna first put it to practical use, and with excellent success. In doses of one-tenth to one-fifth of a gram for children and one-half to one gram for adults. it quickly reduces the temp arature and effects the cure of the patient. The chief value of this over other similar medicines is its harmless effect upon the system. It is found effective also in cases of rheumatism and infiammation of the joints, as well as in headache and neuralgia.

Natural enough-Gibbs-Have you finished Penman's new novel ? Grimsby-Yes, I have. Gibbs-How did yeu like it ? Grimsby-Very well, all but the melancholy endtog. Gibbs-My. dear follow, what else could you expect? This is November, and the last leaf is always melancholy.

1.

American Pa-Eh! Have you spoken with ny daughter on the subject ? "Certainly not."

"Well, I would advise you to see one or both of them first. If I should put in my car in a case like this I wouldn't have a hair left."-Now

### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

46 THE TRUE WITNESS'

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WEDNESDAY ..... DECEMBER 5, 1888

Tux new year will open with an eclipse o the sun. Is that an omen ?

Our legislative mills will begin to grind again shortly. That at Quebec on the 9.h January, and the Ottawa machine towards the end of the same month.

AUSTRIA has decided to mobilize her Landwehr, or militia. This seems necessary on account of the military movements in Russia. It is plain to everybody that the massing of Russian troops on the Austrian frontier is designed to keep Austria in check when Russia makes her intended descent on the Besphorus and the Balkans.

best reasons that could be adduced in its favor. He is a popular representative of the sections of cur citizens.

WERE General Boularger in the pay of Bismarck he could not work more effectually in the interest of the enomies of France. He represents all that is bad and dangerous in faction and is the worst speciman yet produced of the milltary demagogue, a style of character of which France unhappily possess a monopoly. He is a nuisance and ought to be abated in the interest of public tranquility and the national safety,

EVERYBODY will rejoice at the equeezing the at the time of Confederation, and for years | taining to a special mechanical calling.

have made few valuable improvements. The River Company as a company has passed venge." out of existence, and the lands are held by individuals who have neither bought or inherited them. That is a very different state of affairs to what exists in Ireland. -

- 1.4

At the rate in which members of the several "combines" are being hoisted into the Senate, that chamber will soon become a body of life representatives of the tax-eating class. The leading men in each of the monopolics, "combines," rings and cliques for squeezing the public are now in the Senate. What a travisty on popular government is this ! Men who rob the people under the forms of pro. tection are made legislators by the man who they keep in power by bribery and corruption ! No wonder there is an exodus from a country where such shameful abuses are possible, and where public spirit is so dead as to submit to Ontario farmers, and we do know it would them.

A TORONTO paper, notorious for Its retro. gressive narrowness, rises to say that hereafter it shall regard advocates of Commercial Union and Unrestricted Reciprocity, one and all, as Annexationists. We do not think it matters much now a subsidized apologist of the " combines" regards the advocates of freer commercial intercourse with the United States. He is pretty much in the position of a man who is color-blind. Because he cannot see correctly, or wilfully wears goggles that distort his vision, does not alter facts or change the nature of things. One thing, however, is clear : Restriction is the cause of Annexation. The longer the one lasts the stronger the other grows.

ALTHOUGH the full returns of the voting on the Presidential election are not all in they are sufficiently full from all the States to show pretty nearly how the popular vote of the country stands on the Presidential candidates. According to the most reliable footings, Cleveland has a plurality over Harrison of 79,499 votes, Cleveland's vote being 5,569,999 to Harrison's 5,490,491. Official returns will THE report that Mr. McShane is to re- doubtless change these figures somewhat, and enter the Provincial Cabinet will be received will probably bring them closer together. with general favor by all classes, especially | These figures give great encouragement to the

in Montreal. The fact that the Gazette advocates of tariff reform, which is indeed a makes light of the appointment is one of the question with which the new Congress will have to grapple, and which must be settled within the next four years, if the Republicans Irish Catholics and acceptable to all other know their business and what is expected be found almost in every city and regular from them.

> LOBD SALISBURY has again started the antiquated cry of the country in danger, and, like our own Sir John, begs his political opponents to join him in upholding the empire. The British Premier's speech at Edinburgh. reported in yesterday's Post, was the stalest sort of fustian. He asked his hearers not to attach much importance to party names, as if Toryism and Democracy were merely names and not indicative of principles inherent in human nature. This is a very old Tory game. It was played in Canada for all it was worth

wheat gamblers are now getting, and hope the ait rwards. Ashamed of their old true desig-experience they have gained will teach them nation the Tories adopted several party in colving the problem to which we alluded in a lesson for use in the future if not on names. They became "Conservatives," then the beginning of these remarks. It is, indeed, besitty and confity realwards of the name of the name of the several party is a wheat gambiers are now getting, and hope the alt rwards. Ashamed of their old true desiga lesson for use in the future, if not on names. They became "Conservatives," then " the Party of Union and Progress," then the "Liberal-Conservative" party. Bit since the Empire has been started they have eof the continent. Now that prices are coming verted to their old style, dropped the mask to their normal figure, these gamblers are and come out what they are, -Tory dyed in dropping their money by handfulls every day. the wool. Through all changes, however, they are the same old party of plunder here as in England.

sympathy. They have gone upon the lands M.P. to Ottawa; and at every step the Tory the terrible Whitechapel murders led richment of placemen and professional existence by any popular demand, but was without any claim to them, hoping that the coyotes yelp at his heels : 'See how unpopu- (to his removal an event which politicians has been stopped. Agriculture title would be recovered by the Government lar Ellis and his views are i' He has beaten was hailed with delight by the has improved, there is a greater feeling of and the lands thrown open to entry. They the Tory standard-bearers time and again radical clubs of London. His successor, financial security and of hopefulness in the ont of their very boots; and this is their re- Mr. Moore, has an Irish name, and is ex-

> Good reasons are given for the belief that | in London. a scheme is being hatched at Ottawa to raise

the duty on imported flour to one dollar a HOW SALISBURY WAS TRAPEED BY barrel. It is now fifty cents. Workingmes

who will feel this increased tax the most severely and directly, may reflect on this characteristic instance of the friendship the Tory Government has for them. To increase the price of the staff of life in the midst of a severe winter in order to enable a few fevor ites to make money out of the necessities of the poor is about as cruel a thing as any Government could perpetrate. The tax on breadstuffs is felt most soverely in the Maritime Provinces, and the Halifax Chronicle gives a note of warning :--

"We can only say that we do not believe this policy would be of the elightest value to be most disastrous and oppressive to the people of the maritime provinces. We have always maintained, and we relterato without fear of successful contradiction, that the national policy has been of no value whatever to the maritime provinces. On the contrary it has been a clog on our commercial and industrial energies. There is a limit bayond which the prople of this section will not go, and we warn the government that that point will be reached if an attempt is made to increase the already burdensome duties upon bread.'

#### MECHANICAL EDUCATION.

The action of certain trade unions in limiting the number of apprentices and thus increasing the number of the unskilled in the handiorafts, while it may be defensible from a mechanic's point of view, is not a proceeding which the body of the people regard with favor. Sensible men who meditate on the choice of a career for their sons are convinced that a good mechanic is better than a bad

lawyer, an indifferent clergyman, a poor physician or an impecunious clerk. But when they try to put Jack to a mechanical trade, they find the workshop doors barred against him in many instances. But the crop of young men with able and willing hauds increases, while the work to be done in the world also increases, and a way has to be found for learning the mechanical arts.

Au effort is now being made at many places all over the continent to meet the popular demand for industrial education. Some colleges have departments in which handicrafts are taught. Schools of art and design are to instruction is given in some places to those desiring to learn trades. One of the greatest

of these institutions is the "Williamson Free School of Mechanical Trades," founded by the man whose name it bears with a gift of twelve million doffars. This magnificent donation marks the progress now made from the old days of apprenticeship to these of free manuel training. The change has not been effected without dicorders, oppositiong and difficulties, and at times it seemed as if the mechanical arts might die of too much division of labor and too little education and practice by individuals of the whole art per-

ability of the people to overcome their diffipected to make a more efficient chief, because cultier, confidence in the wisdom and moderaof his experience and acquaintance with life tion of the government has been established.

BISMARCK.

Jackall to the German lion on the east coast

fore begged to be excused.

All these influences are felt throughout the province, and must eventually overcome those foolish prejadices which the Tories have endeavored to fuster and perpetuate.

We have confidence in the good sense of Lord Salisbury's feebl encess in the Foreign the Protestant minority, and hope to see it Office is not less marked than his nephew's before long come into line with the honest, miserable failure in Ireland. The secret of progressive government of Mr. Mercier. how England has been made to play the

#### WHO ARE THE TRAITORS?

of Africa has been let out by the London cor-Commenting on the Empire's blood and respondent of the Cork Examiner. It was announced some days ago that the British advocates of annexation in their tracks, the fleet would co-operate with that of Germany Halifax Recorder reminds the Tory fire-ester in the suppression of the slave trade, which is described as about one of the most risky that, if to talk annexation makes a man a did not the presence of nearly two millions of adventures that England has gone into for a rebel then Joseph Chamberlain, John Bright, Gladstone, Mr. Lowe, now Lord Sherbrooke. long time, and the result of it is that if Prince Earl Russell, Lord Howick, the Earl of Bismarck has his way England will gain only the barron glory of having helped on the Ellenborough, Lord Brougham, Lord Ashburment came about in this wise, As soon as Sir George Campbell, the late Hon. W. E. Forster, Lord Dufferin and other the news of the German disasters at Zanzibar reached Berlin overtures were at once made minds in England regard the eventual in restoring order. Lord Ssliebury, however who is fond of laying traps for others, did absorbtion of Canada by the United States as manifest destiny, and to "cut the slender not wish to walk into one himself, and thoretie" which binds this country as a colony has On this the Germans set to work after the been suggested more than once. Of course manner of a character in one of Mark Twain's Englishmen have no thought of coercion one books, who "persuaded" a man by the ex. way or the other. Their attitude was fairly hibition of a shot gun to comply with his de- stated by Mr. Lowe when he said in parliamande. While the Germans in London went | ment :--- " It is our duty to represent to Canaabout saying that the time was not far off da that If after well-weighed consideration when England would have to evacuate Egypt, she thinks it more to ner interest to join the Count Hatzfeldt was instructed to point out great American Republic itself, it is the duty to Lord Salisbury that the Arabrielog in Africa of Canada to deliberate for he own intcreat was greatly due to the way in which the affairs and happiness." Lord Russell spoke to the of the Soudan had been mismanaged by Eug. same effect. "If the North American Colo and. It was therefore incumbent on her, hay. nier," he said, "showed an anxiety to amaling that responsibility, to help Germany to gamate with the United States I do not restore order among the revolted tribes in the think it would be wise to resist that desire." territory annexed by Germany. It was hinted If it be urged that times have changed and at the same time that the refusal of England that Imperial Federation is favorably regarded to do so would entail on Germany the neces- now by English statesmen, we reply that no they were not allowed to have things their sity of bringing the matter before the Powers, one of them has made it a question of practiwith a view to fresh arrangements with re- cal politics, and that, even if they did, it is

validity of Count Hatzieldt's reasoning, and masses in the colonies. The American view of the question is, of course, interesting, Here is what the Albany proposed that France should be invited to Journal thinks :---

On this side the line there is wide difference jections to the searching of vessels under her of opinion. Senator Sherman, whose sound judgment makes his views valuable, has made the startling assertion that without annexs tion war will eventually become inevitable He does not believe that commercial union, of which Erastus Wiman is the chief apostle, is practicable. He believes that such a union could be no more successful than could happiness come from a marriage under an agree ment that the wife should always remain a home with her parents.

which he all but succeeded in doing in 1882. Great Britain has always beretofore refused Whether the motives which have led nearly to enter into negotiations for the sale of the everyone in England to oppose any kind of any of her colonier, and it would be the ruin co-operation with Germany in this work of of any political party to England to advocate the relinquishment of her title to Canada. At pseudo-humanitarianism will bear examinathe same time, the possession of that Protion is doubtful, but the instinct which caused vince is comparatively little real value to people to see the folly of it was right. Be England, and she would hardly expend much the consequences now, however, what they bloud or money to retain the more semblance becility and crafty rashness of the nan who strong reason for annexation in the minds of Another phase of the question is that upon the death of the aged Sir John Macdonald, race and religious troubles are likely to over whelm Canadian institutions. French Can-ada is in a condition that varies but little from that of France before the overthrow of church control. The priests still collect tithes, and the Catholic church has entire authority in one way or another over every branch of the local government and the pub lie schools. English Canada has a population with ideas similar to those of the people ci New York, with whom they have intermarried extensively. These two races are violently intolerant and would have flown at each other's throats long ago but for the autothom are so still, but some have been led | cratic power and influence of Sir John Macdonald.

started by money wrung from the "com. bives," and which could not live one day without plenty pap from the same sources and from the Government, has no justification for Its insults and threats towards the independent press, whose warrant for its opinions is the support it gets from the public on pátriotio and business principles.

Of all the rant and rhotomontade that over were inflicted on a practical people, this raving about old fisgs is the worst, When we consider the humiliation, the losses, the stag. nation, the mountainous debt, the excessive taxation, the territorial deprivation, the drain of population, the business depression, and, worst of all, the dwarfing of manhood which this country has suffered through the thunder articles and threats to shoot down continuance of the colonial system under old flagism, the fatuity which permits it seems inexplicable. It would be inexplicable, too, Canadians in the United States supply an answer.

Canadians who desire to see their country rise to the statue of an independent, sovoreign cause of (German) civilization. The arrange- ton, Lord St. Vincent, Earl Gray, Lord Monck, state are the true patriots. They see that the civilization of North America is opposed to the European old flig system as thoroughly as eminent British statesmen were and are industrialism is to militarism. They know to Lord Salisbury to co-operate with Germany traitors. It is well known that many leading that in case of England being involved in war, on account of her interference in the affairs of other nations, or in defence of her oriental aggressions, she could not, and would not if she could, send ships and armies to defend Canada. Leaving aside all hifalutin, how could all the armies available defend a country four thousand miles long, whose habitable area scarcely averages one hundred miles wide. with an indefensible coast on two oceans and an open frontier extending across the continent ? It is all very fine to boast about " the heroes who have shed their blood like water in every quarter of the earth," and of "the loyal men" who would "rick their lives and shed their blood" to keep Canada in leading strings. Such blathering from the organ of a party that was annexationist to a man a few years ago is simply balderdash, The same party would be annexationiste, rebels, anything, to-morrow if, as in 1849, own way. It is the knowledge of this funds mental insincerity in the Tory party of Canada which vitiates all its declarations gard to Egypt being made. Thoroughly Impracticable and could not be Imposed alarmed. Lord Salisbury at once saw the against the prenounced opposition of the large of loyalty to, and love for, the old flag Nobody believes or trusts it. But, perhaps, their sincerity will be put to the test one of these days, and then we shall see what will come of it. But there are other considerations.

A century has passed since Schiller taught the new evangel of the greater patrictiam. "The barriers are broken," he said, "which severed states and nations in hostile egotism. One cosmopolitic bond unites at present all thinking minds." We hold the mission of Canada is to strengthen that bond between the free countries of Europe and America. This she can do in but one way, and that is to join with the United States in making the bounds of democratic freedom and resistance to European agression conterminens with the continent.

Men whose intellects are sonarrow and whose prejudices are so inveterate that they cannot recognize this great truth had better take passage back to the Old World, where they an enjoy the old flag business to their heart content and leave the people of Canada to work out their own destiny in their own way. Small conceitedness is often very loud in its expressions. Such, we take it, is the character of the Toronto organ of the politico. commercial combine known as Macdunaldism. But it serves to locate a disease in the body politic, as tapping on a true cells of the dry rot within. In another sense this old flag folly affords a handle to narrow-minded demagogues and unfits those who heed it fo: the conception of just and enlarged views. o: natural elevated national Canadian aspirations. But what most excites our dislike for these alien pretenders is the fact of their glorying in their descent from the Hippiasi who irfamously led the way for a foreign invader to the heart of their unhappy country and who still rejoics is carrying the brand d conquest and servitude. Such was their career "at home," but since we mut 'understand distinctly" what they mear, they also must distinctly understand what we mean. We mean that Canada shall become a nation, allied in freedom and invollability with the Democratic industrial system of America. We also mean to get rid of the Empire busineer, old fisgs, old rage, o'd rubbish of all sorts, and to go right ahead, a free people in a free country.

#### . DEC. 5. 1888

"futures." By reckless speculation they ran up the price of wheat far boyond its value, caused a rise in bread and disturbed the trade Verdict : Served them right.

THE storm of Sunday and Monday appears by the reports to have been one of the most disastrons known for many years. The destruction to shipping and the loss of life along the Atlantic seaboard has been enormous. As usual the weather bureau was at fault and in fact misled those who put confidence in it. On Saturday the bulletins anneunced a conflumance of fair mild weather a d that very ....ght this terrible storm set in. Evidently Old Probs has a good deal yet to learn.

MR. BRADLAUGH'S Oaths Bill has naused exclusion from Parliament on account of religious opinion has swept away. A curious thing in this connection is that the Church of England being a creature of Parliament, its dectrine, ritual and discipline will henceforth

matters for the supervision of Freethinkers, Jews and Hindoos. This is what State Churchism has come to in Protestant England.

THE London Universe in an able article on the Irish question shows how every sophism that is urged against Home Rule in Ireland at present was employed against Home Rule in Canada half a century ago. At that enoch the Transatlantic possession was seething with discontent. Now that Canada is, and has been for long, in the enjoyment of independent self-government, there is no more loyal part of the empire. In Ireland a similar policy would bring about a like happy result.

evictions in Iowa as proof that the law in the

PRESIDENT-ELECT HARRISON having been provided by the quidnuncs with a cabinet, Queen Victoria with an abdication, Bismarck with a retirement, Gladstone with a tomb in Westminster, and other notables in like manner disposed of, the wisescres have set to work to provide a successor to Pope Leo XIII. Although an old man, His Holiness is, perhaps, the most likely to live and disappoint them. Cardinal Taschereau is the one selected by an ex-United States Congressman to succeed to the Chair of St. Peter. The reasons

given have a certain plausibility, but it is the House of Lords and the last vestige of hardly likely, should the occasion arise, that he Italian majority would select a Canadian, though it must be admitted that Cardinal Taschereau is eminently qualified in all respects for the most exalted throne on earth. The mere mention of such a possibility will send a thrill of satisfaction throughout Canada. Even Protestant Canadians will feel proud that one of their countrymen should be considered eligible and likely to be raised to the Popedom. Held in the highest veneration by all classes in the Dominion, esteemed for his plety and learning, possessed of quali. august a connection.

