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POPE LEO XIII.: 1887.

With Prophet eye, the tremulous dawn I mark;

Lumon in calo! broaks the radiant day,

and terror-stricken, demon forms and dark

Plunge to their Stygian lake, there sink away."

—Peo VIII.

Pride of the world has risen, and the lust of the world, a fire, med in the hearts of statesmen, and force was their desire; by promise of Christ seemed darkened, and His cross lay in the mire.

the martyrs' blood, despised, was trodden underfeet, at martyrs' blood that blossomed in a thousand flowers sweet. the sacred Colosseum, in the languid Roman

d the scent of martyr-blossoms and the see is of martyrs' blood
July been borne o'er all the nations for the
growth of Christianhoud—
stin the Porta Pia an armed scoffer stood:

the cry was, "Rome has fallen!" and the howl was "Christ is dead!" nd the soul of sainted Pius saw Rome's ruin the Throne of God the Changeless, to the choir earaptured.

en the Neo-Pagans, sneering, threw libations n the are Priapus, to Satan, to the nymphs that Rome called fair, e the New Rome had arisen, to conquer earth's despair.

came—the King anointed, with a Star of Hope his sign, and the light or Heaven dawning showed Christ's promice still divine.

In the ancient devils fleeing cried, O Pope,
the world is thine!"

Pontiff, Poet, Prophet-he Shepherd, Servant, Seer, rom out the seeming chaos bade the Christian world appear.
hough Rome was held by scoffers, and hope was thrilled by fear.

ild the Pontiff in his prison (may Our Lord send him release), etene above all tumult, spoke inspired words of peace, and nearer, nearer seemed the day when hnman wars shall cease.

rothers, brothers, God is hidden, and we canst. though sin and sloth and striving our hope o sometimes debase, he Lord of All is of us—He is human, of our

I light like Summer sunshine that revises the clod, light that in effulgence will draw lilies from

earth's sod. hen, O Christians! hear the Prophet who bids the world be free rom the follies of false science or a falser

liberty; the light is dawning, brothers, of the Church's Jubilee. Maurice F. Egan, in December Catholic World.

POPE LEO XIII. His Remarkable Carcer.

With the class of the year 1887 nearly severty-eight years will have elapsed since the present Pope, Vincent Raphael Ludovico Pecci, was born, and fifty years will have passed since he was appointed by Gregory XVI. one of his domestic prelates. With the termination of fifty years from the latter cate will be celebrated the Pope's episcopal jubilee, and the Roman Catholic Christendom over the world

will join in the celebration. Leo XIII. is no insignificant figure in the long line of Popes. He comes of a noble family, and even in youth manifested his ability to improve the advantages his situation gave him, while events since his elevation to the Holy See have been such as to call from him the display of marked quali-

ies of statecraft. The Pope is the fourth son of Count Ludovico Pecor and Anna Prosperi-Buzi, his father hav-ing been a descendant of a noble Sinnesse famly, a branch of which had migrated from Tuscany to the Papal States in the early part of the sixteenth century. From the 8th to his 14th rear he passed in the Collegio Romano or Gregolian University in Rome, which Leo XII. restored to the Jesuit Order. It is interesting to learn that he was distinguished for profit. ciency in mathematics, physics, and chemistry, as well as for skill in Latin composias well as for skill in Latin competition. In his 20th year he was chosen public disputant, the highest honor attainable by an undergraduate. An elder brother, Joseph, had become a member of the Society of Jesus, and in 1830 Josephim was matriculated among the divisity students of the university, receiving two years later the degree of Doctor in Theology. He then entered the cademy or college of noble ecclesiastics, which was the nursery for those who were destined for diplomatic or administrative career under the diplomatic or administrative career under the Pontificial Government. Here he obtained in due course the degree of Doctor in Civil and Capon Law, and in 1838 was pointed by Gergory XVI, one of his transition prelates. Soon afterwards he was adde Referendery to the Court of Segnatura, and was raised to place among the prelates of the Congregation di Buongovergo. In the same vear he received sub-deaconship and same Year he received sub-deaconship and deaconship and the priesthood at the hands of Cardinal Odescalohi, the Pope's Vicar-General.

Thenceforward for six years he was devoted to the diplomatic administrative service of the Holy See, a work which admirably fitted him the graver duties which came upon him in r life. He occupied for some time post of Governor of the Province of evento, where he restored order among lawless population and put an end to igandage and smuggling. Later, as byernor of Spoleto, he did similar good service. difrom this position was taken to fill the post A postolic Nuncio at Brussels. His value as cofficer of the Church was becoming to be

him a closer relation was established between the Belgian ecclesiastics and the Vatican. For the Beigian ecciesiastics and the validation for some reason, however, these works were not fully appreciated at Rome, and in 1845 Mgr. Pecci was recalled from Brussels and relegated to the Bishop of Perugia. He remained in a country town for thirty years.

从,那是是经验完全。这是是**以**实验了。

Gregory XVI. died, and in his place was elected Cardinal Mastar-Ferretti, who became Pope under the title of Pius IX. In 1853, seven years later, the Bishop of Perugia was made a Cardinal, and in connection with his elevation Cardinal, and in connection with his elevation a strange story was long current. It was to the effect that he had been named as a Cardinal by Gregory XVI., but that the actual conferring of the honor had been purposely delayed by Pius IX. This atory is, however, corrected in memoranda prepared by the present Pope himself and textually reproduced by Dr. O'Reilly as follows.— O'Reilly as follows --

The honor of the sacred purple had already been decreed to bim in the intention of Gregory XVI., from the monaent that the latter recalled him from Belgium; and the proof is that the Pope before his death said to a revered member of the Sacred College who enjoyed his confi-dence—Cardinal Bianchi—that he was so much pleased by Mgr. Pecci's prompt acquiescence in accepting the Bishopric of Berugia that he was accepting the Bishopric of Berugia that he was thinking of promoting him in the next consistory. This Cardinal, on seeing Mgr. Pecci afterward (in 1847), embraced him affectionately, and making him sit down by his side, "The church has experienced a great lose," he said, "in the death of Gregory XVI. I am sorry for it for your sake also, Monsignor, for I can assure you that were it not for that death you would be already a Cardinal." That was the basis for the story. the story.

From 1846 to 1878 the Bishop of Perugia remained in Umbria, and then he was summoned to Rome by the agad Pius IX., to succeed Cardinal de Angelis in the nost of Camerlengo. With the death of Pius IX., it devolved upon the Cardinal Camerlengo to fill the place of the Pope until the election of his successor. It was a trying time; relations between the Church and the Italian Government were very acute, and great tact was required on the part of the officiating Cardinal. He performed his difficult part so well that he pleased both the Church and the Government. Then came the election. The recent biography of Pope Leo XIII. gives a graphic account of the proceedings. Of the sixty-four Cardinals who were sum

moned, Feb. 18, 1878, to choose a new Pope, four had been created by Gregory XVI., and the remaining sixty by Pius IX. On the first ballot Cardinal Joachim Pecci was named by twenty-three Cardinals, no other member of the conclave receiving anything like that number of votes. "As the name of the Camerlengo," says the writer, "thus comes up with ominous frequency, he is seen to be greatly disturbed. His pale, intellectual, ascetic countenance is over-cast by an expression of mingled dismay and to a light shiner full upon us from the very eye of God,

A light like Summer supshine that ravifies the present, and an absolute two-third majority is necessary to an election." lowing further description is condensed from the biography:-During the recess which followed the morning session, each elector had been relecting on the qualities of the man for whom twenty-three votes had been cast. In the after noon a second ballot was taken, and as the names recorded for his nomination rolled on to thirty-eight, "the trouble, the emotion, the terror of the humble-minded Camerlengo became uncontrollable. Cardinal Donnet, whose sent was next to Cardinal Pecci, has described what he witnessed at this stage of the proceedings:—"I remarked Cardinal Pecci, hearing his own name men-Pecci, hearing his own name mentioned so often, and that everything pointed to him as the successor of Pius IX., great tears rolled down his cheeks, and his hand shook so violently that the pen he held fell to the ground. I picked it up and gave it to him, saying: 'Courage! there is no question here of you; it is the Church and the future of the world that are in question. He made no reply, only lifting his eyes to Heaven to implore the Divine assistance." Although the thirty eight votes still fell short of the required majority, it was probable that the election of the Cardinal Camerlenge would be assured at the session to be held on the following morning, Another French Cardinal, De Bonnechose, has given an account of the candidate's appearance and behavior on the morrow :- "Cardinal Pecci looked, on Wednesday morning, pale and frightened. Just before the voting began he went to one of the most reverend members of the Sacred College, cannot control myself, he said, 'I must address the Sacred College. I fear that they are about to make a sad mustake. People think I am a learned man; they credit me with possessing wisdom, but I am neither learned ner wise. They suppose that I have the necessary qualities for a Pope. I have nothing of the kind. This is what I want to say to the Cardinals. Fortuately the other said to him :- 'As for your learning, we, not you, can best judge of that. As for your qualifications for the Pontificial office, God knows what they are. 'Leave all to him.' Cardinal Pecci obeyed him." Then the third ba loting took place, and forty-four votes, more than a two-thirds matorty-four votes, more than a two-thrus majority, were recorded in favor of Soachim Pecci. The final proceedings are thus described:—
"Will he accept? He sits, mute, pale, with closed eyes, as if his snirit were far away from the placeland scone. The master of ceremonies, accompanied by the subdean, the senior Cardinal Peacons approach nals present, and Cardinal Deacon, approach the seat, No. 9. Do you accept the election canonically made of you as Supreme Pontiff of the Catholic Cturch? asks the subdeacon amid a stillness so painful that one might almost hear one's heart beat. Cardinal Pecci rises; hear one's heart beat. Cardinal Pecci rises; his whole frame shakes with uncontrollable emotion. With a quivering voice, but steadily and distinctly, he affirms his own unworthiness, But seeing them all of one mind and determined in this matter, he bows to the divine will. The subdean kneels thereupon before him; the Mater of Ceremonies claps his hands, and at

> tantly all the canopies above the seats are lowered, save that above the seat of the Popelect. The subdean then asks:—'By what name do you desire to be called?' 'By the name of Leo XIII..' is the prompt answer." At the time of his election as Pope, Leo XIII. was 67 years of age. Since that date he has dealt with many grave questions affecting the twelfers of the Church, of which he is the head, and that he has shown much discretion is denied nowhere. More pleasant relations with Russia have been restored, though the condition of Polish Oatholies's still an anomalous one. The atruggle with Bismarck is familiar to all readers of newspapers. H Bismarck is familiar to all readers of newspapers. H Bismarck is not "gone to Concean" the Pope has not "gone

his signal all the Cardinals rise and remain

tanding, in homage of the new Sovereign. In-

The Architeker of the Nuncio was shown distributed by the Linguistic Architeker of the Nuncio was shown distributed by the Linguistic Architeker of the Nuncio was shown distributed by the Linguistic Architeker of the Nuncio was shown distributed by the Linguistic Architeker of the Nuncio was shown distributed by the Linguistic Architeker of the Nuncio was shown detailed and practice he is not a constant of the Architeker of the Linguistic Architek

judgment exercised and evincing a shrewd In his general policy there is no doubt that Leo XIII, is much broader and more liberal in

Leo XIII, is much broader and more liberal in his views than his immediate predecessor. He is of serene temperament, and appears to find happiness in his garden, while his mental and moral vision has not narrowed because his functions have been less varied than those Popes of the past. His encyclical letters have been characterized generally by moderation and by marked skill of expression. He is a man of literary tastes, and is the author of numerous Latin poems which are models of pure versification and of no mean merit from any point of view.

view.

In personal appearance Pope Leo. XIII. is well fitted for his high office. His complexion is pale, his speech slow and no breach of gravity is ever noticed in his demeanor. His every be regarded as an innocent person. A man action is dignified. His habits are very simple, is illogical who believes one article of francs a month for his table. It is his custom to Why does he believe at all? Simply on account I for requesting the Vicar of Rome to convey

their own self will, in these matters are out of the path of salvation. This is what the Council of Trent teaches by saying that salvation is given to no one who culpably remains out of the true Church. Nevertheless, as the Church is composed of a soul and body after the likeness of a human being, one may belong to the soul of the Church, and yet not belong to its eternal regime. In such a case salva-tion is possible. But if a man doubts his situation, and fails to resolve this doubt, he ceases to be in good faith, and can no longer be regarded as an innocent person. A man

men to follow, and excepting those who are invincibly ignorant of this way, all who obey their own self will in these matters are the many persons in the audience were affected. The Pone blace in the audience were affected. ed all present and left the Cathedral at 11 a.m. The whole audience expressed its joy by clapping hands, waving hats and handkerchiefs and enthusiastic exclamations. Later in the day King Humbert expressed himself to a satisfied at the smoothness of the ceremony, which he said was the best proof of the Pope's liberty in Rome. The Pope yesterday received the Portuguese, German, Saxon and Datch envoys. All presented autograph letters and gitts from their sovereigns. Rome is crowded with pilgrims. The action is dignified. His habits are very simple, is illogical who believes one article of Riforma, commenting upon the diamissal of It is said of him that he does not spend 100 revealed religion, and disbelieves another. the Duke of Trolonia, the syndic of Rome,

other sense, it is altogether wrong. The Divine Founder of the Christian religion had received with lond and long continued shouts a perfect right to establish one way for all of "Leng live the Pope." The music of the deputation from Parliament as being highly

UATHOLIC NEWS.

The Dominicans will open a mission at Troy, N. Y., on New Year's day. St. Matthew's, Jersey City, Rov. Father

O'Boyle, pastor, is holding a fair. St. Mary's fair, recently held, Brooklyn, Rev. James Taufe, pustor, netted \$4,500.

St. Agnes' Convent, Bridgeport, Ct., is being remodelled into a parochial school.

The clergy of the Chicago archdiocese met in synodal convention in that city last week. The Paulists closed a highly successful mission last Sunday at St. Andrew's, New

Rev. Father Lowroy of Keckuk, Ia., recently celebrated the 25th anniversary of his

ordination. The Papal jubilee was recently observed with due ceremonies at Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass.

On the night before he died the late Father Rioidan of Castle Garden was visited by Archbishop Corrigan.

The Papal jubilee was appropriately commemorated on the 15th at Lowell by the Catholic Union of that city. Immaculate Conception parish, Providence,

R. I., Rev. J. J. Maguire, pastor, recently held its Forty Hours, Rev. E. A. Casey, of Shelbina, Mo., is in Chicago collecting for a new school he in-tends building in his parish.

The fair recently held at Mitchell, Dak., for the purpose of paying the dabt on the parochial school, netted \$1,206 34.

confirmation in the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Faribault, Minn. The new basement of the Church of Our Lady of the Rosary, South Boston, Rev. J.

Bishop Ireland, on the 11th, administered

J. McNulty, rector, is nearly finished. It is now hinted that Detroit will be made

an archiepiscopal see, and that Bisnop Marty of Dakota will be its first archbishep. While in Brooklyn, en route for Rome, Bishop Cleary of Kingston, Ont., was the guest of Rev. J. M. Kiely of that city,

The fair recently held for the bon fit of the new church building at Conneaut, O., Rev. G. P. Jennings, recter, netted \$900.

Twenty-five pupils of the Mercy Convent, Nachua, N. H., made their first communion on the 8th at St. Francis Xavier's Church.

Bishop Gilmour of Cleveland, on the 18th, ordained Revs. M. Clear, J. Mashotas, B. Rescinski and G. Vahey priests in that city.

The Third Order of St. Francis has erected an altar to the honor of its t maculate Conception Church, Lowell, Mass. Archbishop Hoiss of Milwaukee recently ordained to the priesthood Rev. Father Joseph, O. M. Cap., and Rev. Fr. Muensen.

Rev. Father Hodnett of St. Malachi's, Chicago, preached a triduum last week to the young ludies of St. John's Cathedral, Milwaukee. Mother Many Agnes of the Order of Mercy.

superioress of St. Elizabeth's Convent, Middieton, Ct., recently celebrated her silver jubilee.

Bishop Bonacum left St. Louis last week for his new residence at Lincoln, Neb., where he was given an official welcome by the city

council. Rev. M. J. Lynch of St. Francis Church, New Haven, spent a recent Sunday at Col chester, Ct., and preached at high mass in

St. Andrew's. Sacred Heart fair, Waterbury, Ct., cently held, netted over \$3,000. Festival o St. Ann's parish, same city, Rev. J. W. Fones, pastor, \$1,100.

A memorial mass, anniversary, for the late Rev. Thomas L. Lynch, formerly pastor of St. Peter's, Danbury, Ct., was sung in that edifice last week.

The recent improvements in St. Stephen's, New York, having cost in the vicinity of \$15,000, the pastor, Rev. C. H. Coltor, asks for subscriptions to pay the hills.

Rev. Jeremiah O'Connor, S.J., now of St. Francis Xavier's, New York, but formerly president of Boston College, preached quite recently at St. Joseph's, Philadelphia.

Very Rev. P. P. Coopey, the distinguished missionary of the Congregation of the Holy Gross, was in Indianapolis last week and

preached at St. Bridget's on the 11th. Rev. F. O'Reilly, pastor of St. Theresa's, Providence, was recently presented with a \$400 horse and buggy by his former parishioners of St. Mary's, Watchemoket, R. I.

Rev. Father Gannon, S.J., of Boston College, preached at a reception of the Young Ladica' Sodality, which was held on the 11th at St. Joseph's, Fox Point, Providence, R. I.

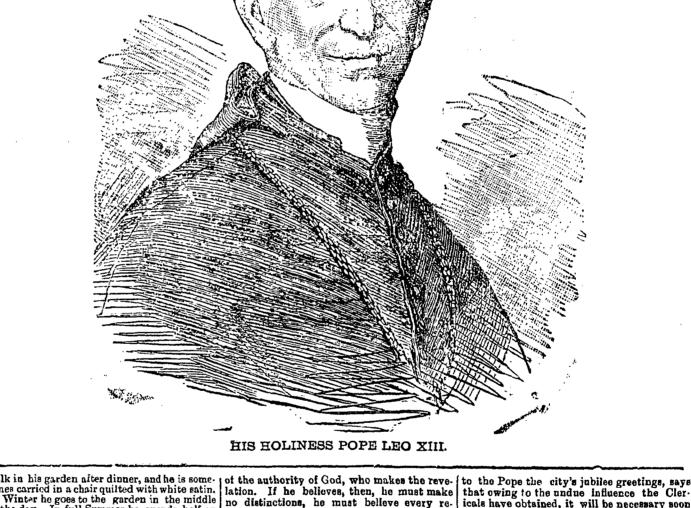
Archbishop Ryan arrived safely at Oncors town last week, and proceeded at once to the county Tipperary, where he intended spend-ing a week in his boyhood's home and among his relatives.

THE PAPAL ARMY.

ROME, Dec. 28.—The Pope, in receiving sixty delegates from the former pontifical army headed by Generals Skanzler and Charette, expressed sorrow at being deprived of his army, but this expression was softened, he said, by the hope that the day was near when he would again be enabled to have his devoted soldiers around him. Upon receiving from the delegates the gift of a jewelled inkstand and pen, he said that he would use them on the day on which he signed a decree for the re-organization of the army. The Pope to-day entrusted the Duke of Norfolk with an autograph letter to Queen Victoria. The Duke started immediately for England to deliver the letter.

PRESENTATION TO HON. JAMES McSHANE.

QUEBEC, Dec. 29,-Hon. James McShana was presented to-night at the St. Louis Hotel with a valuable gold headed walking cane by Mr. Dechans, M.P.T., on behalf of the young Liberals of Quebec. Mr. MoShane made a happy reply to the presentation. Speeches were made by Mesare F. X. Lemieux, M.P. P., O. Langelier, M.P., and a number of others.



walk in his garden after dinner, and he is sometimes carried in a chair quilted with white satin. In Winter he goes to the garden in the middle of the day. In full Summer he spends half an hour each morning in the Garden della Pigna. In the afternoon he goes out about 6 o'clock, unless the weather is unfavorable. On Sunday he receives the visit of his own confessor, a Franciscan monk and a penitent of St. John o Lateran, and does not visit the garden. This monk now resides in the Vatican. He hears confessions in the Basilica once a week. The health of Pope Leo XIII. Is moderately good, but he is getting to be an old man. It will be fortunate for the Roman Catholic Church if a successor is found who will exhibit all his moderation and wisdom. The coming jubilee will be observed with earnest feeling by the members of the Church everywhere, and with a regretful thought that in the nature of things the rule of him in whose honor it is observed cannot last for many years longer.

JUSTIFYING FAITH. The true notion of faith is either lost or greatly obscured by the reading of ron-Catholic literature, such as Protestant sermons. religious magazines of non-Cathelic origin, and romances imbued with false doctrine and morals. It often happens that a popular preacher thus becomes an occasion of scandal, more especially to that class of people known as the liberal Catholics. By exposure to these dangers, such people get wrong ideas of belief and duty, and soon confound human with, divine faith. There are, and have been, many Protestants and dissenters who lacked the gift of the faith that justifies, namely, divine faith. The late Mr. Beecher believed in the Trinity, because he saw in nature analogies which justified his belief. The faith that saves must be founded on authority, it must be the subjec-tion of reason to the revealed word. The thing Beecher had may be found in a pagan; but it does not enable a man to attain a supernatural end. If a pagan lives up to his light he will attain a state of natural happi-ness, but he cannot share with the Christian believer in supernatural blessedness, that is, he cannot see Maker face to face. To reach this state of beautiful bliss we must helieve Christian doctrine-just precisely because God revealed it, and his divinely-commissioned church, the Catholic Church teaches it. This is the faith that is necessary in order to please God, and the other thing that prevalls is an empty simulation, a shadow wanting the substance, in a word, merely human belief, the reason a man has for believing whatever he does not know of his own knowledge as distinct from hearsay. Men like Beecher please the people, because they preach that as "All roads lead to Rome," so all forms of selfordian

no distinctions, he must believe every revealed doctrine properly accredited to him by his teacher, the Church, or he completely lacks the gift of divine faith. It is the teaching of the Church that is wanted, not the teaching of every self-despatched apostle.

every self-exalting ministerial quack.

There is keen insight displayed by the Latin historian when he says that in exalted station, to that which is most just will be found also to be most advantageous, Still the motive is no higher than that of the saying that honesty is the best policy. The true impulse springs from the pure conscience .-Colorada Catholic.

THE PUPE AND ITALY'S KING.

Contrary to the quite general expectation, the jubilee New Year's day at Rome does not serve to bring the Vatican and the Quirinal nearer together. On the other hand, unhappy incidents have come up during the week which emphasizes their fixity of hostile separation. The Duke of Torlonia, who is the syndic or mayor of Rome, was yesterday removed from his office by a personal decree of the King, made by unanimous consent of his Ministers, for having paid a ceremonious visit to Cardinal Parocchi, the vicar of Rome, and offered the congratulations of the Roman mu-

nicipality on the occasion of the Pope's jubi-The reason for this stern resolve can be found in the Pope's refusal to receive the gifts which the King and Queen of Italy had caused to be prepared for him. Why the Pontiff did this, particularly at just the time when reconciliation was in the air, it is perhaps not becoming to inquire, but it certainly seems irreconcilable with the general reputation of the present Pope for shrewdness and amia bility. Whatever be the cause, there is no doubt that King Humbert is in a bitter state of rage at the affront. Not only was the punishment of Torionia resolved on, but word was sent to Amadeus, Princess Clothilde and all the other members of the house of Savoy that no present should be offered-an admoni tion which was immediately observed. As a consequence of this angry attitude of the royal family there is a wide changing of the plans in the court circles of Catholic Europe, the result of which is that not a single princely member of any reigning house will be present at to-morrow's ceremoniai.

THE PAPAL JUBILEE.

Rome, Jan. 1.—The pontifical mass to-day was a great success. Thousands of people through St. Poter's square early in the morning awaiting the opening of the cathedral. Sixty thousand admission tickets had been leaged and the cathedral was packed.

papers consider that the Government acted harshly in dismissing the duke. The munici-pal council had a meeting to-day to discuss the situation. Forty-sight cardinals and 238 archbishops and bishops were present at the Mass, and it is estimated that there were 30, 000 persons in St. Peter's. The Pope prayed for a long time in his private chapel, and then received the homage of the court cardinals in the Sala Ducales. While assuming the sacerdotal vestment, the Pope was overcome with emotion and fainted. Strong salts were administered, and he soon returned to consciousness. He then ascended the Sistatorial chair, and was borne on the shoulders of the Sediari, attended by the cardinals, into St. Peter's cathedral. Just before he was fully vested for the altar, he again fainted, remaining unconscious a few moments. The Mass occupied 28 minutes. After pronounce ing the benediction, the Pope again seats himself in the sistatorial chair and was borne completely around the altar to the Capella del Sacristo, where he offered up a prayer of thanksgiving. During the ceremony the Pope wore the triple crown presented to him by Emperor William.

to elect a new municipal council. Many news-

SAYINGS OF THE SAINTS.

He who enters not into his own heart at least once a day, lives not the life of a true Christian.—Venerable John Tauler. In regard to God, the heart of man is a

very narrow dwelling; He fills it completely. To wish to make room for another is to expel Him.-St. Thomas Aquinas. Do not suppose that censure can be excused

because it is prefaced by praise.—Venerable Louis of Grenada. Show thyself kind and affable, never familiar; familiarity is generally followed by contempt.
—St. Thomas Aquinas.

Words often deceive, but deeds show the reality of love.—St. Catherine of Siens. Leave to everyone the care of his own affairs,

and disturb not thyself with waat is said or done in the world.—St. Thomas Aquinas. Prefer the will of another to thy own, pro-vided the other's be good, even though thine would seem to thee the more perfect.—St. Vincent Terrer.

The two gates for the entrance of an are the heart and the tongue. - Venerable Louis of Grenada.

Hope is the anchor of the soul; where is the fool so daring a to embark without it on the sea of life, where he must encounter furious winds and threatening storms?—Ven. Louis of Grenada.

The humble man is affable, meek, of few words; he is true and sincere in his answers; he is modest and simple in his dress and deportbeen issued and the cathedral was packed. ment; he is always ready without pretence to The Pope entered at 8 30 a.m., followed by assist his neighbor.—Ven. John Tauler.

VENDETTA;

The Story of One Forgotten.

CHAPTER VIII.-Continued.