ME, JOHN V. ELLIS, M.P., editor of the time the best abused man in Canada, because he declared for annexation in his paper. He has been represented for years by the TORY papers are pointing with glee to the | Tory press as a man obnoxious, on account of his opinions, to the sentiment of the people United States is as bad as in Ireland, and the among whom he dwells. Nevertheless, as processionists meeting in he square, the Province. ederal authority enforced with the same lack the Halifax Recorder observes, --- Mr. Ellis although meetings had been held in it of umanity as that of the British Govern has been getting elected unopposed or by must. The cases, however, are by no means large majorities to the most responsible posialline. Litigation for the possession of the tions, when his detractors for the most part Des Moines lands has been proceeding for would find it hard to get nominations for years, during which many of the old settlers | hog-rosves. In the various influential sociehave died, some moved away, and many more ties and organizations he is connected with, | occasion employed nearly 10,000 foot and have settled with the company ; but while Mr. Ellis has been elevated to the very high-

confidently expected that such a manuel training school as that which can, and doubtless will, be built up in the "Williamson Free School of Mschanical Trades" will soon determine whether the trades can be fostored and the means of livelihood placed in the hands of industrious boys by means of wellendowed manuel training schools.

If we had more of this sort of training in Canada and less Greek and Latin it would be far better for the rising generation and for the country at large.

SIR CHARLES WARREN.

A successor having been appointed to Sir Charles Warren as chief of the Lundon police, and Her Majesty having approved the shange, it is to be hoped we have done with hearing of a man who has not brought much credit on the British name at home or abroad. He comes from the well known family of the Warrens, of Warrenscourt, County Cork. Ireland, and rose to distinction on account of personal bravery in the wars of India and Africa. Some years ago was appointed to put down the Basuto rising at the Cape, and came in for severe castlgation by the English press for the horrors he inflicted on Sakukuni and ther chiefs who had taken refuge with their women and children in caves. The descriptions published at the time of the way he smoked them out roused great popular indignation. When Sir E. Henderson resigned ) the only just and honest administration the that "the selling out of the old flag is somethe post of chief of the London police, after tles of mind which place him in the front rank the Socialist riots, he was appointed to the of princes of the Church, we are not surprised place mainly on account of his well known that his name should be mentioned in so rathlessness in command. He was what is

known as "a hard man," and soon trans. formed the police into a semi-military organization, and seemed to have a special dielike

to the populace. On the 12th of November St. John, N.B., Globe, has been for some of last year, when 80,000 men of the Radical clubs and Irish organizations in London attempted to hold a meeting In Trafalgar square, to protest against William O'Brien' Imprisonment, Sir Charles Warren gave orders to his men to prevent the

for nearly thirty years previously, and the result was in every way calamitons, for over 5,000 men were beaten or wounded on the occasion, and six man afterwards died of their wounds. Sir Charles Warren on this

has the management of British foreign affairs | any far seeing Canalian. in his hands.

the Anglo-German agraement was entered

into. With his characteristic cunning be

join in the arrangement, and forego her ob-

flyg. The French have done so, but condi-

tionally only. The game now is understood

Lord Salisbury would prefer to see a quar-

rel got up between Germany and France;

but Prince Bismarck, on the other hand, will

endeavour to embroil England and France,

in diplomatic circles in London to be this.

THE MERCIER GOVERNMENT AND THE PROTESTANT MINORITY.

L'Electeur not inopportunely reminds the Protestant minority that it is to their own determined opposition to the election of a Protestant Liberal that they owe the absence of a representative of them in the cabinet.

There was a time when the Protestants of this province were largely Liberal, a considerable number of the most enlightened of astray by the wrong impression they have taken of the character of the Mercier government through the false representations inpolitical capital out of the bones of Louis

create a war of races with the wretched hope of gaining thereby a party advantage.

No greater misfortune could befall the Protestant minority in Quebce than to be con ation sentiment in Cinada, although it has solidated on one side in politics.

Yet the Tory press is bent with fatuous of office.

National-Liberal party, calmly reflect on the would isolate them and deprive them of their I derstand distinctly."

just and proper share in the government of a Bat apart from this mere sectarian view

the Mercier Government has improved the persented of alien sympathies that they can position of the province in many ways, which tend to the general welfare. The character of public life has distinctly improved since the bondage by force to a ring of reprobate change of ministry. Bankruptcy, imminent politicians who flaunt "the old flig," as mounted police besides the Life Guards and under the late administrations, has been Captain Kidd flaunted it, simply because they | caddled the country with enormous exthe ranks of the original settlers have been est positions. The ratepayers have sent him the Grenadier Guarde, and later on he called averted. Provincial securities have in- can pursue their plundering with greater safe- pense and placed the constituencies at depleted, their places have been taken by a mob 'to help in civic government; he has been into requisition nearly 20,000 special Con- creased in value, the terror of direct ty under it. of squatters who have no claim upon anybody's elected an M.P.P. to Fredericton, then an stables. His lamentable incompetency over taxation has been removed, the en. A newspaper which has not been called into risters and Returning officess. It

There is some truth and some misconcep tion in the above, but nothing is more cerdustriously made by the Tory press. That | tain than that a great debt, excessive taxation press has accused the Nationalists of making discontent, political knavery, parliamentary corruption and internal dissension are work Riel, when, in reality, the Tories have made | ing in Canada towards a crisis which can end most of the raw head and bloody bones to | in only one way.

THE OLD FLAG SUPERSTITION.

The strength and importance of the annexnot assumed, like the Tory ory of 1849, the shaps of an organized movement, may be persistency to bring about conditions that estimated by the frantic manner in which the would isolate them and place them in the chief Tory organ continually waves "the old position of a hopeless minority, antagonized flag." So much are the Torles scared by the on every side, and permanently deprived, as bare mention of annexation that they find they are now only temporarily we hope, from a necessity every day to assure the world province has possessed since confederation, thing that cannot be done ; neither will any excepting, of course, Mr. Joly's short tenure | traitor hand be permitted to haul it down." The same bumptious organ of a foreign

If the Protestants, whom the Tory press is element, which has been too long perstriving so vehemently to estrange from the mitted to deceive itself with the notion that it owns this country, has the audacity uniform, we might say imperturbable, courtesy to indulge in threats against Canadlaus who and care with which Mr. Mercier looks after | believe in the severance of their country from their interests, as a class, and does every. | the disabilities and dangers of the European thing in his power to assure them by acts connection. It says "they may go far enough more than words of his unshaken friendship, to involve themselves and their followors in they would shut their ears to those who ruin." This, it adds, they "may as well un-

Such language, betraying as it does the most vicious, unpatriotic spirit, cannot be too strongly condemned. It incites to disorder our Protestant fellow citizens must see how by fattering a minority of foreign birth and bully the Canadian people into lasting submission to the Imperial yoke and keep them in

COMPULSORY VOTING.

\_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Joseph C. Robillard, of this city. has revived the question of compulsory voting at elections for members of Parliament and other representative positions. This question has been discussed on former occasions in the newspapers, but some how or another no leading public man has pressed for its considers! tion. Nevertheless, it is of the highest inportance, and now appears to offer the only means by which a comprehensive and accurate

test of popular feeling can be obtained. Since Sir John Macdonald's return to power the several acts passed in relation to the franchise were palpably framed with the sole view

of scouring the election of Tory partizane The protonce, when it was assumed, of im proving the law and extending the franchise was always accompanied by trickery clauses which are simply a disgrace to the statute book. Indeed it would be difficult to find a more villainous Franchise Act than that now existing in the Dominion. It repealed the best features of Mr. Mackenzis's Act, the mercy of partizan Revising Bar

### DE3, 5, 1888.

#### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

violates the first principles of justice, decency and common sense, and has, with the gerrymander and unsorupulous bribery, given Plerrepont "that if Lord Beaconsfield had the Tories a lease of power and a majority in parliament to which they are not entitled, and never could have obtained by a fair appeal to the electorate. Under it the best political element in Untario, the Keformers, are practically distranchized to a large extent, for it is so cumningly contrived that one Tory vote is as good as four Reform votes, taking the province as a whole. t is, in fact, what Sir John described it, "An Act for hiving

Grite."

The first great object, indeed the only object of an election law, should be to obtain a full, free, untrammelled expression of the popular will. For an accidental majority to use its temporary power to distort or prevent such an expression, is nothing short of treason to the people.

As a consequence of this parliamentary crime the affairs of the country have fallen into a deep rut which must produce an explosion. Parliamentary representation has become a sham, parliament itself has become corrupt and degraded-a mere machine to register the commands of one man, who has contrived to perpetuate his power, by means which have subvarted every honorable instinct in public life and debauched political morals to the most deplorable extent. Men now laugh cynically at things done by the government, which, had they been perpetrated previous te the national infamy of the indignation no ministry could have withatood.

If anyone imagines this system of injustice fraud and debauchery, by which the revenues and resources of the chuntry are made tributary to the greed and ambition of a combine of politico-commercial freebooters, has not created widespread discontent and deep determination to get rid of it, he is strangely mistaken. Injustice even to one man has before this, precipitated a revolution. True it is that only when abuses culminate in some unfortunate accident the strength of the forces demnation of Balfourian bloodgailtiness. held in suppression are made known. But this accumulation is going on and increases its blm with blind confidence will find out perhaps sooner than they expect that sitting on Ireland," and added :-" The Isish are susthe stfety-valve does not strengthen the ceptable to kindness and full of sentimentboiler plates.

It would be folly to look to him for any fair, rational reform in the cleation law. Ten, chances to one, should he survive till after the next ceusus will have been taken, he will repeat his vile election law frauds of 1882.

ways afraid of them. But the Liberal party his lisping imitator caprot succesd, always reposes the fullest confidence in the The coincidence in opinion of the method

vote, just the same as it compels him to pay America is alone a great reason why friendtaxes, aid the civil power, and defend the ship between the two nations should be estab-

death of Lord Beaconsfield. For, considering his character and methode, we agree with Mr. "lived in the full possession of his eminent faculties for dealing with difficult situa. "tions, the Irish problem would have been ".bevios

But the present value of Mr. Plerrepont's paper lies in the evidence it affords-that Lord Besconsfield entertained opinions relative to the government of Ireland almost exactly similar to those now eloquently upheld by his great rival, Mr. Gladstone.

"Oo the 22ad December, 1877." writes Mr. Pierreport, "I had a conversation with Lord Beaconsfield on the Irish question. He said the government of England was likely to cause much trouble before long, and that the agitation of the question might be felt in America ; that Ireland demanded a voice in the management of her local affairs, and a

to be considered." Replying to the question whether he had any plan for the better gov-grasp of the author. Dr Parker is a worker in the world of thought. He loosens the ernment of Ireland, he sold : " No per, focted plan, but a general idea that if he had to deal with the situation he should propose to place Ireland in a similar relation to the Imperial Government that in loads of so-called homiletic literature." New York (State) holds to the Federal Government-differing in many particularsbut in the main similar." He added ; "The fear that many express, lost in that case Ireland would become independent. I consider groundless—your wer has settled that ; Pacific Scandal, would have raised a storm of even soveral great states combined could not colors and produced in the very finest style maintain a confederacy independent of of illustrative art. This feature aids mathe Union." Referring to his famous dictum that-"imagination was quite as the former numbers reached 600,000 copies. important in the government of nations as This number will be issued to-morrow, Saturreason," Lord Baconsfield said : "I dare say that many will criticize this view ; people generally think that the office of the imagination is to make thy me and write fairy tales. Great metaphysicia: - do not think so. Oremwell undertook to govern Ireland in the blood and Iron way, but failed."

The inference from this remark is a con-Clearly were Lord Baconefield at the head of the Tory ministry its policy would intensity every day that Sir John Macdonald be vasily different from what it ing shows the wonderful advance in the remains in power. Those who new look to is. Further on he observed that " Cromwell brought the peace of death to papers, and when such eplendid work is prenot logical - and inconsiderate of means to gain desired ends ; but casily governed if artistically attractive.

dealt with in the right way." This observation, if not strictly accurate, was at least candid, and showed a just appreclation of means for a settlement of the Irish To Mr. Laurier and the party he leads only question. He saw that Cromwellian methods can we look for reform. The great difference were out of date and intile at any time, the between the Tory and Liberal parties is that coercion experiment has demonstrated that off Caylon. Fadre Coloma's story-" Mine the Tory never trusts the people. It is al. where the blood and iron "Protector" failed

people. Democracy lives by the popular for solving the Irish problem between Lord breath as Toryism withers and dies before it. Beaconsfield, the Tory leader in 1877, and Every man endowed with the franchice Mr. Gladetone, the Liberal leader in 1887. ought to exercise it. A vote is a trust, not a should be of the greatest value in the estimaright to be used or withheld at will. Every tion of all who deelre to see this question citizan has a solemn obligation to fulfil in solved. Conciliation is, indeed, the only way voting, and the law should compel him to of solution. The attitude of the Irish in

climax undreamt of by its most diligent reader; and "The First Balloon," by F. N. Kuemmerer, is fall of life.

No. 47 has for front page illustration a portrait, in colors, of a very young girl, by Edouard Londonze, true to nature, and a speaking likeness, such a face as one may see any day among any crowd of school girls. What nomines to be a most interesting story called "Out of Sight," from the pen of Pierre Gauthier, is begun in this number. "Hunta series of numerous representations ing," of the adventures of an amateur sportsman. 'Muscadier," in colors, tableau de J. J. Weerts. There is also a large portrait of "William III., King of the Netberlande," by Toussaint; "Mademoiselle de Bardelys" still increasing in absorbing interest and dramatic situations.

THE PROPLE'S BIBLE. By Joseph Parker, D.D. Vol. XV. in the series; Vol. IX G. T. : 1 Chron. x. 2 Chron. xx. New York : Funk & Wagnalls. Svo, cloth. Price, \$1.50.

As each successive volume of this massive the management of her local affairs, and a work is issued, we become more and more are redress of many grievances which would have amazed at the vereatility the deep spiritual penetration, rare originality and sublime ground and helps us to dig deeper and obtain rarer and richer nuggets of Divine meaning. The more we study this work the more it the face of Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Bayard as brings to us, stimulus, suggestion and mental enrichment. "There is more help in it than

"THE GRAPHIC" AND "CHATTERBOX."

We have received from the International News Company, S. S. Blood, manager, New fork, the Christmas number of the London "Graphic" and "The Chatterbox Christmas The pictures of the Graphic are in Box " terially its great popularity, which is evidenced in the fact that the sales of some of POPULARITY OF THE KNABE PIANO-FORTE.

day, December 1st. "Chatterbox, Christmas-Box," which is just published, is from the presses of the publishers of the long-established and widely known "Chatterbox." As a holiday publiestion it is suparb and surpasses anything of the kind yet i sued. The large pictures socompanying these publications as supplements are two in number ; one represents Juliot as abe says," Romeo, Romeo, wherefore art thou Romeo?" The other is "Sweet Ann Page," In design, expression and coloring, nothing better could be desired, and we are sure there will be an incuence demand for them. Nottmodern art of pictorial illustration so well : these holiday numbers of leading illustrate duced, we may be sure the popular tasto ha become Lighly educated. The same publishers will losue the Paris Illustre and Figore Illus. tre next week, which promise to be equally

The December Measenger of the Sacred Heart, Philadelphis, Pa., shines by its illustrations and popular articles. The frontisplece is a charming "Birth of Christ." "A Swint Passed that Way," is a chatty account of the varied fortunes of one of the missions founded by St. Francis X wier in an island Uncle Fasting-day and Aunt Christmas "-is admirably set off by the curiously life like designs in the best style of modern Spanish illustration. Besides these illustrated articles life quickcned, and, conscious of the awful hopelessness of her situation, and with the there are the usual devotional papers, with an interesting life of a Redemptoristine. To many the most interesting of all will be the touching reminiscences of the Old House of Mercy in New York, which are continued in this unusually good number.

The Messenger of the Sacred Heart signalizes the new year by issuing a novelty in the avenue, Brooklyn, was dug up and the reshape of a five-cent illustrated Catholic almanac, "The Sacred Heart Almanac" has mains taken away to allow of the extension of Raymond street the writer saw numerous a specially valuable Calendar, arranged with indications of premature interment. inte who

monument of Macdonaldite chicanery. It party has lost and the empire suffered in the Bardeleys," the leading serial, here reaches a RESPONSIBILITY OF THE OITAWA lumber merchants and manufacturers of GOVERNMENT.

timber and lumber in all the branches thereof; also of pulp, wood pulp and other products from wood, and Early in last March I moved a resolution in which, after reciting that the largest possible freedom of commercial intercourse also the business of wharfingers, vessel should be obtained between Canada and the owners and general merohants, forwardors United States, I went on to propose that it was and dealers, and with power to acquire the further expedient that the Government of the parinership business and property both real Dominion should take stops at an early date to Mr. Hiram Robinson, of the City of Ottawa, secertain on what terms and conditions arrangements could be effected with the in the County of Carleton ; Henry Kelly United States for the purpose of securing full and unrestricted reciprocity of trade therewith. Even if the Govornment of Canada Robert Blackburn, of the same place, equire, did not think it was possible to obtain free and with power to acquire, buy and sell lands, timber, logs, licenses, limits and other trade relations with the United States on such terms that they could accept, I say that property, real and personal, and generally after the advances which had been made to with power to do all other acts and things nethem by the President and Secretary of State, cessary and in any way conducive to any of it was their duty as wise and intelligent the purposes aforesaid. statesmen at any rate to have accepted the latter part of my proposition; at DEAFNESS CURED. any rate to have opened negotiations with the A very interesting 132 page Illustrated Book United States; at any rate to have asceron Deafness. Noises in the head. How they may be cured at your home. Post free 3d.-Address D. NICHOLSON, 30, St. John Street tained on what terms and conditions the United States might be willing to enter into free commercial relations; it was their duty Montreal. to have reported their action to the House of

saying whether the torms offered

far as a vote of a majority could do it, and

give him, and through him the people of the

United States, to understand that the people

of Canada cid not desire to trade with the

people of the United States on fair terms ;

that they might, if they were permitted to do so, pick certain things out of the United

States tariff and have them made free; but

that they were not prepared to entertain any

proposition looking toward free and fair inter-

change between the two countries. -Sir Rich-

(From the Boston Journal.)

Boston only a comparatively short time ago, although the merits of the instruments had long

heen recognized elsewhere, but the purity and brilliancy of tone, the strength and durability

of the planos quickly recommended them to the musical public Mr. E. W. Tyler, the Boston agent, brought the Knabe planos to Boston nine

years ago, and their success has not been

eclipsed by any other piano during that period. This popularity has not been secured by the

"booming" procres : the pianes have been their

own advertisement. For beauty of form, re-

sonance, fiexibility of tone, evenness of scale, perfection of action and durability they cannot

be surpassed. Our best musicians endorce them.

and the sale of uprights and grands has been

SAMPLE BURIAL HOBRORS.

EXHUMATION PROVES THAT MANY PERSONS

ARE PUT IN THE GROUND ALIVE.

One of the grav. diggers who excavated a

cometory in Minneapolie the other day told a

reporter of that city that in nineteon coffins

the remains were found turned on their sides,

and in one case lying face downward; the

latter was that of a full-grown woman, with

long, jet-black, beautiful tresses scattered

over the shoulders and tangled about the

neck, indicating that, after being consigned

to her last resting place, the latent spark of

strength of desperation, she began the fright

ful struggle, vainly turning and twisting

within the narrow walls of her prison, until

exhaustion finally overcome her and brought

When the ancient cometery cast of Myrtle

gratifyingly large.

relief.

The Knabe planofortes were introduced in

ard Cartwright at Ingersoll.

CLEVELAND'S MESSAGE CRITICIZED. Commons and the people of Canada, whom OPINIONS EXPRESSED BY BRITISH AND AMERI. the House of Commons is supposed to repr. CAN JOURNALS, sent, and giving them an opportunity of LONDON, Dac. 4 .- The Morning Post, comby the United States would be to the advantage of the people of Canada, What they did was to shut the door in menting on the President's message, says :-

0.04

If Americans are really inclined to resume nugotiations on the subject of the fisheries they will find the Eoglish Ministers animated only by a sincere desire to promote the satisfactory and final adjustment which Mr. Cleveland mentions. While unable to hold the same oninion as Mr. Cleveland as to what the just domands of comity are, the Post thinks that it would be better if England would look to the disposition of American statesmen in the future rather than to wrangle over the past.

SOMETHING BOTH NEW AND TRUE. The Daily News says that It would express reference to the diamissal of Lord Sackville If Lord Salisbury had not set the example. Mr. dent has accomplished, namely, the feat of the message is likely to become a household word for the orators of Hyde Park and Clerkonwell. The tishery question, it thinks, will have a smaller chance for settlement under Mr. Harrison than under Mr. Cleveland, but having only one great party to please the chances for a judgment on its morits may be greatly improved.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3 .- The Post Bays : Il the President's message of last December gave the country a surprise by its boldness, the present one will hardly do less. The communiem of capital is the principal topic of his discourse and its handling it he uses terms here and there which may be considered upjudicious, but the ground-work of the adictment he brings against the combination or casto that enjoy protection and establishes monoply under the tariff is perfectly true.

The Evening World says : Mr. Cloveland stands firmly by the principle of tax reduction and tariff reform, and uses strong arguments in favor of the issue on which the recent election was fought. He is distinct in nis utterances against monopolles. It he had commenced his tariff and tax sgitation four years ago it would have been better for him, and if the Democratic representatives against trusts it would have been better for their party.

The Commercial Advertiser save :- The message is a notable state paper conceived in the came spirit of earnest patriotism that has marked and ennobled every important act of the present administration.

The Mail and Express cave :- The message is a remarkable document. Mr. Cleveland talks about the favored few benefitted by our protective laws. He believes that "our workingmen will demand steadler employment, cheaper means of living in their homes, freedom for themselves and their children from the doom of perpetual servitude and open the door to the advancement What bey ond the limits of a laboring class." does the man mean by this tirade? What American citizen is "doomed" to perpetual cervitude !" What child of the "laboring class" does not have an "open door to his advancement?" President Lincoln was the son of a laboring man of almost the porest class. President Johnson came of a "poor white" family, the kind called "trash" at the South. The conditions are better now than they were then for the advancement of young men in the social grade. The truth of the matter seems to be that the President is so embittered by his defeat by the rejection of his policy and ideas that he cannot avoid showing his bitterness at the escrifice of his dignity. The Brooklyn Eagle says :-- It will be seen that the President takes up the fight again just where it was left off last November. His words have that quality of earnestness and resolution about them which shows that his convictions are unchanged and his spirit is unabated by any passing results. The Democrat and Chronicle will say The President's advocacy of sc-called tariff reform is a sad jumble of bad rhetoric and wild communism. Herr Most in his rhapsodies could hardly outrun the anarchic postulates which Grover Cleveland gravely pronounce to the American people in this, happily, bis last message to Congress. BUFFALO, Dec. 3.—Concluding an editorial on the President's message the Courier will on the Fresident's message the Courier will say to-morrow: The Democratic party can do nothing better, wiser and more certain to win mblic of have gone far in her search for health before she will have discovered that her dress is a fetter self-imposed, which she herself One of the two fingered about the body say to morrow : The Democratic party can do public approval sad final success than to adopt President Cleveland's political programme as its own national platform and faithfully adhere to it in its coming struggles. ALBANY, N.Y., December 3. -Commenting on the President's message, the Argue will asy to-morrow. There is no backward step in the able and dignified exposition of the plain duty of the Government towards the plain duty of the Government towards the people. It reiterates without the slightest modification the declaration made by Mr. Cleveland a year ago, that unnecessary taxa-tion is unjust taxation and that the present tariff is an outrage on the people. The result of the presidential election cannot alter this fact, The clamor of politicians or in-terested monopolies will not silence that still small voice that speaks the language of truth and justice.

THE BAJDIN CELEBRATION

#### Tu ns Out to be a Pretty Tame Affair After All-Boulangerism Denounced.

PARIS, Dec. 2 -A heat of sightmeers gathered around the Baudin monument at and personal now owned and carried on by the entrance of the Montmarte cemetery that morning. Delegates of the Deputies union of the Left and the Republican Union, and Egan, equire, of the some place; William from the R publican Left of Ryan Thistle, of the same place, equire, and Senate, not wishing to take part in the the Senate, not wishing to take part in the municipal procession, arrived in separa's groups and placed wreaths at the foot of the monument

The municipal parade started from the Hotel de Ville at 1.15 p m. and al v y proceeded through the streets, reaching the cemetery at three o'clock. The polis ie 1 pad all carriage traffic along the route st noon and as far as possible formed a cordon in order to keep back the crowd. No incident occurred that impeded the marsh of the paraders. On passing the Northern railway tation there were crive of " Vive La Republique," mingled with hissing. On the Boule-vard Magenta a man who tried to break through the line of paradets was arreated. The procession in point of numbers was a failure, the number of hese in line being variously estimated at from 3,000 to 4,000. Half of those taking part were delegates from the provinces. The spectators were mostly sight-seers, making no display of political feeling. At the corner of the Boul vard St. Denis, the students' delegation, which was greeted with sile., "Vive la Republique!" responded with "A has Boulsnger." A trophy of the j urtal La Lanterne, evoked shouts of "D wm with the Jews." The appearance of a group composed of porsons prosecuted in the coup detat of 1851, or wounded in the revolution of 1848, everywhere elicited tervent cheers. The first portion of the procession more regret over Mr. Cleveland's acrimonious presented an orderly and dignified appear-reference to the dismissal of Lord Sackville if snoe, but the latter part was disorgunized owing to the preseuro of the crowde following, Lord Salisbury had not set the example. Mr. which consisted mainly of the rabble, and Cleveland, it thinks, evidently has Lord which consisted mainly of the rabble, and Salisbury's fatal gift of a bitter tongue. In other respects the message seems to be the mest newerful performance which the Presifrom the serious appearance of the procession saying something both new and true about and the crowd was afterwards inclined to protection. The News further remarks that make the demonstration a matter for isors laughing and joering at the delegates. Some of the delegates were ananyed by the joors of the spectators and falling out of the ranks disappeared into the crowd.

#### BOULANGERISM DENOUNCED.

On arriving at the monument, M. Derlot, president of the municipal council, delivered an oration. He said the object of the demonstration was to commemorate Baudin's lutrepid defence of the Republic's rights against Causarism and to honor these who had been prescribed or had fallen at the time of the coup d'etat. After a vigorous atta k upen Boulangerism, he said :-" The Denio racy acquiring renewed strength in the example of the glorious dead, is prepared to force Causarism, which is again daring to raise its head, Conforted by the noble memories of the past let us units with confidence" The speech was received with cries of "Vivo la Republique" and prolonged cheers. There were no dissenting cries. The procession filed past the monument and then r.:urned singing the ' Mareeillaise."

in the evening the city resumed its normal aspect. The Bonlangist committee in its manifusto declares that, although it refrains from the Baudin demonstration, it venerates had manifested a diposition to legislate the memory of Baulin. It urges citizeus to withstand the provocations of the Guvern ment, which is seeking a chance to create in Paris another accoud of December.

THE GENERAL DENOUNCED

On the return of the procession to Quartier Latin a crowd of students atta. 1 two omniburses filled with Boul ergists 2 horses became frightened and ane vehicle was backed into a shop in the Qual Volitaire. & serious sculls followed and the police were sampelled to interfere. General Boulanger errived at Nevers this morning. He was creeted by an orderly crowd. Polleemen provented access to his hutel at all, except those provided with tickets for the bacquet, thus preventing the proposed public reception. D party Leparte had tried in vain to induce the prefect to How a reception. A Boulargiet manifests profesting ageinat the prefect's action, signed www.com deputies, has been posted throughout the town. At the banquet in the evening there were 500 guests. General Boulager was loudly cheered, Simultaneously an anti-Boulangist meeting was held in the theatre, at which Deputics Busly and Brialon denounced Boulanger as a traitor and a plagiarst of N.poleon.

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country from foreign invasion. All the argumentioned.

notorious occasion.

vassing among the criminal offenses, catablish with the distinction of sex in citizenship. make bribery of any kind, whether wholesale by promises of subsides and public works, or retail by direct offer of money, a felony, make the the ballot absolutely secret and secure. leave nominations open till the day of polling, make population the only basis of representation.

These are the main features of what a right election law should be. We shall never have a traly popular parliament till these reforms are secured. They will be opposed tooth and nail, of course, by the Tories, but the Liberals must fight for them. Only by their embodiment in the law can we hope to obtain a truly popular government.

#### LORD BEACONSFIELD AND THE IRISH QUESTION.

The above is the title of an article in the December North American Review, from the pen of Hon. Edwards Pierrepont, formerly United States Minister to England. The opinion of so eminent and coldly intellectual a statesman as Lord Baconsfield on a question so vered as the Irish problem is of peculiar interest at the present time. He has been let of gems taken from the writings of His dead long snough to enable the world to esti- ardant adorers and lovers among the saints mate his okaraoter without prejudice, and we and holy men of all ages. Thus the compiler believe the verdict, even of those who opposed him most strenuously in pulltics when he was apiritual food to nourish within them a tender alive, is that he was a statesman of the high- devotion toward the adorable Sacrament. est rank. His prolound asgacity in managing PARIS ILLUSTRE, International News Oo. Perhaps the most unimaginative people on supreme andaolty of his wisdom in moulding hand, the former containing colored plates popular Almanao. The favor with which events to his will, are now conceded. His contained "Austrian Cavalry," from a waterconstitutes the Sallsbury ministry, making and profusely illustrated ; "He Loves Thee," it ridiculous abroad and dispicable at after a painting by Eduard Bisson, tells the have- much pleasure in commending this home, shows how much the Tory old story in a new manner; Mademoiselle de Almanac to the public.

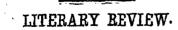
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shed. England has ensmiss enough without ments in support of any one of those duties is | gratuitously obslienging, by an Act of perapplicable to the exercise of the tranchise. pstual ocercion, the hostility of a people who The man who does not vote, whatever may will not fail to retaliste. The spirit of be his reasons, is recreant to a great trust and retaliation shown in the recent presidential hould be liable to penalties as heavy as if he election would have been more sternly shown. refused to fulfil the other obligations we have we may be sure, were it not for Mr. Glad stone and the friendship of the Liberal party

By the present absurd law two candidates of Great Britain. Irishmen all over the are usually nominated and after that, these world are now allies of the Liberal party. two actually possess the wholefranchize of the The old national hatred of England has died constituency. One may sell out to the other, out among respectable Irishmer, who feel as was actually done in this city on a certain | that in striving for the liberation of Ireland they are also helping the English to get rid of by

voting compulsory, place professional can- of fact the Irish are leading the world to-day in the greatest of all the principle of one voter, one vote, do away material reforms. They have advanced the Washington in 1789," by Mrs. Lamb, land question into the field of practical is a timely as well as a notable paper, and politics, demonstrated the principle of nationalization and paralyed the most powerful of governments by passive resistence.

Tory hershness and stolidity in refusing to ecceptize the justice of Irish demands and the ingly readable "Washington number," recognize the justice of Irish demands and the wisdom of acceeding to them, has been an ingly readable "Washington number," has not overlooked Christmas. The education of western nations. In the might on the "Holidays of the French-Canadiane," of the Tory resistence to the only safe solution, we may measure the strength of the dam built to keep back the Democratic flood. But Gilliam contributes a spirited article on "The the waters continue to rise, and when the break comes the destruction of Tory obstacles will be in a cataclysm all the more sweeping and radical.



EUCHARISTIC GENS. A thought about the Most Blessed Secrament for every day in Rev. L. C. Coelenbier, O.S.F. New York : Benziger Brothers.

As the preface to this beautiful devotional work says, it is a humble offering to Our Divine Lord in the Holy Eacharist of a chapsentences for every day in the year, as a City.

New York.

Nos. 46 and 47 of the Paris Illustré are to events to his will, are now conceded. His contrast coveries God Bless You," from a greatness is the more striking by the contrast color by Dunki; "God Bless You," from a painting by Jules Dennuclin, besides a very afforded in the character of his successor in fine portrait of "Natalie, divorsed Queen of the Tery leadership. The combination of Servia," by P. Toussaint; "The Hamors of than in previous years. The astronomical foppery, feebleness and fercoity which the Year" is an amusing article, portraying table of the first the differ the differ the set of the termine of termine of the termine of the termine of the termine of the termine of termine of termine of termine of termine of the termine of the difficulties of playwrights at this season,

introducing the chief Irish Saints, so often left out, with t o character and date of each. The Indulgences of the pieus Societies are also carefully marked opposite their respec-tive days, and there is a Poem and Story for each month, with three full-page illustrations, and reading matter besides. The cheapness of this little venture should insure success, ss well as its solid qualities. (At the office of the Messenger of the Sacred Heart, The Gesu, Philadelphia, Pa )

In opening the beautiful December Magezine of American History the eye rests first upon the Rembrandt Peale nortraits of George and Marcha Washington, contributed they are also helping the English to get rid of by Miss Stokes, gems in their way, A really good election law should make a tyrannical system. As a matter superbly engraved, and of surpassing of fact the Irish are leading the interest now that it is so unusual to discover unpublished portraits of the first President. The Inauguration ot contains much fresh information on a subject soon to be hotly canvasaed by writers . fovery grade in connection with the approaching elebration in New York City. It is un que

and it is well worthy of oritical attention Following. Shirley Carter Hughton writes of Francis Marion's Grave"; and Prof. E. W. French Colony in San Domingo," describing its rise and fall. Then comes an interesting colloquial paper on "The Declaration of Inde-pendence," by M. M. Baldwin ; "Washington Portraits by Rembrandt Peale," which is a brief history by the editor of the elegant frontispieces; Colonel Stone's "Trip from New York to Niagara in 1829," Part III., in which he visits and describes the falls and the country thereabouts with its canal-packet accommodations ; and Moncure D. Conway the year. Complied from the works of has a curious page on the origin the saints and other devont writers. By of the epithet, "The Father of His Rev. L. C. Coelenbier, O.S.F. New Country." Among the short contributions is one from Katherine Armstrong, of London, England, on "The Angle-Americans ;" an unpublished letter by S. R. Mallory, secretary of the confederate navy, 1861, about the purchase of the ship Trent; a letter from Richard Henry Les in 1782; two unpublished letters of Washington, and other Washingtoniana. No magazine issued in America sppeals as strongly as this to the interests of Americans. Sabscription price \$5.00 a year, 743 Broadway, New York

> SMITH'S PLANETARY ALMANAC FOR 1889. Our towneman, Mr. Welter H. Smith, again presents the public with his valuable and weather forecasts, which form its principal feature of general interest, are more extended matter is also fullor, to which is added a table of the "southering of the planets," for We the benefit of amsteur astronomerr."

these was that of a body found in the old Presbyterian public receiving vault. It had been placed there about four years previously and the lid or top had been strained so that some of the screws were helf torn out, the ond and lower part of the top had been wrenched outward and the right foot and part of the leg had been forced through and wedged under the lid-evidently in the straining hopeless effort for liberty. In scores of graves the coffins were found to contain odies that were turned and twisted more or liss to one side-positively proof of having been buried alive.

The mother of General Israel Putman, of revolutionary renown, was placed in her coffia and the funeral services commenced, when the revived, and six years afterwards gave birth to the child Israel, Long years ago three medical students,

who had paid an extra sum of money to a professional "resurrectioniat" for the purpose of procuring an extraordinarily desirable subject, entered the college diageoting room one night to view their purchase which had just been received. Lifting the cloth cover, they were more than pleased to discover the remarkably fresh, fine, desirable corpse of a young and lovely maiden lady. It was the form of a Juno and the features of a Hebe. Round, plump, splendidly developed, perfeotly symmetrical, with a wealth of dark, chestnut tresses, and chestnut-colored eyes, pink, creamy-tinted complexion, brilliant ivory white teeth, thin, delicate cars, mouth and nose; eyebrows and eyelashes beautifully long and shapely.

apparently as one held under the spell of a strange, undefined fascination.

The girl had been ill and was supposed to have died of some heart disease, and had lain in her family vanit about twenty hours. The young student, filled with admiration, gently lifted the magnificently modeled arm. It was not chillingly cold, although cool. The muscles were not hard and fixed severely as in rigor mortis. He raised the evolids and saw none of the glassy and ghastly peculiarities. He was aroused, and laid his car down over the region of the heart. Then he was puzzled and startled, and applied the stethegoost

Then he repressed his growing excitement and summoned assistance. Evidences of latent life in the body were discovered without a doubt. Vigorous efforts were then made for resuscitation, and successfuly, too, when the hapless girl, while yet unconscious, was wrapped in blankets and tenderly removed to the residence of one of the professors near by. Her relatives were sent for, and in time she regained her health, and subs equently, wedded the stadent, who afterward became president of the Philadelphia medical college. She is now a widow and resides now with the youngest of four stal-

THE HAWKESBURY LUMBER COM-PANY.

warts.

Application will be made to the Parliament of Cauada, at the ensuing sittings thereof, for an act to incorporate a company to be called the Hawkesbury Lumber Company," for the purpose of carrying on in Canada, the United right States and elsewhere the business of lumberers, law.

FITS : All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline & Great Nervo Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cure. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 951 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

MORMONS in Canada claim the same right to a plurality of wives as Mohammedans in India. The cases are not parallel. India has an immense Moslem population whose status was fixed by law before the British conquest, and which could not be changed without precipitating a conflict England is not prepared to face. The religion, rights and customs of Her Majesty's Indian subjects have been guaranteed them. Mormoniam in Canada, on the contrary, is a recent in. portation, and its adherents can only claim. rights of asylam on condition of obeying the

General Boulanger in his speech at the banquet said that the situation now was just as disgraceful as it was in 1851 They must however, go buck to 1700 to find a parallel. The same necessities is stad at home and there was the same most of or gan zing for actional defence. He reputed his former arguments in favor of a revisor of the con stitution.