But still, wealth was mine—the hidden stores of the brigands were sufficient to make any man more than rich for the term of his natural man more tuan rich for the term of his natural life. As I considered this, a sort of dull pleasure throbbed in my veins. Money! Anything could be done for money—gold would purchase even vengeance. But what sort of vengeance? Such an one as I stught must be unique—refined, relentless and complete. I produced deanly. The avening wind blaw pondered deeply. The evening wind blew freshly up from the sea; the leaves of the awaywhispered mysteriously together; the nightingales warbled on with untired sweetness; and the moon, like the round shield of an angel warrior, shone brightly against the dense blue background of the sky. Heedless of the passing of hours, I sat still, lost in a bewildered reverie. "There was always a false note somewhere when he sang!" So she had said; laughing that little laugh of hers as cold and sharp sat the clash of steel. True, true; by all the smajesty of Heaven, most true! There was indeed a false note—jarring, not so much the voice as the music of life itself. There is stuff in all of us that will weave, an we desire it. innightingales warbled on with untired sweetness; in all of us that will weave, an we desire it, into a web of stately or simple harmony; but let the meteor-like brilliancy of a woman's smile a woman's touch—a woman's lic—interminate itself with the strain, and lo! the false note is parture that very day. Before leaving the vanit struck, discord declares itself, and God Himself, the great Composer, can do nothing in this self, the great Composer self, the great Com

"A schile-haired fisherman I" The words of the King repeated themselves over and over again in my tortured brain. Yes.... I was greatly changed, I looked worn and old.... no one would recognize me for my former self. All at once, with this thought, an idea occurred to me-a plan of vengeance, so bold, so new, and withal so terrible, that I started from my seat as though stung by an adder. I paced up and down restlessly, with this lurid light of fearful revenge pouring in on every nook and cranny

revenge pouring in on every nook and cranny of my darkened mind. From whence had come this daring scheme? What devil, or rather what angel of retribution, had whispered it to my soul? Dimly I wondered but amid all my wonder I began practically to arrange all the details of my plot. I calculated every small circumstance that was likely to occur in the process of carry-ing it out. My stupefied senses became aroused from the lethargy of despair, and stood up like soldiers on the alert, armed to the teeth. Past love, pity, pardon, patience—pooh! what were all these resources of the world's weakness to me? Strength and resolution returned to me. Let common sailors and rag-pickers resort to murder and suicide as fit outlets for their unreasoning brute wrath when wronged but as for me, why should I blot my family scutcheon with a merely vulgar crime Nay, the vengeauce of a Romani must be taken with assured columnes and easy deliberation, -- no haste, no effeminate fues, no excite ment. I walked up and down slowly, meditating on every point of the bitter drama in which I had resolved to enact the chief part, from the rive to the fall of the black curtain. The mists cleared from my brain,... I breathed more easily, -my nerves steaded themselves by degress,.... the prospect of what I purposed doing satisfied me and calmed the fever in my bland. These my refactly coal, and called the blood. I became perfectly cool and collected I indulged in no more futile regrets for the past ---why should I mourn the loss of a love I never possessed? It was not as if they had waited till my supposed sudden death no! within three months of my marriage they had fooled me; for months of my marriage they had fooled me; for three whole years they had indulged in their criminal amour, while I, blind dreamer, had suspected nothing. Now I they the extent of my injury; I was a man bitterly wronged, vilely duped. Justice, reason, and self-respect demanded that I should punish to the utmust the miserable tricksters who had played me false. The passionate tenderness I had felt for my wife was gone.—I plucked it from my heart

my wife was gone, -I plucked it from my heart as I would have torn a thorn from my flesh, -1 flung it from me with disgust at I had flung away the unseen reptile that had fastered on my neck in the vault. The deep warm fri-ndainpof years I had felt tor Guido L'errari froze to its very foundations,—and in its place there rose up, not hate but pitiless, immeasurable contempt. A stern disdain of myself also wells in me, as I remembered the unreasoning joy with which I had hastened—as I thought—home, full of eager anticipation and Romeo-like ardour. of eager anticipation and Romeo-like ardour. An idnot leaping merrily to his death over a mountain chasm was not more fool than I i. But the dream was over,—the delusion of my life was passed. I was atrong to avenge . I would be swift to accomplish. So, darkly musing for an hour or more, I decided on the course I had to pursue, and to make the decision final I drew from my breast the crucifix that the dead monk Cinciana had the crucifix that the dead monk Cipriano had laid with me in my coffin, and kissing it, I raised it aloft, and swore by that sacred symbol never to relent, never to relux, never to rest. till I had brought my vow of just vengeance to its utmost fulfilment. The stars, calm witnesses of my oath, eyed me earnessly from their judgment thrones in the quiet sky;—there was a brief pause in the singing of the nightingsles, as though they too listened;—the wind sighed plaintively, and scattered a shower of jessamine blossoms like snow at my feet. Even so, I thought, fall the last leaves of my white days days of pleasure, days of sweet illusion, days of dear remembrance; even so led them wither and perish utterly for ever! For from henceforth my life must be something other than a mere parland of flowers,—it must be a chain of finely-tempered steel, hard, cold, and unbreakable,—formed into links strong enough to wind round and round two false lives and imprison them so closely as to leave no means of escape. This was what must be done,—and I resolved to do it. With a firm, quiet step I turned to leave the avenue. I opened the lattle private wicket, and passed into the dusty road. A clanging noise caused me to look up as I went by the principal entrance of the Villa Romani. A

servant... my own man servant by the by... was barring the great gates for the night. I listened as he elid the bolts into their places, and turned the key. I remembered that those gates had been thoroughly fastened bafore, when I came up the road from Naples,—why then had they been opened since? To let out a visitor? Of course! I smiled grimly at my wife's cunning! She evidently knew what she was about. Appearances must be kept up—the Signor Ferrari must be decorously shown out by a servent at the chief entrance of the house. Naturally !—all very unsuspicious-looking and quite in keeping with the proprieties. Guido had just left her then? I walked steadily, without hurrying my pace,

down the hill towards the city, and on the way overtook him. He was strolling lazily along. smoking as usual, and he held a spray of stephanotis in his hand,—well I knew who had given it to him! I passed him . . he glarced up carelessly his handsome face clearly visible in the blight mornlight,—but there was nothing about a common fisherman to attract his attention-his look only rested upon me for a second and was withdrawn immediately. An insane desire possessed me to turn upon him—to spring at his throat—to wrestle with him and throw him in the dust at my feet—to spit and trample

him in the dust at my feet—to spit and trample upon him—but I repressed those fleros and dangerous emotions. I had a better game to play—I had an exquisite former in spite for him, compared to which had then to hand fight was mere vulgar fooling. Vengeance ought to ripen slowly in the strong heat of intense wrath, till of itself, it falls;—h. stily matched before its time it is like unmellowed fruit, sour and ungrateful to the paints. S. I let my dear friend.—my wife's conpalate S. I let my dear friend,—my wite's con-soler,—saunter on his headless way without in-terference,—I passed, leaving him to indulge in amorous musings to his false, heart's content. I en ered Naples, and found a night's lodging at one of the usual resorts for men of my sup menored craft, and strangs to say I slent soundly

and dreamlessly. Recent illness, fatigue, fear and sorrow, all aided to throw me like an ex-hausted child upon the quiet bosom of slumber, but perhaps the most powerfully soothing opiate to my brain was the consciousness I had of a practical plan of retribution—more terrible perhaps than any human creature had yet deviced, so far as I knew.

I rose very early the next morning.-I was more than ever strengthened in my resolutions of the past night,—my projects were entirely formed, and nothing remained now but for me to carry them out. Unobserved of any one I took my way again to the vault. I carried with me a small lantern, a hammer and some strong nails. Arrived at the cemetery I looked carefully everywhere about me, lest some stray mourner or curious stranger might possibly be in the neighborhood. Not a soul was in sight. Making use of the secret passage, I soon found myself on the scene of my recent terrors and sufferings, all of which seemed now so slight in comparison with the mental torture of my present condition. I went straight to the spot where I had left the coffined treasure—I possessed my-self of all the rolls of paper money, and disposed self or all the rolls of paper money, and disposed them in various small packages about my person and in the lining of my clothes till, as I stood, I was worth many thousands of francs. Then, with the help of the tools I had brought, I mended the huge chest in the split places where I had forced it open, and nailed it up fast, so that it looked as if it had never been t uched. I lost not time over my tack for I was in heate. I lost no time over my task, for I was in haste. I was my intention to leave Naples for a fortmy purpose better so.

As soon as I had finished all I had to do I

clambered through the private passage, closing it after me with extra care and caution, and then I betook myself directly to the Molo. On making inquiries among the sailors who were gathered there, I heard that a small coasting big was on the point of leaving for Palermo. Palermo would suit me as well as any other place; I sought out the captain of the vessel. he was a brown-faced, merry-eyed mariner; he showed his glittering white teeth in the most am able of emiles when I expressed my desire to take passage with him, and concented to the arrangement at once for a sum which I thought extremely moderate, but which I afterwards discovered to be about treble his rightful due. But the handsome rogue cheated me with such grace and exquisite courtesy that I would scarcely have him act otherwise than be did. I hear a good deal of the "plain blunt honesty of the English; I daresay there is some truth in in it, but for my own part I would rather be cheated by a friendly fellow who gives you a cheery word and a bright look than receive exact value for my money from the "plain blunt" boor who seldom has the common politeness to

wish you good day.

We got under way at about nine o'clock; the morning was bright, and the air, for Naples, was almost cool. The water, rippling against the sides of our little vessel, had a gurging chatty murmur, as though it were talking vivaciously of all the pleasant things it experienced between the rising and the setting of the sun ; of the corals and trailing see weed that grew in its blue depths, of the lithe glittering fish that darted hither and thither between its little waves, of the delicate shells in which dwelt still more delicate inhabitants, fantastic small creatures as fine as firmsy lace, that peoped from the white and pink doors of their transparent habitations, and looked as enjoyingly on the shimmering blue-green of their ever-moving element as we look on the vast dome of our sky, espangled thickly with stars. Of all these things, and many more as strange and sweet, the gossiping water babbled unceasingly; it had even samething to say to me concerning woman and woman's love. It told me gleefully how many fair female bodies it had seen sunk in the co d embrace of the conquering sea, bodies dain'y and soft as the sylphs of a poet's dream, yet which, despite their exquisite beauty, had been flung to and fro in cruel sport by the raging billows, and tossed among pebbles for

raging billows, and tossed among peobles for the monsters of the deep to feed upon.

As I sat idly on the vessel's edge and looked down, into the clear Mediterranean, brilliantly blue as a lake of melted sapphires, I fancied I could see her, the Delilah of my life. lying prone on the golden sand, her rich hair floating straightly around her like yellow weed, her hand always did the doot to work have been dearly a straightly around her like yellow weed, her hand always did the doot to work have been dearly always and the straightly around her like yellow weed, her hand always and the same hand a straightly around her like yellow weed, her hand a law level of the door to work has been dearly a same hand a s hands clenched in the death arony, her laughing lips blue with the piercing chillness of the washing tide—powerless to move or smile again. She would look well so, I thought,—better to my mind than she looked in the arms of her lover last night. I fell into a train of profound meditation,—a touch on my shoulder startled me. I looked up, the Captain of the brig stood beside me. Ho smiled and held out a

cigarette.
"The Signor will smoke?" he said courteously. cepted the little roll of fragrant Havana

has mechanically.
"Why do you call me Signor?" I inquired brusquely. "I am a coral-fisher." brusquely. "I am a coral-tisner.
The little man shrugged his shoulders and bowed differentially, yet with the smile still dancing gaily in his eyes and dimpling his clive

cheeks.

"Oh, certainly? As the Signor pleases . . . ma."... And he ended with another expressive shrug and bow.

I looked at him fixedly, "What do you mean?" I asked with some sternness.

With that bird-like lightness and swiltness which were part of his manner, the Sicilian skipper bent forward and laid a brown finger on

my wrist. "Scusa, vi prego! But the hands are not those of a fisher of coral." smoothness and pliant shape betrayed my dis-guise,—the gay little captain was sharp-witted enough to note the contrast between them and the rough garb I wore, though no one else with whom I had come in contact had been as keen of observation as he. At first I was slightly. embarrassed by his remark, but after a mo ment's pause I met his gaze frankly, and light-

ing my cigarette I said carolessly:
"Ebbenc! And what theu, my friend?" He made a deprecatory gesture with his

hands. "Nay, nay, nothing,—but only this. The Signor must understand he is perfectly safe signor must understand he is periectly sale with me. My tongue is discreet—I talk of things only that concern myself. The Signor has good reasons for what he does; of that I am sure. He has suffered; it is enough to look in his face to see that. Ab, Dio! there are so many sorrows in life; there is love," he enumerated rapidly on his fingers, -"there is revenge,—there are quarrels,there is loss of money; any of these will drive a man from place to place at all hours and in all weathers. Yes; it is so, indeed,—I know it! The Signor has trusted himself in my boat,-I desire to assure him of my best ser-

And he raised his red cap with so charming a candour, that in my lonely and morose condition I was touched to the heart. Silently I extended my hand,—he caught is with an air in which respect, sympathy and entire friendliness were mingled. And yet he overcharged me for my passage, you exclaim ! Ay,—but he would not have made me the object of impertinent curiosity for twenty times the money! You cannot understand the existence of such cannot understand the existence of such conflicting elements in the Italian character? No,—I dare say not. The tendency of the calculating Northerner under the same circumstances would have been to make as much out of me as possible by means of various small and contemptible items, and then to go with broadly honest countenance to the nearest police station and describe my susthe nearest police station and describe my sus-spicious appearance land manner, thus exposing has to fresh expense besides personal annoyance. With the rare that that distinguishes the South-ern races, the Captain changed the conversa-tion by a reference to the tobacco we were

both enjoying.
"It is good, is it not?" he asked. "Excellent;" I answered, as indeed it was. His white teeth glittered in a smile of amuse-

ment.
4 It should be of the finest quality,—for it is

gave her some big peaches. I said, 'See, my Carmelo! what use is there in threats? You are a thief, and a bad thief-by all the Saints you are—but I dare say you would not be much worse than the hotel-keepers, if you could only keep your hand off your knife.' (For you know, Signor, if you once enter a hotel, you must pay almost a ransom before you can get out again!) Yes,—
and I resconed with Carmelo in this manner:—I
told him, 'I do not want a large transfer a girl teside him. We were large to the same thrown round the waist of a ransom before you can get out again!) Yes,—
and I reasoned with Carmelo in this manner:—I
told him, 'I do not want a large fortune for
carrying you and Terera across to Termini,—pay
me the just passage and we shall part friends, if
only for Teresa's sake.' Well, he was surprised.
He smiled that dark smile of his, which may He smiled that dark smile of his, which may mean gratitude or murder. He looked at Side him must be a perfect pearl of beauty; an Teresa. She sprang up from her seat and let her peaches fall from her lap on the deck. She things! Never? Are you sure? Ah, believe the little heads on wine a the term was a mistake in these things!

well as for your boat—a woman who loves you and is faithful? is it so?" He answered me directly and simply raising is cap slightly as he did so.

"Yes, Signor . . . my mother." band' I was deeply touched by his naive and unexpected reply—more deeply than I cared to show. A bitter regret stirred in my soul,— neck in the care of the seemed to vibrate through the frame, and spark's in the eyes of this common sailor! Why must I be for ever alone, with a curse of a woman's lie on my life, weighing me down to the dust and ashes of a deso ate drspair! Something in my face must have spoken my thoughts, for the captain said gently.
"The Signer has no mother?"

"She died when I was but a child," I answered briefly. The Sicilian puffed his cigarette in shence— the silence of an evident compassion. To re-

ieve him of his friendly embarrassmeat, I said, "You spoke of Teresa! Who is Teresa?" "Ah, you may well ask, Signor! No one knows who she is; she loves Carmelo Neri, and there all is soil. Such a little thing she is,—so delicate! like a foam-bell on the waves; and Carmelo. . . You have seen Carmelo, Signor ?

I shook my head in the negative.

"Ebbene? Carmelo is big and rough and black like a wolf of the forests, all hair and

The captain caught up my words with an

does not know her. There was one cast a glamor about her. France is unvirtuous of Carmelo's own band, as hold and band, chough, God knows, yet there is a sunshiny some a cut-throat as ever lived, -he was mad tried to embrace her—she snatched a knife from his own girdle and stabbed him with it, like a little fury! She did not kill him then, but Carmelo did afterwards. It is her boast that

no man, save Carmelo, has ever touched so much as a ringlet of her hair. Ay, she is true o him—more's the pity." Why-you would not have her false? I

"Nay, nay,—for a false woman deserves death,—but still it is a pity Teresa should have fixed her love on Carmelo. Such a man! One day the gendarmes will have him, then he will be in the galleys for life, and she will die. Yes,
—you may be sure of that! If grief does not
kill her quickly enough, then she will kill herself, that is certain! She is slight and
frail to look at as a flower, but her
soul is strong as iron. She will have her own way in death as well ar in love,—some women are made so, and it is generally the

weakest-looking among them who have the most courage: Our conversation was here interrupted by one of the sailors who came for his master's orders. hose of a fisher of coral."

The talkative skipper, with an apologetic smile and bow, placed his box of cigarettes beside me where I sat, and left me to my own reflections
I was not sorry to be alone. I needed a little

breathing time . . . a rest in which to think, though my thoughts, like a new solar system, revolved round the red planet of one central idea. Vengcance. "A false woman decentral idea. Vengcance. "A false woman deserves death." Even this simple Sicilian mariner said so. "Go and kill ber, go and kill These words reiterated themselves over and over again in my ears till I found myself almost uttering them aloud. My soul sickened at the contemplation of the woman T resa,—the mistress of a wretched brigand whose name was fraught with horror,—whose looks were terrific,—she, even she, could keep her-elf sacred from the profaning touch of other men's caresses,—she was proud of being faithful to her wolf of the mountains, whose temper was uncertain and treacherous,—she could make lawful boast of her fidelity to her blood-stained lover,—while Nina...the wedded wife of a noble whose descent was lefty and unsullied, could tear off the fair grown of honorable mar riage and cast it in the dust,-could take the dignity of an ancient family and trample upon it,—could make herself so low and vile that even this common Teresa, knowing all, might and most probably would, refuse to touch her hand, considering it pollutes. Just God! what had Carmelo done to deserve the

"Know him? As well as I know myself, Let me see, it is two months—yes—two months to-day since he was with me on board this very vessel. It happened in this way. . . I was at Gaeta . . . he came to me and told me more gold than I ever had in my life to take him to Termiri, from whence he could get to one of his hiding-places in Montemaggiore. He brought Teresa with him; he found me alone on the brig—my men had gone ashore. He said, "Take us to Termini and I will give you so much; refuse, and I will give you so much; refuse, and I will slit your throat." Ha! ha! That was good. I laughed at him; I put a chair for Teresa on deck, and gave her some big peaches. I said, "See, my deamed like interviewed in the set of the following day. We were scudding along sideways, the edge of our vessel leaning over to kiss the waves that gave her some big peaches. I said, "See, my deamed like silver and gold, flocked here and Carmelo! what use is there in threats? You there with phosphorescent filame. We skimmed almost under the bows of a magnificent yacht:

—the English flag floated frem her mast,—her sails glittered purely white in the moonbeams, and she sprang over the water like a sea gull. A mun, whose tall athletic figure was shown off Teresa. She sprang up from her seas and her peaches fall from her lap on the deck. She put her little hands on mine,—the tears were in her pretty blue eyes. 'You are a good man,' she said. 'Some woman must love you very much!' Yes—she said that. And she was right. . . Our Lady be praised for it!"

And his dark eyes glanced upwards with a devout gesture of thanksgiving. I looked at him with a sort of jealous hunger grawing at him with a sort of jealous hunger grawing at my heart. Here was another self-deluded fool —a fond wretch feasting on the unsubstantial food of a pleasant dream,—a poor dupe who believed in the truth of woman!

"You are a happy man," I said with a forced smile; "you have a guidiog star for your life as smile; "you have a guidiog star for your life as the smile; "you have a guidiog star for your life as the leave her to her own devices with safety? Are there not men, boastful too of their "blue blood," who are perhaps ready to stoop to the thief's trick of entering his house during his absence by means of private keys, and stealing away in the provide here is not much difference nowadaya between with tween wonen of opposite nations. Once there was,—I am willing to admit that possibility. Once, from all accounts received, the English rose was the fitting emblem of the English woman, but now, since the world has grown so wise and made such progress in the artistocratic British peer quite easy in his mind regarding his fair peeres? Can be leave her to her own devices with safety? Are there not men, boastful too of their "blue blood," who are perhaps ready to stoop to the thief's trick of entering his house during his absence by means of private keys, and stealing away by means of private keys, and atealing away his wife's affections?—and is not she, though a mother of three or four children, ready to receive with favor the mean robber of her hus-band's rights and honor! Read the London newspapers any day and you will find that is it not so?" once "moral" England is running a neck and "As if you neck race with other less hypocritical nations in pursuis of social vice. The barriers that why, oh wby, had my mother died so young! in pursuis of social vice. The barriers that Why had I never known the sacred joy that once existed are broken down; "professional beauties" are received in circles where their presence formerly would have been the signal for all respectable women instantly to retire ladies of title are satisfied to caper on the band of the theatrical stage, in costumes that the-play their shape as undisguisedly as possible to the eyes of the grinning public, or they sing in concert halls for the pleasure of showing them-

selves off, and actually accept the vulgar ap-plause of unwashed crowds with a smile and a bow of gratitude! Ye gods! what has be come of the superb pride of the old regime,—the pride which disdained all estentation and clung to nonor more closely than life! What a striking sign of the times too, is this :- let a woman taint her virtue be fore marriage, she is never forgiven,-her is never forgotten; but let her do what she will when she has a husband's name to screen her, and society winks its eyes at her crimes. Couple this fact with the general spirit of mockery that prevails in fashionable circles,-mackery of mockery of sentiment, mockery of all that is best and noblest in the human heart—add to it black like a wolf of the forests, all hair and fangs; Teresa is, well! you have seen a little cloud in the sky at night, wandering past the moon all flecked with pale gold?—that is Teresa. She is small and slight as a child; she has rippling curls, and soft praying eyes, and tiny weak, white hands, not strong enough to snap a twig in two. Yet she can do anything with Carmelo,—she is the one soft spot in his life.'

"I wonder if she is true to him," I muttered, half to myssif and half aloud.

"It would be the forests, all hair and mockery of sentiment, mockery of an tract is best and noblest in the human heart—add to it the general spread of "free-thought," and the reference of conflicting and unstable opinions,—let all these things together go on for a few years longer and England will stare at her sister nations like a bold woman in a domino—her features partly concealed from a pretence at shame, but her eyes glittering coldly through the mask, betraying to all who look at her how she secretly revels in her new code of lawlessness coupled with greed. For she will always be avaricious, with greed. For she will always be avaricious,
—and the worst of it is, that her nature being accent of surprise.

"Tru) to him? Ah, Dio! but the Signor presaic, there will be no redeeming grace to cast a glamor about her. France is unvirtuous smile on her lips that cheers the heart. Italy some a cut-throat as ever lived,—he was made the state that the state that the state that the state of the for Teresa—he followed her everywhere like a beaten cur. One day he found her alone; he bird-like melody, and her face is a dream of perfect poetry! But England unvirtuous, will be like a cautiously calculating, somewhat shrewish matron, possessed of unnatural and unbecoming friskiness, without either laugh, or song, or smile—her one god, Gold, and her one

song, or smite—ner one god, Gold, and her one commandment, the suggested eleventh, "Thou shall not be found out!"

I slept that night on deck. The captain offered me the use of his little cabin, and was, in his kind-hearted manner, truly distressed at my persistent refusal to occupy it.
"It is bad to sleep in the moonlight, Signor,"
he said anxiously. "It makes men mad, they

I smiled. Had madness been my destiny, I should have gone mad last night, I thought!
"Have no fear!" I answered him gently "The moonlight is a joy to me-it has no pression on my mind save that of peace. I shall rest well here, my friend-do not trouble your self about me. He besitated and then abruptly left me, to

He besitated and then abruptly left me, to return in the space of two or three minutes with a thick rug of sheepskin. He insisted so carnestly on my accepting this covering as a protection from the night air, that, to please him, I yielded to his entreaties and lay down, wrapped in its warm folds. The good-natured fellow then wished me a "Buon riposo, Signor!" and descended to his own resting-place, humming a gay tune as he went. From my recumbent posture on the deck I stared upwards at the myriad stars that twinkled softly in the warm violetakies—stared long and fixedly till it seemed to me that our ship had also become a star, and was sailing through space with its glittering companions. What inhabitants reopled those fair placets, I wondered? Mere men and women who lived and loved and lied to one another as bravely as we do? or superior beings to whom the least falsehood is unknown? Was there one world among them where no women were born? Vague fancies-odd theories-flitted through my brain. I lived over again the agony of my imprisonment in the vaults—again I forced myself to contemplate the scene I had witnessed between my wife and her lover—again I meditated on every small detail requisite to the fulfilment of the terrible vengeance I had designed. I have often wondered how, in countries where divorce is allowed, a wronged husband can satisfy himself with so meagre a compen-sation for his injuries as the mere getting rid of the woman who has deceived him. It is no punishment to her,-it is what she wishes There is not even any very special disgrace in it according to the present standard of social what had Carmelo doos to deserve the priceless jewel of a true woman's heart; what had I done to merit such four deception as that which I was now called upon to avenge? Suddenly I thought of my child. Her memory came upon me like a ray of light,—I had almost forgotten her. Poor little blossom!—the slow hot tears forced themselves between my eyelide, as I called up before my fancy the picture of the soft baby face,—the young untroubled eyes, the little ceasing mouth always budding into innocent kissam What should I do with her?

I when the p'an of punishment I had matured in my brain was carried out to its utmost, should I take her with me, far, far away into some quiet corner of the world, and dayes my life to hers? Alas! alas! she, too. its utmost, should I take her with me, far, far away into some quiet corner of the world, and devote my life to hers? Alas! alas! she, too, would be a woman and heautiful,—she was a flower born of a prisoned tree; who could say flower born of a prisoned tree; who could say and reckless vice of women you had best revive it again—only apply it to rich as well as to the there might not be a cankerworm hidden to the there will be that the gay that there might not be a cankerworm hidden it again—only apply it to rich as well as to even in her heart, which waited but for the poor, for it is most probable that the gay touch of maturity to commence its work duchesses and countesses of your lands will of destruction! Oh men! you that need its sharp services more frequently than have serpents coiled round your lives in the work-worm wives of your laboring men.

a present from one who will smoke nothing but the choice brands. Ah, Dio I what a fine gentleman spoilt is Carmelo Neri!"

I could not represe a slight start of surprise. What caprice of first easterdand mentions in the choice brands. Ah, Dio I what a fine gentleman spoilt is Carmelo Neri!"

I could not represe a slight start of surprise. What caprice of first easterdand mentions in the desciful eyes of an unfaithful wife, famous brigand? I was actually smoothly be able and dall her by the sacred name of "Molker." I could not represe a slight start of surprise famous brigand? I was actually smoothly be able to be added the start of the task of vengeful retribution that and call her by the sacred name of "Molker." I could not represe a slight start of surprise than to see innocent babes look stusting than the seed of a pestical case that the seed of a pestical case that the seed of a pestical case that threat on the used of a pestical case that the seed of in comparative peace. Yes—some can and some do; but I am not one of these. No law in all the world can mend the torn flag of my honor; therefore, I must be a law to myself—a counsel, a jury, a judge, all in one—and from my decision there can be no appeal! Then I must act as executioner—and what torture was ever so perfectly unique as the one I had devised? So I mused, lying broadly awake, with face upturned to the heavens, watching the light of the moon pouring itself out on the ocean like a shower of gold, while the water rushed gurgling softly against the sides of the brig, and broke into the laughter of white from as we scudded along.

from, as we scudded along.

All the next day the wind was in our favor, and we arrived at Palermo an hour before sunset. We had scarcely run into harbor when a small party of gendarmes, heavily laden with pistols and carbines, came on board and showed a document authorising them to search the brig for Carmelo Neri. I was somewhat anxious for the safety of my good friend the captain—but he was in no wise dismayed; he smiled and welcomed the armed emissaries of the govern ment, as though they were his dearest friends. "To give you my opinion frankly," he said to them, as he opened a flask of fine Chianti for their behoof, "I believe the villain Carmelo is somewhere about Gasta. I would not tell you a lie—why should I? Is there not a reward offered, and am not I poor? Look you, I would

do my best to assist you!"