### THE COMING WOMAN.

They have been talking for a long time about the coming man, and now they begin to talk of the coming woman. According to the following, written by a Lincoln physician, the coming woman will not wear a bustle: "The idea woman of the future must be a woman of grand and strong physique. Bulwar says "the match for beauty is a man, not a money chest." Equally true is it that the match for the ideal man, the coming twentieth century man, is a warran not a bundle of aches and pains. And must summon strength to break. She must cash off her slavery to the fasaion-plate, and go bacd to the freedom and grace of the eld Greek ideals, and find in the deep bosomed Junos, and the stately, well-poised Venuses of antiquity, with their loose girdles and flowing lines of drapery, her models in dress. She must be strong and many-sided mentally. All art, all culture, all those mighty principles of physical and penchical law-ot which an of life ? Last, and best of all, she must be grand in that freedom and purity of soul which will make her love a royal boon, a guerdon worthy of all kuightly and chivalrous homage to the man who shall call her--wife,"-Lincoln Journal.

### NEW MUSIC.

"A Grave in the Sanshine." The Khan's beautiful poom on the dying request of Arch. bishop Lynch of Toronto, has been set to music by Dr. J. Max Mueller. It is respectfu'ly dedicated by the compiler to bis fellow Irish Oatholic citizens of Osnada. The title page is finally illustrated and has a good likeness of the deceased prelate. Angio-Cana-dian Music Publishers' Association, Toronto.



### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

### A HOUSEKEEPING SONG.

the second s

6

Oh ! have you heard the housekeeping song ? Uh! have you heard the housekeeping song? For, if you've not, we won't be long; It tells the right way from the wrong Of keeping a house in good order. Brooms and bruebes, dust cloths, too, All these we have and so must you; Dust, dirt and cobwebs, you know, will not do When keeping a house in good order.

Don't make your bed as soon as you rise; Tis neither nice nor very wise; Freeh air and sunshine you won't despise When keeping a house in good order. Bheets and blankets neatly spread, Coverlet, too, for every bed, Bolaters and pillows, of course, for the head When keeping a house in good order.

The' very plain your food, perhaps, be, The table set most carefully ; For, better tasts the tosat and tea In a house that is kept in good order. Tableoloth and napking white, Plates, saucura, one glasses all bright. Knives, forks and spoons-you will lay them instright just right In a house that is kept in good order.

And, when the table you wish to alear, Obey the rules, nor ever fear But you will yet do well, my dear, With keeping a house in good order ! Dishpans, towels, scapends hot, Water for rinsing never forgot; "Wash cleauest things first," and then you will not BO1

Miss keeping your house a good order.

Oh! don't you think it is pleasant to know About the daily work, just so, And what's the way we all must go When keeping a house in good order? Heads and hearts are houses, too, (Alay they be wive, may they he true !) Let each on try the best we can do Tewards teching these houses in order.

#### "IRISH CATHOLIC'S" REPLY TO "JUSTITIA,"

To the Editor of TEE Postand TRUE WITNESS

Sir,-The Kingston News of Thursday last contained a letter signed "Justitle," which takes me to tak for my letter to the Irish Canadian of Nov. 1st, in which I spoke of the cry's i justice with which Oatholice are treated by the Mowat Government in its applishment to offices in this city, and especially in Rook good Asylum. I may permitted to remark that this charge of in-justice an i-xoluciveness is not in fact, and cannot by 'denied by 'Justicia,' but since he hay seen fit to direct his attention to that part of my letter where I spoke of the "gond-mody" Superintendant, and to defond him from what he is pleased to de-fond him from what he is pleased to call my "force", malicious and false attack," I will, Mr. Electr, with your kind permis-sion, "ke up the challenge which "Justision, '.k. an the challenge which but a inconsiderately thrown d briefly confer with him on 800.3 569, ÷3 down to ma, the "genti oly" Superintendent. And first, "Ja-" informe me that the "geni man cannot be what I picture tlemauly" R . ' it is only within the past year him, bec or go, with the fail at sanction of the Medical that & "hall" has been set Superiorenter asily on Norma and comfortable, for the different women living in different parts of obcose to where after that particular henor for some time, till some one discovered form"-" Just W" meant to say, that a that the Misses Drexel, of Philadelphia, were such employés and patients as form"- 'Jar th' meant to say, that a that the Misses Drexel, of Philadelphia, were Cuappil and new dedicated to Catholic each the owners of a larger fortune than had worship stil die e sacrifice in Rockwood Arylam - at gair, lecause "the clergymen | railroad magnate. Then it was carrent news (prive of the Cathedral) will of St. M. - sesu ad, bear him out as to the "Justitia' uniform al willty of the doctor toward n many others were under the ł them." a that the "gentlemanly" Superthe impru intendent i nothing whatever to do with the cetable ment of a Catholic chapel in Rockword haylam; in fact we thought that the chape s the outcome of the just and reasonab! mand on the Ontario Gov-'e by the Bishop of Kingston, that the rights of conscience prament. who inclashould be recognized for all in an institution which was supported by the taxes of tremblings, norvous headache, cold hands all. If I and others were wrong in that and feet, pain in the back, and other forms of impression, we stand open to correction, and will cheerfully receive it if the bonor of establishing the Chapel belongs to the "gen-slemanly" Superintendent. I am corry that "Ju-titie" strives to drag Pricats of the Oatheeral into this discussion, but I do not think that the "affability of the Doctor towards them" proves or disproves anything. It is out the duty of a "gentlemanly" gentle man to be affable and polite to all gentlemen, or would "Justitia" have the Doctor show rudeness to the Priests ? They are the accredited representatives of the Catholic taxpayers in their ministrations to the insane, and should, at least, receive olvility and politoness from the officials who are supported by the taxes coming from the pockets of the people whom they represent. Perhaps, however, that courtesy and pillo-ness and kinduces to all, which distinguish neas and kindules to all, which distinguish contestion. Lough only 3 years of age, the the priest everywhere, would prevent our good priest from resenting rudeness, should it be shown them even by officials who are old. In addition to eating opium, he drinks supported by the taxes of themselves and whickey, smokes and chews tobacco. He said their flocks. But "Justitia" too well knows his mether had given him or is and the thes motives of selfish policy would deter an efficial from comporting himself impolitely off my hat in humble thankfulness to the that he was a sickly fretful child. "gentlemauly" Superintendent for "his unigensionsally Superinvendent for the thi-form affability to the pricets." So much for "Justitia's" defence. The charge of bigo ry against everything Ostholio made by me in my letter to the Iriso Canadian is indeed a most serious one to make against a man who should be as a father to all those committed to his care irrespective of their creed or color. I did not make it without a full sense of my responsibility in so doing. and I am sorry, for the sake of the Superlu-tendent, that "Justitla" has seen fit to quesion its truth, for an investigation may bring e light some very diesgreeable facts. The yranny which coursed Catholic patients to attend Protestant service in Rockwood Asylam in the past, and which compels them to attend the same service in the Regionolis Asylum at the present, may perhaps go far to justify my charge against the "gentlemanly" Superintendent. More auor, if neccessary to defend my position.

#### DUFFERIN IS NO DUFFER. Lord Dufferin, says the London correspon-

a faile of a second and part as an interest of

dent of the Manchester Guardian, is now a marquis, and therefore may not only enter the House of Lords before Lord Shrewsbury and Lord Darby, but will g . into any dialog room at any dinner party before those or any other noble earls. The Freeman remarks: Lord Dufferin has nearly run up the whole gamut of the peerage. Born an Irish baron, with no seat in the House of Lords, and free to enter the House of Commons, to which he never aspired, ho was made free of the House of Lords in 1850 by the conversion of his barony into a peerage of the United Kingdom. Then in 1871 he gained in a single day two stages of viscount and earl. Now he ranks with Lord Dalhousie and Lord Ripon as one of the marquis-viceroys of India. It is almost impossible not to regret that a peer of whom it may be permost accomplished, the most courtly of his order, should pass from the greatest place under the throne to an embassy where all goes so smoothly as at Rome. The Marquis of Dufferin is one of few of our public mea who have nothing to learn from the subtleties and grace of Italian manner. He has only one more step in the poerago to gain, and it is just possible that his fastidious and elegant taste might chrink from the alliterative diffioulty attending the Duke of Dufferin,

#### BEN. S. COLLINS, ESQ., IN LUCK.

Ben. S. Collins, Erq., is a richer man by about \$15,000 than he was two we ke since. He was about to get aboard his team to start for home when he was approached and asked to buy a ticket in the Louisiana State Lottery, for the drawing to take place on Oot. 9th. Ben. was urged so hard to purchase he passed out a dollar and took the chance. On Thursday morning, on looking over a Boston daily giving the result of the drawing, it was seen that ticket No. 46,755 had drawn the capital prize of \$300,000, and as he hold one-twentieth of the ticket he was thus entitled to \$15 000. The ticket was given to the First Nat'l Bank for collection. Mr. Collins received the draft on a New York bank by last night's express. -[Skowbegan (Me.) Reporter, Ott. 25. See advertisement for Drawing on Den. 18th, when the First Capital Prize is \$600,000.

when 2xby why sick, we gave her Custoria, When she was a Child, she cried for Cast oris. 

WE'VE GOT THE RICHEST UNMAR-RIED BELLE IN THE WORLD.

As a rule you will hear more ab at New York and its peeple out of town than here in the city. The Baltimore American Lays :--The title of the wealthlest unrestried woman in America has been at different times bestowed upon no less than a helf-dozan | Miller repeated the services for the dead and the country. Miss Mary Garrett owned the fallen to the daughter of the great Ballimore that a daughter of Mr. John D. Rockafeller, of Brooklyn, was really the wealthics: woman in America. Afterward the honor went to Cincinnati. But it appears by the records of a recent transfor of property made in New York that the title really belongs to a lady of this city, of whose enormous wealth up one had any proper idea. The richest numerried woman in America is Miss Julia Rhinghander. whose we shall a rands \$50,000,000, mently in New York real entaits and mortgages.

PALPITATION OF THE HEART, NERVOUSNESS, weakness are relieved by Carter's Irou Pills. made specially for the blood, nerves and complexion.

#### OBITUARY.

ب المحالية ومادت بالمحالية معيد بالاما يشتر تعارضهما بالمعاد في الرقب

THE LATE BICHARD BYAN, OF QUEBEC. On Friday last one of the staunchest atriotic young lrishmen in the Dominion of Canada departed this life at the early age of 39 years. Mr. Richard Ryan, master plumber and steam fitter of Quebec, who contracted a cold last winter while fitting the St. Columbus de Sillery R O. Church with boiler and steam pipes, which settled upon his lungs, which produced consumption and ended in the death of one of Quebec's most respected citizens. The deceased was a prominent member of all the Irish societies that was ever organized from his youth to the day he died. He was an ex-vice-president of the Irish National League, and was Quebec's delegate to the grand convention held by that noble and patriotic body at Boston, Mass, in the year 1883. The de-ceased was a kind sov, an exemplary Christian and a true friend. He was popular and widely known by all classes for his genial disposition and nobleness of character, as well as strict sterling integrity. But, above all, he was an Irishman to the core of his heart, though a Canadian by birth, both his parents having to leave the land of their birth and seek refuge in this country from tyrannical landlords and the cuthless thraldom laws of the British Government. Dick Ryan, as he was famillarly known, thought nothing to grant a sacrifice in behalf of the long downtrodden Ireland.

On Sunday afternoon last the funeral of the deceased, which was one of the largest wit-nessed in Quebec for many years, took place from his mother's residence, Champlain street, for" St. Patrick's Charch, thence to St. Patrick's cemetery for interment. The funeral cortage was followed by an immense con-course of citizens of all classes, creeds and nationalities. The chief mourners were the father and brother, three brotheriulaws, Messre. N. Fitzhenry, W. Patterson and J. O'Connor, as well as several nephews. The pall-bearers (six in number) were as follows: L Lynch, ex-president of the I. N. L.; Eugene McKenne, member of I.N.L. and ex-president of the Knights of St. Patrick; Jas. McDonald, member of the St. Patrick's Institute ; John Dolan, member of the League and St. P. L. I. ; Micheal Shiels, ex-treasurer of the I.N.L, and Jeremiah Gallagher, an ex-president of the I.N.L. All the pallbearers wore mourning Langue badgee. The members of the Irish National League attended in a body headed by the president and vice-president, Merses. Ohs. McCarran and E. Reynolds, all wearing mourning badges, who took the right of the procession next to the relativer, then came the members of "St. Patrick's Literary Institute." The Mechanic's branch of the "Knights of Labor," followed ap by the clizion, many prominent ouce amongst the number. When the remains of the deceased were carried into the St. Patrick's church, they were net by the Rev. Father Miller, C.S.S.R.; in the meantime the members of the Irish National Lesgue lined the aido of the church, and the procession praceded up to the front of the main after where the catalalque was situated, the members according as they were passed joined in the procession. Father Libers. A full choir was present. Mrs. Power prosided at the organ. The secred edifice was crowded with poor " Dick's" many sorrowful friends. Amongst them we noticed many ladies and gentlemen from other congregations.

At the conclusion of the service all that was mortal of the romains of the deceased Richard Rayan were conveyed to the St Patrick's C matery for interment, followed by upwards of one hundred sleighs containing friends of the deceased, who paid their last mark of respect to one, though dead, his memory will ever remain living, for his good deeds and eterling patriotic love for Ireland in her distress. May he rest in peace. JOHN O'FLAHERTY,

### Quebec, Nov. 27th, 1888.

IN A DREADFUL CONDITION.

A NEW KIND OF BRICK.

THE ALL ALL MANY AND A MARKED ALL AND A DECK.

#### A rich man was taking a walk in his brickyard with his little boy one morning when the following conversation took place :

' Tommy-What sort of a place is this pa ?'

- ' This, my boy, is a brickyard.' " W ho does it belong to ?"
- ' it belongs to me, my sen.' " Does that big pile of bricks belong to
- 70u, too, pa 🐔
  - ' Yes, Tommy it belongs to me." " Do those dirty looking men belong to you,

too. DB ?' 'No, my son, in this glorious land of

liberty there can be no slavery. They are free men. Why do they work so hard ?"

' I don't know my son.

' Does snybody steal what they make ?'

'Of course not, Tommy. How do you come to ask such questions.

- 'But, ps, don't the bricks belong to the men who make them !'
- ' No, my son, they belong to me.' What are the bricks made of, pa ?'
- ' Of clay, Tommy.' ' What ! Out of that dirt ?'
- ' Yes, Tommy.'
- " And nothing else ?"
- ' No, Tommy. " Who does the clay belong to ?"
- ' To me.'
- 'Did you make it ?' 'No.'
- 'Did God make the clay especially for vou ?'

"No, I bought it." 'Well, ps, did you buy the clay from God ?

"No; I bought it just as I buy anything else,

"Did God sell the clay to the man you bought it from ?'

'I don't know, Tommy. You ask more silly questions then I can auswer." ' It's a good thing you own this slay, ain't

it pa ?' 'Why, Tommy.'

work when I get to be a man ?'

'No; I will leave you all my property when I die.' 'When these men die, won't they all turn

to clay ?' Yes; we all turn to clay when we die.'

'When are you going to die, pa-pretty 600**n** ?' 'I don't know, my son. Why do you

ask. I was just thinking what a nice lot of

bricks you would make after you are dead. -Translated from the German.

#### WORDS OF WISDOM.

Learning makes a man fit company for himself. To rule onceelf in lo reality the greatest

triumph. Labour is the law; he who rejects it will find ennui his terment.

Purcuit, not possession, is to us the greatest ource of enjoyment.

All birds that fly have round their less the bread of the infinite.

Live as long as you may, the first twenty ears are the longest ball of your life.

We lose the peace of years when we hunt fter the rapture of moments. ---[Bulwer. Learning is a disgrace to us when it de-

cenerates into pedantry .-- [St. Francis of Sales. The soul aids the body, and at certain me

ments raises it. It is only the bird which bears up its cage, Nothing is small, in fact; and one who is

subject to the profound and peneir sting influence of nature knows this. Blezasd be the hand that properes a pleasure for a child, for there is no saying when

aud where it may bloom forth. Poverty in youth, when it succeeds, has turns the whole will towards effort, and the

egotism ; and all men who know not where to look for truth save in the narrow well of self

will find their own image at the bottom, and

What precipices are idlenges and pleasure i

Do you know that to do nothing is a melan-

choly resolution; to live in idieness on the

poverty of society ; to be useless, that is to say, pernicious ? This leads straight to the

Learn from the earliest days to insure your

principles against the perils of ridicule; you

can no more exercise your reason if you live in the constant dread of laughter, than you

oan enjoy your life if you are in the constant

The safest conservatism, which nover move

lest it fail, I abhor; it is the dry rot in the

Church, and my heart goes out to the man who has never tolerated it in his calculations.

Set conservation would have left the Apon-

CHINESE HAVE NO NERVES.

CAN ENDURE.

can write all day, work all day, stand in

one position all day, weave, beat gold, carve

lvory, and discover no more signs of wearl-

ness and irritation than if he were a machine.

school without recauses or recreation of any

kind. The Chinaman can do without exer-

cise. Sport or play seems to him so much

wasto labor. He can sleep anywherc--amid rattling machicery, desfeniog uprcar, squal-ing children, and quarreling adults. He can

sleep on the ground, on the floor, on a bed,

on a chair, in any position. It would be easy to raise in Ohina an army of a million

men-nay, of ten millions-tested by com-petitive examination as to their capacity to

go to sleep scross three wheelbarrows, head

downward like a spider, their mouths wide open and a fly inside.

It is not generally known that there is a

peculiar kind of dissipation known as the "ginger vice." The victim is as much a

longer onpuble of intoxication from whisky.

the in Palestine,-[Archbiehop Ireland,

terror of death .- [Sidney Smith.

mistake that for what they are seeking.

#### GRANTING CONCESSIONS.

MR SMITH, SOONER THAN PROLONG THE DE BATE, GRANTS AMENDMENTS TO THE LAND PURCHASE BILL.

LONDON, Nov. 28 .- The debate on the Irish Land Purchase bill was resumed in the House of Commons this evening. Mr. Mahony, Nationalist, moved the insertion in the bill of a new clause to the effect that the land commission shall take as security for the payment by tenants of their instalments the improvements excouted by the tenant or his pre decessors in his title.

Mr. Balfour opposed the motion on the ground that it would introduce great confusion, and also because it was against the in terest of the purchasing tenant. The motion was rejected. Mr. Smith, the Government leader, ap-

pealed to the house to assist in closing the discussion on the bill. The Government, he said, was desirous of meeting the Opposition as far as possible, and would accept the series of amendments proposed by Mr. Healy relating to subletting to laborers, and also the provision that the land commission shall not sanction an advance of money to a tenant, unless they are certain that the application of the tenant was not made under duress. The Government also intended to promote the bill dealing with the registration of titles. Mr. Morley and Mr. Shaw-Lafebvre both expressed themselves satisfied with these con-

cessions. Mr. Smith thereupon moved that the purchase bill be read a third time. Mr. Healy, however, objected on account of un-due haste, and the house adjourned.

Mr. Balfour said that Edward Harrington would not be arrested under the pending war rant against him during the debate on the Irish estimates.

Mr. Smith announced the withdrawal of the tax bill.

### BERUIC TEACHERS.

"Why, Tommy." "Because if you didn't you would have to work like those dirty mon. Will I have to "Why, Tommy." Sr. Louis, Nov. 28.—A panic occurred at the Blair school to-day and nothing but the great presence of mind of the corps of teachers prevented great loss of life. The steam heating apparatus got out of order and the ratting in the coils coupled with escaping steam alarmed the children, who, fearing an explosion, started for the door. Miss Bettina Krabbs, the teacher, got to the door first and prevented a stampede. Scarcely had order been restored when the noise in the steam pipes was repeated with increased vicleuce and before Miss Krebb could reach the door a second time the terror stricken children had gained the ball. The faithful teacher was paned the ball. The fathful teacher was borne to the floor and trampled upon, sustaining serious injuries. The excito-ment spread to room No. 10, just op-panite, presided over by Miss Charge Stickle, and the children became unmanageable there. The shuffling of feat and hissing of escaping steam spread the papie to room 14. Miss Mary P. Miller, and she too was thrown from her foot and trampled upon. The junitor sppeared on the scone and did rough and heroic work in preventing the children from trampling each other to death. A pupil in room No. 5 raised the cry of firr, and the pupils made a rush for the hall. Miss Cullan, the teacher, with commendable presence of mind and heroic efforts, quailed the disturbance, and in a brief period order was restored. Two of the toachers, Miss Miller and Miss Krebba, were badly injured. Seven pupils were also lajured. The pupil oreated intenso excitement, and many parents hurried to the school building to look after their children.

THE REPUBLICAN TARIFF POLICY.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.-An Indianapolis despatch fo the Sun says : Senator Allison, of Iows, progenitor and protector of the Senato tariff bill, and Sanator Spooner, of Wicconsin, a leader among its defenders, were in conference for five hours yesterday with General Hardson, and when they left they apnounced that the Senate bill would be this magnificent property about it, that it puched through the Senate at the coming scesion, and substantially in its present : hip he responsibility of r

tiate commercial treatier, at any rate with the United States, and that through agents of our own abcosing and directly responsible to ourselver.

DEC. 5. 1888

\* \*.

## NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY

Under the Patronage of the REV. FATHER

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

WEDNESDAY, DEC+MBER 19th, 1888, AT TWO O'CLOCK P.M.

TICKETS, \$1.00. Offars are made to 11 winners to pay their prizes ash, less a commission of 10 p.c. Winners' names not jublished unless specially

anthorized. Drawings on the Third Wednesday of every month. S. E. LEFFIBYRY, Secretary. Offices : 19 ct. James struet, Monifedi, Canada.

> FATHERICEHICS ERVETONIU

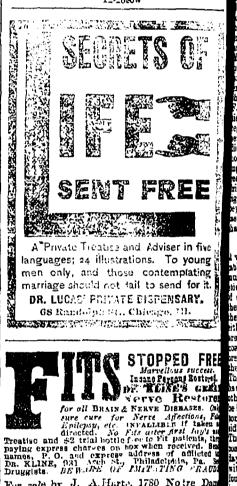
A NATURAL REMEDY FOR Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickness, Hysterics, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness, Hypochondria, Melancholia, Inebriety, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Brain and Spin-

al Weakness.

This medicino has a direct action upon the nerve centers, allaying all irritabilities and increasing us flow and power of nerve fluid. It is perfectly harm-less and leaves no unpleasant effects. Our Framphlet for sufferences on nervous diseases will be sent free to any address, and poor patien:s can also obtain this medicine free of charge from us. us. This romedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is now prepared under his direction

ERIE MEDICINE CO., CHICAGO. Agents: W. E. SAUNDERS & Co., 188 Dundas street, Lordon, Oat. Price, \$1.00 per bottle; Six bottles for \$5 00.

Best cure for colds, cough, consumption is the old Vegetable Pulmonary Balsom." Cutler Bros. & Co., Poston. Forst a large bottle sent prepaid 12-2000w



#### IRISH CATHOLIC,

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS .--- Obanges of temperature and weather frequently upset persons who are most careful of their health, and partioular in their diet. These corrective, purifying and gentle aperient Pills are the best remedy for all defective action of the digestive organs. They augment the appstite, strengthen the stomach, correct billouaness, and carry off all that is noxious from the systom. Holloway's Pills are composed of rare balgame, unmixed with baser matter, and on that account are pecularly well adapted for the young, delicate, and aged. As this priceless medicine has gained fame in the past, so will it preserve it in the future by its renevating and invigorating qualities, and the impossibility of its doing harm.

#### HOME, SWEET HOME.

"Our house is old and needs painting, and "our furniture is real shabby," she pouted. ""But, my dear," said her husband, "think how home-y it looks."

I'd rather it would look new y," she responded; then silence like a poultice came to heal the blows of sound.-Detroit Free Press,

ner.'

#### AN 8-YEAR OLD OPIUM FIEND, From the Albany Argus.

Dr. Cobb and the managers of the Fairview Home for Friendless Children at West Troy are struggling with a singular case of youtaful depravity. For some time past the agents of the society for the Prevention of Crualty to Children in Coreackie have been watching the case of Frank Wilsly, a small boy of that village, whose queer actions had aroused their suspicions. No charge could be found on which to arrest the shild until a day or two ago, when he was caught break. ing windows. He was taken before Justice Ballenbeck, to whom he made a shocking confession. Though only S years of age, the his mether had given him or hum and whiskey whenever he wanted it, and the woman admitted that she had given the child the drug

THE PROGRESS OF MEDICAL ENLIGHTEN-MENT has led to the abandonment of many aptiquated remedies of questionable value. and the adoption of newer and more rational ones. Prominent among the latter is Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, the justly celebrated Blood Parifier, a comprehensive family remedy for liver com-plaiat, constipation, indigestion, loss of physical energy, and female complaints.

#### A SIMPLE BUT EFFECTIVE CURE.

When the prophet hade Naaman wash in Jordon and be clean of his leprosy the heart of the great captain revolted at the very simplicity of the cure, and it was with pain and trouble that his faithful followers could induce him to ob y the prophet's direction. So to day with some of ur. When the obsuce is given us of improving our condition, of being alsoused of our political leprosy, of extrioating curselves from the slough of our present political degradution, of taking a great step forward in the direction of self government and obtaining the control of our own affairs, we are told, forscoth, the means to be used are simple and too easy to bring about such important consequences. The policy which the Reform party proposed for adoption by the people of Canada is plain, is simple, is casy to be comprehended, but is effective also, and I believe it needs but to be fairly explained (as I trust it speedily will be) to eusure its acceptance by an overwhelming majority at the very earliest moment the people have an opportunity of delivering their verdict on the matter.-Sir Richard Cart wright at Ingersoll.

Hattie E. Manthorn, of Mill Village, Oct. says, "My cough was dreadful. I could not sleep at nights on account of it, but when I used Hagyard's Pectorel Baleem I had rest and was quickly cured." All druggists sell ...

this invaluable cough remedy.

#### CANADIAN INTERESTS SHOULD BE FIRST CONSIDERED.

It is the plain and manifest duty of any statesman who is conducting the Government of the country to assert the right of Canada, if is be for her advantage, to be permitted to make rish commercial treaties as she pleases, at any rate so far as regards the United States, an I that I think is a fair exposition of the real touth as it affects the relation of the depth of wretchedness, people of Canada toward the Mother Country. Learn from the aarlies The sooner that this is recognized and acted on the better .- Sir Richard Cartwright at Ingersoll.

#### A HIGH VALUATION.

"It there was only one bottle of Hagyard's Yellow Oil in Manitoba I would give one hundred dollars for it," writes Phillip H. Brant, of Manitoba, after baving used it for a severe wound and for frozen fingers, with, as he says "astonishing good results." , **5-0** 

#### HIS HOLINESS' WISHES.

THE LAST DAY OF THE MONTH OF DECEMBER SET APART AS A DAY OF THANKSGIVING.

His Holiness the Pope has just issued an order whereby he requests all the priests of the world to observe the 31st of December as a day of thanksgiving, in honor of the completion of his

grand jubilee. It is His Holiness' intentions that on that day a special Mass of thanksgiving be said to thank the Almighty for all His favors bestowed upon His servant; that from the end of the first Mass till the last, or even during the entire day, if found suit-able, that the Blessed Sacrament be exposed able, that the Blessed Sacrament be exposed to the veneration of the public, that a public service be held during the day during which ap-propriate prayers may be offered and cepecially the recitation in common of the resary, after which the "Te Deum" should be sung, followed by the "Tantum Ergo" and the "Oremus," "Deus cujus misericordiae, concede nos," tol-lowed by these for the Pope and the church, after which the proceedings might be adjourned with the usual solemn brediction of the Blessed with the usual solemn benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. In conformity with the above, al Ostholics who will on that day approach the Holy Table and pray for the intention of the Pope and the church, a plenary indulgence is granted applicable to the souls in Purgatory.

#### A PLEASING DUTY.

"I fell it my duty to say," writes John forton. of Desert, P. Q., "that Burdock Borten, of Desert, P. Q., "that Burdock Bloud Bitters oursd my wife of liver complaint, from which she had been a chronic. sufferer. Her distressing, painfal symptoms soon gave way, and I can highly recommend the madicine to all suffering as she did."

#### He that waits on another man's trencher makes a late dinnor.

Amos Hudgin, Toronto, writes : "I have The great lung healer is found in that exbeca a sufferer from Dyspepsia for the past six years. All the remedies I tried proved cellent medicine sold as Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It southes and diminishes uselese, until Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable the sensibility of the membrane of the Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure was brought throat and air passager, and is a sovereign under my notice. I have used two bottles remedy for all coughe, colds, hearsenses, pain or sorecess in the chest, bronchills, etc. It has cared many when supposed to be far with the best results, and can with confidence recommend it to those efflicted in like manadv. nand in cousumption. - administers ginger, - Rural New Yorker.

hole scul towards aspiration. The busicr you are the less mischief you

to reduce the revenues will thus, it is lated, be forced upon the Democratic will be apt to get into, the sweeter will be your sleep, the brighter and happier your and whether that body accepts the challenge holidays, and the better satisfied will the world be with you, and passes the bill or allows the bill to die, makes little difference to the Republicans. Fastidiousness is only another name for

**OPINIONS OF THINKERS.** 

Lobstein-Charity is not an action ; it is life.

Luther-Fo do so no more is the truest re nentance.

Magoon-Truth is like a torch ; when shaken it shines.

Landor-Character is a diamond that soratches every other stone.

Bonnard-Silence is the wit of fools and one of the virtues of the wise.

Thomas A. Kempis-All is not lost when one thing goes contrary to you.

Diderot-Few persons live to-day, but are preparing to do so to-morrow.

Enlotetus-What we ought not to do, we should not ever think of doing.

Lessing-A single grateful thought toward heaven is the most effective prayer.

George Macdonald-Same people only understand enough of a truth to reject it.

Counters de Gasparin-The anddest thing under the sky is a soul incapable of end-THE AMOUNT OF TOIL AND ANNOYANCE THEY nass.

Schiller-A merely fallen enemy may rise The North China Herald says the quality of "nervieseness" distinguishes the Chinaagain, but the reconciled one is truly vanquishod. man from the European. The Chinoman

Felthan-Comparison, more than reality, makes men happy and can make men wretched.

Froude-You cannot dream yourself into character ; you must hammer and forge your-This quality appears sariy in life. There are self one.

no reatless, naughty hoys in Chins. They are all appellingly good, and will plod away in Matthew Henry-No great characters are formed in this world without suffering and self-denial.

Colton-Men will wrangle for religion. write for it, fight for it, die forit; any thing but live for it.

#### WHAT CANADIANS SHOULD DO.

#### [From the Toronto Globe ]

It seems that the Canadians should attempt three things :

(1) To convince our American friends that we sincerely desire amicable relations with them, and to this end to frown down and repudiate in every possible way he silly bluster which in some few of our public journals and politicians have cossionally indulged. Nothing can be more injudicious in itself, slave to his appeilte as the optian cater or and his a matter of history that it was, in no whisky drivker, and it is even more insidious email degree, to just such exhibitions of ill. than either of these practicase, insemuch as it temper and bad taste on the part of a portion sceme so harmless. It is roully one of the of these who were supposed (wrongly) to most injurious of such practices, in time desupeak for the people of Canada that we owed

most injurious of such practices, in time de-stroying the coating of the stomach and docming the victim to a clow and sponizing ceath. The essence of glager contains 100 per ornt, of alcohol, while whisky has only 50 per cent. This is why ginger is a favorite because of both parties, and that we want bevorage with topers whose atomache are no nothing but free exchange on fair terms, and that we both can and will give them s full equivalent for any benefit we may re

(3) We must obtain, and that at the earliest moment, full power and authority tonego.

9 Cords 10 HOURS Runs Easy NO BACKACHE. BY ONE MAR. Groatly improved. Also To or filing saws whereby those least apperience not make a mistake. *Sent free with mathi* ikers, for common erosacut saws, by mail \$2.00, ura wood and all interested in the timber bush write for our filustrated free Chatangue. Wo has not y what you want, the greatest abors are an elling tool now on earth. First order from your bust grantes agence. No duty to pay.



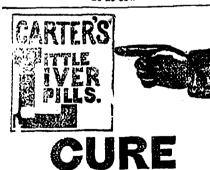
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bve sur: wide nate fami wear wide cost, notic puff

For sole by J. A. Harte, 1780 Notre Dam street, Montreal.

ada, FOLDING SAWING MACHINE CO. . ....

10-10 eow



Bick Headhche and rolieve all the troubles insi-dent to a bilious state of the system, such as Diziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after rating, Pain in the Side, sc. While their noes remarkable success has been shown in curing



Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills at equally valuable in Constitution, ouring and pe-ronting this annoying complaint, while they also corroct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured HEEAD



Ache they would be almost priceless to these who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortu-nately their goodness does not end here, and these who once try them will find these little pills value who once try them will find these little pills value block on more ways that they will not be will who once try them will find these little plus va able in so many ways that they will not be w. ling to do without them. But after all aick hes ACCHEE



we make our great boast. Our pills curve it want others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegotable and do not gripe of purge, but by their gentle sotion place all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mall. CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.



5 - E - E -

The babit is well known to the drug trade, and, and to say, many women are addicted to it. Every mother should be careful how she l celve

#### Dec. 5. 1888

### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

## HOW MEN SHOULD DRESS.

#### Komber of Useful Hists Concerning the Proper Gash of Gentlemen in Society.

occasional contributor to the World An occasional contributor to the world is: What is the correct dress for a man to ar on all occasions? And this contributor fs: With the reawakening of social life in fs this question presents itself to the indi-fual New Yorker. The formalisies of fashion as New Yorker. The formulities of fashion uire nice discrimination on the part of men taste, making it imperative that proper distotion be observed in the matter of raimend der the varying circumstances of social topear at the opera clad in a business suit, or so bend a tennis game in swallowtsils. A safe le to follow is one which the arbiters of le designate as the happy medium. It crystalised into two words, namely, avoid extremes." Evenin:: receptions of very character demand full dress. The me is true of the theatre, This season very character demand full dress. The me is true of the theatre. This season he most stylish material for dress suits is a nely-woven diagonal, which is designed to fit peform closely and to hold its shape even more beform closely and to hold its shape even more mly than the erstwhile popular broaddloth. Its latter will still be wore, however, especially y elderly and micdle aged men. As to the de-ile of the make of a dress suit, considerable titude is allowed. Many will wear vests ben U shape, while others will affact a srower cup. Dress coats faced a 1 the way be the edge of the lupel are considered in et form. A straight standing collar or one is the ears sourcely turned, is the style in t form. A straigno standing collar or the b the ears equarely turned, is the style in by the best dressers. To harmonize with embroidered shirt fronts that have come he emotion popularity this fall, a satin band bo and bo with plain or plated ow may be worn. With plain or plated stoms it is deemed proper to wear none but a tions to is deemen proper to wear hone out a hite lawn tie. For ballroom wear a white est is allowable. Black silk vests of ottoman, natelasse or moire antique are also considered erant, although persons of

#### SEVERE TASTES

nk upon this fad as an innovation. Dress way upon this fact as an innovation. Dress musers are worn wider than form rly. The mestion of having one, two, or three eyelets in dress shirt is let to the option of the wearer, dress shirt is left to the option of the wearer, though a decided preference is shown for though a decided preference is shown for to. Unifs should be of square cut, fastened by link buttons. The custom of wear-ig jewelry with evening dress has been regionerly with evening dress has been reverely citic.sed, but instead of disappearing thas become quits general. All agree, how-thas become quits general. All agree, how-ret, that it is valgar to display flashy diamonds wet, that it is vulker to display having diamonds ra heavy gold chain. Fob chains are allow-ble, and the shirt studs, if three or two are ble, and any shirt study, if three or two are hed, ought to be small and made of mother-of-parl, plain gold or enamel. Dress gloves bould be of pearl tint, with broad stitch-by on the backs, either of the same og on the DACKS, either of the same nor or black, a faccy dictates. The only indicerchiefs sanctioned by fashion are hin white here and poognee. A heavy cape avenues overcost is still the fashionable top essing for an evening suit. Crush hats are no ressing for an evening suit. Crush hats are no segre thought correct, the regulation black slik at having the preference. Either patent leath-r shoes or delectu caifskin, highly polished, are in good use. What dress shall a New Forker wear at an e-ening ball or a theatre arty, or is dinner? The general rule is b adopt the full dress in all its details, reent where no ladies are present, and adopt the full crees in all its details, reept where no ladies are present, and hea little more freedom is permitted. For instance, at a stag dinner a black is or a cream satin may be used instead of the egulation white lawn, without committing a regulation white lawn, without committing a scious sin against propriety. Every invitation diener, whether at Delmonico's or at a private bouse, is considered formal and requires evenpouse, is considered formal and requires even-by dress. At an informal dinner, which is the evolt of mutual aggreement between a few riends, a Prince Albert or cutaway coat is all ight; in fact, intile heed need be paid to dress wyond those general conditions of neatness and syond those general conditions of neatness and asto required of gentlemen always. It is said hat

#### FASHION IS OFFENDED

weddings oftener than at any other social thering. At evening weddings the dress suit usb be invariably worn. This is a law of hast be invariably worn. This is a law of piquette that undergoes no variation. Plenty if discretion is granted, however, in regard to the costume to wear at day weddings. When the nuptials are performed in the afternoon, the nuptials are performed in the afternoon, her at home or in church, the men present Irooste

common sense comes in ahead of the demands c style. Nothing more cumbersome than a single breasted cape overcoat ought to be carried. Sack suits and cutaway frocks are sufficient for all the emergencies of travelling, as the dress suit is never required unless by way of exception on extremely formal occasions. A derby hat is the proper caper, and colored percale shirts with collars and cuffs to match, may be used instead of white. Con-noisseurs of fashion find an unfailing subject for criticism in the custumes worn by many of the foremost of New York society men, while driving in the park or on the road. Certain well known club men have been charged with imitating English grooms in their stilled affecta-tion of dress. The most charming effect a gention be user in a circumstances of social der the varying circumstances of social der the varying circumstances of social der the varying circumstances of social tion of dress. The most charming eneur a gen-tieman in an ordinary road wagon can pro-duce is one of quietness. There should be nothing unusual or startling about his make-up. He should avoid every appearance of being the same w.y it would be unpardonable to the same w.y it would in a business suit, or to hear at the opera chad in a business suit, or to mean at the opera chad in a business suit, or to the same w.y it would be unpardonable to the same way the proper the same way the proper the same way the glove to wear this season is a firmly sewed skin in one of the popular tan shades, or chamois leather gaun let glove if so desired. melton or kersey overcoat in drab colors and a lerby hat may be worn at all times.