Oue of the men looked at him dubiously.

"We received information," he said in precise business-like tones, "that Neri escaped from Gaeta two months since, and was aided and abetted in his escape by one Andrea Luziani, owner of the coasting brig "Laura," journeying for purposes of trade between Naples and Palermo. You are Andrea Luziani, and this is the brig "Laura,"—we are right in this;

"As if you could ever be iwrong, care!" cried the captain with undiminished gaiety, chapping him on the shoulder. "Nay, if St. Peter should have the bad taste to shut you out of heaven, you would be cunning enough to find another and better entrance! Ah Dio! I believe it! Yes, you are right about my name and the name of my brig, but in the other unings"—here he shook his nagers with an exthings"—here he shook his nigers with an ex-pressive sign of denial—"you are wrong— wrong—all wrong!" He broke into a gay laugh. "Yes, wrong—but we will not quariel about it! Have some more Chianti! Search-ing for brigands is thirsty work. Fill your glasses, amici-spare not the flask,—there are twenty more below stairs!"

The officers smiled in spite of themselves, as

they drank the proffered wine, and the youngest looking of the party, a brisk, handsome fellow, entered into the spirit of the captain with arder, though he evidently thought he should trap him into a confession unawares, by the apparent carelessness and bonhomic of his man-

"Bravo, Andrea!" he cried merrily. "So! let us all be friends together! Besides, what harm is there in taking a brigand for a passen-ger—no doubt he would pay you better than

most cargoes!'
"Our Lady and the Saints forgive you!" he exclained mously, "for thinking that I, as honest marinaro, would accept one balocco from an accursed brigand! Ill-luck would follow me ever after! Nuy, nay,—there has been a mis-take; I know nothing of Carmelo Neri, and I hope the Saints will grant that I may never

He spoke with so much apparent sincerity that the officers in command were evidently puzzled, though the fact of their being so did not deter them from searching the brig thoroughly. Disappointed in their expectations, they questioned ail on board, including myself, but were of course unable to obtain any satisfactory replies. Fortunately they accepted my costume as a sign of my trade, and though they glanced curiously at my white hair, they seemed to think there was nothing suspicious about me After a few more effusive compliments and civilities on the part of the captain, they took their departure, complete y baffled, and quite convinced that the information they had re-ceived had been somehow incorrect. As soon as they were out of sight, the merry Andrea capered on his deck like a child in a playground, and scapped his ingers defiantly.
"Per Bacco?" he cried ecstatically, "they

should as soon make a priest tell confessional secrets, as force me, honest Andrea Luziani, to betray a man who has given me good cigars! Let them run back to Gasta and hunt in every hole and corner! Carmelo may rest comfortably in the Montemaggiore without the shadow of a gendarme to disturb him! Ah, Signore!" for I had advanced to bid him farewelltruly sorry to part company with you! You do not blame me for helping away a poor devil who

trusts me?"
"Not I!" I answered him heartily. "On the Addio and with this," here I gave him the passage money we lad agreed upon, "accept my thanks. I shall not forget your kindness;—

if you ever need a friend, send to me."

"But," he said, with a naive mingling of curiosity and timidity, "how can I do that if the Signor does not tell me his name?"

I had thought of this during the past night. I knew it would be necessary to take a different to the name of the desired of came, and I had resolved ou adopting that of a school-friend, a boy to whom I had been profoundly attached in my earliest youth, and who had been drowned before my eyes while bathing in the Venetian Lidn. So I answere 1 Andrea's question at once and without effort.
"Ask for the Count Cesare Oliva," I said.

"I shall return to Naples shortly, and should you seek me, you will find me there."
The Sicilian doffed his cap and saluted me

pr foundly.

"I guessed well," he remarked smilingly,

"that the Siguor Conte's hands were not those
of a coral-fisher. Oh yes! I know a
gentleman when I see him—though we Sicilians ay we are all gentlemen. It is a good houst but alas! not always true! A rividerei, Signor Command me when you will-I am your ser-

Pressing his hand, I sprang lightly from the brig on to the quay.
"A rivideric " I called to him. "Again,

and yet again, a thousand thanks!"
"Oh! tropp'onore, Signors—tropp'onore," and
thus I left him, standing still bareheaded on the deck of his little vessel, with a kindly light or his brown face like the reflection of a fadeless sunbeam. Good-hearted, merry rogue! His ideas of right and wrong were oddly mixed—yet his lies were better than many truths told us by our candid friends-and you may be cer tain the great Recording Augal knows the difference between a lie that saves and a truth that kills, and metes out Heaven's reward or punish-

ment accord ngly.

My first cure, when I found myself in the streets of Palermo, was to purchase clothes of the best material and make adapted to a gentleman's wear. I explained to the tailor whose shop I entered for this purpose that I had joined a party of coral-fishers for more amusement, and had for the time adopted their costume. He believed my story the more readily as I ordered him to make several more suits for me immidiately giving him the name of Count Cesare Olive that there might not be a cankerworm hidden it again—only apply it to find a well as to probable that the gay and the address of the best hotelin the city on that the saved me with obsequious humility, and only destruction? Oh men! you that need its sharp services more frequently than the work worn wives of your laboring men. There is a man in the shape of a fair false women,—if God has given you children by them, the curse of for sin,—look for it, therefore, not so much in descends upon you doubly! Hide it as you the hovels of the starving and naked as in the branch of the best hotelin the city on alled "mother."

There is a man in of a gen beauty of the tremem allowed me the use of his private best hotelin the city on alled "mother."

There is a man in of a gen beauty of the tremem and the address of the best hotelin the best of the served me with obsequious humility, beauty of that remem and the address of the best hotelin the city on alled "mother."

There is a man in of a gen beauty of the tremem and the address of the served me with obsequious humility, beauty of the tremem of the address of the served me with obsequious humility, beauty of that remem and the address of the served me with obsequious humility, beauty of the tremem of the address of the served me with obsequious humility, beauty of the tremem of the address of the served me with obsequious humility, beauty of the tremem of the address of the served me with obsequious humility, beauty of the tremem of the address of the served me with obsequious humility, beauty of the tremem of the address of the served me with obsequious humility, beauty of the tremem of the address of the served me with obsequious humility, beauty of the tremem of the best hotelin the observed me with obsequious humility, beauty of the served me with obsequious humility, beauty of the tremem of the served me with obsequious humility, beauty of the served

wear. Surprised at my generosity, he at first refused, but his natural wish to possess surprised rare gems finally prevailed, and he took tham, overpowering me with thanks, while I was perfectly satisfied to see that I had secured his services so those while it was perfectly satisfied to see that I had secured his services so thoroughly by my jewelled bribe, that he either forgot, or else saw no necessity to ask me for personal references, which in my position would have been exceedwhich in my position would have been exceeding difficult, if not impossible, to obtain. When this business transaction was entitiely completed, I devoted myself to my next consideration,—which was to disguise myself so utterly that no one should possibly be able to recognize the smallest resemblance in me to the late Fabio Romani, without he look voice, or trick of manner. either by look, voice, or trick of manner.] either by look, voice, or trick of manner. I had always worn a mou-tache,—it had turned white in company with my hair.—I now allowed my beard to grow,—it came out white also. But in contrast with these centemporary signs of age, my face began to fill up and look young again; my eyes, always large and dark, resumed their old flashing, half-defiant look—a look, which it seemed to me, would make some familiar suggestion to those who make some familiar suggestion to those who bad once known me as I was before I died. Yes, - they spoke of thirgs that must be for-

gotten and unuttered; what should I do with these tell-tale eyes of mine? I thought, and soon decided. Nothing was easier than to eigh weak sight—sight that was dazzled by the heat and brilliancy of the southern sunshine; I would wear sm ke colored glasses. I bought them as soon as the idea oc curred to me, and alone in my room before the mirror I tried their effect. I was satisfied; they perfectly completed the dirguise of my face. With them and my white hair and beard, I looked like a well-preserved man of fifty-five or so, whose only physical ailment was a slight affection of the eyes.

(To be Continued.)

A BEGGAR WHO HAS STUDIED HUMAN NATURE WITH AD. VANTAGE,

There is a beggar who plies his trade on Centre street, who always looks like a man broken up by the excessive use of strong drink. He makes his appearance pay, too.

He always makes this appeal:—"Sa ay, boss,
I'm dyin' fer a drink. Will you give us the

price? As a rule, the person appealed to looks at the beggar, reflects that it is hard to be in need of a drink and tosses him five or ten cents.

As a matter of fact, however, the beggar does not drink. A reporter taxed him with this, "Weil," said this student of human nature, "if I was to ask money to get something to eat with, not one man in ten, or even twenty, would give it to me. When I say I want a drink they conclude 1'm honest, and pretty nearly any man will give another the price of a drink if he thinks he needs it. It's a way men have," And so this beggar is thriving and putting money in his purse.

PROPOSALS OF MARRIAGE.

In one tribe of eestern Africa it is regarded as the nc plus ultra of gallantry for the lover to parade before the but of his inamorata astride of a huge boar.

The Tunisian marriages are arranged when the children are young, but the principal parties concerned have the privilege of refueal when they

become of age if disappointed. In Thibet the young man rets his mind on his sweetheart and informs her parents of his inclination, who, if they approve of the match,

go and have a three days' carousal at his house and the marriage is complete. With the inhabitants of the Fiji Islands is the order of the day. A wife it procured by giving presents to her parents, who children are disposed of when quite young.

The courting of the aboriginal of Australia consisted simply in knocking the woman of his preference down with a club and carrying her off. This form of woolng was as efficacious as brief, and was certainly commendable on the

score of economy. In India quite young children are married, gorgeous processions parade the streets and then repair to a large room. Here the poor little things are seated opposite each other, the marriage ceremony is observed, and they are de-clared husband and wife.

The lover among the ancient Persians burned his hand or cheek to prove his devotion and then showed it to his lady-love. If she was "willin" she bound the injured part with a silken coarf, but if obdurate she sent the man to

a physician for healing salve. The Brahmins betroth their children at the age of eight years, and some even at five. are extremely superstitious, and if a Brahmin, when going in search of a wife for his son, should meet with anything considered unlucky he gives up the search for the nonce.

Among the Moravians it was the system for the minister to select wives for the men of his congregation. If a "sister" had any objection to the "brother" selected for her life partner she was permitted to state it, but it was gruerally overruled by the priest's eloquence. Strange to say, these marriages were generally happy.

Courtship is a very simple matter with the Singalese. The young man, having made his choice, sends to inquire how much she will take for her clothes! If the match is agreeable she sells. He takes them back to her and they appoint the day of marriage. The custom of selling the clothes is made a test of the man's ability to provide for his wife, it being usual to ask the smount which will be required to begin the world with.

The way the Vizres-a powerful tribe in Afghanistan—manage such affairs is quite exceptional. The lady there does the selecting, and, when she has made her choice, she inform the drummer of the camp, whose duty it is at the first opportunity to pin a handkerchief to the "fortunate one's" cap in public, and at the same time to mention the name of the "adoring one." This being done, the man is bound to accept, if he can pay the price his would-be wife's father asks for his daughter.

"MOTHER."

More and more as we grow, we appreciate the finer traits that are in human nature. Men going out into life never forget the mother who stays at home, and who has presented to them a nature with reason dominant, with a high moral sepse, with refined and sweet affections, with thate, with patience, with gentleness, with self-sacrifics, and with disinterestedness. A man may go through all the world; he may run through every stage of helief and upbelief; he may become absolutely apoetate; he may rub out his conscience; he may destroy his fineness in every respect; but there will be one picture that he prince efface. Living or dying, there will rise before him, like a norning star, the beauty of that remembered , occiness which he

There is a man in Illinois who has never heard a piano. What do the Illinois gris do when they want to arouse the wiath of the

* 137 July 21

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THE VESTAL. Of all women, the Vestals were those who had Of all women, the Vestals were those who had the most direct influence in public life. Their power traversed that of man, and, themselves under the law, at times proved stronger than the law. The office of these spotless patricism maidens—" perfect in body and pure in soil"—was to minister in the Temple of Vesta, where they kept alight the sacred fire, guarded the penacos, and those holy relics which formed the "fatale pignus imperii," the "fatal pledge of empire." That awful and mysterious something, that Paliadium or sacred substance inclosed in a sealed jar, was deposited to substance inclosed in a sealed jar, was deposited in the innermost sanctuary where no one enter-ed save the virgius and Pontifex Maximus. ed save the virgius and Pontifex Maximus. And to this day no man knoweth what it was, nor what its shap; nor n me. If it were a secret known only after initiation, the virgins kept it well. If it were merely that kind of grave superstitious joke which surrounds an idea with a myetic atmosphere that bears no test of proof, then they had nothing to tell.

test of proof, then they had nothing to tell; and that mysterious something had no more substance than the garments woven out of air which clad the German King. The sacred fire, however, was a fact patent to all; and this was their chief care. A new one was kindled with their chief care. A new one was kindled with pomp and ceremony on the first of every March; and should a careless virgin let the holy flame die out, the Pontifex Maximus scourged her, not seeing her, with his own august hands, One Æmilia, happier than her later namesake, lighted the dead embers with a piece of her own garment—so full of maternal tenderness was the

mother she served. The vow of chastity was equally sacred with this care of the sacred fire; the penalty for for-feiture was more terrible. Released after thirty feiture was more territle. Refeased after unity years of dedication, and then, when mature women of forty or so, permitted to many if they would, while they were in their youth and in the service of the goddess the Vestals were required to be as pure as the flame they fed, as chaste as the virgin mother they worshipped. When Numa gave the law, and Egeria inspired with a comparative elemency, the erring Vestal When Numa gave the law, and Egeria inspired it to comparative clemency, the erring Vestal was simply stoned to death. And stoning to death did not mean battering to pieces with fist-largefilints, but being killed in a moment by a huge rock, which ended all with the deadly precision of a bullet. But when virtue grew to cruelty and Tarquinius Priscus "developed" the first communitate ioresworn Vestal was stripped of her badges of office scourged dressed stripped of her balges of office, scourged, dressed

stripped of her balges of office, scourged, dressed as a corpse, and carried in a litter to the Campus Sceleratus where she was buried alive in a vault. To avoid the crime of actual personal murder a couch, a lamp and a little food were provided. When the wine and oil and bread were finished, when the lamp had gone out in darkness, what was it to any one what gaunt and awful misery sobbed away its frenzied life on that couch which was its living hier? Buried deep below the soil, she was left to the avenging Furies till kindly death came and took her ing Furies till kindly death came and took her from her pain—but to what greater torture no man could say. Like the foresworn nun, walled up alive within the precincts she had desecrated, merry passed her by, and hades was as terrib'e an abode for her plor sinful soil an was hell's mouth to her Christian sister some centuries later. Her paramour was publicly acourged to

This law lasted as long as the institution. One C rnelia Maximilla was buried alive in the Forum so late as the time of Domitian—he, so careful to maintain the purity of the virgins, who had taken Domitia Long na by force from her husband Elius Lamis, and who had seduced his niece Julia, the daughter of his brother Titus and the wife of Sibinus. But in a space of a thousand years only eighteen Vestals had bean found guilty of unchastity from the establishment of the order by Numa to its abolition by Theodosius the Great.—Fortnightly Review.

ILLUSTRIOUS DEAD HEATHENS. Claudius II. died of the plague.

M. Salvius Otho stabbed himself. Maxentius drowned in the Tiber. Servius Sulpicion Galba was slain. Claudius I. was poisoned by his wife. Cains Julius Cretar was assessinated. Ouintilius suicided by opening a vein. Aurelius Carne was killed by lightning. Lucinius was put to death by Constantina. Julian, the Apostate, was killed in battle. Balbinus and Papienus were put to death. Caius Caligula was murdered by a tribune Publius Helvius Pertinax was put to death. Claudius Nero was deposed and killed him-

Alexander Severus was killed by paid as-#3888DS. Romulus (king) was murdered by the

Titus Flavius was assassina ed. Commodus was poisoned by his favorite mistress.

Gallianus was assassinated by the officers of the guard. . Carinus and Namerianus, brothers, were murdered.

Hiltographics was put to death for his normous crimes.

Anius Vitellius was deposed by Vespasian and put to death.

Æmilianus was put to death after four mouths' reign. Jovian was found dead in bed, killed by

the fumes of planeral. Valerianus was taken prisoner by the King

of Persia and flayed alive.
Constantine II. and Constans, brothers, were murdered in succession.

Gallus Hostilius and his son Volusians were both slain by the soldiery.

Antonias Gordianus strangled himself because his son was killed in battle. Metius Decius perished, with two sons and

Tullus Hostillis was murdered by his successor and burned with his family in his palace.
Flavius Valorius Serverus was murdered

their army, in a battle with the Goths.

by Maximianus Hercules, who was after-Wards strangled.
Caius Julius Verus Maximus, who hired soldiers to kill Alexander Severus, was assessmated in his tent.

Aurelianus was murdered by his soldiers. His third successor, Aurelius Probus, per-

ished in the same way.
Gordian III. was assassinated in his sixteenth year, at the instigation of his successor, Philip, the Acabian, who, with his son Philip,

was murdered by his own soldiers. Saptimus Geta was murdered by his brother, Aurelius C racella, who in turn was New York Graphic,

CONSUMPTION OURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India mishad placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nerveus Debility 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 charle, to all who desire it, this receipe, in German, French or English, with fall directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by tions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper.—W. A. Noyes, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. F. (9-13eow)

TO RENOVATE CLOTHING.

To clean men's clothing take a pint of cold water and add to it a quart of cold coffee and a teaspoonful of ammonia. Use a sponge and rub the spots thoroughly. Sponge the garments all over, than hang on the back of a chair and let dry in the shade. For light clothes omit the coffee, using any kind of good soap.—Atlanta Constitution.

man is imposed on.

All the state of t

HINTS TO HOUSEWIVES. To stop the creaking of doors, put a little

soap on the hinges. Mice may be banished by putting gum cempher around their haunts.

Waste is avoided by boiling potatoes all of ne size at a time.

Rubbing the griddle with fine salt will prevent the cakes from sticking. It is a waste of vital strength to stand up to do any work which may be performed

while sitting. When eggs are scarce one tablespoon corn tarch is a good substitute for one egg in anything you desire to cook.

Rancid lard or butter had better be used for soap or thrown away at once, as nothing can restore its pristine purity. As salt will curdle milk, it should be added

to gravies, porridges, etc., after they are prepared. White or light paint may be cleaned by rubbing with a small quantity of whiting on a damp cloth. • To clean varnished paint, rub

with a kerosene wet cloth. Greens, cabbage, etc., may be cooked with-

out offending the nostrils by tying a lump of bread the size of a billiard ball in a linen bag and placing in the pot. This absorbs all the gases. Brooms wetted in boiling suds once a week will become tough and always sweep like new

ones. They last twice as long and do not cut the carpet. The color of the jelly is spoiled by boiling too

long. Do not fill the soup plate. A half ladleful is generally enough.

In putting the covers on fruit cans do not wait till the cans are cold. Do not allow ashes to accumulate in the ash-

pan until they reach the grate. A cool cellar sired on a warm day will gather moisture. To avoid this open the windows in

the evening. If you moisten you broom in warm water every time yon sweep, you will find the dust will not fly so badly.

To remove grease from garments, dissolve a tablespoonful of salt in four tablespoonfulls of alcohol, shake well and apply with a sponge. Once a year even the most frugal housewife

should replenish her linen closet, adding at least the furnishing of one bed and a dozen towels. A good way to distinguish mushrooms is to sprinkle salt on the spongy or under side. If it turns yellow, the specimen is poisenous; if black, it is wholesome.

Save all the brown meat paper, for it is very useful for wiping out grea y kettles and pans; it absorbs the grease, saves the disheloth, and can be burned when through with it.

A good wash for the hair, to prevent it from falling out, is made by mixing one teaspoonful of salt, thirty grains of quinine and a pint of common which or bay rum. Rub the hair thoroughly every night.

WHAT AM I TO DO?

The symptoms of Biliousness are unhappily but too well known. They differ in different individuals to some extent. A Bilious man is seldom a breaktust eater. Too frequently, alas, he has an excellent appetite for liquids but none for solids of a morning. His tongue will hardly bear inspection at any time; if it is not white and furred, it is rough, at all events.

The digestive system is wholly out of order and Diarrhea or Constitution may be a symptom or the two may alternate. There are often Hemorrhoids or even loss of blood. There may be giddiness and often headache and acidity or flatulence and tenderness in the pit of the stomach. To correct all this, if not effect a cure, try Green's August Flower; it cost but a trifle and thousands attest its officacy.

ODOR OF PAINT.

A pail or tub of fresh cold water, renewed several times in the course of twenty-four hours, will absorb all the evil odor of fresh paint in a day or two. The taste of the water after an hour will prove the thoroughness of its

LOSS OF APPETITE. Ofton after cooking a meal a person will feel tired and have no appetite; for this beat a raw egg until light, stir in a little milk and sugar, and season with nutmeg. Drink half an hour before eating.

MOTHERS! Castoria is recommended by physicians for children teething. It is a purely vegetable pre-paration, its ingredients are published around each bottle. It is pleasant to taste and absolutely harmless. It relieves constipation, regulates the bowels, quiets pain, cures diarrhoa and wind colic, allays feverishness, destroys worms, and prevents convulsions, soothes the Castoria is the children's panacea—the mothers' friend. 35 doses, 35 cents.

IN THE MATTER OF MARRYING.

Young men, the large majority of you are hovering around on the verge of matrimony, shivering like a mouse-colored terrier and afraid shipering has a monas-contect territer and alread to step off. The great majority of you know just where you can put your finger on a girl who would marry you at a second's notice, but you are afraid that you couldn't satisfy the landlords, coal dealers and milliners that a man always weds when he many ners that a man always weds when he mar-ries a woman. You are not men! You are simply cowards, who see a prize hanging above your heads and have not the moral courage to ascertain if your arm is long enough and strong enough to pluck it. My advice to you is, if you have got a job, and you navice to you is, it you have got a job, and you are earning fair wages, to get married and go to housekeeping if you have to begin with an oil stove, a candle and a bed lounge. This may seem to you to be a small beginning, and so it seem to you to be a small beginning, and so it is; but, once married, the money that you now throw away in your endeavers to quiet your restless soul will go into furniture and little nick-nacks, and you will soon wake up to the fact that you are the owner of a home, and that word means a great deal to a young fellow who has been awimming around in the ocean of life ever since the was big enough to shave himself, with his murdered by his successor. Ophilius Macrinue, the was big enough to shave himself, with his who was afterwards beheaded in a mutiny.—thin just above the water. Just as soon as a war work Graphic. man can stand up before the world, point to a pleasant home presided over by a wife, who makes a harness of smiles with which her husband draws his burdens of daily cares, and say: "They are mine." he fierks his head in the air about six inches and goes prancing around like a yearling cult in a new pasture. Get married, young man, and if you use common sense in picking out a wife you are sure to make a success of the venture. The world ewes you a living, but at ian't going to press it upon you. You will find that it as just as easy to feed two mouths as one, providing the extra mouth is owned by your wife. . . There is nothing this side of Heaven that can smooth out the winkles in a man's disposition, or knock down the obstruca man's disposition, or knock down the obstruc-tions that get in his path as he tramps along through this brief probation of life so perfectly as the sympathy and affection of a true, noble, self-sacrificing woman, and I am eccentric enough to believe that the majority of women are built that way .- St. Paul, Minn., Globe

I have been a sufferer from catarrh for the past eight years. Having tried a number of remedies advertised as "sure cures" without obtaining any relief, I had resolved never to obtaining any relief, I had resolved never to take any other patent medicines, when a friend advised me to try Elv's Cream Balm. I did so the coffee using any kind of good soap.—
A stubborn man gets into trouble, a pliable take any other patent medicines, when a friend advised me to try Elv's Cream Balm. I did so take any other patent medicines, when a friend advised me to try Elv's Cream Balm. I did so with great reluctance, but can now testify with with great reluctance, but can now testify with they are the standard dye colors in all parts of the country. They give fast and beautiful shades, and do not fade. 32 colors. Only land is imposed on.

Jacob Locekman, Buffalo, N.Y., says he had such a lame back he could not do anything, but one bottle has, to they are the standard dye colors in all parts of the country. They give fast and beautiful shades, and do not fade. 32 colors. Only land is imposed on.

SCOTCH NEWS.

Last week the mortality in Glasgow was at the rate of 24 per 1,000 of the population per annum.

The valuation of Lanarkshire is put down at £2,079,860, being a decrease of £39,139 as compared with last year. Professor Macpherson's resignation of the

Chair of Scots Law in Edinburgh University has been, it is understood, accepted by the Privy Council. Ex-Bailie Dunlop, of Glasgow, delivered

lecture on Tnesday, in Bothwell, on the pro gress of Russian aggression in Central Asia since the Crimean war. Mr. and Mrs. John Nicolson, Arneroach,

near Pittenweem, celebrated their golden wedding on Saturday. Mr. Nicolson has acted as church precentor for the long period of 55 years. The annual general meeting of the Lochma-

ben Liberal association was held on Tuesday in the town hall Lochmaben, Bailie McMil lan presiding. The funds showed a satisfactory balance. Mr. C. S. H. Drummond Moray, of Aber-

cairny and Blairdrummond, has intimated to the farmers and crotters on his Blackford cetate that they will receive a reduction of 20 per cent in their rents at the forthcoming election. At a meeting of the Dundee Liberal Asso

ciation, it was resolved to ask Mr. John Robertson, merchant, Dundee, to address the electors with a view to his becoming a candidate for the representation of the constituency.

On Tuesday-before Sheriff Speirs and a jury at Jedburgh-Patrick Basaghan, a hawker residing in Dumfries, was convicted of baving sent a threatening letter to Father O'Kane, Roman Catholic priest at Jedburgh, and was sent to prison for a month.

Mr. Alex. Anderson, the well-known Scottish poet, who, two or three years ago, was appointed secretary to the Philosophical Institution, Edinburg, has accepted the post of Sub-Librarian to the Elinburgh University library, offered to him by the Senatus.

At Granton, late on Saturday evening, 945 Icelandic sheep were landed from the steamship Miaca. The Danish steamer Laura, en route for Copenhagen, with the mails, passengers, a number of ponies, and general goods, also arrived at Granton on Siturday afternoon.

Mr. Gladstone, writing to an elector of West Calder, says he is not surprised to learn aged the little ones and their voices soon rang the unanimity of West Calder in rejecting out clear and sweet, with such an appeal that the hopeless policy which, at the expense of time, good feeling and good humor, much resists the concession of & home government to Ireland.

Major Baynes, of the 2nd Battalion 79th Cameron Highlanders, is making a tour through the Long Island, arranging for long year since our stranger troot this ground, quarters for a strong recruiting party which not since his boyhood; and now as he had is to be sent out in the month of January. The party is to include four sergeants and a number of pipers.

Mr. Francis Clark, South Alloa, succeeded on Saturday in killing a young whale in the farth at Kerise Bank, South Alloa. Three whales were observed in the water, and one of them venturing too near the bank, Mr. Clark shot the fish in the head. The fish measures 10 ft. in length, 6 ft. in girth at the little hand are within his reach to take the little hand are within his reach to take measures 10 ft. in length, 6 ft. in girth at broadest part, and weighs 91 cwt.