#### MULTUM IN PARVO.

There is much in a little, as regards Burdook Blood Bitters. You do not have to take quarts and gallons to get at the medicine it contains. Every drop in every dess has medical virtue as a blood purifying, system regulating tonic.

[FOR THE POST AND TRUE WITNESS.]

THE EXILE'S FAREWELL Good-bye, good-bye old Ireland, God's blessing on you fall; Adieu, adieu my sireland With thy hills and mountains tall ; Thy scenes my memory baunting, And eteadfastly implanting, While facing ills undaunting, A farewell picture all.

Thy value King Brian fought for, Although fierce Northmen tried And wickedly they sought for Thy homesteads to divide ; But thy Celtic sons with bravery Defended thee from slavery And overcame this knavery. Though stretching far and wide.

Thy shamrock o'er by land wide On mountain peak and low, In valleys by the addide The faith of Patrick show ; And thus through generations, Thy priests converting nations Through trials and vexations, Through martyrdom and woe.

Thy daughters and thy mothers Like thy huseands and thy sons, When persecution smothers And sloughters with its guns, They pray and fight for glory Though their homes are red and gory And chronicle in story Their brave and martyred ones.

Then once more farewell old Ireland. God's choicest blessings fall On you my cherished sireland And thy children one and all. I'll tell thy noble exiles And charge their grief to bright smiles, 'That you've conquered all the ill wiles Of foemen great and small.'

JAS. T. NOONAN. Brockville, Nov. 17th 1888.

OF GREAT UTILITY. There is no other medicine of such general asefulness in the household as Hagyard's Yellow Oil for the cure of rheumatism, neuralgia, sore throat and all internal and external pains and injuries.





### for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that i recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H.A. ABCHER, M.D., Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes diknown to me." H. A. ABCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Without injurious medication.

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

and render his prison life endurable by various delicate attentions. I can recall a number of these instances during the past year. I do not think this is attributable to woman's tender heart or sympathetic nature so much as to her sentimentalism ; else she would be more merciful toward some erring sister who needs her

sympathy. I know a bright, good, agreeable young lady t know a origin, good, agreeable young tady who is unvaryingly severe in her denunciations of any lapse from morality in the most sorely tempted woman. Yet I have seen this same young lady melt into tears and lament over the young lady melt into pears and lament over the suicide of a vulgar adventuress as portrayed in a novel we have all read during the last year. "Fate was against her from the first," she sob-bed, forgetting that fate might be equally against some woman in real life whom she condemned.

demned. An excellent-principled young lady of my ac-quaintance believes that any woman who has erred has no right to ask or expect sympathy from those who have resisted temptation. "They cannot eat their cake and keep it, too," is her way of ending all arguments on this subject. Yet one day I heard her express great sympathy for an escaped murderer who was pursued by justice. "Poor fellow," she sighed, "I shall feel so sorry if they catch him," Yet this man had served a term once in prison, only to come forth and murder a valuable citizen in co'd blood because he tried to defend his own prop rty from burglars. The widow and orphans of the victim did not appeal to her sympathies, but the pur-

sued murderer did. It is nothing but the most morbid state o sentimentalism which prompts so many women to indulge in this sort of feeting and it needs a

severe course of "all pathic" treatment. Women in public places are rud-ly seifish and thoughtless of one another's confort. The will apread themselves over seats in street c an 1 other conveyances of travel, occupying t. nextury room, and allow another woman is stand, holding a child or a large bundle in L arms. I have seen this doner epeatedly in al

most every city in the United States. I have raceived scowls and indignant glances from women when I have firmly, if g-nily, in-sisted that there was quite enough room for me

in the street car if they would sit closer. I could count on the fingers of one hand the times I have seen a lady rise to give an older or more burdened stranger a sect in a public conveyance. The surprised gratitude which such an act receives 14 in itself evidence of its

rarity of occurrence. We all ought to reform ourselves in this re spect at once. Mothers need to teach their growing daughters the great accomplishment of showing small courtestes toward strangers of their own sex in public places. It would refine life and lend sweetness to the giver as well as comfort to the relivient.

Ladies have an uncomfortable manner of staring at each other often, which is exceedingly unpleasant to a sensitive or self-conscious

I have passed through a room filled with well-dressed, well-educated, and supposably well-bred women, where I was a stranger to all, and I have felt that it would be a less sinful matter to ascend the scaffold for my execution. Afterward meeting these same laties, perhaps, I found them kind and tender-heatted, and never con-sciously wounding another. Yet this habit of coldly staring at a stranger had grown upon it them their hearledge. I have such

MR. MORONEY'S IMPRISONMENT. LONDON, Nov. 29 .- In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Bradlaugh moved to adjourn the House in order to call attention to the continued imprisonment of Mr. Moroney in Kilmainham jail for contempt of

court under the Correion act. He said that Mr. Moroney was suffering in health and becoming insane. He represented that bank raptoy proceedings had been used with the vlow to compel Mr. Moroney to divu'ge cer-tain things which Mr. Moroney refused to divulge. Mr. Bradlaugh maintained that his refusel, although illegal, was morally justi-fied, and that Moroney ought not to be punlahed by indefiaite imprisonment. Mr. Balfour and Sir Richard Webster contended that the Government had no power to order the releass of Moroney. It was his own fault if he refused to purge himself of his contempt. After a long debate the motion was rejucted by 195 to 159. A desultory discussion on the Ashbourne act then followed. Finally the bill passed the third reading by 202 to 141.



Guras Chronia Concileations

Costi onese and all Complaints arising from a disordered state of the Liver, Stomach and tay Rowels, such as Personala av Indirection. 2000 adretions. Renusche. Hearthurn, Acidity of the Stomach, Theorethen, Loss of Appetlie, Gravel, Nervo - Dobility, Neusen, and smilling, &c. Compress LINE 1.- MOTIONS LINE IT | So used it is mirrow able to the tracte, does not occasion. Names, acts will out griping incertai in the distribution of non-multidosta - In thread Jorn. Large bottles, 25 cents each.

**the** Note.—This favorate medicine is put up in val bottles holding three ounces each, with the name blown in the glass, and the name of the inventor, S. R. Campbell, in red ink across the face of the label. Beware of initations, effuse all substitutes, and you mill not be disappointed



BEN. S. COLLINS, E. Q. IN LUCK. Ban. S. Collins, Esq., is a richer man by about \$15,000 than he was some two weeks Collins was about to get aboard his team at J. O. Haines' stable to start for home when he was approached and asked to buy a ticket in the Louisian . Lottery, for the drawing te tako place on October 9th. The seller had offered this ticket several times unanocessfully, and Ben was arged so hard to purchase he passed out a dollar and took the chance. Nothing more was heard from the matter until on Thursday morning, the lith inst., on looking over a Besten daily giving the result of the drawing, it was seen that ticket No. 46 755 had drawn the capital prize of \$300,000 and as our genial friend Collins held one-twentieth of the ticket he was thus entitled to \$15,000. The excitement was great in town among the large number who hold tickets and we may venture to say the lucky holder was as cool as suyone, hardly realizing his good fortune.

(a) A set of the se

The ticker was given to the First Natil Bank for collection. The cather mark mark ly t-legraphed to New Orleans to have the

information verified. The answer came O. K, and to send by American Express and K, and to send by American Express and At they would remit by draft on a New York B Bauk. Mr. Collins received the draft by last night's express ---Skowhegan (Ma.) Reporter, Ca Oct. 25. night's express -- Skowhegan (Ma.) Reporter, Oct. 25.

#### CENSORIOUS CATHOLICS.

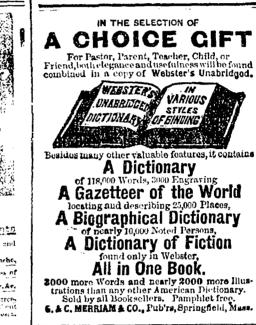
As a rule those Catholics that never attend sermons are the very people that complain of the Ingh or tenor of sermons. They that never enter a confessional are the

cople that blabber against the abuses of con-198101]. They that never speke to a priest are the

people that clamor most against priestly fanaticism.

They that ignore the very first word of their catechism are t'e first to set up as infallible doctors on every question of faith and morals. Those that never read a Catholic paper are the loudest to complain of the dullness of the Catho-

lic press. Those that never gave the slightest succuragement to Catholic publications are the readiest to wonder that Catholic books don't sell chemp.

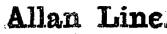


PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, | No. 862. DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. IN THE SUPERIOR COURT,

Dame Exilda Rivet, of the City and District of Montreal, has instituted an action in separa ion as to property, against her hus band, Zephirin Poirier, merchant of the same

Montreal, 26th October, 1888. GIROUARD, DE LORIMIER & DE LORIMIER, Attorneys for Plaintif





2



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

#### 1888—Winter Arrangements –1889

This Company's Lines are sen portfollowing Doubled-engined, Ciyde ball of the RON STEAMSHIPS. They are built in water bight compartments, are unsurpass i for strongth, speed and comfort, we fitted up with all the modern improvements that practiced experience can suggest, and have made the fastest time on -: bross man

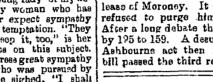
Torr
Leadian
Acadian
DISSI
Suenos Ayrean 4006 Capt. J Scott.
Canadian
Jarthoginian 4214 Capt. A. Macnicol.
Caspian
Buenos Ayrean
Jorean
recian
Hibernian
libernian
Innitoban
Monte Viden 3500 Capt. W. S. Main.
Nestorian
Newfoundland 919 Opt. C. Mylius.
Norweglan 3523 Copt. R. Carretters.
Nova Scotian
Parisian
Peruvian 3038 Capt. J. G. Stephen,
Phoenician
Jucerne
Pomeranian 4364 Capt. W. Dalzi L
Prussian
Sasarian
Sardinian, 4376 Capt. Joreph Ritchie,
Sarmatian
Scandinavian 3068 Capt. John Park,
SIDERISE
Waldensian
The Steamers of the LIVERPOOL MAIL LINE, sailing from Liverpool on THURS- DAYS, from Portland on THURSDAYS, and
LINE, sailing from Liverpool on THURS-
DAYS, from Portland on THURSDAYS, and
rom Halifax on SATURDAYS, calling at
Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Mails
and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scot-
and, are intended to be despated of FROM HALIFAN :
Polynesian
Sarmatian
Parisian
Sardiuian
At TWO o'clock P.M., or on the strival of the
Intercoloniai Railway Train from the West
Encercolomina Canway a fair from the week
FROM PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL VIA
JALIFAN: JALIFAN: Polynesian
Polynesian
Sarinatian,
Christian
Sardiman
AU ON MOCIOCK U.M., or on the arrival of the

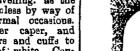
At ONE o'clock P.M., or on the arrival of the Grand Trunk Railway Train from the Wast. Rates of Passage from Montreal vi . Halifax Cabin, \$58.75, \$73.75 and \$88.75 (according to accommodation.) Intermediate, \$35.59. Steer-

age, \$25.50. Rates of Passag - from Montreal via Portland Cabin, \$57.50, \$72.50 and \$82.50 (according to accommodation.) Intermediate, \$35 50. Steer-

age, \$25.50 NEWFOUNDLAND LINE .-- The sleamers of the Halifax Mail Line from Halifax to Liverpool, via Sr. John's, N.F., are intended to 

GLASGOW LINE. - During the season of Winter Navigation schooners will be despatched regularly frem Glasgow for Boston, and regular-ly from Boston to Glasgow direct, as follow from Boston : artheganism.....About Siberian...... About Dec. 17 The steamers of the Glasgow, Londonderry and Philadelphia Service are intended to be despatched from Philadelphys to Glaegow From Philadelphia : Grecian..... About Nov. 30 Manitoban..... About Dec. 14





mat, or at least a cutaway. Fashionable tailsupposed to wear a dout he Prince Albert on all demi-dress occasions his is especially so in New York, the customs having not as yet taken so strong a foothold in baving not as yet taken so strong a foothold in other cities. Whichever coat is worn it should other cities. Whichever coat is worn it should be black. Either the three button or four buton cutaway is proper, the latter being con-idered a triffe more dressy than the former. The vest should be of the same material as the way. The most stylish trousers to wear at a bay wedding this season are a light cassimere the wordding this season are a light cassimere is wordding this season are a light cassimere with a small dark stripe or subdued check. A four-in-hand scarf or a well-made Teck, either is white, pale blue or grayish shade, can be used. A delicate snuff-colored glove embroid-used is self or in black will harmonize with the popular crize for tan shades now prevail-ing. A scarf pin, if not too loud, is in good form. A standing dress collar is the right ity le to wear and a silk hat is proper. The immediate participants in the wedding cere-mony may wear the same co-tume as the male metter. The most elegant to ste can display it-self at a sitermon reception. It is the one was found a man can give full vent to his accession when a man can give full vent to his bre for dress without provoking criticism. Of surse vulgar effects must be avoided, but a sider range is effected to select from both in the materials of clothing and in the matter of lamishings. At present the most stylish cost to wear is a dark cutaway, say of vicuna cloth or widewale diagonal. The vest should match the wat, but trousers of any pattern that is not priceably load are quite in form. The wide puff scarf or

#### THE ASCOT SHAPE

is the preferred thing in neckwear, although stylish four-in-hands in light silk has an squal right to consideration. Fancy tints are not at all objectionable in neckwear, and tan gloves are all the 'go. A silk hat, and on wet days a darlay and network leather on collection those complete the elegant outfit. It has come to a complete the elegant outfit. It has come to be a matter of great formality what clothes wear at a funeral. The mourners well aderstood that they should wear black throughwet, with crape on the hab, but the relation of the attending friends to the occasion is frequent-by overlooked. The most experienced leaters of ble are unanimous in requiring all the attendats at a funeral to don black clothes. A auts ab a funeral to don black clobes. A disgonal or light corkscrew coat and vest may be worn, with trousers to match or in heavier material. Black kid gloves and a black forf, say a gros-grain four-in-hand, are indispensable. It is held preferable to wear in investor although a near coefficient dispensable. It is held preferable to wear to jewelry, although a neat scarfpin is dlowable. Attending outdoor sports such as asseball, tennis, yachting, bicycling or racing, a man can wear anything that is comfortable and in conformity with accepted styles. Manty colors are not in bad form at field ports. Startling effects can be used there if wywhere. Obeck suits, either cutsway or tak, are perhaps the most picturesque and steful. Only derby hats should be worn, at the suits of the should be worn, abeful. Only derby have should be word, ad tan colored shues are now approved of by fren the most oritical judges of decorum. At the racetrack a ridy business enit made in mgh-fueed goods is

#### BY ALL ODDS THE BEST

Ging to appear in. If a gentleman escorts lies the case is different. A cutaway if not cuse is different. A cubaway if not Prince Albert is imperative under those cirmatances. The fancy fall vests which are so Auch in vogue in New York this year may be Wrn with aluncat any costume on the race-tack. A Chasterfield overcoat, copper-colored fores and a stout ash stick with silver plated udle and wide silver band make up the rest Ma stylish outfit. In travelling or pursuing an Wasz vorage a man should be olad warmly and but to watch the trial of some brutal murderer but to watch the trial of some brutal murderer or notorious forger, to find that his lady sym-tome. This is an instance of where the law of

ان الا به المورك والايت. التا ولايا الايار ما مراجع والايت.

Women who Deery Each Other—A Lovely Woman the Most Beautiful Thing in Ex-Istence, yet She is not Fau'tless-Meroism In Women's Lives-Femisine Sentiment atity for Criminals-Morbid Southmental Women-Thoughtlessuess of the Sex in Public Places-Feminine Curlosity-Some Things Wherein Woman might Perfect Herself,

(Copyrighted, 1888.)

I have ever been a sincere admirer of woman kind.

I have felt no spmpathy or patience with the women who forever decry their own sex. During the last six weeks three young ladies have said to me, with an air which indicated that each thought the remark entirely original : "I can't endure women-they are so narrow and uninteresting-I like men." These young ladies were fond of making the remark in the presence of men ; they had a mistaken idea that men would admire them for their brightness in discovering the dullness of their own sex and the consequent superiority of the masculine race. It is a most egregious error, however. A man is a most egregious error, however. A man never admires or respects a woman for ridicul-ing her sister woman. He may laugh at her withiciams and feel a certain amount of compul-sory gallantry necessary towards the woman who tells him she tunds her only pleasure in the so-siety of men, yet in his heart he neither admires

nor respects her.

As a rule, the women who are forever com-plaining of bad treatment from their own sex are the women who have brought is upon themselves. Some one has said that we find in a book what we take to it. The same rule applies to humanity ; we find in people what we take to

them. I have taken to my own sex sympathy, appreciation, admiration and love, and I have in the great aggregate found these qualities in them.