On Saturday a largely attended public meeting was held in the Alloa Corn Exchange, under the auspices of the Clackmannanshire Liberal Association. Mr. John T. Paton, of Norwood, presided, and a resolution was passed protesting against the coercive and arbitrary policy of the Government, and expressing confidence in Mr. Gladstone.

The trust estate of Mr. George Galloway, warehouseman, Pathhead, Kirkcaldy, is in course of being wound up. After paying various legacies of a public and private nature, he bequeaths the residue of his estate in conal par's to the Royal Infirmary and Blind Asylum, Edinburgh. It transpires that there

is a sum of about £700 to be thus disposed of. At the annual prize presentation in connection with the Mid-Lothian Coast Artillery Volunteers, which took place in Edinburgh on Saturday afternoon, Lord Wemyss deliv-ered an address, in which he deployed the unsatisfactory state of our national defences, and urged the necessity for military organiza-tion. C.l. Kinnear and Col. Malcolm spoke

in a similar strain. The past and present students of the University College, Bristol, have presented Professor Ramsay, formerly principal of the col-lege, but recently appointed professor of chemistry at the University College, Dublin, with an oak drawing-room book-case. Prof.

Ramsay is a son of the late Mr. William Ramsay, C. E., Glasgow.

The British ship Dunskeig, of Glasgow, was wrecked on Staten Island, off Caps Horn, on 23rd June last. The only thing saved from the wreck was a large quantity of cocoa, of the Colorado, of Glasgow—25 men in all-subsisted on the cocoa till the 20th August

when they were rescued. A meeting of the joint committee from the Paumure and Brechin tenantry and feuers on the estate of Lord Dalhousie was held in Ar broath recently to consider as to the details of a memorial to be erected to the memory of Lord and Lady Dalhousie, Mr. Finlayeon, Balcathie, in the chair. Proposals as to site and the shape the memorial should take were considered, and it was unanimously re-solved that a memorial be erected in each district, the form to be reserved for further con-

sideration. Shipping circles in Glasgow are exercised just now ower a controversy that has arisen concerning the payment of the insurance by the underwriters on a boat lately lost on the Irish coast. The vessel sailed from Leith for a South American port, got into difficulties on the West of Ireland, and springing a leak, was beached, and ultimately became a total wreck. By mistake, the ship was declared as having cleared from Glasgow instead of Leith, and the local undecwriters decline to recognize liability.

THE CARELESS NURSE.

Few children escape certain unfortunate consequences of their incessant activity. The child who has never been cut, bruised or burned has probably not led the happiest nor most healthfullife. The pliable bones, the highly vitalized tissues, enables the little ones to withstand an astonishing amount of violence. On two occasions has the writer seen picked from the bricks, where it had fallen from the third story of the fronting house, a soft, plump, round baby, as bruisable apparently as a ripe peach, at the writer had supparently as a ripe peach, yet showing no symptom nor sign of serious injury. On the other hand, a careless nurse injury. On the other hand, a careless nurse swings the little one by its wrist or thoughtless ly twists its arm in putting on or taking off a too tight garment, and there is a sprained joint or broken bone.—Edward Martin, M.D.,

A CHILD'S STORY.

The New York Evening Telegram offered a prize of \$100 for the best Christmas story written by a Public School pupil. Over ten thousand stories were sent in by the school children. More than twice as many girls as boys entered the lists. Where ages were given the average was 13 years; but some little tots of four and five years sent in their primitive scrawls in capital letters. The following story was awarded first prize :--

HOW MABEL EARNED A CHRISTMAS

DINNER. It was the 19th of December and the snow fell very fast, but faster still went the great mass of people through Sixth avenue and Broadway. people through Sixth avenue and Broadway.

"Alas!" sighed little Mabel Rogers, as she sat shivering on a doorstep, "everyone seems happy but me," as she looked at the people going in and out of the brilliantly light datore.

"If I only had the children off my hands I could manage to get along somehow. If uncle does not come before Christmas we shall be does not come before Christmas we shall be turned out of our poor little home; and then there is nothing left to us but the poorhouse Suddenly a new idea flashed upon her, and she

started off with headlong speed, and did not stop her rapid course until she reached the httle landing on the stric stairs, where she stopped for breath. She burst into the room, with :-"Where is mother?"

"She has gone out to lock for a day's washing

for to morrow," said Ben.
"Good," said Mabel; "that just suits my plans exactly. Now, get on your Sunday clothes and come out with me." "Mabel Rogers, are you crazy or what?" said

Edith. "No, indeed. Have patience for a little while, and when we get out I will tell you what I have planned. You have heard, I suppose, how in England the Christmas waifs go from house to house and sing the praises of their Maker. Now, Ben, you and Edith and I will sing, and Elsie can take her tambourine and

dance; for we have got to work if we want a

Christmas dinner, and, if we all do our best, I have not a doubt but that we will earn enough

to get as good a dinner as you would wish to eat. Now, what do you say to my plan?"
"You're a brick, Mabel!" said Ben. By that time they had reached the corner. They made a queer little picture as they stood there singing, and just as a crowd was gathering a policeman came and roughly ordered them away. The poor children were so disheartened away. The poor chuldren were so disheartened that they could hardly keep from crying, but Mabel cheered them up by saying, "Let us try the next street. All policemen are not as heartless as this one; I hope he will never have to sing for his dinner." The change p oved a good one, for, although their voices were very low at first, the sympa by of the crowd encour-

every heart was touched an a many a dime fell into the cut-tretched hands with a gentle pres-

sure and hearty "God bless you,"

Among those whose heart swelled and beat with true feeling was an old travel-stained, gray-haired man, with a kind, open fice almost hidden by a large slouch hat. It is many a walked up one street and down another, ex pecting to find some familiar place to spend the night, he found in place of the old frame hotel a magnificent structure of brown stone amid grand business blocks-and he was inthe little band came within his reach, to take the money he held out to them, the light shone full on the face of Mabel; he dropped the com, but held the hand of the now surprised little maiden. He wanted to speak to her, but his voice was gone; he old not know what to say nor could be understand why he held this trembling girl. Finally a smile from Mabel brought the old man to his senser, and he

asked:-"What is the name of that song you have

"Who taught you that song?
"Your mother? What is your mother's

name? "Rogers? Why, I thought I nught to know your name; your face is like some one I have known, but the name is strange to me.

you no relatives?"

"None that we know of," said Mabel, "except good old Uncle Jee. I have never seen him, but we all know him so well, for mother often tells us how good he was; and I know, if he was here now, we would not be out this cold night." The color began to come and go in the stranger's face; he seemed afraid to ask another question. At last he almost whispered, "What was your Uncle Joe's ast name?" When the little ones all exclamed, in one breath, "Uncle Joe Blosson." The stranger now snatched the nearest one in his arms; and, as the tears rolled

fast down those brown cheeks, he said:"I am your Uncle Joe. Let us go to the nearest restaurant, for I know you are cold and must be hungry. In a few mem nts they were clustered together around a table in a warm and cosy room, where they listened with excited joy to Uncle Joe's past history, which was cut short but the enterpress form which was cut short. by the entrance of two waiters bearing a warm delicious supper, which disappeared in a hurry. Then the little party at once started for home As they passed from one store to another there was not one single thing that pleased their washed ashore by the waves. The survivors, I young fancy that Uncle Joe did not buy on the together with anothershipwrecked crew, that spot, and almost every other thing was for spot, and almost every other thing was for mamma, and loaded as they were, they broke into that once cheerless home with a j yful

"Mamma, we have found 'Santa Claus' and brought him home to you." In another moment brother and sister were in each other's arms, while the children were dancing and shouting

around the room.

The mince pie and the other goodies were too much for a quiet night's rest. Ben dreamed that he was sailing on the sea. When suidenly Uncle Joe was transformed into a violin while the sea turned into mince pies; while Mabel dreamed that she was playing the violin and her uncle was sitting on her chin, beating time with

long stick.
Christmas morning dawned on a new life for Christmas morning dawned on a new life for the Rogers family. They were soon removed to a new house, where they were surrounded by all that makes a home happy. Their refined natures soon brought them in good society, and Mabel had the dream of her life realized by having her voice cultivated. There is no concert given in the name of charity whose programme does not contain the name of Mabel. Rogers. Salur Hand, Grammer School No. 69, Seventh Grade,

Age ten years.

By its mild, soothing and healing properties, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures the worst cases of nasal catarrh, also "cold in the head," coryza, and catarrhal headaches. 50 cents, by

HOW INTELLIGENT WOMEN DECIDE. When the question has to be met as to what is the best course to adopt to secure a sure, safe and agreeable remedy for those organic diseases and wesknesses which afflict the female sex, there is but one wise decision, viz., a course of self-treatment with Dr. Pierces Favorite Prescription. It is an unfailing specific for periodical pains, misplacement, internal inflammation, and all functional disorders that render the lives of so many women miserable and joyless. They who try it praise it. Of druggists.

USEFUL DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.

STEWED OYSTERS -For a party of four add to a quart of hot boiled milk twenty-five oysters, a walnut of butter, a dash of salt and cayenne. Allow the stew to boil up just once; then serve.

GRAHAM MUFFINS .- Sift one quart of grabam flour, half a teaspoonful of salt, a table-spoonful of baking-powder. Add two ounces of butter, two well-beaten eggs, and milk enough to make a thin hatter. Half fill the greased muffin rings and take in a quick oven.

TAPIOGA CUSTARD .- Well wash a querter of a pound of tepioca. Add to it a quart of boiling milk, half a teaspoonful of salt, and boil slowly an hour and a half. Stir fre quently, and when thoroughly cooked let it part ally cool. Beat up five eggs thoroughly, add to them three ounces of sugar, an ounce of butter, and a dash of nutmeg. Add the cooked tapioca gradually. Let the pudding come to a boiling point and pour it into a mould or cups.

DEVILLED OYSTERS ON TOAST .- Mix together a heaping sultspoonful of dry mustard, half a saltspoonful each of white pepper and salt, and the yolk of one egg. six oysters into the paste, roll them in cracker or bread-crumbs, and broil them over a moderate fire. When done arrange them neatly on toust and squeeze over them a little lemon juice. This quantity will be sufficient for two persons, as they are only served to sharpen up the appetite for what is to follow.

CRABS DEVILLED .- Pick out the meat of four dezen beiled hard-shell crabs, put it into a bowl and add a half-pin; of mayonnaise. Mix carefully with your hand. Wash a dozen of the shelis, put a little of the mixture into each, grate a loaf of dry bread, soason a pint of it with salt and pepper; sprinkle it balls of butter about the size of hickory nuts, put one on top of each crab and bake in a quick oven. Crab meat may be had at most of the fish dealers, and if shells are not at hand use small side dishes, cyster or clam shells, or other small utensil which will not be injured by heating it.

FRIED CHICKEN, CREAM SAUGE .- Select : dry-picked chicken and divide it into four pieces. Put two cunces of butter in a fryingpan, season the chicken with salt and pepper, and then dredge the pieces with a little flour and fry them in the butter. When done arrange them neatly on a hot dish and surround them with the following sauce: Dissoive a tablespoonful of flour in a gill of cold milk, then add it to half a pint of lukewarm milk. Put into a small sau epan an ounce of butter; season it with a saltspoonful of salt and a dash of cayenne pepper. As it melts which it and gradually add the flour and milk. Boil slewly until it thickens. Do not let it stand long enough to form a coating on top of the sauce before serving it.

TURKEY HASH, SPANISH STYLE - What to do with cold turkey is often a very aunoving question to the average housewife. It is so eceptable when converted into made dishes that experts prefer to eat it cooked the second time. Mince the meat fine. Add to a pound of it one minced apple and one green pepper chopped up. Mix and moisten the hash with hot water. Put it in a frying pan and cook over a moderate fire long enough to cook the apple. Another way is to cut the meat in inch pieces and warm them in a sauce made has no equal for removing these troublesome as follows: Brown an onion in a frying-pare with a little drippings; add half a pint of hot water, salt and pepper to taste, and a tyblespoonful of browned flour. When thick and smooth add the mest. The onion may be strained.

MINCE PIE -- Put into a chopping bowl half a pound of lean boiled ment, a quarter of pound of suet, and three pounds of sliced apples. Chop all together. When very fine take it out of the bowl. Scald and remove the skins of a pound of shelled almonds, Chop them fine with a pound of seeded raisins. Mix this with the meat. Add also two lemons, a pound and a half of sugar, a little sugar and lay on top, tablespoonful of mixed ground spice and a quarter of a pound of chopped candied orange peel. Boil down a quart of consomine to two-thirds of a quart and add it to the mix ture. Put the mince into a percelain-lined stewpan and simmer gently on the back of the range. Add a pint of California brandy and put it away in jars to cool. Line the pie plates with pull pasto as for custard pie. Fill them with the mince meat. Put a buttered paper over the top, and bake. Then remove from the oven. Put on each pie a meringue made of the beaten whites of eggs and powdered sugar. Return it to the oven to slightly color the meringue.

GREATLY EXCITED.

People are apt to get greatly excited in oase of sudden accident and injury. It is well to be prepared for such emergencies, Hagyard's Yellow Oil is the handlest remedy known for hurns, scalds, bruises, lameness, pain and all wounds of the flesh. It is used internally and externally.

METHOD OF REMOVING GREASE.

A novel method of removing grease from cloth, woolen or silk goods, and especially applicable to goods of a delicate texture where the color is easily injured, is the use of potato water. Grate the potatoes to a pulp and add water. Grate amoust of a pint to a pound. Let it stand, and when clear pour off all but the potato sediment at the bottom. This is you cleaning mixture, to be applied with a clean linen rag, and followed by the use of a small amount or spirits. of wine. I tried it on a very delicate shide of blue silk, removing every trace of grease with-out injuring the color in the least.—Atlanta Constitution.

A FATAL ATTACK.

A fatal attack of croup is a frequent occurrence among children. Every household should be guarded by keeping Hagyard's

THE HABIT OF READING.

"I have no time to read," is the common complaint, and especially of women, whose occupations are such as to prevent continuous book-perusal. They seem to think, he-cause they cannot devote as much attention to books as they are compelled to devote to time, often give us more satisfaction, and are more thoroughly digested than those we make a particular effort to read. The men who have made their mark in the world have generally been the men who have in boyhood formed the habit of reading at every available moment, whether for five minutes or five

UNLIMITED.

The old or the young may at all times and all seasons of the year take Burdock Blood Bitters with benefit when requiring a blood purifying tonic, or a regulator of the stomach, bowels, liver or kidneys.

THE GLORY OF WOMAN IN HER HAIR.

Young girls of the present day completely destroy their hair by crimping it with irons, and twisting it up tigatly with thick hard hair-pins. This treatment may make the hair look pretty for the time being, but no thought is given as to the ultimate result and the appearance it will present a few years hence. The hair should be well brushed every night and morning with a moderately hard brush-brushes made with short, unbleached bristles are the best-and on retirover the crabs evenly. Make twelve little back lightly over the ears, plaited in one long plait, and allowed to hang down the back; it should not be fastened up with hairpins, nor should any cap or covering to worn on the head. This method makes the hair bright and glossy without the aid of oils or pomades, which are best avoided. The fewer hair-pins and ties used in dressing the hair the better, and twisted hair-pins are injurious. It is not well to continue the same style of dressing the hair for too long a period, as that is apt to make it thin in some places; a little change is a relief to the head and otherwise advisable. Cutting the hair occasionally is necessary, and should not be neglected,—
Herald of Health

> IF THERE EVER WAS A SPECIFIC for any one complaint, then Carter's Little Liver Pills are a specific for sick headache, and every woman should know this. Only one pill a dose. Try them.

> A CHARMING WORK CHATELAINE. A very dainty chatelaine for a young lady, fond of fancy work consists of a rosette or round bow of delicate blue, pink or any colored satin bibbon that is most becoming to her, from which hang four ribbons of various lengths; to one is attached a pair of ecissors, to another a pretty needle case, to the third. a tiny bag for thimbles, etc., and to the fourth an emery ball.

Have you tried Holloway's Corn Cure? It excrescenses, as many have testified who have tried it.

A DELICATE, WHOLESOME DESSERT.

As everybody does not eat mince pie, plum pudding and other very sich dishes, something lighter should also be included in the dessert of Christmas and New Year's dieners. An almond custard is very nice and perfectly harmless to an irritable stomach. The ingredients are one pint of milk, one teacupful of sugar, one-fonth of a pound of blanched almond pounded fine, two spoonfuls of rose water and the yelks of four eage. Stir over half a pound of well washed currents, half a nalow fire till thick as cream. Pour into a tablespoonful of salt, the juice and rind of dish hast the whites of the course tables. lish; beat the whites of the

CURE FOR "RING ROUND."

At the first sign of a ring round take a cupful of wood ashes, put in a pan with a quart of cold water, put the pan en the stove, put your finger in the pan, keep it there until the water begins to boil, or as long as it can be borne. Repeat once or twice if necessary.

BURNS AND SCALDS.

For a buin or scald, make a paste of common baking sods and water, apply at once and cover with a linen cloth When the skin is broken apply the white of an egg with a feather; this gives instant relief, as it ke ps the air from the flesh.

CUTTING DOWN RENTS.

DUBLING DOWN REASTS.

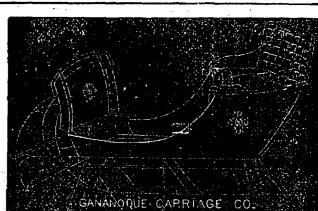
DUBLIN, Dec. 28—The Gazette publishes an order signed by Commissioners Lytton and and Wrench prescribing reductions of judicial rents, throughout practically the whole of Ireland, ranging from 6 to 22 per cent., the average being 14 per cent. The aggregate reduction is estimated at £2,000,000. The reduction is permanent and applies to average signs 1881. Indeed. manent and applies to arreassince 1881. Judge O'Hagan attaches a note dissenting from the decision of his colleagues.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL'S VIL-LAINOUS CONDUCT.

LONDON, Dec. 27 .-- Rev. Canon O'Mahony. a a speech at Cork recently, charged certain local Government efficials with systematically corrupting young girls. The Dublin Free-man's Journal, to-day endorses and amplifies the charges, and demonds that the guilty officials be arrested. The Pall Mall Gazette says it has information that only one man, a tried and trusted agent of Dublin Castle, is implicated. Four girls were his victims, and they are now incosted of the convent of the Good Shepherd at Cork.

"I am very tired," said the lady at the head of the supper table one Sunday evening. "You should no be," said her minister, who had been asked in to the evening meal; Pectoral Balsam at hand. It breaks up "you haven't prevched two sermons to-day." colds, coughs, croup, asthma and bronchitis "No," said the lady, absent mindedly, "but in a remarkable manner.

I listened to them !"



Jacob Locekman, Buffalo, N.Y., says he has been using Dr. Thomas Eclectric Oil for rheumatism; he had such a lame back he could not do anything, but one bottle has, to

R. J. LATIMER, 92 McGll Street, Montreal.

THE POST and TRUE WITNESS Premium, a magnificent Litho. Picture, grouping four of the leading Home Rulers of the present age, is now being despatched to our subscribers. The work has been pronounced one of great merit, and worthy of a preminent place in the household of those in sympathy with Ireland.

Every PAID UP SUBSCRIBER to THE POST or TRUE WITNESS will receive one.

one with first number of his paper.

A great demand has been made for the Picture by our City readers, but we are unable to supply them until our regular subscribers have been attended to.

WEDNESDAY......JANUARY 4, 1868.

THE NEW YEAR,

Another year has rolled into the abyes of the past, with its record of good and evil fixed imperishably in the history of the world, the nations and individuals. On this occasion it has been the custom "time out of mind" to make homilies on the obvious sentiments, which naturally arise in every heart on the dying year. Moralists have preached, poets have sung in all ages and times, of the hour when the great bell strikes another year into the abyss of time whose every moment is the twilight of eternity to millions of souls passing away under the black, voiceless shadow of the wings of the Angel of the Hereafter. This is the day to remove the yoke from the neck of the ox, and bow our heads in thankfulness that we have seen another year.

It is not, however, our province to moralize. The year that has just passed away has impressed its own moral, replete with awful warning, on every heart and let each read it n the light it has set up for itself.

Among journalists it has been the custom to review the historical, political, social, commercial and other events of the year, giving a resume of things which in their nature are of such recent occurrence and have been so fally dealt with as to render their production a "twice told tale." Such is not the intention of this article. Rather would we forget the rack on which our joints have been sorely stretched these many months, forget the Impaling pencil and the dissecting pen, and turn to themes of quiet thought for relief from the mill-horse drudgery of the year. Let us worship the Bons Dea after the manner of our heathen forefathers as well as we can. She was a virgin so pure indeed that men were not permitted to be present at her worship, not even the high priest himself; but, in spite of the edict, men did worship her, and will continue to do so, even, though like Clodius, they run the risk of denunciation. To-day is her festival, and we of the coarser grain may pay our devotions to her under another name-dear open-handed Ops. daughter of Colus and Terra. Our own old mother Earth, mother, too, of Jupiter, whose name Ops (opus) shows us that we can enjoy. nothing without labor. Therefore, let us munch our crust with satisfaction and renew our yearly vow to love our wives, go home early at nights, and be good boys generally for the ensuing year.

New Year's Eve has ever been a time of rejoicing. Why it should be so is another thing. Charles Lamb, in his quaint way, has alluded to "that turncoat bell, that has just now mournfully chaunted the obsequies of the year departed, with changed notes rings in a successor.' But we must love that bell, for a later poet has pointed the true instinct of the chimes :-

"Rine out the old, ring in the new, Ring, happy bells, across the snow; The year is going, let him go; Ring out the false, ring in the true."

Chronologically speaking, the first January is the anniversary of several remarkable events in history. On this day, in the year 1308, William Tell raised the standard of revolt which was never lowered till appeal. Mr. Sheehy gave notice of appeal. the treaty of Westphalia made Switzerland independent. In 1651, on this day, Charles II rested again and charged with a similar was crowned King of Scotland at Scone. speech made at Clonnel. For this speech he On the 1st of January, 1801, the union of has been sentenced to one month imprison-Great Britain and Ireland commenced according to Act of Parliament, and on the 31st of dictive trick he has been defrauded of the ir-December, 1334, John Wickliffe, the first of | terval of liberty to which he was entitled penthe English Protestants, died.

Now that the year is drawing to a close, and the New Year is nigh at hand, while the pleasant memories and joyous customs of the day are about us, let us bury our serrows with 1887 and strike hands for better hopes and efforts for 1888 with a right jolly and THE POPE'S JUBILEE.

To day (the 31st of December) the Catholic world celebrates the golden jubilee of the Holy Father Leo XIII. The occasion is one of unusual interest, not only because of the event, rare in itself, but because of the distinguished merits of him whose golden jubilee is celebrated. The occasion is taken advantage of to exhibit to the Holy Father the profound reverence and unbounded love in which he is held. From all parts of the world tokens of this esteem are pouring in to him in the form of addresses of congratulation and donations of money and objects of

The distinguished merits of Leo XIII. are recognized and conceded by all, irrelative of creed or race. During the few years of his pontificate he has fully fulfilled the prophecy of lumen in calo spoken of him. Seldom has a Pope effected such profound changes as he has. Though still a prisoner in the Vatican, as was his saintly predecissor, Pius IX., yet his influence is felt everywhere. Through him peace has been brought to the Church and her policy and doctrines defined and applied to the changes so rapidly going on. The relations of the Church to the State, the sanctity and unity of marriage, the necessity of education and the bounden duty to see that that the young be trained in Christian faith and morals have been all in turn declared anew in terms that

By him faith has been strengthened and direction given to the forces of the age. At no time, these hundreds of years past, has Every New Subscriber will receive the Church been so solidly compact, or have bishops and their flocks been so loyally with the head of the Church, for all of which we have to thank the enlightened administration of Leo XIII.

> On January 15 His Holiness will canonize five new saints amid the most august ceremonies. January 6 an expectition will be opened. To this gifts have been forwarded from every land where the church has followers. Some of these, especially from sovereigns, are of great value and embody the highest illustrations of art. The estimated worth of these contributions is between \$6,000 000 and \$7,000,000. It has been many years since Catholics have been so interested in any event as in this.

> About three hundred million people acknowledge Pops Leo XIII as their spiritual head. The number is rapidly growing, for the church was never so thoroughly equipped, nor has it ever shown more efficient zeal than now. It does well to honor the occupant of the papal chair. Leo XIII exhibits abilities which place him in the foremost rank of the copes in the last two centuries. In the delicate rôle of diplomacy, he has proved himself to be the equal of the most acute in Europe. Some of the most difficult problems which the church has been called upon to consider in decades have been solved by his patient attention and wisdom. The jubilee is in honor of one to whem the church can conscientiously render homage; and the general effect will be to quicken the zeal of Catholics in all quarters of the earth.

BRUTAL TREATMENT OF IRISH POLITICAL PRISONERS.

T. P. Gill, M.P., in his cable letter to the N. Y. 7 ribune gives an affecting account of conviction and imprisonment of Father Matthew Ryan, of Herbertstown. He was be forgotten. Women oried and kissed the hem of his cloak and held up their children to difficulty that a collision with the immense force of police and military was avoided. It was when he got to the prison that the worst. Ryan resisted, and his assailants decided, without direct authority from Chief Secretary Balfour, not to lay hands upon him. In the same letter we read that while the

warders were standing cowed before the Christian minister they were acting without hesitation in the case of David Sheehy, M.P., and Alderman Hooper, M.P., editor of the Cork Daily Herald. They entered Alderman Hooper's cell in Cork jail, armed with batons and foroibly stripped him of his clothes, leaving him only his drawers and undershirt, and cast upon the floor a suit of prison clothes. They also took away his bed clothes. When the Mayor of Cork, as a visiting Justice, came to see him, he found one of the most respected Aldermen of the city, a gentleman whom even the Conservatives join in respecting and eulogizing, sitting almost naked and shivering with the cold. The Governor and a body of warders entered Mr. Sheehy's cell on Thursday, attacked him, felled him to the ground, tied his hands and literally ripped and tore his clothes from his back. He was found by the Mayor of Clonmel in the same plight as Mr. Hooper, when he was visited yesterday. Mr. Sheehy was sentenced the other day to three months' imprisonment for denouncing eviction in a lawful speech. Any sentence for a longer term than a month entitles the defendant to but as he was leaving the court he was arment. By this unutterably paltry and vicding the appeal.

Edward Harrington, M.P., in Iralee jail, who, like Mr. Hooper, is in prison for publishing reports of meetings in his newspaper, has just completed a sentence of punishment, diet and selitary confinement. Mr. Harrington the other day, when taken to Tralee court house to give evidence on his brother's class. It does not and cannot protect them pehalf, was subjected to the indignity of be- while it increases the cost of everything they

ing marched through the town in a male or's dress, a sight that was witnessed with horror and shame by several English members of parliament.

Torn from their families and their friends. from the arms of their people, some of the best men of the Irish nation—the Lord Mayor of Dublin, the priest of Herbertstown, members of Parliament, editors, news vendors. tenants who have defended their homes and citizens who have defended the tenants are spending this Christmastide as oriminals in the common jails.