In all the vast numbers of girls and women I have known intimately, not more than one in twelve have I found to be unkind, vindictive, or marred by envy which could not be overcome. marred by envy which could not be overcome. Yet women have faults. A lovely woman is the most beautiful thing in existence. I would rather see a handsome would that the most wonderful scenery nature can offer, or the most

marvellous work of immortal art. The greatest heroism I have ever found in human nature has been in the lives of women. The man who rushes into the thick of battle and waves a flag in the face of the enery and falls pierced by a score of bullets, does not display half the heroism that a patient and uncomplaining mother of an increasing family exhibits 

daily. The man who risks his own life to rescue some the man who risks his own his to reache some drowning creature is not so brave as many a wife who enduces neglect, indifference, and even disloyalty from one who has sworn to be her protector, and sits through lonely evenings at home, looks alluring bemptation in the eyes and turns away, and carries a smiling face to the

world. The physical pain, the heart-hunger, the lone-ly hours, that make half the life of the average woman, would drive the average man to a luna-tic asylum before he reached middle age. Yet loyely, catient woman has her faults.

One of her most foolish blemishes is a mawk-isb seatimentality towards criminals. You have but to watch the trial of some brutal murderer

¥,

them without their knowledge. I have seen them whohed their knowledge. I have seen this habit cased to its extreme at summer watering-place. Little girls and young mises cultivate this old and critical stare, and I am often surprised to see the rudeness and terrible lack of careful breeding which these elegandly apparelled small damaels from our society" exhibit on the street in this respect. I have noticed groups of young girls with their school-books on some of our most fashionable streets, and have seen them haughtily gaze at

the people whom they passed or mot, and have heard them give vent to peals of laughter before the unoffending victim of their bad breeding was out of ear-shot. If the fashionable schools which teach young

girls how to walk, and sit, and the proper man ner in which to enter a room, would also teach them how to look at a stranger in a respectful and kindly manner, or at least not to gaze with a cold and withering stars of criticism. it would materially improve the manners of the rising

generation. Affability, kindness, corliality and amiability are all wonderfully charming qualities in woman, and we all need to cultivate them.

and we all need to cultivate them. There never yet was a woman so gifted, weakby, beautiful, or high in social problet that she was not marred by a cold, distant and supercilious bearing. There are so many sor-rowful things in life, there are so many hurts and wounds for all of us, it seems to me that and wounds for all of us, it seems to me that every woman ought to culturate a sweet manner and a kindly glance for the stranger or the acquaintance. It costs nothing, and, like a ray of sunlight, it warms and strengthens many a frost-bitten life whereon it falls. I think some women or girls have the idea that a haughty and moud hearing impresses a strength with a control women or griss have the idea unat a haughty and proud bearing impresses a stranger with a sense of their importance. This is a mistake. The truly great are never arrogant or cold, but modest and kind in demeanor; while the unworthy and presumptuous often assume an air of supercilious diedain with strangers to hide their natural deficiencies.

ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

BRITISH VS CANADIAN INTERESTS.

While I believe most firmly that the policy of reciprocity which we are now propounding will redound to the great advantage of Great Britain herself, still if it were not so I would have to toll you that Great Britain by her own deliberate acte-by intimations conveyed again and again by her statesmen to ours has shown Canada that were she to come into collision with the United States she must tract to herself, must defend herself as best she cap. Canada has a right to say in her turnso be it; bat in that osse we, on our side, can fairly claim that we shall be allowed lowed to make the best birgain we can with the United States, and that we shall be allowed to make such asgotiations with them as may best promote our interests,-Sir Richard Cartwright at Jugersoll.

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#### GRAND RESULTS.

For several years R. H. Brown, of Kincardine, suffered from dyspep-ia, the says he tried goveral physicians and a host of remedies without relief. His druggist recom-meaded B.B.B., which he declaros preduced "grand results," for which he gives it his highest recommendation, ••

Every one basteth the fat hog, while the lean one burneth.

Who hath spice enough may season his meat as his pleaseth.

1997 1 1 1 No.

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Service Gazetts." Made simply with bolling water or milk. Sold only in Packeta, by Grocers, tabelled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Homeopathic Chemists, LOSDON, ENGLAND, 22-Q

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This Great Bruschulf Medicine Rauk turongst the Londing Necousa-vier of Life.

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

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

HOLLOWAY'S ORNIMENT

Its Searching and Scaling Properties are Known Throughout the World,

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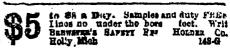
Ead Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds Sores and Ulcers!

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rub bed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Oures Sove Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and even Asthma. For Glandular Swelling. Absocsses, Pies, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatien and every kind of Skin Disesse, it has neve been kown to fail

been kown to tall Both Pills and Ointment are cold at Professo Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street London, in boxes and pots, at 1s, 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>3</sub>d., 2s. 6d., 4s, 6d., 11s., 22s. and 35s. each, and by al medi-oino vendor throughout the civilized world,

N.B.-Advice gratis, at the above address daily, herween the hours of 1 rd 4. or hy latter





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Unicons all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carry ing of gradually without weakening the wstem, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Storach, curing Billousness, Dys-pepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constitution, Dryness of the Skin, Irouty, Diminess of Vision, Jaandice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Flutturing of the Heart, Norvousness, and Genoral Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints, field to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

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### CLEVELAND'S MESSAGE. A Masterly Address to the American House of Congress. The Betiring President Wages War Upon Combines and Trusts that Trample People to Death Beneath an Iron Heel-The Fishery Treaty Cleverly Treated- His Reference to Haytl, the Theatre of Insurections.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 -President Cleveland's annual message to Congress is a voluminous docume 1, and contains about 25,000 words. He treats of a variety of subjects, discusses the re-ports of various departments, and arks careful consideration of the recommendation of the officials. The home and local features, which were omitted in the last annual message, are treated very fully, but the President does not neglect the great issue which was the only one referred to a year ago. He begins by reminding Congress that the close of the present seasion modes the completion of a century of constitutional government in this nation. He contrasts the simplicity of a century ago with the rapid growth and the vast accumulations of in-dividual wealth of the present. He does not look upon the present of the future progress at the present rate of entire hopeful-

ness. "A crowd d and constantly increasing urban population," he says, "suggests the impoverish-ment of rural sections and discontent with agri-cultural pursuir," and, continuing this line of discussion, Mr. Cleveland continues, "we dis-cover that the fortunes realized by our manufac-turers are noting realized by our manufac-turers are noting realized foresight, but that they result from the discriminating favor of the Government and are largely built non-under Government, and are largely built upon undue exactions from the masses of our people. The gulf between employers and the employed is constantly widening and classes are rapidly forming-one comprising the very rich and powerful, while in another are found the toiling poor. A we view the achievements of aggregated capital we discover the existence of trusts, combinations and monopolies, while the citizen is struggling far in the rear or is

TRAMPL.D TO DEATH RENEATH AN IRON HEEL. Corporations wich abov restrained creatures of the law and the servants of the people, are fast becoming the people's masters. Still congratulating ourselves upon the wealth and prosperity of our country, and complacently contemplating every incident of charge inseparable from these conditions as is our duty as patriotic citizens to enquire at the present stage of our progress how the bond of the government made with the people has been kept and performed. Instead of limiting the tribute drawn from our citizens to the ne Cessiti 9 of its economical administration, the government persists in exacting from the sub-stance of the people millions which, unapplied and useless, he dormant in its treasury. This flagrant injustice and this breach of faith and obligation and to extortion the danger attending the diversion of the currency of the country from the legitimate channels of business. Under the same laws by which these results are pro-duced, the government permits many millions more to be added to the cost of the living of people and to be taken from our consumers, which is reasonably the profits of a small but powerful minority of the people for the support of the government under the operation of tariff we, but to the extent that the mass of our citizens are inordinately burdened be-yond any useful public purpose and for the benefit of a favored few, the Government under protext of an exercise of its taxing powers, enter gratuitously into partner-ship with this favorite to their advantage and to the injury of a vast majority of our people. This is not equality before the law. The exlating situation is injurious to the health of our entire body politic. It stifles, in those for whose benefit it is permitted, all patriotic love of country and substitutes in its place selfish greed and grasping avarice." The President scathingly refers to the habit of legislation which has encouraged the enactment of laws and the passage of appropriation bills under legislation of an important character and press-ingly processary from a national standpoint is Ingly Decessity from a national standpoint is allowed to remain unacted upon. The inequali-ties of the pranton laws are discussed; the con-dition of the army and the progress of construct-ing a DAVY are all made matters of special attention. The Indus problem and the work of the Department of Agriculture are fully referred to. Reference is made to various foreign matters. Of course in Havti. The American Executive same. to various foreign matters. Ut course in Hayti, The American Executive says: "I an-nounce with sincere regret that Hayti has again become

freer mutual exchange of products, can be most

freer mutual exchange of products, can be most advantageously arranged by independent but co-operative legislation. In the mode last men-tucned, the control of our taxation for revenue will be always retained in our own hands, un-restricted by conventional agreements with other governments" Of these matters relating particularly to questions in dispute between Great Britain and the United States, state-ments on such points are here given in full. Those international questions which shill await settlement are all reasonably within the domain of amicable negotiation, and there is no visiting subject of dispute between the United State and any foreign power that is not succep-tible of satisfactory adjustment by frank diplo-matic treatment. The questions between Great Britain and the United States relating to the rights of American fishermen under treaty and international comity in the territorial waters of Canada and Newfoundland, Terest to say, are not yet satisfactorily adunder treaty and international comity in the territorial waters of Canada and Newfoundland, I regret to say, are not yet satisfactorily ad-usted. These matters were fully treated in my message to the Senate of February 20, 1858 message to the Senate of February 20, 1685 Together with which a convention concluded under my authority with Her Majesty's govern-ment on the 15th of February last for the re-moval of all causes of misunderstanding was moval of all causes of misunderstanding was submitted by me for the approval of the Senate. This treaty having been rejected by the Senate, I transmitted a message to the Congress on the 23rd of August last reviewing the transactions and submitting for consideration certain recommendations for legislation concerning the im-portant questions involved. Afterwards, on the 12th of September, in response to a resolution of the Senate, I again communicated fully all the information in my possession as to the action of the Government of Canada affecting the

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS BETWEEN THE DOMINION AND THE UNITED STATES,

AND THE UNITED STATES, neluding the treatment of American fishing, vessels in the port and waters of British North America. These communications have all been published, and therefore opened to the knowledge of both houses of Congress, although two were ad-dressed to the Senate alone. Comment upon or repeating of their contents would be super-

## CABLE TELEGRAMS.

Specially Reported for and taken from THE MONTREAL DAILY POST.

LONDON, Nov. 29 .- A boy named Husband,

watch the courts and alleys of the East end and

watch the courts and alleys of the East end and otherwise act conjointly with the metropolitan forces. Each man will carry a dark lantern, a whistle and a night stick, and be invested with all requisite authority. Col. Jas. Munro who has been appointed Chief commissioner of the Metropolitan police to succeed Gen. Sir Charles Warren, served 25 years in Beugal whence he returned to England in 1884 to replace Mr. Howard Vincent, at present member of Parliament for the centra-district of Sheffield, as director of criminal indistrict of Sheffield, as director of criminal investigations. He was sub-equently appointed assistant commissioner of the Metropolitan police, but resigned recently, owing to his in-ability to endure the harshness of Gen. Warren and acceptd a position in the home office. His appointment which the Queen has sanctioned is

a personal triumph and universally approved. Lord Salisbury has gone to Edinburgh to at-tend the annual conference of the Conservative Union of Scotland which takes place to-day.

LONDON, Nov. 30.-Quite a sensation has been caused in political circles both here and on the continent, and wide attention attracted gendressed to the Senate alone. Comment upon or repetition of their contents would be super-fluous and I am not aware that anything has o nee occurred which should be added to the facts therein stated. Therefore, I merely repeat it applicable to the present time the statement which will be found in my nessage to the Senate of Septemper 12th last 'that'nce'si March 3, 1857, no case has been reported to the department of State wherein complaint has been made of unfriendly or unlawful treatment of American fishing vessels on the part of the of nadian authorities in which reparation was Cat promptly and satisfactorily obtained by the senate of the senate of

#### Children Crufor Pitcher's Castoria.

Having essayed, in the discharge of my duty, to procure by negotiation the settlement of a countries, and continuing to be of epinion that the treaty of February last which failed to rethe treaty of February last which Lated to Fe-ceive the approval of the Senate did supply a satisfactory practical and final adjustment upon a basis honorable and just to both parties of the difficult and vexed question to which it related, and havi g subse-quently and unavailingly recommended other legislation to Corgress which I hoped would without To meet the gain gravited by the auffice. To meet the exigency created by the rejection of the treaty, I now invoke the earnest and immediate attention of the Congress to the condition of this important quest on as it now stands before them and the country, and for the settlement of which I am desp'y solici-tous. Near the class of the month of October last occurrences of a deeply regretable nature were brought to my knowledge which made it my painful but imperative duty to obtain, with as little delay as possible, a new personal chan-nel of diplomatic intercourse in the country with the Government of great Britain. The correspondence in relation to the incident will in due course be laid before you and will disclose

was delivered, noarly two years ago, there did exist, on President Cleveland's part at least, a very friendly feeling indeed toward I.ONDON, Nov. 23.—A boy named Husbard, aged 11 years, the first to give notice of the dis-covery of the body of the boy Zarle, who was found dying in the streets of Havant, Tuesday morung, with hie throat cut from ear to sar, has been arreated for the murder. The crime was undoubtedly committed in imitation of Jack the Ripper," the chronicles of whose butcheries have incited depraved youth in many parts of the kingdom to emulation of his deeds, and the police throughout the construction. The Spitzfields Vigilance committee, organiz-ed to aid the constabulary in detecting the Witechapel murderer and preventing further comes, has secured the approval of the police to their appointment of ten men each night to watch the courts and alleys of the East end and

tive chief of a nation, is language of the

highest possible importance and consequence, that alone, if I had nothing more to advance, would show that at the time this message

relation of the two countries. I say commercial because I do not propose to include, however indirectly, or by any intendment, however partial or oblique, the political re-lations of Canada and the United States, nor to affect the legislative independence of either country.

Now, I ask any just-minded and honorable man what greater advances could reasonably be expected from the Cabinet of the United States than are contained, first in the mes sage of President Cleveland, and next in the letter addressed by Mr. Bayard to Sir Charles Tupper ?-Sir Richard Cartwright at Ingersoll, 🧏

#### CONSUMPTION CURED.

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



· 这些是是是这些是,我们就是这些我们的是我们的是我们的是,我就是这个时候,这些你们的是不是我们的?""你是我们的?"他们的,还是我们的,这些我们都是一些个人,

Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability. WILLIAM KNABE & CO.. BALATMORE, 22 and 24 East Baltimore STREET. NEW YORK, 112 Fifth Av. WASHINGTON, 517 Market St

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WILLIS & CO., SOLE AGENTS, 1824 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL 18-13

frew, 17c to 19c; Morrisburg, 19c to 22c Brockville, 180 to 21c; Western, 16c to 18c. ROLL BUTTER-Receipts of rolls have been little more liberal, but the demand has absorbed them pretty readily, with sales reported at 180 blem pretty reality, with sales reported so loc to 20c as to quality, one lot of very choice bring-ing a fraction over 20c. CHEESE—The market continues to show a very firm tone. The exports from this port during

the past season of navigation were 1,136,378 boxes against 1,106,065 boxes last year, showing an increase of 32,311 boxes. It is known, how-ever, that the quantity left in Canada and the U.S. is much smaller than at this time last year. We quote the market firm and advancing as follows: Finest September, 111c to 114c; finest late August, 11c to 111; fine, 104 to 11c; medium, 10 to 104c: inferior, 9 to 94c.

#### COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eggs.-The demand is slow for both held and limed stock, and as the supply is liberal, prices are no firmer. A few sales of fresh held have been made at 20c, whilst limed have been placed at 185c to 19c, a good sized lot being sold at 18c Strictly new laid are scarce and sell pretty freely

BEANS.—The excellent quality of Western beans and their low prices have induced a better consumptive demand, and sales of choice white mediums have transpired at \$1.90 to \$2.10 as to ize of lot. Car lots are quoted at \$170 to S1.80 per bushel.

HONEY .- The market is firm, with a few small sales of extracted in time at 10c to 12c, and in comb 13c to 16c as to quality, a lot of dark and broken comb honey selling as low as

BEESWAX -There is a steady market at 24c

to 27c per lb, but sales are light. HOPS. -The market is very quiet at the re-cent decline; sales have been reported of 100 bales of Cazaville fine hops at 222c, which shows quite a decline, as they were formerly held at 30. The cale is also reported of 5 bales at 24c, and we quote good to choice Canadian 20c to 24c, and medium qualities 16: to 19c. Old hope

6c to 10c. HAY.-The market is quiet and easy for the ower qualities, but firmer for the better grades Excessive sweating of the feet, under what-ever form it appears, can be quickly cured by carefully conducted friction with the sub-nitrate of blemuth, and even in the fow cases when it auppresses the abundant sweating only temporarily, it still removes the sever-pain and the todd odor which often ac-compables the secretion. Wash the feet in traid generating the morphile and rub being removed at 60c, and we quote 61 to 65c teing reported at 60c, and we quote 6) to 65c. DRESSED POULTRY.—The sales of about 2 tons

of turkeys were made by one commission house at 8 to 9c per lb., a few high colored lots selling at 7c, ducks are quoted at 8 to 9c, and chickens and geeze at 5 to 7c, as to quality and size of package.

ASHES.—The market remains quiet at \$410 to \$4.20 per 100 lbs. for first pots, and \$3 60 for seconds.

#### FRUITS, &c.

APPLES-The market has been in a demora lized condition during the past week, owing to the large quantity of frozen apples that have been forced on the market, sales of which have been made as low as 60s to 80c per barrel. Good to choice winter apples in round lots are quoted \$1.50 to \$1 85 per bbl, fancy stock being of course put on one side for higher prices later on. Jobbing prices rule from \$1.50 to \$2 per bbl. Advises from England report glutted bbl. Advices from England report glutted markets and low prices.

EVAPORATED APPLES-The sele of a lot of 100 boxes, 50 lbs. each, was reported at 8c, and we quote 8c to 8gc. DRIED APPLES-The supply is ample, and iu

quoted at \$4 50 to \$5 and Florida at \$3 50 in

ONIONS-Red and yellow Canada onions are

Spanish onions are steady at 75c per

low priced, having been sold at \$1 to \$1 25 per

POTATOES-Car lots are quoted a little steadier at 55c per bag and small jobbing lots at

GENERAL MARKETS.

seme condition as reported last week, Barbadoet bing quoted at 371c to 38c. Sugar is un

PICKLED I'ISH-Labrador herring keepa firm at \$5.37½ to \$5.50 for round lots, a sale being reported at the inside figure. Cape Bretou herring at \$5.75. There is a good enquiry for green codfish, with sales at \$4.90 to \$5 for No 1; \$5.20 to \$5.25 for No. 1 large, and \$5.37½ to \$5 50 for large draft. Dry codfish is steady at \$4.75 to \$5. Sea trout in fair enquiry and business reported at \$10 to \$11. Salmon quiet but steady an \$12 to \$13 per bbl.

out steady at \$12 to \$13 per bbl. FISH OILS.-Cod cil continues firm at 38c to

39c for Newfoundland, and 35c to 36c for Halifax.