Hurrah for British liberty and fair play !!!

THE POSSIBILITIES OF WAR.

Russia having been thwarted in diplomacy as taken her usual course of making a military demonstration against the powers who have stepped between her and her design of absorbing the Danubian principalities. Her Idea is that a menace of war will frighten the allies into acquiescence with her traditional policy. But it has long been felt that Russia is too strong in Europe, and the powers might as well fight her now as wait till she has made herself supreme on the Danube, when they would be placed at an immense disadvantage. Russia is determined to seize Constantinople. and were her power once established the Bosphorus, it would not be long before Greece would sink into a Russian dependency and Europe would be at her feet. It has thus become a question for the western nations to fix the limits of Russian encroachments in the west. In this tremendous struggle Austria will have to bear the first brunt of the attack, but there can be no doubt whatever of the war involving Germany, Italy, Turkey and England. It will be an evil day for France should she take sides with Russia: In this conflict, which may begin at any moment, all friends of liberty must regard the defeat of the Russians as the most desirable outcome of the war.

Apart from all other considerations the establishment of an autocratic power so vast and so inimical to freedom as that of the Muscovite Czars, must be opposed with a determination equal to the heroism which turned back the wave of Turkish conquest. from the walls of Vienna. A war such as this would be a great calamity; but it would be less disastrous, we believe, than to have Europe dominated by Russia.

Nor could we in Canada hope to escape unscathed in the conflict. Americans would, no doubt, be glad of the chance war would give for them to make money by selling supplies to the combattants, in which case there is no knowing where the complication would end. Under these circumstances it would be of incalculable advantage to us to have our differences with the Americans amicably adjusted. It was with this view probably that the British Government urranged the Fisheries Commission, and, in order to prepare for possible future events, is willing to sacrifice Capadian claims. To the mind of a British statesman it would appear onite reasonable that this country should be willing to make the sacrifice in the interests of the empire, and as a possible less affliction than what it might have to bear in the case of war, should the United States assume an attitude of hostile neutrality.

All danger, however, in this regard would vanish were a treaty of unrestricted reciprocity negotiated between the Republic and the Dominion. American friendship would be carried away to the county jail at Limerick | secured. No belligerent power would dare amid scenes of excitement that will never assail any portion of this continent, and a great cause of irritation would be removed to be replaced by a friendly understanding. blessed by him. It was with the utmost But it is greatly to be feared that Tory stupidity, in refusing to meet the wishes of the people, will prevent this much desired consummation. The interests of a outrage was committed. An attempt was few manufacturers in Canada bound up with made to strip him of his clothes and make the success of a political clique may be cophim wear the criminal's garb; but Father, sidered by the shorteighted men now in power as of greater importance than the welfare of the whole country. Indeed, we can foresee in the manner in which the Ottawa Government is acting a possibility that in the event of war the Americans will take by force of arms what they are now willing to negotiate for on the broadest terms of reciprocity. Thus the breaking out of war in Enrope is likely to precipitate events in America and put a very conclusive period to a state of affairs which has become almost unendurable.

FARMERS AND PROTECTION.

The Chicago Herald, a paper that takes front rank for ability and enterprise in American journalism, has shown up in lively atyle how the farmer fares under the protective system. The arguments it uses suit Canada as well as the United States. It appears that the Grangers of Wisconsin have recently adopted a resolution to ask "That Congress shall make the tariff on agricultural imports equal to that on manufactured goods." In theory this is sound protection doctrine, but the United States import no agricultural products. As the Herald points out :-

The farmer loads his ship with wheat, carries The farmer loads his ship with wheat, carries the wheat to Liverpool at a net value of 70 cents, and loads his ship with plow-points at the Liverpool price for plow-points. When the good ship Protection arrives at New York down comes the customs officer appointed by the mill-owner and says: "Got plow-points, have you? Well, it is 45 per cent on plow-points." But," says the farmer awakening to the situation, "I traded all my wheat away. I have nothing left but plow-points to pay with." "Very well," says the officer, "we will seize have nothing left but plow-points to pay with.

"Very well," says the officer, "we will seize
and sell. You ought to buy your plow-points
in America." "Yes, but they are 45 percent.
higher here." "That's just it. That is the protection we need to American labor. Heave ho, here!" "But," expostulates the farmer, there are twelve of us outside people to three of these who make any tool or thing whatever."
"Bah!" says the officer, "you are a crazy free-trader. Make fast, there! Go ashore,

The simple truth is that the protective system cheats the farmers and the working $q, q \dots$

Senator Whiting, a Republican who has abandoned the protectionist falacy, has enumerated them.

THE TRUE WHENESS AND CATHODIC CHRONICLE

duces the price of our products to the lowest "2. The combinations and trusts into which

most pursuits are entering to enable them to save to themselves a profit measured by their 5. The extortion in charges and other wrongs of transportation companies, grain ele

vators and stock yards. "4. The adulterations, anams and should produce in things we buy at rates which should produce the pure and genuine articles.

"5. The high and exceptional rates of interest which farmers pay upon their loans.

"6. The unequal and unjust taxes collected from land in proportion to corporate and per-

from land in proportion to corporate and per sonal property.

"7. The protective tariff system as it now prevails is a benefit to certain classes at the ex-

oense of consumers, and is really used largely It is against these burdens and impositions vails on both sides of the international

that the people of the United States are now rising. The identity of interest which preboundary is shown by the movement in Canada for unrestricted reciprocity. The farmers of both countries are suffering under similar evils, and see alike that their only relief lies in a thorough reform of afiscal system which places them at the mercy of combinations, bent solely on making big profits and utterly indifferent to the declining prosperity of a class which in all countries and all ages | mother country she could be, but whether the has even been considered the backbone of the step would be a wise one or not was a matter

IRISH farmers are determined not to allow hunting over their lands while the govern ment enforces the Crimes Act. In several counties the lands were poisoned and several hounds thereby perished. To get over this obstruction to sport the huntamen of Kildare muzzled their dogs and in that way followed the hunt. As the farmers cannot muster sufficient force at all points to stop the hunt and poisoning the land has failed the Leinster Leader suggests another remedy to save their lands from trespass. It consists in spreading over the borders of their farms a little contrivance composed of four iron pronge, so united that when the instrument is thrown on the ground it rests on three of its prongs, and one is always upright. There contrivances are frequently used to break up cavalry charges. No company of horses could pass over a layer of them without methods of a certain class of financiers. getting one or more stuck into their hoofs. This shows with what spirit the Irish people are animated in the contest with the coercionist aristocracy. As the Leader says, the hunt is the landlords last hold on the people. It keeps up the remnant of their popularity. Once do away with that hold in the popular mind and the landlords' day is done.

LEADING citizens, like the Lord Mayor of Dublin; gentlemen of the purest reputation, like William O'Brien; Englishmen of sterling worth, like Mr. Blunt and Mr. Doughty; true-hearted devoted priests, like Father Matthew Rvan : journalists of the highest integrity, like Mr. Hooper and Mr. Crosby are imprisoned and subjected to outrageous violence and all the indignities that vindictive malice can suggest by the Tory Government of England. But the unspeakable catamites of Dublin Castle are honored and promoted. And now the unmitigated acoundrel for whom flaying alive would be none too severe a punishment, Major Bishop, Governor of Cork County jail, is not to be prosecuted, although the crime of which he is guilty is the most infamous that could be charged against any man. Such is Tory Government in Ireland! Such is the admin. in the priesthood. istration of law which free, Christian England is asked to approve and continue forever in Ireland !

THE London Universe has been paying its Mr. Balfour," on the occasion of his installation as Lord Rector of Aberdeen University. The Secretary for Ireland on that occasion delivered an inaugural address on the Pleasures of Reading. Among the dicta he oracularly laid down were conspicuously privileges for the fishermen which they claim three, namely, that "special correspondents" were dull fellows, that the Pope was an incompetent man with an imperfect education, and that in modern history some men are "tossed into temporary eminence and eternal infamy." The Universe quite agrees with the latter assertion, and congratulates him on having had the conscientious heroism to make it. It then enquires :- "In his dissertation on the pleasures of reading, how is it he failed to expatiate on the ecstatic entertainment of perusing the charming clauses of a Coercion Act, the clear details of a warrant arrest, the swelling periods of the Riot Act, and the fascinating rhetoric of a Notice to Quit ?"

MANITORA Conservatives have made shuffle exactly the same in principle and purpose as the shuffles made in this province whereby a series of ministries went in and out, the Government growing worse and weaker with every shuffle. Of course, history is sure to repeat itself, and the people of Manitoba will find, in the long run, nothing but wasted resourses, an empty treasury, mountainous debt, excessive burdens, im paired credit and direct taxation staring them in the face. And the verdict will be "Served them right."

Some cad at the other end of the cable telegraphs that Lord Stanley of Preston is not up to the standard of Dufferin, Lorne and Lansdowne! The idea of bracketting these three in a common measure of capacity. Positive Dufferin, comparative Lorne, superlative Lansdowne ! From the first to the last of these three what an immeasurable gap extends. And if poor Stanley is not up to the Lansdowne standard, he ought to be sent to

ening. Lord Stanley is at least free from the crimes of oruelty and avarice, and by all accounts is a gentleman worthy of respect. But is it not time that Canadians asserted their right to have a say in who should be their. chief magistrate?

In the matter of postage, as in everything else, the Americans are reducing their burdens. Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, has offered in the Senate a resolution directing the post office committee to enquire into the advisability of reducing the rate of letter postage to one cent when letters do not exceed an onnce in weight. With the progress that cheap postage is making it is possible that the time may come when every class of mail matter, except newspapers, will be included in the same rank, and at the same rate substantially, letters and all. The expense of caring for one class is little more than that of another now. About the only question at present seems to be which class can stand the greatest taxation.

AT OTTAWA Mr. Chamberlain told the reporters "That if the people of Canada really wanted to be independent of the mother country, or to be annexed to the United States, he did not think the mother country would seriously object." And he added " I Canada wished to be independent of the for the serious consideration of the Canadian people,"

Just so. The subject is open for discussion. but Mr. Chamberlain may rest assured that whatever English opinion may be, Canadians will think and act for themselves as they have been accustomed to do.

IT is satisfactory to note that American justice is evidently disposed to deal severely with offenders in the fields of finance and stock speculation. The conviction of Harper, who wrecked the Fidelity Bank, is followed by the arrest of Henry S. Ives upon a charge of grand larceny, preferred by the president of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company. Although it does not follow that this charge will be sustained, the experiment of proceeding in such cases under the provisions of the Penal Code may serve to put a check upon the irregular

REV. JOHN HALL, of New York, who undertook to prove that Santa Claus was a played-out myth, has brought down upon his head the whole press of America, who declare in chorus, from ocean to ocean, that he is a living fact. Mr. Hall is wrong, the press is right. Santa Claus is the most beautiful, as he is the oldest, of verities, and he will live and flourish so long as there are innocent children and loving parents. Let the utilitarians swing their iconsclastic hammers. smash all the dear idols of our youth, but on Santa Claus they must not lay a desecrating

An American exchange says that President Claveland's gift of a souvenir copy of the Constitution of the United States to the Pope was indirectly suggested by the Holy Father himself. While Cardinal Gibbons heroism of Lady Blunt. The letter was adwas in Rome last Summer, the Pope charged dressed to Mr. Blunt at Galway Jail, which him with a message to President Cleveland wishing success to the Administration, and | reply:expressing great satisfaction and interest in the Constitution. This message suggested to the President the gift that he has sent in commemoration of the Pope's fiftleth anniversary

THE purpose of Mr. Chamberlain's visit to Ottawa, according to the Washington Star, is to urge the Canadian authorities to yield to the demands of the American Government in compliments to "the amiable and popular the disputed fisheries question, as conference as the Washington State Department had demonetrated that the United States Government would not yield anything from the position it has occupied from the first. The Department is in the position of demanding as a right, and there can be no settlement excent by Canada according those privileges.

> DESPITE the opposition of the Tory press the movement for unrestricted reciprocity continues to gain ground in both countries. The common sense of the masses is with those who advocate free intercourse between people occupying conterminous territory, having identical interests and anxious to remove forever all causes of irritation. The banquet of the Boston Merchants Club last night brought together representative men belonging to Canada and the United States, all of whom recognized the wisdom and necessity of continental free trade. Selfish politicians may oppose it, but it is bound to succeed.

It is understood in Washington that Mr. Randall's tariff revision bill will represent the protectionist Democratic views on the subject. It will provide for the abolition of the internal revenue tax on tobacco and on alcohol used in the arts, and will not put wool or iron ore on the free list, nor make any change in the protective principles of the tariff. Ten Democratic Senators and a large number of Democratic members of the House are said to have declared themselves opposed to tariff revision, except upon substantially

MICHAEL DAVITT, writing to a Southport correspondent, says: "I have never received a salary from the Land League, or the National League, or any other league, body, or organiza. tien connected with Irish politics.'

FATHER RYAN bas refused to divest himself of his pricetly garb to don convict clothes What men call accident is the doing of

Government has consigned him. So force has not been attempted with him as it was with Mr. Sheehy, M.P., recently. Another Irish editor, Mr. Orosby, of the Cork Examiner, is to be arrested. Thus is the jubiles of Evictoria celebrated at Christmas by the Tory Government in Ireland

THE gift from President Cleveland to the Pope has arrived at Rome. The present is a copy of the United States Constitution beau. tifully engrossed and richly bound in book form. It was forwarded through Cardinal Gibbons, accompanied by a letter. The President has requested the Cardinal to send his cordial congratulations to the Pope on the aproaching Jubilee.

A CORRESPONDENT seks us if La Minerve is eally wrong in classing Mr. Cochrane, Conservative M.P., elect for East Northumber. land, as a Catholic. Our French contemperary is decidedly wrong. Mr. Cochrane is an Orangeman. His Liberal opponent, Mr. Mallory, is a Home Ruler, and voted in surport of Mr. Curran's resolution in the House of Commons last session.

THE adoption by the Dominion Grange, with a unanimous vote, of a resolution advoting the removal of all restrictive and protective regulations between Canada and the States, is another trumpet blast that declares the will of the people.

An Englishman, writing to the Hamilton Times on the visit of the Irish envoys, Es. monde and O'Connor, takes a true view of the situation in the old country and puts it clearly as follows :--

"Lord Salisbury's Government, by their brutal treatment of men who have the conrage to express their views and honest convictions as to what they consider would be in the interest of their country and fellow-countrymen, will have a great deal to answer for in the near future. The time is approaching when Englishmen will discover that the present Tory Government, with the aid of Liberal deserters, will attempt to deprive them of their liberty by the means adopted in Ireland. It must be a wesk Government that is alraid of free speech and a free press and who are compelled to gag the press and place the leaders of the people in a prison cell. Lord Salisbury and his man Friday must have been taking lessons from some one engaged in subduing refractory animals. They evidently intend to starve the Irish people into subjection, believing when that is accomplished the Irish people will thankfully accept anything, however small, that may be thrown to them. There is every reason to believe that the evil designs of the class legislators will be frustrated by an overwhelming vote of English voters, who to protect their rights will rise in their might and restore the rights to Irishmen, of which they to long have been deprived. A cause that has for its champions the leaders of the English Liberals and Irish Home Rule members led by that great and good man, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, must and will, despite all efforts of its titled opponents, march on to victory.

MR. WILFRID BLUNT.

Below is the reply to Mr. R. J. Cloran's letter, sustaining the resolutions passed at a public meeting in this city, concerning the treatment to which he had been subjected to at Woodford, and expressing admiration for his brave and manly conduct and for the accounts for the delay in the receipt of the

CRABBET PARK, THREERIDGES, SUSSEX,

H. J. Cloran. Esq.: DEAR SIR. - I beg you to express my sincere thanks to those concerned, for the sympathy shown me at the Montreal meeting. Your letter was delayed in delivery and this must be my excuse for the delay in acknowledging. Very faithfully yours,
WELFRID BLUNT.

The following is frem a Haleian MS. in the British museum:

Lordings, all of you I warn:
If the day that Christ was born
Fall up n a Sunday,
The winter shall be good, I say, But great winds aloft shall be; The summer shall be fair and dry. By kind skill and without loss, Through all lands there shall be peace, Good times for all things to be done, But he that stealeth shall be found soon; What child that day born may be, A great lord he shall live to be.

Chirstmas this year fell "upon a Sunday," so that the predictions may be taken for what hey are worth.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

The following gentlemen have successfully ed their preliminary examinations before the Civil Service examinations:—Messrs. J. S. Baker, John Connor, J. L. G. Carle, M. Dansereau, F. G. Fox, W. P. Hammill, M. Lulonde, J. Pepin, W. Riley, J. Soncy and H. Thompson. The following gentlemen have successfully passed their qualifying examinations:

—Messrs. J. E. Belhumeur, J. W. Bathurst,
Michael Collins, J. R. Ducharme, P. H. Flynn,
I. A. Frigon, A. Grenier, John Keating, M.
Lepine, A. Matte, H. Renaud, J. Soucy, J. B.
E. Turcotte and J. I. Tremblay. E. Turcotte and J. L. Tremblay.

CANADA'S COMING GOVERNOR. LONDON, Dec. 28.—The Manchester Courier, which stated recently that Lord Stanley, of Preston, had been offered the Governor-General-ship of Canada, now declares that Lord Stauley has accepted and will succeed Lord Lanadowne in August. No authentic confirmation of this statement can be had, but the opinion is expressed that although Lord Stauley had been statement can be had, but the ley showed much sympathy with the colonies when Secretary for the Colonies, yet he is hardly the stamp of statesman to succeed Lorda Dufferin, Lorne and Langdowne.

Every new subscriber to THE DAILY POST OF TRUE WITness will receive our premium Litho. Picture with first number of his paper.

Alncero nappy New YEAR. ARTHUR OCONNOR, M.P.

Mis Parting Address in Montreal A Hope-ful View of the Bettleman Question at an Early Dute—The Distinguished Home Baler Salls for England

There was a large and enthusiastic gather ing of Irish citizens and members of the Montreal Branch of the Irish National League in the St. Patrick's Hall, Sunday afternoon, in anticipation of seeing Mr. Arthur O'Conner, M.P. Among those present were noticed Mesers. B. Connaughton, treasurer rish National League; W. D. Burns secretary; W. J. Rafferty, C. J. Doherty, Q.C., Denis Barry, Alderman Tansey, P. Kehoe, Henry Stafford, T. Bowes, Jno. McLean, Jno. Foley, P. O'Neill, M. Foley, J. Rigmingham Thom Price D. McTatary J. Birmingham. Thos. Price, D. McIntyre, Wm. Rawley, M. Donovan, T. H. Reynolds, T. J. Quinlan, Frank Stafford, Martin Harts, Michael Kelly, Thos. Galvin, T. Davis, Frank Langan, D. Murney, Bernard Tansey, J. B. Line, Jno. Hatchette, Jno. Cleary, Jno. Cox, M. Fitzgibbon and numerous others whose names could not be ascertained.

The president did not arrive until a few minutes after three o'clock, and meanwhile the meeting informally discussed the coming lecture in the Queen's Hall and the banquet to Sir Thomas Grattan Esmonde, M. P. When Mr. H. J. Cloran entered the hall, followed by Mr. Arthur O'Connor, the audience rose to their feet and the distinguished visitor was greeted with prolonged cheers.

Mr. Cloran lost no time in introducing Mr. O'Connor, 'at the same time explaining that he could only remain a few minutes, as he had to look after his baggage and confer with Sir Thomas Esmonde preparatory to starting for New York to take the steamer for home. Mr. O'Connor upon rising was greeted with great cheering and the waving of handkerchiefs. When this outburst of enthusiasm

had subsided he said :---Mr. Chairman and gentlemen-It appears to me that there is scarcely more than sufficient time to express to you my thanks for your courtesy and the kind expression of welcome which you have given me. Unfortunately, under the circumstances in which we find ourselves in Ireland we are not over manned, and it might well be that the absence of a single member may be felt. I do not say that is precisely the situation, but at any rate there is work to be done on the other side as well as on this side, and I must leave for home.

A voice—"Yen are well able to do it."

Mr. O'Congor—Much as I would like to have completed with Sir Thomas Esmonde the circuit which as soon as his health is restored he will resume, I think it is probably better and more useful that he should go alone and that I should return. At any rate, I am obliged to hurry away so as to keep an appointment in New York before I get on oard the boat. I am glad to know that, in the doctor's opinion, Sir Thomas Esmonde's ailment, though one which, if neglected, might prove serious, yet under the skilful treatment he has been fortunate enough to secure, he will, in a couple of days, be able to resume his work. Therefore, our friends in Montreal will not be disappointed in their meeting. I am perfectly certain, from my knowledge of Sir Thomas and my apprecia-tion of myself that you will have just as good a meeting as if I were there also. I sincerely hope my friends in Montreal will do all they can to make that meeting a success, and by their enthusiasm and their numbers supplement the efforts of Sir Thomas, and make the Montreal meeting worthy of record a subject of pride. Such a meeting as that is more valuable to us on the other side than you gentlemen probably imagine. Any expression of

STRONG CONVICTION OF FREEMEN,

such as you are in Canada, has a great moral effect upon public opinion in England. And public opinion in England is rapidly veering round to the point of the compass from which we have been working for a long time. (Applause.). Everything you can do, however There was but little time for hand-shaking as formal it may appear to you, is a real and the great Home Ruler had to board the train substantial advantage to the cause of Home Rule at home.

A voice—"We are with you to the last!"

Mr. O'Connon-I urge you, therefore, to make your meeting in Montreal a great success, worthy of your great city. I go back to meet a state of things somewhat different from what I left. The situation has developed a good deal for the past three months, but it has developed in precisely the direction what we foresaw. The Government has exercised its power. It has abused the re-sources placed in its hands in a manner we foretold while the operation act was under discussion, and when we said those powers would be abused. We told them then also, that no matter to what length they went, they would not be able to repress or paralyze the spirit of the people or the authority of our national organization. (Cheers.) Toe result is as we predicted. At this moment there are over

200 GOOD MEN IN PRISON just as if they were criminals, and many of those, as you are aware, some of the most trusted leaders of the people-having the complete confidence of their neighbors. Probably more trishmen will yet be sentenced and treated as criminals, but the more will he ready to follow where those 200 lead. (Cheers.) No matter how many he proseouted there will be no practical cessation of the work of the national organization-no practical silencing of the expression of public opinion. (Cheers) In the meantime the Government have despised and revolted public opinion in England, and they have, moreover shaken the consciences and weakened the anxieties of many of their own followers. Several well known and respected men among them have not only expressed their disapprobation, but have intimated their intention of opposing the present Government and the present system of administration. (Cheers.) Not only that, but as you always find in a losing cause—sepecially if it is not a good

LEADERS OF THE COERCION GOVERNMENT are divided one against the other. The personal rivalries and the bitter animosities which exist find private expression among them. Anyone conversant with the real facts of the case must see that it is perfectly impossible for the present administration to carry on as they are at present for any considerable period of time. (Cheers.) They must end in dissater from the effects of the disintegration of forces which are now operating in their ranks. That is, of course, satisfactory, but it is not enough. We have a pretty sure confidence that, in spite of the personal animosities which prevail among the Conservative leaders, there are a number of questions which must arise, some of them in the immediate future which the Conservative party cannot tackle with any reasonable prospect of being able to secure a majority in the House of Commons. (Cheers.) Any stick is good enough to beat a dog with, and so any of those inestions is equally welcome to us. (Applause.) If it is the question of foreign policy or, the question of finance, or the ques-tion of cohorob, disestablishment, or the question of Home Rule or the Coercion Act, it is all the same. We shall fight this Coercion Government in England on any 00 anion and on every occasion that present?

itself to us-(obeers)-and as soon as they are) bee and Ottawa, and which was published | gersoll and Christianity," with other literary a minority on any question the end of that | yesterday :-Government will have come. When the end of the Government comes it is difficult to see what is beyond, which can furnish substantial opposition to the principle of home rule as embodied in some measure or other. No doubt men will endeavor to raise difficulties and objections, but they will not be able to secure a majority in the House of Commons. We view with equanimity the prospects of such opposition, knowing perfectly well that our opponents will not agree among themselves.

THE IRISH MEMBERS ARE COMPACE.

We know our own minds, we know our own object and we are going atraight for it. (Cheers) The Conservative party want to retain office. They have always been ready, for the sake of office, to rise to popular opinion; they are always ready to keep in power for the sake of "the unfortunate country" and adopt they commenced to exist at the time when opinions no matter how they denounced them Francois de Montmorency Laval, the first before. So they accepted Catholic emancipation, so they accepted the repeal of the Corn his pactoral zeal and his energy in uniting laws, so they accepted Disraell's Reform Bill closely the Church in Canada with the of 1866, and so if it suits them they will throw Apostolic Sec. over the landlords of Ireland and grant home rule. (Cheers.) Of course we have no objection to obtain home rule from the hands of gloricus heritage which you have received the Conservatives, as our predecessors have from those who first worked in the field of obtained other acts of parliament favorable to our Lord, and we are persuaded that you Ireland. We regard the two parties in Eng. have the heart always to defend it with courland as it were the right and left hand of age, for on that depends the prosperity of the Eagland. While we would rather have home Church in Canada, and it will be a salutary rule presented by the right hand in a friendly example for the faithful confided to your way, yet we are perfectly prepared to anatchi care. our rights from the left hand. (Cheers and Your pastoral zeal not only rejoices and applause.) England is holding out her two consoles us, but also convinces us that you hands because she knows perfectly well it will work with unanimity and constancy for we are patiently waiting until she gets tired great service to Catholic education.

of the position of hesitancy. I believe that On account of the love and other for THE SAKE OF ENGLAND, SCOTLAND AND WALER,

on account of the many pressing questions ment will never be wanting, which are deferred because of the Home In the meantime, we pray God with ardor Rule question, the Irish question must be settled and settled early. (Cheers.) The interests of the United Kingdom are dependent on the Irish question, and when we get Home give to the Holy See touching proofs of their Rule we shall be quite willing to allow Eaglish, Scotch and Welsh questions proceed in the usual way. (Cheers.) We are perfectly prepared to meet whatever little trials are in store for us in Ireland. (Cheers.) It is small now when we consider what men have suffered in other countries and other times for the people. How many thousands of the heat men of every country have given up their lives for the cause of liberty and justice on the battle field? (Cheers.) A pitiful three menths in prison is small beside this. I don't think you will have any difficulty in which contains a very good map of Havana, getting thousands of men ready to go to jail if they think it good for the cause of Ireland. | visitors of Cuba, the Pearl of the Antilles. It (Cheers.) Without egotism, I may say that I will willingly undergo six months' im-prisonment or more if I think it would serve Ireland. (Loud cheera.) I predict, knowing the circumstances, that a measure of home rule will coon be introduced into the British House of Commons either by the Government itself or because it will be forced upon them from another quarter. If you hear that the House of Lords has rejected the its typographical neatness. The matter is Home Rule bill, let that not disquiet well asserted and properly disposed, the you for a single moment. Depend upon it the House of Lords will, within twelve months, give their essent to save themselves from the indignation of the people. (Cheers.) Mr. O'Connor then returned his hearty

thanks for the reception he had met with, wished his audience the compliments of the season, and resumed his seat amid vigorous applaces. The president ther announced that the train would leave at 4.30 p.m., and requested all who could to be present and see their distinguished visitor off. At the hour stated there was a large gathering at the depot, there being especially noticeable an enchusiastic contingent from the Young Irishmen's L. & B. Association,

Mr. Cloran arrived with Mr. O'Connor and Mr. Denis Barry only at the last moment and the crowd greeted them with lusty cheers. immediately, the gathering singing, "He's a Jolly Good Follow," and "God Save Ireland." The train steamed out amid the cheers of the crowd and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs. Mr. O'Connor spent yesterday (Monday) in New York and sailed last evening for England.