Steam refired seal oil is steady at 471c, and a

good demand is reported for sweet straw seal, which is quoted at 40c, common straw being quote 36c to 374c. Cod liver oil 36c, the last sale being quoted at that figure.

CHARLES.

MARKET REPORT

MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE,

POINT ST. CHARLES-MARKET REPORT.

changed for refined but firmer for raw

MOLASSES, &c .- The market remains in the

PICKLED FISH-Labrador herring keeps firm

boxes.

65c to 75c.

order to make sales prices have to be shaded. We quate 5c to 5%c. est prices. GRAPKS-The market is quiet, with few sales reported at \$4 to \$4.50 per k at to quality. Fancy large kegs bring still REAL MOHAR BRAID • :her REAL MOHAIR BRAID REAL MOHAIR BRAID tigures. CRANBERRIES - The large amount of Cape Cod berries reported frozea several weeks appear to be telling on the market, as shipments of these REAL MOHAIR BRAID berries have been received here, some of which sold as low as \$3 per bbl, and we quote \$3 to \$6 per bbl as to quality. ORANGES-The market is quiet, Jamaica being

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

DEC, 5, 1888

All-wool Royal Blue Saxony Flannel for 10c

For good fur boas, muffs and collars go to S. Carsley's. They are showing a splerdid assort-ment of choice turs at very lowest prices.

Don't forget that S. Caraley's stock of mens Cardigan jackets, and knitted vests, with silk sleeves, is the most complete in the trade. Full range of size. All weights and very best finish.

COLORED MI COLORED MI COLORED MI	FL. PONG 01 #2	ÿd
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A beautitul line of Double Width Fine Melton, for overcoatings, only \$1.75 yard.

BLACK BEAVER, BLACK BEAVER, BLACK BEAVER, BLACK BEAVER,	\$1.35 yd.
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Good heavy Braver, for ove:coatings, from \$1.35 upwarde. S. CARSLEY.

MEN'S FU	R LINED OVERCOATS
MEN'S FU MEN'S FU	R LINED OVERCOATS
.MEN'S FU	R LINED OVERCOATS
ST71. T	

With Fur Cuffs and Collars. All sizes, at very lowest prices. S. OARSLEY.

MEN'S HEAVY	LEATHER COATS
MEN'S HEAVY	LEATHER COATS
MEN'S HEAVY	LEATHER COATS
MEN'S HEAVY	LEATHER COATS

With Belts, and very strongly finished. The erv warmest garment to he had. S. CARSLEY.

Men's Lamb's wool Underwear, 95c. Men's Lamb's wool Underwear, 95c. Men's Lamb's wool Underwear, 95c. Men's Lamb's wool Underwear, 95c.

This special line of superior quality Lamb'swool Underwear, at 95c each, is the very best value to be had in Cauada. A very large stock

MEN'S WOOL UNDERWEAR only 30c MEN'S WOOL UNDERWEAR only 30c MEN'S WOOL UNDERWEAR only 30c MEN'S WOOL UNDERWEAR only 30c

The right place to go for Men's Underwear is S. CARSLEY'S.

MEN'S CASHMERE SOCKS, only 25c. MEN'S CASHMERE SOCKS, only 25c. MEN'S CASHMERE SOCKS, only 25c. MEN'S CASHMERE SOCKS, only 25c.

MEN'S HEAVY MERINO SOCKS, only 25c, MEN'S HEAVY MERINO SOCKS, only 25c, MEN'S HEAVY MERINO SOCKS, only 25c, MEN'S HEAVY MERINO SOCKS, only 25c,

For all kinds of Men's Winter Half Hose go to

S. CARSLEY'S.

S. CARSLEY.

	HERCULES HERCULES		
COLORED	HERCULES HERCULES	BRAID	

Colored, Black and White Hercules Braid, from 1 inch to 3 inch wide, in all the leading and latest colore, superior quality, at very low-

**FENDER FEET.** Excessive sweating of the feet, under whattopid water, dry them thoroughly, and rub them with dry powder. Continue this treatment for a week or more, and a cure will be the result. Even the first application affords relief.

COMMERCIAL.

that city strong bakers' has been rold as low as \$6, and we quote \$6 to \$6.25 as to quantity, whilst Manitoba strong flour has been sold al

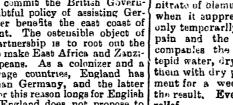
FLOUR, GRAIN, &c. FLOUR .- Business generally has been very

ment to the Gouldful policy of assisting Ger-many to whatever benefits the east coast of Africa may present. The ostensible object of the desired co-partnership is to root out the slave trade and to make East Africa and Zanzibar safe for Europeans. As a colonizer and a reclaimer of savage countries, England has

reclaimer of savage countries, England has greater success than Germany, and the latter knows this, and for this reason longs for English assistance. But England does not propose to help Germany colonize Africs, and this is why the co-operation is denied. The Daily News, in a leader devoted to Siberia, says that Mr. George Kennan's serial in the Century Magazine on Siberia is without z rival among works of its kind. In consequence of the recent forgeries of

In consequence of the recent forgeries of French bank notes, the Bank of France is about

to issue new notes, printed in two colors of blue and pink, which are claimed to be inimitable. and puck, which are claimed to be inimitable. LONDON, Dec. 3.--When Mr. Gladstone retired to Hawardon a few days ago it was with the understanding that he would not return to London during the present session of parla-ment, but it is now announced that he will re-sume his seat in the House of Commons to morrow for the purpose of leading his colleagues n an important debate which will result from a metion to adjourn in order to call the attention the unpardonable conduct of the efficial referred to in his interference, by advice and counsel, with the suffrages of American citizers in the very crises of the presidential election, then near at hand, and also in his subsequent public de-claratione to justify his action, superadding im-pugment of the Executive and Superadding im-united Succes in connection with important questions now pending in controverey between the two governments. The offence thus com-mitted was most grave, involving disastrous possibilities to the good



quiet since our last report, with sales at a shading from previous quotations. It is stated the way from \$5 50 to \$6 according to quantity

#### THE THEATRE OF INSURRECTION,

disorder and bloodshed. The titular government of President Salamon has been forcibly overthrown and he driven out of the country to France, where he has since died. The tenure of power has been so unstable amid the war of factions that has ensued since the explision of President Saloman, that no government con-stituted by the will of the Haytian populace has been recognized as administering responsi-bly the affairs of the country." Considerable attention is paid to trade matters with contiguous countries and this report the president says: "The wisdom on concluding a treaty of commercial reciprocity with Mexico has been heretofore stated in my messages to Congress, and the lapse of time and growth of commerce with that close naighbor and sites routhing with that close neighbor and sister republic confirm the judgment so expressed. As suthorized by Congress preliminary steps have been taken for the assemblage at this cspital during the coming year, of the representatives of South and Central America States, together with those of Mexico. Hayti and San Domingo to discuss sundry impor-tant monetary and commercial topics. except ng in those cases where from reasons of contiguity of territory and the existence of a common border line incapable of being guarded ecipi ocal treaties may be found expedient, it is bolloved that commerces policies, inducing

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BELATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN

constituting a gross breach of diplomatic privilege, and an invasion of the purely domestie affairs and essential sovereignty of the governaftairs and essential sovereignty of the govern-ment to which the envoy was accredited. Hav-ing first fulfilled the just demands of the inter-national comity by affording full opportunity for Her Majesty's government to act in relief of the situation. I considered prolongation of discussions to be unwarranted, and therefore decline to further recognize the diplomatic physical construction. character of the person whose continu-acce in such functions woud destroy that mutual confidence which is essential to the good understanding of the two governments, and was inconsistent with the welfare and self-respect of the government of the United States. The in terchange of communication has since continued through Her Majesty's legation in this city. My endeavors to establish by international co-oper ation measures for the prevention of the exter-mination of fur seals in the Bebring Sea have not been relaxed, and I have hopes of being enabled shortly to submit an effective and satis factory conventional project with the Maritime power for the approval of the Senate. The

coasted boundary between our Alaskan posses sions and British Columbia, I reget to say, has not received the attention demanded by its im-portance, and which on several occasions here tofore I have had the honor to recommend to the Congress.

The admitted impracticability, if not impossibility, of making an accurate and precise sur vey and demarkation of the boundary line, as it is received in the treaty with Russia under which Alaska was ceded to the United States renders it absolutely requisite for the prevention of international jurisdictional complications that adequate appropriation of a reconnoisance and survey to obtain proper knowledge of the lo cality and the geographical features of the boundary should be authorized by Con-gress with as little delay as possible. The knowledge to be only thus ob-tained is an essential perquisite for negotiations for ascertaining a common boundary or as preliminary to any other mode of set-tlement, it is much to be desired that some agreement should be reached with her majesty's government by which the damages to life and property on the great lakes may be alleviated by removing or humanely regulating the obstacles to reciprocal assistance to wrecked or stranded vessels. The act of June 19, 1878, which offers to Canadian vessels free access to our inland waters in aid of wrecked or disabled vessels has not yet become effective through con-current action by Canada.

#### WEDDING OF CHINA'S EMPEROR.

It is officially stated that the marriage of the young Emperor of Chins, who is now in his eighteenth year, will take place on the 24th day of the first Moon in 1889. Two millions of task-equal to £500,000-have been granted from the public revenue to de-fray the expenses of the cermony and the accompanying festivities, and twice that sum has been subscribed by the people in the pro-vlaces." Some doubts of the spontaneity of these "benevolences," however, are suggested by the fact that express couriers have for some ime been traversing the vast Empire charged with the mission of impressing on the local authorities the necessity for paying up | prosperity on both sides of the border." by the end of the year.

Chlidren Gry for Pitcher's Gastoria.

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which the Liberals are determined to unmask and condemn. The government party are actively at work to secure a full attendance of their adherents.

The new commissioner of the metropolitan police, Mr. James Munro, assumes his duties at the head of the department this morning. Common runor asserts that the failure to capture "Jack the Ripper" is due to the official jealousy which has prevailed in the police department, and it is confidently predicted that the advent of Commissioner Muuro will be marked by the murderer's speedy arrest and conviction. Gen. S'r Charles Wairen has reconsidered his deter-mination to publish his official memoirs, proba-tion to pub bly : pon the advice of his friends, who are convinced that in the discussion which would ensue the late commissioner would come off second best.

The late Mr. Levy-Lawson left by the provisions of his will a handsome legacy to each member of the staff of the Telegraph.

There is great rejoicing in Berlin medical circles over the resignation of Dr. Mackenzie from the College of Physicians, though doubt-less the doctor is as greatly rejoiced to rid himself of the uncongenial associations which his membership necessitated.

#### WHEN THE OLIVE BRANCH WAS EX-TENDED.

Mr. Cloveland, and Mr. Bayard, his Secretary of State and chief officer, did as long as two years ago, at a time when there was every reasonable chance for prostiations being calmly and fairly considered, of their own free will and proper motion extend the olive branch to the people of Oanada, and intimated as plainly and distinctly as language would permit that they were desirous of entering into freer trade relations with us, and were anxious to consider these things wholly apart from political considerations. This is a mat-ter of the first importance. I can show you, as I think I can by unmistable records, that two years ago Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Bayard were anxious to enter into negotiations with our Government, then, I say, that ] have clearly established the fact that one great opportunity has been lost which might have been used to great advantage to obtain the end that we desire. You are aware that messages delivered by the American Presi dent to Congress are documents of high offi jial importance.

Nearly two years ago Precident Cleveland addressed the Congress of the United States in these terms :--

"Our social and commercial intercourse with those populations who have been placed upon our borders and made forever our neigh bors is made apparent by a list of the United States' common cerriers, marine and inland, connecting their lines with Canada, which was returned by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Senate on the 7th February, in answer to a resolution of that body; and this is in structive as to the great volume of mutually profitable interchange which has come into existence during the last half century.

" This intercourse is still but partially devoloped, and if the amicable enterprises and wholesome rivalry between the two populations be not obstructed, the promise of the future is full of the fruits of an unbounded

Such language, coming from the representa-

being reported at \$2.35 to \$2.40 for standard in bags and \$2.50 to \$2.55 for granulated. Rolled oats \$5.40 to \$5.50 per bbl. Cornneal \$1.60 to

\$1.70 in bags. BRAN, &c.- Bran is semewhat irregular, som dealers stating the bis of fleuht to get at \$16 50, whilst others say they will pay \$17. Shorts easy at \$18 to \$19 per ton. Moullis \$25 to \$37 per ton

WHEAT .-- It is a pretty difficule matter to from Winniper state that sales have recently been made in Manitoba at 60c for No 1 frosted, bbl. crate. at 80c to 82c for No 1 bard and 78c to 80c for No 2 hard. Canada wheat is purely nominal. CORN.-The market is quiet and purely nomi nal at 480 to 49c in bond.

PEAS-The market continues quiet, very little business being reported now that navigation is closed.

OATS-Receipts are not heavy, although ample for requirements, and the market has an easy tone, with prices quoted at 37c per 32 lbs. BARLEY.—The market has ruled dull, the only sale mentioned being two cars of fine malting b dey at 755. Choice Ontario is quoted higher. ducte malting qualities 68c to 75c and feed 60c to 65c. BUOKWHEAT.-- No further sales are reported, rd the market is dull and easy at 53c to 55c

r bushel for car lots, which prices are too high the American market.

MALT.-No. 1 Montreal malt, 65c to \$1.05 p r ushel in bond.

SEEDS.-There is nothing doing in this marke either in clover or timothy seed, owing to bad country roads, which prevents farmers country to market. Prices are therefore nominal as last quote: i, namely, red clover, \$5 70 to \$6 per bush, and timothy, \$2 per bush.

PROVISIONS.

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS, POINT ST. PORK, LARD, &c.-A few lcts of new Montreal short cut mess pork have already been sold at \$20 per brl, and Western short cut clear has The receipts of live stock for week ending December 1st, 1888, were as follows:--1,114 at \$20 per bri, and wesself in the out of the brought from \$19 to \$20. In lard we have sales to report of Western in pails at 11c to 114c attle, 1,286 sheep, 206 hogs and 35 calves; left to report of Western in pails at lic to 114c per lb for, in all about 1,500 pails. We quote: --Canada short cut clear, per brl, \$20.00 to 00 00; Chicago short cut clear, per brl, \$19.00 to \$20.00; Mess park, western, per brl, \$18.00 to \$18 50; Hams, city cured, per lb, 18c to 14c; Lard, western, in pails, per lb, 10c to 114c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb, 00 to 00; Bacon, per lb, 13c to 134c; Shoulders, per lb, 00 to 00; Tallow, com. refined, per lb, 54c to 63.

DRESSED HOGS-Sales have been made of good sized lots at \$7.25 to 7.50 per 100 lbs, 25c more having been paid for small lots. Advices from Chatham state that Toronto and Hamilton buyers are in the market at steady prices for stock none on offer. Butchers', good, 22 to 32 to 32 to, medium, 22 to 24 to 24 to 40 to 40 to 22 to 10 to 53.00 to \$3.50 ; sheep, 32 to 40 to 53.00. choice heavy hogs.

#### DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER-There is very little doing except in fine to finest grades, which are wanted for the local trade, sales being reported of choice creamery at 25c to 25c and earlier makes at 22c to 23c. Morrisburg dairy has been arriving a little more freely, with sales of choice at 21c to 225. Eastern Townships dairy has been sold in single tubs at 23c to 24c for choice selected. Kamouraska is scarce and quoted at 18c to 19c

The receipts of horses for week ending Decem-ber 1st, 1888, were as follows: 124 horses; left Over from previous week, 46; total for week, 170; shipped during week, 106; sales for week, 12; left for city, 30; on hand for sale and shipment, 32. Trade during the week was slightly better Kamouraska is roarce and quoted at 18c to 19c tor best lots. There is very little Western on the market. The exports during the past season of navigation were 16,628 packages, sgainst 60,353 packages last year. We quote prices as follows:--Oreamery, finest, 25c to 26c; do. earlier made, 22c to 23c; Eastern Town-ships, 19c to 22c; Richmond, 17c to 19c; Ren-

in Black and all colors, superior quality, prices from 21 cents yard. S CARSLEY

> MOHAIR TUBULAR BRAID MOHAIR TUBULAR BRAID MOHAIR TUBULAR BRAID MOHAIR TUBULAR BRAID

MOHAIR RUSSIA BRAID MOHAIR RUSSIA BRAID MOHAIR RUSSIA BRAID MOHAIR RUSSIA BRAID

A large assortment of the above Braids, in all olors. just received.

Ladies will find the Braid Department the best assorted in Canada in qualities and colors. Pprices for all kinds of Braid are the very lowest.

#### S. CARSLEY.

TINSEL TRESSE BRAI TINSEL TRESSE BRAI TINSEL TRESSE BRAI TINSEL TRESSE BRAI	D D
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A large assortment of the above Braid, 24 inch wide, well covered with Tinsel Thread in all the latest colors, just put th stock. Price 25 cents yd.

S. CARSLEY.

SIL	K DR	ESS TI	RIMMINGS
SIL			RIMMINGS
SIL	K DR	ESS TI	RIMMINGS
SIL	$\mathbf{k}$ $\mathbf{D}\mathbf{R}$	ESS TI	RIMMINGS

Special patterns of Colored Dress Trimmings just now in,

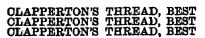
The very latest in the trade, only 60c yd. S. CARSLEY.

## PATTERN DRESS GIMPS PATTERN DRESS GIMPS

PLUSH DRESS BALL FRINGES PLUSH DRESS BALL FRINGES

A large assortment of the above Trimmings, in all the leading colors, and very latest styles, has just been received.

S. CARSLEY.



Should be kept by every store.

S. CARSLEY.

#### S. CARSLEY,

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773,1775, 1777,

NOTHE DAME ST., MONTREAL

MONTRBAL, 5th December, 1888.

OARSLEY'S OOLUMN the stand of the stand of the stand of the stand st

Children Cryfor Pitcher's Castoria.

Cattle, 1,250 sheep, 200 hogs and 35 calves; left over from previous week, 73 cattle and 792 sheep; butal for week, 1,187 cattle, 2,078 sheep, 206 hogs and 35 calves; sold during week, 956 cattle, 2,078 sheep, 193 hogs and 35 calves; on hand for sale, 231 cattle and 13 hogs; receipts last week, 1,277 cattle, 2,433 sheep, 190 hogs and 21 calves. The marken was well supplied but the damand The market was well supplied but the demand

was slow, principally on account of the unfavor-able weather, and a large number of cattle were left over. An improvement is expected in prices as the dealers have not yet laid in their stock of beef for Christmas. Live hogs are dull. There was a good supply of sheep and lambs and all sold at good prices. Shipping