ADDRESS TO THE POPE.

FROM THE BISHOPS AND ARCHBISHOPS OF MONT-REAL, OTTAWA AND QUEBEC.

The following address to His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. on the occasion of his sacredotal jubilee has been perpared by the archbishops and bishors of the dioceses of Montreal, Quebec

MOST HOLY FATHER,-Under the old law the Lord seeing his people becoming a prey to the greatest evils gave them for High Priest Simon, son of Onise, "who during his lifetime Simon, son of Onias, "who during his lifetime upheld the House of God and fortried the temple. He shone in the temple like a sun resplendent with light. He appeared like the rainbow that breaks through luminous clouds, like budding rosebushes whose flowers bloom in spring, like the lives which grow on the water's edge, like the incense that gives forth its fragrance, like a mavive golden vase orna-mented with all sorts of precious stones."

Under the new law the Sovereign Pontiff should not be invested with less splendor and strength, since he enjoys even a higher dignity, and because a much more sublime and universal power has been given him, especially in those most unfortunate times, when the temple of God is so much disturbed, when the Church is exposed to so many dangers, when all truths are doubted and when all laws are ignored and trampled under foot.

Wherefore, the undersigned, Archbishops of Quebec, Montreal and Ottawa and Bishops of the Province of Quebre, give, with all our heart, thanks to God, who has not only given to the Church a pontiff whose learning is the light of the world, whose prudence preserves it from the imminent dangers which it encounters. whose plety serves as an example to all, but who has further permitted that for half a ceutury "the was established for mankind with regard to the worship of God, and made offerings and sacrifices for their sins (Hebrew I.) We pray that Your Holiness may be pleased

We pray that Your Holiness may be pleased to accept with our congratulations and those of our clergy and of all the souls confided to our care, our hope that you may be for many years the support of the house, that your light may shine in the temple as that of the sun and the rainbow, for the greater glory of God and the salvation of souls. "May the Lord arise and his enemies be scattered." (Ps. LXVII.)

Deign to grant your Anostolic Renediction to Deign to grant your Apostolic Benediction to

us and to all the Province.
Your Holiness' Most humble and devoted servants,

CARDINAL TASCHEREAU, Archbishop of Quebec. + E. C. Archbishop of Montreal. J. THOMAS, Arcubishop of Ottawa, L. F., Bishop of Three Rivers, JEAN, Bishop of Rimouski. ARTOINE, Bishop of Sherbrooke. L. Z., Bishop of St. Hyacinthe. Don., Bishop of Chicoutimi.

Кирн., Bishop of Nicolev.

Vic. Apostolic of Pontisc. X. Bosse, Pref. Apost. of the Guli of St. Lawrence.

To our dear son Cardinal Taschereau, Cardinal Priest of the Holy Roman Church, Archishop of Quebec, and to our venerable brethren the Archbishops of the Province of Quebec.

LEO XIII., POPE. Dear son and venerable brethren, salutation and apostolic benediction.

We have received with a very great joy the letter that, with a common accord, you have addressed on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of our sacerdotal ordination. It is a testimony of your sincere attachment and of your submission to the apostolic chair on which Christ has established the sure foundation of His Church. This is not the first time that these senti-

ments have been manifested among you, for

We congratulate you with all our heart on your having preserved entire and intact the

for you, we take a deep interest in all that affects your dignity and usefulness, and we promise you that the proofs of our attach-

to heap upon you His heavenly blessings, you and the faithful confided to your pastoral

Given at Rome, at St. Peter's the 23rd November, 1887, the tenth year of our Pontificate.

LEO XIII., Pope.

LITERARY REVIEW.

We have before us a handy Pocket Guide Book of Havana, published by P. M. Castro & Co., proprietors of the Grand Hotel Passie, and a vast amount of useful information for copies upon application to any address.

Messrs, Hoffman Bros, of Milwaukee and Chicago, are issuing the first number for 1888 of the "Catholic Directory and Clergy List Quarterly." The volume is substantial in appearance and is prepostessing because of cannot conscientieusly be said to add to its attractions while not detracting from its merits, the well-known and kindly face of the Sovereign Pentiff of Catholicity, appearing to advantage in an excellent lithograph, furnishes a propitious omen of what is to fol-low. Then succeeds a beautiful and appropriate Latin poem by the Very Rev. Joseph Rainer, addressed "Leoni XIII., Sacerdoti Inbilato," the last line of the closing stanza of which contains the cardinal sentiment of Catholics of this continent tawards their spiritual Father :-

" Quare et melodum pangite canticum Americanis quod reptoe plagie Unaque voce concinamus fospitet usque Deus Leonem."

In perusing the volume the eye is met by a striking portrait of the late Right Rev. Charles John Seghers, D.D., Archbishop of Vancouver Island, whose cruel death in the bleak region of the North is still tory is won when all reasonable men are on fresh in our memories. On the whole the the side of justice for Ireland, which would volume needs no recommendation from us, it is its own advertisement. Its cheapness (four numbers in one year for 50 cents) enthe other day in Washington, "that there is sures a large sale. Published by Hoffman nothing so dangerous and unprofitable as in-Bros., 413 East Water street, Milwaukee, Wie.

The Catholic World for January has been received. It contains the usual amount of entertaing and instructive reading matter. The opening article is preached from the text, as it were, of the Apothegm: " Heartless, Headless and Godless," by Rev. P. F. McSweeny, D.D. The article is a terse and pointed arraignment of the public schools of the United States in their present condition, ending with an appeal to make the schools "more American." Mr. C. E. Hodson in the next article, which is a graphic portrayal of a type of the best class of Mexican towns. easily sustains the interest in "Saltillo." Meruru Mario Suelt critically reviews, in

a reverent spirit, the religious systems of Parseeism and Buddhism. The Rev. Augustins F. Hewit contributes an article upon the "Coming International Scientific Congress of Catholics," outlining in anticipation the course of the learned congress which will be in session at Paris during the week beginning April S, 1888. The Right Rev. John J. Keans has condensed the history of the Catholic University of Louvain in Belgium, a college maintained since the first quarter of the fifteenth century by the Society of Jesus. Lovers of art, and even casual readers also, will read with enjoyment and profit Mr. Wm. H. Goodyear's second paper upon the collection of Cg-priote Sculpture. "Dolores" is a Christmas story by Agues Power, Other aubjects are treated of : "Street Preaching," by Rev. Alfred Young; "A Summer in the Carpathians," by Dorotby King; What Shall Be the Treatment of Converted Propagandists?" by Rev. John R. Slattery; "A Chat About New Books," by Maurice Francis Egan, There is also "Ronain on His Island," a poem, by Katherine Tynan, and the continuation of "John Van Aletyne's Factory, by Lewis R, Dorsey. The usual critical and literary notices are appended. Price, 35c.; \$4 per year. For sale by Mesers, Sadlier & Co., Notre Dame street.

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW. The January number of this, the leading monthly periodical of America, is deeply interesting all through. Toe articles are numerons and more than usually varied. The North Americanis one of the best periodicals published. It is largely devoted to the discussions of questions, having more than ordinary interest for the time being. The chief articles of the January number are: "Two Messages," "John Ball Abroad," by Max O'Rell; another letter to Dr. Field by Ingersoil ; "Anglo-American Copyright,"

notices and discussions.

The LEBRARY MAGAZINE.

The issue for December 10th contains the following important articles:—The Catholic Reviewal of the Sixteenth Century, from the Guarterly Review. Science and the Bishops, by Prof. T. H. Huxley. The Theosophic Movement in India, by Herr Ernst Von Weber. Rural France, from the Edinburgh Review. Also brief articles from the Saturday Review on The Future of Canada, American and Indian Wheat. Queries for Journalists and Debts of Honor. Single sopies 3 cents; \$1 per year. John B. Alden, publisher, New York. The Library Magazine is supplied in connection with this paper. Address this office. THE LIBRARY MAGAZINE.

IT CRIES TO HEAVEN FOR VEN-GEANCE.

Archbishop Lynch on 1rish Misrale.

At the Toronto demonstration in honor of Mr. Arthur O'Connor and Sir Thomas Esmonde, Hon. Mr. A. S. Hardy, of the Untario Government, occupied the chair.

The meeting was large and enthusiastic. The following letter was read from His Grace Archbishop Lynch :--

Grattan Esmonde, Irish delegates: Gentle-

ST. MICHAEL'S PALACE, TORONTO, Dec. 29, 1887. To Mr. O'Connor, M.P., and Sir Thomas

men,-I regret very much that the state of my health and incessant occupation at this time prevent me from attending your meeting, but you have my earnest sympathy in your work of mercy towards the poor and oppressed people of Ireland. I beg to enclose a trifle, \$25 (for our calls are very numerous) towards the relief of the poor, evicted tenants from homes (though miserable, still they had a shelter). where they were born and lived, and made a home by their own sweat and industry. I wish to define my position, and that of the clergy in the present lrish crisis. It is too well known and acknowledged by the most reasonable men, even Englishmen thomselves, that for centuries back Ireland has been gov erned in the interest of England, and for the ruin of Ireland. Its sad condition only proves this; her trade has gone, and the poor enantry were obliged to pay unjust and exorbitant rents' leaving them half starved and poorly clad. This has been acknowledged by the English Government of the present day when it instituted a Land Court to reduce rents, but as the Court could not reach the immense majority of cases for many years. the tenaute imitated the Land Court and

REDUCED THEIR RENTS THEMSELVES, will be of interest to some of our readers to Tois was termed "Plan of Campaign." By learn that the publishers offer to send free an unaccountable and unjust procedure the Government employs both police and soldiers to evict tenants that could not pay rents that were declared unjust and exorbitant.

No man is obliged if he can help it to pay more than he owes. The Catholic clergy are blamed for encouraging the people to resist injustice. They have a perfect right to do so. Many great saints in the calendar of the Church have been persecuted and even put to death for standing between the oppressor and

the oppressed. On the other hand, the clergy have been often accused of favoring tyranny, when they employed all their power to put down F-nianism which meant a forcible resistance to tyranny, which would only end in useless bloodshed. For no people, no matter how much oppressed, are justified to revolt if they have not a moral certainty of success, for fallure would bring on greater evils than those from which they suffered. But at present the struggle for justice is constitutional and imploring; and we consider that the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of Dublin, T. D. Sallivan, Mr. Wm. O'Brien and other honorable gentlemen, the peasants, boys and girls figures, and how long would it have taken you, in garls in Ireland by the injustice of Coercion dear reader, to do it? Acts, are

MARTYRS OF PATRIOTISM and to be honored and respected; their condition in the contitutional struggle is far pre ferable than to be carried off the battle field dead or wounded, in a struggle for justice with an overwhelming army. The moral vicnot be thought of if there were no resistance. I may quote the saying of Senator Inglia justice." I may add, retribution will come sooner or later. God is slow but sure, and it is not impossible in the proivdence of God to see England yet as poor as she made Ireland. Neither the clergy nor any true lover of Ireland wants political separation from Eoglond. We want to be as Canada is. Irish Home Rule would not be demanded so persistently if the Irish could extort from Eog land just laws for the general good of Ireland, but over eighty years of trial and of broken promises and unjust and coercive laws left

them no hope. When the Parliament left Dublin it carried with it the strength of the nation. The aristogracy left, absenteeism began, trade lan-guished, rents were transferred to England, and commerce followed. All this will be brought back by Home Rule. The rule left

was that of absurdity.
Gentlemen, you have seen the prosperity of the Irish in this new country; they came impoverished from misgovernment and landlordism, but rich blood, talent, industry and honesty raised them up, and now the influence of over ten millions of prolific Irish and their descendants exercise an extraordinary influence in the election of the President of the United States and the majority of the Senators. It is their province to ratify treaties, and the Fishery question between Anglo-Canada and the United States

WILL BE LEFT IN THEIR HANDS. We don't want war, but the American revolt years ago was the first dawn of freedom for Ireland. I am sure, gentlemen, that you rejoiced to find so hearty a welcome in your capacity of Irian delegates from the American and Irish-American people, and how the Governors of States and the most influential gentlemen graced your platforms. How blind England is to crush the people

of Ireland at home and drive them abroad with most unfriendly spirit! We do not want retribution, but we wish

rather to save England from the fate that waits all oppressors of the poor, for the oppression of the poor cries to Heaven for vengeance, says the sacred Scripture. Iroland to-day is one of the most oppressed

countries of Europe, I have the honor to be, gentlemen, with the highest consideration, your obliged. friend,

+ John Joseph Lynca, Archbishop of Toronto.

Cast an eve into the gay world: what see we, for the most part, but a set of quernlous, emaciated, muttering, fantastical beings, worn out in keen pursuit of pleasure-creatures St. Lewrence by R. R. Smith with comments by Glad-that know, own, condemn, deplore, y tone, I following is the reply of His Hollness tone, I follows, Whittier, Egglestone and Pope Leo XIII to the address sent to him by many others; The Disease of Inchrity," monuments of error, the thin remains the Arbishops and Blahops of Montreal Que the Field Ingersoll correspondence; is called delight— I cangain to the contemporary of the Field Ingersoll correspondence; that know, own, condemn, deplore, yet at il' purité their own infelicity—the dec ged monuments of error, the thin remains of what soul, and if it be lost all is lost . [St. Leonard

SPHINX ECHOES.

[Address correspondence for this Department to E. R. Chadbourn, Lewiston, Muine, U. E.]

22.—SUICIDE'IN ESCAPE. " Let me out!" the captive cries, " For I hold a great surprise. Open wide my prison cell, For I have a tale to tell." Let you out! Poor foolish thing! Kaow you not, when on the wing, Just as quickly as you fly Just as speedily you die?
When your burning tale is ended. When your life is all expended.

23. -OUR CHRISTMAS DINNER

Our spread was made, especially for the readers of "Sphinx Echoes." Though some may have been unable to partake of the dinner, perhaps none will fail to give the usual names of the tew articles on the table included in the following list:

1. Where Charles XII. went after the battle of Pultowa. 2. A representative of a race that saved an

ancient city. 3. Timber, and the herald of the morning.
4. One-third of Cœsar's celebrated letter, and

a male descendant,

6. A lean wife.
7. Whom Pope calls the wisest, brightest, meanest of mankind.

S. A world of iniquity. 9. One of the Argonauts.

11. A cave, and a nest of a bird of prey.

12. Part of a cap, a vowel and a flower.

13. A quarrel, and four fifths of the name of one with a hundred eyes.

14. An iron vessel and eight ciphers.
15. The plural of a Dutch prince. 15. What the prophet Jeremish saw in

MARY KIDOUT.

25.—AN UNWISE CHANGE. If four and five should be beheaded,
Would five and five the head replace?
Not, so, do not dare; I pray you, beware!
For see what would come in such case: Enchanter, Deceiver, Betraver, Bereaver, And Bringer of dreadful diggrace. JANE WRIGHT.

25.—BIOGRAPHICAL DOUBLE ACROS

ENEQUAL WORDS. A celebrated English patriot.
 A distinguished French astronomer. A famous French engraver. An English poet.
 An Italian antiquary.

6. A distinguished geologist. My initials read downwards will give the name of an illustrious German musician, and my finals read downwards the place where he

VIRGIL. Montreal.

26.-A CHARADE. Addiction sore or trial keen Is what the first may sometimes mean, And second often fills the station Of a useful tennination. Whole carries powder, torch and brand, And ne'er is seen upon dry land. Once in a calamity befell The second and the whole as well; Whole was a first and on first, too; ()f second this is also true. And, what may seem a little droll, First was in second and in whole.

NELSONIAN.

27.—A MAGIC SQUARE. Bennie Brown was left after school by his teacher, and to'd that he could go home when hn had accomplished the following task: The numbers in the diagram below were written on his slate, and he was required to so arrange the figures that the horizontal, vertical and disgonal lines would sum up 20, with no figure repeated in any one line. He finished his task in thirty minutes. How did he arrange the

2	Į	4	1	3	ı	5	1	2
5	I	3	1	6	Ī	4	Ī	4
3	١	6	1	2	1	S	Ī	3
4	Ī	6	ī	6	1	5	ı	5
 2	ī	5	ī	3	ī	4	ī	2

CYPRESS.

2S -SURPRISE IN A PUZZLE. There's something in a puzzle That gives me much surprise, It also gives me troub's— With you the secret less

Sometimes itself it doubles, And then it comes in view, But although 'tis found in couples, It singly clings to you.

It lives in suffering, humbled, Tis but, in truth, a mite, With refuse crushed and crumbled, Tis ever out of sight.

But you it calls in question-Tis ever in a fuss, Not backwald in suggestion Or taking lead of us.

On you unclaimed it borders It never reached to me, Though it has standing orders To come in after tea.

CLAMOR.

ANSWERS. 21. A-muse-me(a)at. viPen BUKNE RUMOR BERRY FLORA VISTA

23.-1. Car. pets. 2. Pictures (picked ewers) 3. Cur-tains (tens). 4. Ottoman. 5. So fa(r). 6. Furn-(fern)-ace. 7. Tables (Tay bells). 5. Organ. 9. Chairs. 10. Mantles (man-tells). Organ. 9. Chairs. 10. Mantles (man-tells).
11. Beds. 12. Mattresses. 13. Book. 14.
Bureaus. 15. Hat-tree.
24.—Anons.

DREGS

25.—8, of which an arithmetical half is 4, a half made by a perpendicular line is 8, and by a horizontal line, 0.

26.-Para-mar-ibo. 27.—Splay, play, lay, ay.

OBITUARY. Another old land mark has been removed

by the death of Mr. John Kilmartin, who departed this life in peace on the 2nd of Decomber instant, at Knowlton, P.Q. The deceased was born in the Glen of Aherlow, County Tipperary, in May, 1809, and emigrated to this country in the year 1847, when he settled at Shefford, where he resided un til 1879, when he removed to Knowlton, Brome Co. He leaves five daughters and two one of our splendid Litho. Pic sons to mourn his loss, and their, grief is shared by all his neighbors by whom the deocased gentleman was highly esteemed,-

Shun idieness; remember that time is passing, never to return, that you have but one of Port Maurice.

CAN IT BE AVERTED!

THE DANGER WHICH MENACES AN USSUBPECT-ING PUBLIC.

The Brompton Hospital for consumptives, in London, reports therever fifty people out of every hundred consumptives, are victims of constinuted or inactive hidneys.

Consumption is one of our national diseases,

Consumption is one of our maximal electric, and the above report goes to prove what has often been said in our colamns during the last eight years, that kidney wouldes me not only the cause of more than half of the cases of consumption, but of ninety eat of every handred other common diseases. They who hundred other common diseases. They who have taken this position, made their claims after elaborate investigation, and their proof that they have discovered a specific for the terrible and stealthy kidney diseases, which have become so prevalent among us, is wise and convincing.

We have recently received from them a fresh supply of their wonderful advertising. They have challenged the medical profession and science to investigate. They have investigated, and these who are frank have admitted the truth of their statements. They claim that ninety per cent. of diseases come originally from inactive kidneys; that these inactive kidneys allow the blood to become filled with uric asid poison; that this uric 5. The employment of some women, and the acid poison in the blood carries disease through every organ.

There is enough uric acid developed in the system within twenty four hours to kill half a dozen men. This being a scientific fact, it requires only

ordinary wisdom to see the effect imactive kidneys must have upon the system.

If this poison is not removed, it ruins every organ. If the bowels, stomach or liver become inactive, we know it at once, but other organs help them out. If the kidneys become constipated and dormant, the warning comes later on, and often when it is too late, because the effects are remote from the kidneys and those organs are not suspected to be out of order.

Organs that are weak and diseased are unable to resist the attacks of this poison, and the disease often takes the form of and is treated as a local affection, when in reality the real cause of the trouble was inactive kidneys.

Too many medical men of the present day hold what was a fact twenty years ago, that kidney disease is incurable, according to the medicines authorized by their code. Hence, they ignore the original cause of disease itself, and give their attention to useless treating

of local effects. They dose the patient with quinine, morphine, or with salts and other physics, hoping that thus nature may cure the disease, while the kidneys continue to waste array with inflammation, ulceration and decay, and the victim eventually perishes.

The same quantity of blood that passes through the heart, passes through the hidneys. If the kidneys are discussed, the blood soaks up this disease and takes it all through the system. Hence it is, that the claim is made that Warner's safe cure, the only known specific for kidney disease, cures 90 per cent. of human allments, because it, and it alone, is able to maintain the natural activity of the kidneys, and to neutralize and remove tho uric acid, or kidney poison, as fast as it is formed.

If this sold is not removed, there is innotivity of the kidneys, and there will be produced in the system paralysis, apoplery, dyspepsia, consumption, heart disease, headaches, rheumatism, pneumonia, impotency, and all the nameless diseases of delicate women. If the poseonous matter is separated from the blood, as fast as it is formed, these diseases, in a majority of cases, would not exiat.

It only requires a particle of small pox virus to produce that vile disease, and the poisonous matter from the kidneys, passing all through the system and becoming lodged at different weak points, is equally destructive, although more disguised.

If it were possible for us to see into the kidneys, and how quickly the blood passing through them goes to the heart and lungs and other parts of the system, carrying this leadly virus with it, all would believe without hesitation what has so often been stated in advertisements in these columns, that the kidneys are the most important organs in the

They may regard this article as an advertisement and refuse to believe it, but that is a matter over which we have no control. Careful investigation and science itself are proving beyond a doubt that this organ is, imfact, more important than any other in the system as a health regulator, and as such should be closely watched, for the least sign of disordered action.

THE: FISHERIES QUESTION.

A PAVORABLE AWARD EXPECTED BY THE UNITED STATES,

WASHINGTON, D.C., Dec. 31.—The Englit fishery negotiators have telegraphed for quarters at the Arlington next week. The detective corps will also be housed close to Mr. Chamberiain, as usual. Two reports have been current to-day. One has it that Chamberiain has succeeded in convincing Tupper, and Tupper-in turn the Canadians, that they will be no to-give up their contention for free fish. But those who met with the Canadian attaches of the commission have no idea that this will be done. As a partial let-down, it is said, Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Charles Tupper will come back from Ottawa empowered to accept the proposition made by the United States representatives during the conference to refer to arbitration the two main quastions at issue—namely: First, whether Canada aball give our fishing vessels the commercial rights which we accord to their fishing vessels ; and, secondly, whether the three-mile limit shall follow the indentations of the shore. It is believed by Secretary Bayard and the other American negotiators that these questions would certainly be desided in our favor by any arbitrators that might be selected. It is understood the State Department is auxious for arbitration in order to cover up the collapse effits joint com-mission. As the Halifax award was by arbitration, and as the United States usually gets. the worst of arbitration, the value of Mr. Bayard's three years diplomacy can be readily estimated. The New England fishermen have right along claimed that there was nothing to arbitrate and that the only thing for the United States to do was to assert the rights of its citizens. But the motto of the Admisistration seems to be "anything for delay."

Every paid up subscribet to THE DAILY POST of TRUE WITNESS will receive tures, grouping Gladstone Parnell, O'Brien and Davitt.

The devil strives his utmost to trouble the soul and disgust her with prayer, because prayer is her armor of detence against all enimics

THE MEN OF FORTY-EIGHT.

CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY OF THE

Mecture Delivered at Quebec By Mr. F. A. Quinu. Mr. F. A. Quinn, advocate, of Montreal

and son-in-law of the late Hon. T. D. Mc-Gee, a man eminent in his profession and well known for his devotion to the Irish cause, delivered the following lecture at Quebeo last week."

The Irish race has been, and still is, thank God, a fighting race. Had it not been so, it would never have survived, and to-day it would only be a name and a memory; its would only be a name and a memory; its Commissioners before the agricultural depress-soit would be occupied by the stranger, its ion had secome so severe. The bill was thrown people dispersed and lost among the multi-tudes of men who know not kith nor kin, but Government would not consent to any revision tudes of men who know not kith nor kin, but have adopted the nationality of the peoples among whom they may be born or cast.

For hundreds of years they fought on the field of battle on their ewn soil, and displayed heroism worthy to be sung by a Homer or a Tasso, and when superior num-bers had besten them on their native soil, they sought in foreign lands an opportunity with the aid of French and German and Italian allies, to wreak upon their foe a vengeance which their small numbers prevented them from inflicting in their own land; 50,000 of them laid down their lives in the service of France alone, and always against the same enemy; so fiercely did they fight, so well did they give their blows that an English King, exasperated at a defeat inflicted upon his troops by the exiled Irish, was fain to cry: "Cursed be the laws that deprive me of such soldiers." In America again, in the war of Independence the Irish people lavishly expended their fortunes and gave up their lives, in defence of American liberty threatened by the fee who inflicted upon their country so much injury and carnage, and no more glorious record is to be found in history than that of Irish devotion to American liberty.

But it was not by war that Ireland was to achieve the victory; a small country, the neighbor of a larger and more populous kingdom could not in the natural order of human events expect to conquer; but if Ireland could not achieve independence by force of arms, there yet remained to Irish genius a means to achieve justice and the recognition of its rights as a nationality.

O'Connell appeared on the scene of Iriah strife, and in his mighty intellect found the method by which his people could declare itself and conquer, by heroism and constancy, almost equal to that of the battlefield, a place among the nations. Catholic emancipation, equality of rights, civil and religious, amelioration of the land laws, Catholic education,—these were some of the fruits of his glorious leadership. But then came the famine 1 the famine ! Ch! the famine! Man and woman and child sickened and withered, and there seemed to be no hope. In his old age, wearied with strife, broken at the sight of the misery of his people, the great heart of the Liberator broke, and finding nowhere to sooth his agony, he departed from his loved Ireland to lay at the feet of the Vicar of Christ his own sorrows and those of his people. But, like Moses, he only saw the promised land, and at Genoa he gave up to God his great soul, expressing as a last wish that his body should be given back to Ireland, which he loved so well as a patriot, and his soul to Rome, which he loved as a Ihristian.

What sorrow, what lamentation, it was to Ireland to thus lose far away from its sacred shore the Champion of its Liberty, its Guide in the strife, its Providence in all its dangers. All seemed lost, the famine had broken the spirit of the nation, the youth and manhood of the country had fied or died in agony; there remained but the women, the children and those alone whom poverty or illness had retained at home. The Times, then as now, Ireland's bitter enemy, then as now, cruel and diabolical in his hatred, cried with fiend-ish glee: "The Irish have gone, and gone with a vongeance !"

Aye! the Times was right, the Irish were gone, but gone to America, and vengeance was to return!! Each epoch requires its own leaders. God in His Providence gives to each people when they are worthy of His care the guides best suited to its wants and His designs. And amidst the desolation left by the famine, there came forth

THE MEN OF '48. No longer was it possible to hold the great meetings of O'Connell, the people had died! But there yet remained the duty of keeping alive in the hearts of the descenof the martyre the divine light of

patriotism. To them was given the task of keeping aflame that sacred light; and well have they performed that sacred duty. Patriotism lives upon the memories of the past, the stories and legends of a people, the sacrifices of its martyrs, the heroism of its leaders, the glories of its ancestors, the hopes and aspirations of its people; how well, how grandly have these men of '48 sought in every century of 1rish existence these incentives to love of country, the literature which they have left behind them amply testify. History, poetry, song and music, legends and ancient memories were to them the familiar study of every day, and by them and through them the instilled into the young generation a love of country as pure and as enlightened as that which animated their forefathers. The national schools had been insidiously instituted, as Archbishop Whately acknowledged, to destroy the nationality as well as the faith of the Irish people. This fell design was overcome by the men of 48, and the generation which was brought up with the literature produced by them was, if possible, more patriotic than those who had preceded them. Their teachings were not native land, they still formed part of a the spirit of nationality, the people of Ireland to day would never have been able so gloriously and so successfully to continue the contest which had been so long handed down has taught to their brothren in Ireland and they have taught to the English people, the lesson of democracy, government by the people, for the people and though the people. First among Irish patriots have these men

of '48 inculcated the lesson that the misgovment of Ireland was not the work of the English people, but that of the English arisstooracy; first among statesmon have they taught the English and Irish and to the world the rights of the masses against the classes. First among thinkers and writers have they shown that the English people as well as the Irish were the victims of misgovernment and tyranny and that the interests of both required a change, a change by which English and Irish were to govern themselves, for the mutual benefit, the mutual happiness of each, and that to each other and all of them were due equal justice, the same laws and the same rights.

Use the safe, pleasant, and effectual worm killer Mother Graves Worm Exterminator; mothing equals it. Procure a bottle and take or of oursing. Unattered, we control them; at the procure a bottle and take or of oursing. Unattered, we control them; at the procure a bottle and take or of oursing. Unattered they could us,

A PITILESS REDUCTION.

The Plan of Campaign Justified by the Action of the Land Commissioners With Reference to Judicial Rents in Ireland.

[New York Trabune.]

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The topic of the moment is the announcement of revised judicial rents made by the Irish Land Commissioners in last night's "Dublin Gazette." Last year Mr. Parnell introduced a bill providing among other things for a revision of rents fixed by the Land

of judicial rents, which he considered would be dishonest and inexpedient.

This being the resolution of the Government in league with the landlords, the Irish leaders devised the plan of campaign for the protection of the tenants against the extermination war that was to be waged last winter. The deter mination of the Government continued even while the present Land Act was going through the House, but under the pressure of the plan of campaign outside and of frightened Liberal-Unionists inside the House, Lord Salisbury was obliged to capitulate; and even while Mr. Goschen was swearing that he would die on the floor sower than appears to rights the saustity. floor sooner than consent to violate the sauctity of judicial contracts, the Premier was drawing up a clause to put all the judicial contracts into the melting-pot.

At first he proposed to give the Laud Com-missions an equitable jurisdiction to revise the judicial rents, but when the bill went to the House of Lords he withdrew the equitable jurisdiction and tied the Land Commissioners down to a hard and fast calculation based strictly upon the alteration in pris of produce.

Mr. Parnell pointed out that this arrangement

completely destroyed the value of the concession inasmuch as it forbade the Commissioners taking into account the quantity of a crop as well as the price it fetched in the market and several other circumstances which affected the value of a farm. Mr. Parnell and the Irish party washed ther hands of the bill from that

It is the revision made according to this ar rangement that was announced last night. As was to be expected, it is quite illusory. Broadly speaking, it takes off from 10 to 12 per cent. off the entire judicial rental in Ireland. To be nearer the figures demanded by the necessities of the case, it should take off at least 50 or 60 per cent. of the rents fixed prior to 1885. Almost all landlords who have settled it is the interest of the case. with their tenants under the Plan of Campaign, or voluntarily, have done this, at least during the past twelve months. They have given reductions averaging 25 per cent. on judicial repts fixed last year, or on rents which the tenants admitted last year to have been then more or less fairly reduced. Now upon rents fixed in 1886 the Land Commissioners practically make no reduction at all, and they have no power to touch the rents of 1886. when properly weighed will reveal the mon-strous absurdity of this sham revision.

To mention an example, three weeks ago Lord

To mention an example, three wreks ago Lord Hartington's father, the Duke of Devonshire, on one of the most fairly managed and wealthiest properties in the South of Ireland voluntarily reduced last year's rents by 25 per cent., these rents themselves having been reduced by 20 per cent. from the rent; of 1881 and 1882. But the Land Commissioners' revision of the whole distinct in which the property is situated marks trict in which this property is situated marks no reduction at all for the rents fixed in 1885, and only from 10 to 11 per cent. for the rents fixed in 1881-82. Their revision, moreover, jumbles up the poorest and most rack-rented estates with the richest and most fairly rented

and applies the same average to them all.

The thing is simply grotesque, and it will have the effect of driving the tenants all over Ireland into the Plan of Campaign. Nevertheless, it has driven the landlords wild, because by a stroke of the pen their own coercionist Government by law cut some \$1,600,000 off their rental. If Lord Salisbury had had the statesmanship to double this sum he would not have made the landlords any angrier and he would have some a good way toward satisfying the tenants, who would be anxious to sacrifics comething for the sake of peace. As it is, he has satisfied nobody and has only justified the Plan of Campaign and given it a huge adver-T. P. GILL, M.P.

A REMARKABLE CASE. Frederick Wieze, of Minden, Ont., suffered with running sores on both legs which the best of physicians failed to cure. Two bot-Burdock Blood Bitters cured him completely. Scrofula, always due to bad blood, is curable when timely treated with B. B. B.

"Dector," said Mr. Swallowgood, "my throat has been sore for savoral days; what shall I do for it?" Dr. Blunt: "Give it a rest; its overworked. Don't do anything for a week but breathe with it.

OF GREAT UTILITY. There is no other medicine of such general

usefulness in the household as Hagyard's Yellow Oil for the cure of rheumatism, neuralgia, sore threat and all internal and external pains and injuries.

The longest street in New York is Broadway, weich extends ten miles or more, and the shortest is Benson street, which is hardly 100 feet long.

HAVE YOU NOTICED IT! The weary, "all gone" feeling, with gnawing at the pit of the atomach, or a choking from undigested food so common to the weak dyspeptic. This trouble is soon remedied by Burdock Blood Bitters, which is a positive cure for the worst form of Dyspensia,

He who claps for a fool to dance is no better than a fool.

Holloway's Pills .- Liver, Lungs, and Kidneys,-Most diseases of these depurative organs arise from obstructions, over the removal of which these celebrated Pills exercise confined to Ireland alone, but the Irish moval of which these celebrated Pills exercise in America learnt by their poetry and writings that, though exiled from their is strongly recommended as a remedy for their control of the strongly recommended as a remedy for their control of the strongly recommended as a remedy for their control of the strongly recommended as a remedy for the strongly recommended as a second remedy for the strongly remediately remediate such chronic affections as liver enlargements, great nationality. Had not the men of '48 congestion of the lungs, torpidity of the kid-by their glorious talents kept alive in America neys, and other functional disorders which cause much present suffering, and if neglected lay the foundation of organic diseases. Holloway's Pills are specially adapted for the young and delicate; their gentle and purifying action ranks them above all other medifrom father to son. Their lessons went ling action ranks them above all other medi-further. Democracy is the government of cines. In indigestion, nervous affections, the future. The Irish democrat of America gout, and rheumatism, these Pills have achieved for themselves universal fame. They expel all impurities from the blood, and thus restore cheerfulness and vigour.

The way by which we reach God most directly is indisputably by means of words of mercy.

THE ACTION OF Carter's Little Liver Pills is pleasant, mild and natural. They gently stimulate the liver, and regulate the bowels but do not purge. They are sure to please. Try them.

It takes nearly 100,000,000 foreign eggs a month to keep the English people in cake and puddings.

Why will you allow a bough to lacerate your throat or lungs and run the risk of filling a consumptive's grave, when, by the timely use of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup the pain can be allayed and the danger avoided. This Syrup is pleasant to the teste, and unsurpassed for relieving, healing and curing all affections of the throat and lungs, coughe, colds, bronchitie, etc, etc.

IMPORTANT LIBEL SUIT. BEHINISCENCES OF AN RELECTION CONTEST-THE GREAT FUB ROBBERY—THE SALVATIONISTS IN COURT.

OURREO. Dec. 29.—Judgment has been given by Chief Justice Sir Andrew Stuart in an important case arising out of a parliamentary election. At the local election for Lotbiniere, which was necessitated by the resignation of the Hon. Mr. Joly on account of the Riel agitation, one Napoleon Beaudet presented himself to vote in St. Jean DesChaillens. "His right to do so was challenged on the ground that he was not an elector, but he did vote nevertheless. According to some of the witnesses he swore that cording to some of the witnesses he swore that he was an elector and, according to others, the formula of the oath was not read nor was the Bible handed to him. Subsequently a store-keeper named Jos. Laliberte publicly declared that Beaudet had taken the oath and had perjured himself. Beaudet sued him in camages for libel, and Laliberte retaliated by having Beaudet prosecuted criminally for perjury. The grand jury returned a true bill against Beaudet, but the petit jury acquitted him. In Beaudet's civil action against Laliberte for libel, the latter pleaded the truth of his statements and their justification in the public interest, which plea pleaded the truth of his statements and their justification in the public interest, which plea the Chief Justice has just maintained by dismissing Beaudet's action; first, because according to the evidence, and, notwithstanding Beaudet's acquistal in the Criminal Court, it was evident he had taken the oath and voted without having the right to do so; and, second, because under the circumstances Laliberie was justified in having spoken as he did. In the robbery at Mr. Laliberte's the Hungarian Borilla, who is acquised of complicity with Febich. lla, who is accused of complicity with Febich, informed the authorities on Tuesday that they would find another lot of Mr. Laliberte's furs, hidden away beneath certain planks of the furs, hidden away beneath certain planks of the flooring of an upper room which he described, in the residence of his fellow-countryman, where his pretended wife, Miss L'Hebreu, still lived. The detectives consequently visited the house in question, accompanied by Mr. Laliberte, and took Borilla with them. They searched the premises and found the hiding-place beneath the flooring, exactly as described by Borilla No furs were there, however. by Borilla. No furs were there, however. When questioned as to the matter, the girl L'Hebreu first denied all knowledge of the consealment, but subsequently admitted that the furs in question had been removed. She persistently refused, however, to say where they had been taken, and finally she was arrested and placed in prison. The investigation has been postponed and the detectives are making new researches into the affair.

H. A. McLaughlin, Norland, writes: "I am sold out of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. It sells well, and I find in every instance it has proven satisfactory. I have reason to believe it the beat preparation of the kind in the market." It cures Dyspepsis, Bilicusness and Torpidity of the Liver, Constipation, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood, Female Com-

THE VICTORIAN ERA IN IRELAND. LITTLE MATERIAL PROGRESS MADE DURING THE PAST FIFTY YEARS.

tent followed in poverty's train. Ireland never could be prosperous or contented until her Parliament was restored. (Applause.) The issue was now kni, and could only end in one way. It would be for the historian of the future to tell that Ireland recovered liberty, and with it

The Land League had taught the College. peasant that he was no longer a land-lord's alave, rebuked the servile tendency of doffing the hat to every idle loafer who was encountered in a rint office or on the his hway, and shook to its foundations the sys-tem of legalized robbing by which the landlords could riot in luxury on the enraings of the poor, while the earners themselves had to live in hovels and subsist upon the meanest food. But there was nothing in the venemous enmity of the Trinity mud-slingers half so disgusting as the sickening caut with which they speak of '98 and '48 and '67, in order to disparage the men who follow Mr. Parnell. What class was it that hounded on the butcheries, and burnings, and pitch-cappings of '98 but that of the Carmichaels, Mahaffys, and the Bragwells? (Applause.)

Mr. William McDonakl, M.P., *n Irish Protestant, said the great majority of Irish Protestant,

tants were reared up in the idea that Irish Catholics were eager to inflict upon them all the horrors of a lingering death (sugh'er), and therefore it was that the orators of Trinity College uttered their quiddities. Mr. C. H. Old-ham, another Protestant, followed in the same

The president, who was received with loud applause, said there was no doubt that in the last fifty years Ireland had not progressed in material wealth, yet he believed there were few nations in the world that made such advances in true greatness. (Applause.) Surely they might hope and pray that in this, the darkest hour for Ireland, strong in hope, atlong in patience, the people would listen to prodent and wise counsel, steadfast in their claim for right, and equally steadrast, despite of provocation or temptation from within or without, to hold fast by the weapons of justice or morality. (Applause.)

A SWEDISH CABINET-MAKER'S LUCK. Some men are born rich, some acquire riches and others have riches thrust unon them. To the latter fortunate class belongs Mr. Charles A. Johnson, No. 375 W. Ohio street, Chicago, and who was the lucky holder of one tenth of ticket No. 13,646 which draw the first capital prize of \$150,000 in the October drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery. A Traveler reporter found Mr. Johnson, a very intelligent young Swede, twenty-seven years of age, a cabinet-maker by occupation, who, six years age, came to America and found employment at his trade in Chicago. Having three times before purchased tickets in the lottery and drawn nothing, his joyful surprise was great when he found that his last investment had brought him a return of \$15,000. - Chicago, Arkansaw Traveler, Nov. 5.

FOOD FOR LITTLE FOLKS.

In the midst of an elaborate apread of excel-lent recipes for ingenious and toothsome, if cometimes rather indigestible dishes, do we consider as we should the need of the children for

simple, wholesome and nourishing meals?
Children do not require, nor should they have, pickles or salads that the torpid livers and abused stomachs of older people crave, Neither should little folks be compelled or even coaxed to eat heavy food when disjudined. But certainly no wise parent will permit a child to gorge itself with rich and useless desserts, candier, or cookies between meals when unable or building, muscle developing material. And thus believe in the behaves us to concoo all the schemes possible to tempt by perfectly natural means the weak and wayward, as well as to control the rictous and wayward, as well as to control the rictous and powerfully remedial when swallowed.

LANSDOWNE AND HIS TENANTS. (From the Leinster Leader, Dec. 17th.)

"We hold five miles of country, and mean to "We hold five miles of country, and mean to hold it." So wrote the notorious Townsend-Trench to the Cork Examinar during the week, with reference to the paragraph which appeared in our last issue. This wily bulwark of felonious landlordism never thought it necessary to write to any of the local papers to this effect, well knowing, of course, that this assumption of heroics would deceive no one. "Towney" is too well known in the Queen's County and in Kildare as a "bounce." It ill becomes him now, after using every artifice, subterfure, and mean dare as a bounce. It ill becomes him now, after using every artifice, subterfuge, and mean dodge he could devise to break the transits combination, to adopt the cry of "No Surrender." He has found the Plan of Campaign a hard nut to crack: he has found the tenant-evicted and non-evicted-more than a match for him in his willest moments. He has failed to break their ranks, and has failed—even with his 35 per cent reduction—to get a penny of Lord Lansdowne's rack rents. Trench avidently accepts the inevitable with the best grace he can assume, and trusts to another spall of the "waiting policy" to bring the recalcitrant temants to their knees.

"We hold our rents, and mean to hold them." This is the tenants reply to Trench's valiant boast about keeping the evicted lands. We think of the two, the tenants have the better bargain, and no one knows this hetter than Lansdowne's "Mick McQuaid." They have, too, what is even more valuable, a united coun try at her back, prepared to sustain them mor-ally and materially in their struggle sgainst a rack-renting landlord and his hypocritical agent. Were Lansdowne a Crossus hypomotor with-stand the Luggacurran tenants with such forces at their backs. The prolongation of the strug-gle means for him loss in pocket and in in repu-tation, and must executely result in victors. tation, and must eventually result in victors for the tenants. They at least can afford to wait, and as soon as it dawns on Lausdown that the tenants mean to fight, the end will not be far off.

Mr. Trench's letter, as moust, contains a lie and we regret to say that even United Ireland has been betrayed into accepting his statement. He says that the tenants offered the "special abatement of 15 per cent. on the half-year's rent payable this Accember, in addition to the 20 per cent. offered a year ago," were non-campaigning tenants. The fact is that these tenants are campaigning tenants: their rents are funded with the rest, and the rent Mr. Trench demands from them is not that due this November, but on the November of last year. The tenants then demanded 35 per cent. Over 70 of them joined the Plan of Campign. Proceedings were taken against 40, and they were ejected. The remainder continued true to their evicted brothern, and it is to try and seduce them from their unbroken combination that Mr. Trench has caved in completely with this munificent

MR. GLADSTONE'S HOPES. HE PREDICTS HOME ROLE FOR IRELAND IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

London, Dec. 27 - Mr. Gladstone, reply ing to the address presented to him at Dover by the Liberal delegates, referred to the unertain character of Lord S-liabury's declarations in reference to fair trade, and asid they On Monday evening, Nov. 21st, the Auditor of the Historical Society of University College, Stephen's Green, Dublin, delivered the inaugural address, taking for his subject "The Victorian Era in Ireland." There was a very large attendance. The appearance of Mr. Michael Davitt on the platform was a signal for loud applause. The Rev. Dr. Delany, Rector, took the chair. The Auditor, in the course of his able address, said that during all the changes which those years had brought there were two things which they had failed to bring to improve the condition of the people and to stifle their aspirations for national independence. Poverty was the mark of those fifty years in Ireland, and discontent followed in poverty's train. Ireland never lights a first record. indicated, as far ar the majority in Parlis-ment is concerned that free trade is injecure could that be a policy of consolidation which disregarded centuries of national tradition and opposed the will of four out of five millions of Irish people. Ireland only continued within the boundaries of moderation because she knew that she had friends in England. So long as her mederation continued, so long would the sympathy be continued. Not long, her happiness and prosperity in Queen Victoris's reign. (Applause.)

Mr. Davitt sa d the auditor's address, in its calmness and absence of prejudice and bittercalmness and absence of prejudices and bitterauthorities sided with Home rule. The ness, when speaking of political opponents, conness, when speaking of political opponents, contrasted very favorably with what recently emanated from the Philosophical Society, situated between them and the River Liffey.

Everything democratic was wrong and mean with these super-excellent mortals of Trinity peal lay with the country. The party had with these super-excellent mortals of Trinity never inscribed on its langer the name of a tits entrance. His powerful frame was recause without carrying it through. Having taken up the cause of Ireland the cause would

> PRESENT TO MR. GLADSTONE. MUSIC BEAUTIFULLY ILLUMINATED IN OLD IBISH STYLE.

assuredly triumph (cheers.)

New York. Dec. 25.—A very handsome pre-sent is going over to England to Mr. Guidatone. It is a collection of Irish music, magnificently boand, and the presentation page illumined in the old Irish style, the first of the kind ever done in this country. The volume heads the following inscription :-

"To William Ewart Gladstone, in grateful recognition of his heroic efforts to lift the hurden from Suffering Ireland, this collection of the characteristic music of that country is respectfully presented by the comp ler, Mary Haverty,

New York, 1887."

The illumination of this inscription is a marvel of beauty. The binding is a superb Turkey morrocco inlaid with watered silk. On one side is a copy of the harp of Brian Boru in gold, on the other the "Minstel Boy," with the round tower and the rent instrument. It is superior to anything of the kind ever done in London. Mrs. Haverty, who presents the volume, is the wife of Major Haverty, the publisher. Major Haverty says the illumination is the first of the kind ever done in this country, and is the work of Mr. John G. Lee, a claver young Irishman from Dublin, who illuminated the Irish brigade resolutions on the death of General Hancock.

BEAUTY WITHOUT PAINT. What makes my skin so dark and muddy? My cheeks were once so smooth and ruddy ! I use the best cosmetics made. Is what a lovely maiden said.

"That's not the cure, my charming Miss," The doctor said—" remember this: If you your skin would keep from taint, Discard the powder and the paint.

The proper thing for all such ills Is this," remarked the man of pills:
"Enrich the blood and make it pure— In this you'll find the only cure.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will do this without fail. It has no equal. All druggists.

A terrible example—the first one in the arithmetic that does not have the answer appended.

As Age Creeps on Apace, the various functions of the body grow weaker in their performance. Old people who suffer from ncreasing indigestion, torpidity of the liver, and constitution, should give renewed imsecreting organ and nowels, with Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptio Cure, from which aid is never sought in vain. It works winders as a blood purifier.

On December 20th the waltz will be 100 years

It would be a gross injustice to confound that standard healing agent—Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil—with the ordinary unquents,

The state of the s

A MODERN DRINKING SONG. Fill high your bowl with Fusil Oil ! With Tannin let your cups be crowned!
If Survennis gives relief to toil,
Let Strychnia's generous juice abound!
With Oil Vitriol cool your brains, Or, animated atoms brew-

And fill your arteries, hearts and veins, With glee—and Infusorial Glue! Ah h h ! fragrant fume of Kreosote ! Bewitching bowl of Prussian Blue | Who would not cool his parching throat With your bright offspring, Mountain Dew Stronger than aught that wrecked the frame Or shook the mighty brain of Burns ! Surely you'll set our heads affame Whene'er his festal day returns!

Bring on the beer! Fresh Copperss foam With Alum mixed in powder fine! How could my foolish fancy roam In search of whiter froth than thine? Thine Indian Berry's essence, spread Through amber wavelets, sparkling clear, Benumbs dull care, strikes feeling dead And narcotises shame and fear i

Far down thy bubbling depths, Champagne,
Drown'd Honor, Love and Beauty lies;
They fought th' unequal fight in vain,
Shall we, then, merely drink and die?
Sweet Acetate of Lead forbid!
To ev'ry drink add pangs, and tell
What tortures in thy bosom hid
Anticipate the stime of hell! Anticipate the stings of hell!

Then drink, boys! Drink! We never can Drink younger—and we never will Be men—or sught resembling man— While poisoners have the power to kill! Amen! From Frenzy's screech of mirth, To maudin Sorrow's drunken flow, Lot's rave through scenes unmatched on earth! And not to be surpass'd below!

The tributes to the poet Whittier on his eightiath birthday included many tributes of love and admiration by a host of people renowned inliterature—some being by the greatest living writers. In the collection of poetry and sentiment none was more admirable than the verses by James Jeffrey Rochs, known to the readers of The Free Press as "Jeff," the Roston correspondent of the paper. The verses have copied were inscribed to

THE POET OF PREEDOM.

A law well kept in Otaheite saith: Speak not the Monarch's name on pain of

High on his throne majestic Wrong Triumphant cate, and all in awe Paid homage due- amid the throng Was none so supple-kneed as Law.

The patriot at the shrine of Self With hardly more devotion bowed, The trader eager-eyed for pelf The pulpit politician loud.

And all the mob of caste and class, Before the throne with tribute drew, And grove led low, as loth to pass; But no man spake the name tabuo.

'Till Freedom's poet came and sung, And slaves of Slavery in shame No longer held the servile tongue-For all men spake the tyrant's name.

-Detroit Free Press A WELL KNOWN IRISHMAN DIES OF

CANCER. Dennis Corbett, one of the most prominent and active members of the Clan-us-Gael, died on Friday morning in New York. He had suffered for nearly two months with a cancer of the

In the biginning of November a pimple appeared upon the tongue at its root. It was scarcely noticed for a faw days, but it grew so much in size and became so prinful that Des Kelly and McGraun were summoned. Notwithstanding their earnest efforts to prevent the growth of the malady, the cancer became in a short time as big as an egg and Mr. Corbett was unable to take solid food of any kind. The swelling increased daily until the left side of the neck resembled a bladder. Milk was the only food of any kind that the patient could at its entrance. His powerful frame was reduced to a computative skeleton, and early Fri day morning he died, suffering the most intense

agony. His mability to receive nourishment is thought to have precipitated his end.

To a New York World reporter Mrs. Cortett, the widow, said: "My husband's sufferings were heartrending. I have employed several physician and accelerate the matter of the suffering the suffering several suffering the suffering that the suffering the suffering the suffering that the suffering the sufficient the suffering the sufficient the suffering the suffering the suffering the suffering the suffering the suffering the sufficient the sufficient the sufficient the suffering the sufficient the suffic physicians and specialists, but they have not yet satisfied me as to how Mr. Corbett contracted this dreadful disease. I have repeatedly seked them whether or not they believed smok ive had anything to do with the creation of the ancer. They tell me it might. But my husband smoked only moderately, and he had not drank liquor in twelve years. He was six feet in height, of the strongest constitution, and was rarely, if ever, ill. Years ago he suffered from a small tunor, but I am told that it had nothing to do with his death. The disease was not hereditary. Not one of his relatives was ever afflicted with it so far as I am able to

FRETFUL INFANTS

are not so because of their depravity, but because they are not properly fed. Many of the so-called "foods" serve more to rritate than nourish the little ones. Lactated Food, however, is a perfect nutrient, and can be depended upon to make the babies healthy and happy.

THE LATE DANIEL MANNING. President Cleveland's friend, adviser and First Secretary of the Treasury, died at his home in Albany, N.Y., Saturday evening. Mr. Manning was a strong man, with all the word man implies, and his death will be lamented throughout the United States regardless of politics or factions. As an editor of the Albany Argus, as a financier, as a politician, he was al-ways true to himself, hence true to his friends. It can well be said of Daniel Mauning that he was a self-made man, and the frequency with which this term is used in these days, as in fact in all days on this continent, ought not to lessen its force or its honorable significance. His career was a specially striking illustration of the opportunities of a poor lad in this fortunate land of home rule, for he rose from errand boy in a newspaper office to the complete control of the great establishment, becoming at the same time, by reason of his close acquaintance with time, by reason of his close acquaintance with the public men of his State, one of the most adroit and successful managers that country has ever known. The school of politics in which he was trained was very far from being an unob-jectionable one, and when he was called to take charge of the Treasury at Washington by the man whose fortunes he had done so much to advance, some people feared he was not the man for the position, but he filled the bill and sided largely to the high financial standing of the Government at Washington. He was a Protentionist to this extent—national credit, but in every report submitted to Congress he pleaded that some action be taken to relieve the people of the unnecessary tax burden they were carry ing and the vaults of the Treasury of the fast in-creasing surplus. His war with poverty in childhood, and in the first stages of manhood, and his ultimate triumph, which proved him the man of business, and brought him to the charge of the finances of one of the greatess nations of the earth, shows plainly that it is not at all times necessary for one who has obtained an honorable financial record to have it said he was born with a silver spoon in his mouth.

The Macon Telegraph says a dead deg never goes mad. No, bad boys never tie tin cans to a dead dog's tail.

OZZONI'S COMPLEXION FOWDER of Manageria, or male of the sounds of the sound of the so

HAYE YOU A PAIN Anywhere about you? USE PERRY DAVIS' "PAIN KILLER." And Get Isstant Belief. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. 25 Cts. Per Bottle.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cared in to 26 days. No payelli care Dr. J. Stephens, Lebanon, 6-13

NO MORE PILLS!



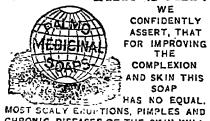
MOTHERS LIKE IT! CHILDREN LIKE ITIE Because it is agreeable to take. IT CURES LIVER COMPLAINT BILIOUS DISORDERS.

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COUCHS, COLDS. Croup and Consumption **CURED BY ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM** 25c. 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle.

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CONFIDENTLY ASSERT, THAT FOR IMPROVING

CHRONIC DISEASES OF THE SKIN WILL BE CURED BY USING IT. ASK FOR "PALMO-TAR SOAP," AND REFUSE ALL OTHERS.

Davis & Lawrence Co., (Limited.) Montreal. Litantrellef, Final cure and never knife, purpe, salve or suppository. Javer, kidner and all bovel tronb. — especially constipation—cured life magic, the cure results are an an inal remedit free, by addressing. J. H. 14EF.,

NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY. Under the Patronage of Rev. Father Labelle Established in 1884, under the Act of Quebec, 32 Vict., Chap. 36, for the Benefit of the Diocean Societies of Colonization of the Province of Quebec.

CLASS D-Drawing Third Wednes-day of every month.

The Eighth Monthly Drawing will take place on!! WEDNESDAY, JAN. 18, 1887,

At 2 o'clock p.m.

PRIZES VALUE, \$60,000.00 FIRST SERIES:

Principal Lot-I Real Estate worth \$5,000.00

LIST OF PRIZES. Real Estate worth.....\$5,000 \$ 5,000 1 Real Estate worth..... 2,000 2,000 Building Lots in Montreal... \$00 3,000 15 Bed-room or Drawing-room 8,000

2,000 5,000 20 10 20,000

2147 Prizes - - Yalue, \$50,000 TICKETS - - \$1.00 SECOND SERIES.

Prizes Value - - - \$10,000.00 Principal Lot-1 Real Estate worth \$1,000.00 LIST OF PRIZES : Real Estate worth \$1,000

 2 Real Estates worth
 500

 4 Threshing Machines worth
 250

 50 Gold Chains worth
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1,00 2,000 1000 Toilet Sets worth..... 5,000 1057 Prizes - - Value, \$10,000 TICKETS - - 25 CENTS S. E. LEFEBYRE, Secretary,

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CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles inci-dent to a billions state of the system, such as Dis-

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

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Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Cartor's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills makes dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents: five for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO.

New York Olty

WORLD OF SCIENCE. ations of Mars -Disease Germs Discod in Ice-A Marvellous New Type Writing Machine-

Various Notes.

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why patented movement is said to have aggested by the surface of an elephant's which consists of interminigled layers of ind soft material, so that the process of ig always produces a series of ridges upon face. The new system of paying is the Mr. Raynard, the English astronomer, imprises the use of blocks having alternate and soft layers—such as Portland cement and soft layers—such as Portland cement mixture of sand and cement, which are mixture of sand and coment, which are on eige, so that the eiges of these laming a wearing surface. The blocks are made inches high, and may be worn to less than on without becoming smooth, like granite

here the untrained eye will see nothing mire and dirt, says Sir John Lubbock, ice will reveal exquisite possibilities. The we tread under our feet in the street is a sy mix ure of clay and sand, soet and water. by mix ure of they and said, souland water, brate the rand, however, as Ruskin observes et the atoms arrange themselves in peace bording to their nature—and you have the al. Separate the clay and it becomes a white rth, fit for the finest porcelain; or if it still rth, at for the these porcessin, or it is sail rither purifies itself you have a sapphire. ske the suct, and if properly treated it will be you a diamond. While, lastly, the water, prified and distilled, will become a dewdrop crystalize fato a lovely star. Or, again, you hay see in a shallow pool either the muddying to the bottom or the image of the sky above. Profs. Trowbridge and Hutchins, of Harand College, report that their extensive and areful researches tend to disprove the view

hat oxygen exists in any part of the sun. A Pittaburg paper describes a new telephone exhibition in that city that do s away with on exhibition in the large A sensitive plate the necessity of speaking. A sensitive plate the presses against the largex and glands of the neck, and as the jaws are moved in conversation the motion sends the words along the wire as justicity as the telephone now in use."

Grave concern is felt in the cities of New York and Brooklyn on account of the report York and Brosklyn of account of the report of Dr. Pruden determining the existence of living germs of disease in the ice, of common fonemption. He has declared that by ctual count a pint of melted ice contains an verige of 500,000 bacteria, and warns people gainst using the water of the Hudson in the cinity of the field supply without careful

A type writing machine has been invented which can be operated as fast as stenography.
The letters have to be touched in their order, out all the letters of a word can be touched intantaneously and the word can be student in-tantaneously and the words appear all right. It also uses log-types for the small words. Moreover, an electric motor will furnish the lower to operate it, so that the writer will only have to lightly touch the keys.

An Italian astronomer, Signor Schapsrelli, has just published an account of some observa-tions of the planet Mars made by him during the year 1876, 1879 and 1882. The condi-tions upon that planet are supposed to be not wery different from those existing here; so it is inferred animal life subjects there. More is known of the poles of Mars than of the poles of our own planet, and it is even decided that the color of the foliage there is red. Of recent years it has been discovered that he surface of the land in Mars is gridironed lines leading from the sea. It was ascer-ned by Schaparelli that the number of these ines had been materially increased during the the theory advanced in explanation of these egular lines is that they are canals, and it is siculated that they are at least thirty miles ide. The surface of the land in Mars must be ore uniform than it is on our earth f r its inabitants to successfully operate such a gigaulic stem of canals for any purpose known to us.

OUTRAGE ON FATHER RYAN. LONDON, Dec. 26 .- Father Ryan's imprison-

nent provokes much angry pritest, both Irish nd Eng ish. The Daily News, however, though escribing this as Mr. Bultour's latest outrage, akes occasion to say: "We have denounced he Plan of Campaign. We regard it, and lways regarded it, as necessarily illegal in form ilways regarded it, as necessarily illegal in torm independent of being used dishon-stly in subtance." But Father Ryan was sent to rison for inciting the people to practise this legal, dishonest plan. The Daily News, there legal, dishonest plan. The Daily News, there is legal, dishonest plan. The Daily News, there is age crop of Minnesota and Dakota did not exceed 15 bushels. A mere handful of people had ervent flome Rulers as a backslider. The ceiling among Irish Catholics is that a Governnent capable of sending a priest to prison re capable of anything. This tends to deepen he hatred of the Government, but also, for ne hatred of the Government, but also, for the time being, to quietness. And on the whole, ader the releatless enforcement of the C.imes act, Ireland is quieter on the surface.

There is a good deal of comment on the action if the prison authorities in forcibly depriving

ather Ryan of his clothes. It appears he re-used to remove his clerical garb and don the rison clothes, whereupon a number of guards, sing as much force as was requisite for the aclishment of the object in view, removed clothes, or rather the greater portion of is clothes, or rather the greater pirton of em, leaving him locked up with the prison niform. This, says one set of pipers, was a stardly outrage. This, says another set, was imply enforcing the law, which sees no disjunction between the soutane of the priest and is coat of the civilian, when each has violated law and become amenable to its discipline.

A SOCIETY'S TROUBLES. ANOTHER JOURNALIST TO BE ARRESTED.

DUBLIN, Dec. 27 .- At a meeting at Limerick delegates of the Gaelic Athletic Association e Fenian party defeated the members of the ational League in the election of officers. The rests finding themselves outvoted withdrew. sociation. A committee was appointed to atpd a convention at Thurles.
Warrants have been issued for the arrest of

r. Cooper, the editor of the Cork Examiner, a

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RECIPROCITY

Discussed by Commercial Men of Boston-Mr. Erastus Wiman's Opinion.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 28.—The banquet of the Merchants' Club of Boston at the Vendome to night was a brilliant affair. 260 prominent men of Uanada and the United States were present." President Lane sat at the head of the table and on his right Governor Ames of Massachusetts, Hon. J. W. Longley, Attorney General for Nova Scotia, Hon. Robert R. Hill, Congressman for Illinois, Hon. Peter Mitchell of Mont-real, Hon. J. Snowball of New Brunswick, Hon. Reat, Hon. J. Showsail of New Brunswick, Hon. Nelson Dongley, Congressman from Maine, Erashus Wiman of New York. On the left sat Mayor O'Brien of Boston, Hon. John Macdonalu of Toronto, Honorable John H. Rogers, Congressman from Arkansas, W. Muloch, Vice-Chancellor of Toronto University, United States Senator Hoar, of Massathusett Park Ransay Wicks of Toronto Honorables. chusets, Prof. Ramsay Wright, of Toronto, Hon. Joseph McKenna, Congressman from California, Francis B. Thurber, of New York Chamber of Commerce. Down the tables sat Dr. O'Reilly, of Toronto, J. X. Perrault, of Montreal, H. W. Ladd, of the Provincial Club, and scores of Boston merchants. President Jonathan A. Lace introduced the speech-making by making a statement of the usefulness of the club, which represents hundreds of millions of dollars of capital employed in all branches of trade.

Mr. Wiman referred to the obstacle to en-

larged and profitable trade presented by the Customs line between the United States and Canada, and illustrated how the abolition of the Customs line would promote commercial prosperity, by reference to the absolute free trade that exists between the States of the American Union. After pointing out the value to the United States of free trade between the two countries, he said: The same remark applies to every development that could take place in Canada under Commercial Union, just the same as it would benefit the whole Union from the grow'h and development of any State within it. The political difference in govern-ment would make no difference in the profits realized, so long as commerce between the two countries was as free as the commerce is now etween the States of the Union.

Mr. Wiman then stated that two great events in the history of the continent were significant of such future development in the northern por-tions as could hardly be over-estimated in their extent and importance. The first of these was the cession by the Hudson's Bay Company of the vast territories which for over a century had been in their possession as a gift from the English Government. This vast territory, added to that which Canada previously possessed, imparted an importance to the Dominion that only a few Americans, even at this late day, realized. Thus, few will believe that Canada is a larger country than the United States. Yet the figures show that the area included within the Union is 3,036,000 square miles, while the area included at the country than the Union of the country than the Union is 3,036,000 square miles, while the area included at the country in 2,500,000 square miles. ed within the Dominion is 3,500,000 square miles. This brings one to the next great event in the history of the northern part of the continent. That event is the completion of the great Canadian Pacific railway. The completion of this great aftery of commerce gives the promise of a growth and a greatessa in the land to the north that the United States cannot afford to lore eight of. If by a commercial bargain it could be opened up to the commerce of the land; if by a freedom of interchange of all products the area of the commerce of the United States can be doubled, surely the discussion of the question is worthy of your highest thoughts, and its promotion worthy of your most earnest efforts.

Mr. Wiman then proceeded to describe the resources possessed by Canada, and somewhat astonished his bearers by their extent, variety and riches. As to unfavorable climatic condi-tions, he maintained that the growth of wheat was the truest test of climate. Inasmuch as wheat lay at the foundation of the sustenation of human life, the country which was able with the least expenditure to produce the best re-sults, possessed a potential ty of profit greater than that of any other. Still another advantage was found in the very rigorousness of the climate during the winter months. It would seem that in these distant regions, hitherto slinost unknown, a provision of nature had afforded a most marvellous conjunction, in the recent at involving prover from the houseness. great stimulating power from the heavens above, and equal stimulating power from the earth beneath. Ss great has been the result of this conjunction that during the last harvest produced a surplus of wheat to the extent of 12 millions of bushels, of barley seven millions, and of potatoss one million, while in the mater of potatoes the crop was a failure almost all over the continent. If without the drawing of a sword, the shedding of a single drop of blood, or the cost of a single dollar, the area of the trade of the United States could be doubled, what higher duty rested on the merchants and manufacturers of the country than to see to it than this duty was discharged. Referring to the enormous mineral resources pos-sessed within Canada, Mr. Wiman said that what the devil was to reigion, phospurous was to iron, and that Canadian iron was especially to fron, and that Canadian iron was especially free from phosphorous, while that from the south, and a great deal of that from the north, was heavily burdened with this detrimental element. He claimed that within a very short the distance of Bos on, in N.va Scotia, the most important mine al properties could be had for a very trifling investment, and that under Commercial Union they could be a could be the country of the countr worked to the greatest possible advantage for the benefit of the New England States. He fully described the vast timber resources possessed by Canada, and referred to her fishery assets, which he claimed were the most valuable in the world. A hasty sketch of the proposed plan was then submitted, and Mr. Wiman re-

over a vast extent of territory.

After Mr. Wiman, Congressman Hill spoke, ther Sheehy, on retiring, declared that hences the Prests would have nothing to do with a sasociation. Father Sheehy and delegates by thirty-one national clubs subsequently id a meeting and decided to actindependently the Fenian members of the Gaelic Athletic countries should adopt the largest possible comcountries should adopt the largest possible commarcial reciprocity compatible with existing rights. Instead of using the old interregation, "How much can we get," we should ask ourselves, how much can we give. Speaking of national obligation, he said we should adopt no measure that would be an entering wedge to ansection.

sumed his seat, having in a very short space of time referred to numerous topics and travelled

Hon. J. W. Longley said he was charged with being an annexationist and Yankee sympathizer. He felt bound to say that God in nature never intended that Nova Scotia should trade with Ontario, Montreal and Toronto. Drummers have been sent into Nova Scotia, and have sold \$10,000,000 worth of goods, and we have paid for them in solid cash, money that we have sold size, our, our weren or goods, and we have paid for them is solid cash, money that came from our trade with the United States and the rest of the world. Every single dollar that Nova Sootia ought to send to the United States in return for what the United States bought of her has been sent up to Ontario and Montreal. In discussing the subject of the evening, the President said, in addition to the "Let em atone" policy, other plans of the establi-hment of better com-mercial relations with these provinces are first, the reciprocity of 1854 renewed, second a new reciprocity treaty which shall be more reciprocal; third, commercial union; fourth, annexation. The last we will dismiss from the docket.

ion. The last we will dismiss from the docket.

Mr. Lane favored Commercial Union and thought, notwithstanding Mr. Chamberlain's declaration to the contrary, that the English Government, would not dishie it when it saw how Canada might be developed.

Latters of freeret were and from Sir Donald A. Smith, Montreal; who, while in two of drawing closer the business relations of the worn on the same and from the same and from the same and the same drawing closer the business relations of the so ounties, was not prepared to agree with those was not prepared to agree with those who advected Unrestricted Commercial Union.

L. H. Davies, of Plince Edward Island, who declared in two of free trade between the two declared in two of free trade between the two drugs and doing tancy work.

Scotia, who in a long letter, to ke a stand in two of February works are the several trade of the so ounties, and trom W. S. Eleding, of N. v. S. Scotia, who in a long letter, to ke a stand in two of February works.

How Peter Mitchell of Montreal was the next speaker. After a sew preliminary words.

TO SEAL CONTROL OF SERVICE SEALES FOR A SEALES OF SEALES 一片的 计编辑器

for Infants and Children.

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

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription Sour Stomach, Diarrhosa, Eructation, known to me." H. A. Archer, M. D.,

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

he said: I believe the time will come when the people and the Congress of the United States will see that it is for the greatest good of the greatest number that one of the most intelligent colonies of the British Empire with its 5,000,000 inhabitants to-day, although it may have thirty million inhabitants in fifty years from now, shall have free commerce with the United States, shall have tree commerce with the Uniter states, I am a natural free trader. We have tried to get free trade, but we have had to follow your example, and it has brought into our midst a body of powerfel men, who have built up large fortunes under the tariff and who have great interests at stake in perpetuating this tariff system. They have corrupted our politics by piling in large sums of money at elections. It has created among us an imperium in imperio. It will take the greatest minds of our country to resist the power exerted by these.

"I am devoted to George, of course," said girl to her mother, "but I am atraid that he hasn't get-up-and-get-enough about him to make any great success in this world, asked her mother. "Because he always kisses me on the forehead."



The treatment of many thousands of cases of those chronic weaknesses and distressing aliments peculiar to females, at the Invalidation of the core of womany peculiar meladics.

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As a powerful; invigorating tonic, it imparts strength to the whole system, and to the womb and its appendages in particular. For overworked, "worn-out," run-down," debilitated teachers, millimers, dressmakers, seamstresses, shop-girls, house keepers, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest carthly boon, being unequaled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic.

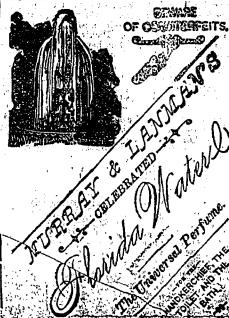
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A friend calls our attention to a disreputable looking out in an old classic dictionary, entitled "Casar after an ancient bust." To our minds, this settles the question whother the ancients indulged in anything stronger

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Use DR. James' three preparations of East INDIA ILEMP; they will prevent the Catarth entering the Brotchial tubes or laugs, thereby warding of Consumption, and keep the disease located until positively cured. Put yourself fully under the influence of these remedics, and as sure as the sun slines upon you a complete cure will be made of that loath-some disease.

upon you a complete cure will be made of that loathsome disease.

A Bi-This rem dy speaks for itself. A single boilte
will satisfy the most skeptical, and with break up a fresh
cold in twenty-four hours.

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and if they fall you, send to us direct. \$2.50 per
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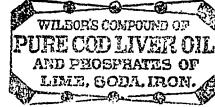
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LONDON, ENGLAND PROVINCE OF QUITEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL-No. 1229.—In the Superior Court.—Dame Crestrine Masson, of the city and district of Montreal, w fo of Athanase Pupircau, carring, maker, of the same 11s.—duly authorized a ester en justice. Plaintiff, vs. the 25 d Athanase Zaphanau, Defendant. Athonore Replicant, Defendant.
An action on senaration de biens has, this day, because the state of the same of th

AT FREQUENT DATES EACH MONTH PEORIA OR STLOUIS GONE WITH CHOICE OF ROUTES; VIA FROM CHICAGO,

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Montreal, 3rd December, 1887.

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Both Pills and Cintment are rold at Professor Halleman's Establishment, 533 Oxford street.

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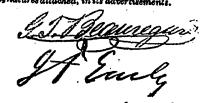
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Are pleasant to take. Contain their 6 M. Purgative. Is as safe, sury, and effectively from the contain their 6 M. Purgative. Is as safe, sury, and effectively from the contain their 6 M. Purgative. Is as safe, sury, and effectively from the contain their 6 M. Purgative. Is as safe, sury, and effectively from the contain the con



! i We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrange-ments for all the Monthlu and Quarterly Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in per-son manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements.



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Capital Prize, \$150,000. 23 Notice.—Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Malves, \$5; Fifths, \$2; Tenths, \$1.

	. Lite	T OF PRIZE	:a.		
1	DAPITAL PRIZ	E OF	\$150,000	8150,000	
1	GRAND PRIZE	OF	50,000	50,000	
	GRAND PRIZE		20,000	20,000	
	LARGE PRIZES		10,000	20,000	
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	Approximation	Prizes of		\$30,000	
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2,179	Prizes, amour	ting to	*******	8635,000	
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1887--Winter Arrangements-1888

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Vessels.	Tonnage.	Commanders
Acadian		Capt. F. McGrath
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Austrian	2.458	" John Bentle
Buenos Ayı	CO21 . 4.005	" Lames Scott
J Canadian	2.906	" John Kerr.
Uarthaginia	B 4.214	" A. Macnicol
Caspian	2.728	_ " Alex.McDou
Circassian.	3.724	Lt. R. Barret, R.
Uorean	3.488	Capt. C. J. Menzi
Grecian	3.613	C. E. LeGa
Hibernian .	2,997	" John Brown
Lucerne	1 995	" Nunan.
Manitohan.	2,975	" Dunlon.
I MOUTO VIDE	eou3.500	Building.
Nestorian .	2,6 89	" John France
Newfoundle	nd 919	" C. J. Myline
Norwegian	3,523	" R. Carruther
Nova Scotu	3,305	" R. H. Hugh
Parisian	5,359	Lt. W. H. Smith R
Peruvian	8,038	Capt. J. G. Stephe

nes. RNR. Phoenician.....2,425 D. McKillop. Polynesian3,983 Hugh Wylie, W. Dalziel. Pomeranian....4,364 Prussian.....3,030 Sardinian.....3,647 W. Richardson Sarmatian...3,668 John Park. Scandinavian...3,904 R. P. Moore. S. berian 3,904 Waldensian 2,256 " D. J. James.

The Steamers of the Liverpool Mail Line sailing from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, from Portland on THURSDAYS, and from Hallfax on SATURDAYS, calling as Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Fassengers to and from Ireland and Bootland, are intended to be despatched from Hallfax:

Saturday, Dag, I From Portland to Liverpool, via Halifax :

From Baltimere to Liverpoel, via Hallfax : Rates of passage from Montroal via Halifax :—Cabin \$58.75, \$78.75 and \$28.75 (according to accommoda-tion) Intermediate, \$35.50. Steerage, \$25.50. Rates of passage from Montreal via Portland:—Cabin, \$57.50. \$72.50 and \$82.50 (according to accommodation); Intermediate, \$35.50; Stoerage, \$25.50.

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The Steamers of the Hallfax Mail Line from Hallfax to Liverpool, via St. John's, N.F., are intended to be despatched FROM HALIFAX. Nova Scotian. Monday, Dec. 5
Assyrian Monday, Dec. 19
Peruvian Monday, Jan. 12
Nova Scotian Monday, Jan. 16 Nova Scotlan......Monday, Jaz. 1 Kates of passage between Hallfax and St. John's:-Cabin \$20.00; Intermediate, \$15.00; Stoerage \$6.00.

GLASGOW LINE. During the season of Winter Navigation steamers will be despatched regularly from Glasgow for Roston (via Halifax when occasion requires), and regularly from Boston to Glasgow direct, as follows: FROM BOSTON. Carthaginian About Dec. 12
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WHAT HAS THE UNION DONE FOR IRELAND?

LETTER III.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS:

Sir,—Will any man, even the editor of the Times, have the hardihood to say, that being obliged to support these local and general monopolies is not paying, and with a vengeance, for the share which Irish landlords have in the monopoly of the English Corn Market? But Ireland has given another and a much greater equivalent for this more than problematical advantage; she has given every vestige of her manufactures. Theoperations of this much lauded Corn Bill, a free intercourse with England, have been to carry off by one fell awoop the manufactures of Ireland. To make this more clearly appear, I shall, at the risk of becoming tedious and dull, take a short retrospect of the manufactures of Ireland; and I must be greatly mistaken, indeed, if it shall not clearly appear, that what could not be effected by the most severe and unjustifiable laws on the part of England for centuries, was silently and effected by the accomplished by the sore monopoly. England for centuries, was silently and effectively accomplished by the corn monopoly which the Times threatened to deprive our country of, if our people dared to petition or demand a restitution of their constitutional rights. The landed monopoly to which I attribute so much loss and injury, is not partial; it is measure of the most disastrous impartiality. If it has swept away the manufactures and trade of Ireland, and reduced the scricultural populaof Ireland, and reduced the agricultural popula-tion to the lowest ebb of human existence, its effects will be equally certain on the manufactures, trade and agriculture of England. manufactures, trade and agriculture of Eogland. Every interest must be crushed under its weight. It is a mere question of time. In my view of the former state of Irish manufactures I shall be greatly assisted by a small but able pamphlet, entitled "The Choice of Evils," published in 1785, during the period of the discussion on Orde's celebrated commercial propositions. I shall quote from the pamphlet without reserve; and regret, in consequence of its being anonymous, that I cannot name the author, who evidently understood the interests and sympathized with the oppressed and deauthor, who evidently understood the interests and sympathized with the oppressed and degraded state of Ireland. Until 1699, Ireland had considerable export of cloth to foreign countries, and undersold the English market. What did the English Parliament actually propose? It presented a petition to William III., wring him to suppress this source of frish inurging him to suppress this source of Irish in-

"Wherefore, we most humbly beseech Your Most Sacred Majesty that Your Majesty "would be pleased, in the most public and fefectual way that may be, to declare to all your subjects of Ireland that the growth and increase of the woollen manufactures there has long been, and will be ever, looked upon "has long been, and will be ever, looked upon "with great jealousy by all your subjects of this kingdom, and if not timely remedied may occasion very strict laws totally to prohibit it and suppress the same," The King answered: "That he would do all "in his power to discourage the woollen manufacture of Ireland." And, soon after, acts of the same of Ireland." And, soon after, acts of Ireland." And, soon after, acts of Ireland." were passed in Parliament having for their object to force the Irish to send their wool to England, to be worked up in Yorkshure; from which period the English manufactured their cloth without molestation, and sold what they could to foreigners and to the Irish. (These acts are cited in the TRAVELS OF ARTHUR YOUNG. See the the historical introduction of M. Custary. also the historical introduction of M. Gustave de Beaumont, third period, c.i.) In truth there sonly one word to describe such language, such tets, such laws. But it is a word I will not atter. Speaking in allusion to the jealousy on the part of Eugland, the author of "THE CHOICE OF EVILS," has the following words:

"This jealously rises to a degree of frenzy in traders and mechanics whenever their speculations take a higher flight than the "immediate interest of their shops and warehouses. Two petitions were presented from
"Folkstone and Aldborough, stating what a
singular grievance they suffered from Ireland, "by the Irish catching herrings at Waterford
and Wexford: and it is not long since the
cotton weavers of England petitioned the
present minister to suppress that manufacture in Ireland."

He makes a claim on the part of Ireland for being a manufacturing country from the very

earliest period :-"My aim in this pamphlet is to inform the "understanding, without either amusing the fancy or influencing the passions. Upon this principle I must observe that an egregious misrepresentation is introduced in the fore-"going address of the House of Commons,"
(this address will be found in a subsequent extract from the same namphlet) "viz., that
"Ireland had of late applied itself to the
"woollen manufacture. The Irish are described in the earliest histories of them by the English, as clothed in their own manufactures: --but, lest such authorities should go for nothing, be it remembered, that by the "50th of Edward 3rd, chap. 8, no almage is to be paid of frieze-wares which are made in "Ireland, when imported to England; and by statute of Edward 4th, all woollen cloths are evaluded from England upon pain of forfeiture, except cloths made in Wales or Ireland; and before the rebellien of 1641,
woollens to the amount of SEVENTY THOU "land; and before the rebellien of 1641,
"woollens to the amount of SEVENTY THOU"SAND POUNDS and upwards were exported.
"The woollen manufacture always was the
"great staple of Ireland before the above re"strictione, and ever should be for the interests
of, the Empire at large. It is a mistake also,
"and pretty general even among ourselves, that
"the linen is a new manufacture in Ireland;
"for, whence came the immiense number of
yards of linen, dyed with raffron, which all
the Irish gentry wore in old times? From
Ireland, It was a manufacture peculiar to
the country, the widest of which did not erceed fourteen inches. But here stands
the case: As soon as Lord Strafford
mediated the suppression of the woollen trade,
he introduced the more gen eral practice of
weaving linens of a yard wide, as we see
them at this day. When the Harl of Tyrone
"warred with success against Q usen Elizabeth,
she prohibited the exportation of linen, yarn
and flar from Ireland, as the found his resources arose principally from these articles.
"Documents are not wakiting to evidence that
Ireland was in borsessic up of still more curious
"Treland was in borsessic up of still more curious

"manufactures at a very early period. One of the COLLECTANEAS DE REBUS HIBERNIOIS preserves an Italian poem, in which the lover promises his mistress a garment of Irish silk." That England has ever striven to depress and impoverish Ireland, and the false and narrow maxims of monopoly led her, in times past, to cripple her trade and limit her commerce, under the ignorant notion that Ireland's gaid was England's loss, is placed beyond doubt by her own best authorities, throughout a series of

The commercial liberties given to Ireland in 1360, which liberty in our days (A.D. 1763, says Anderson, in his History of Commerce, vol. 1., p. 321), "would be deemed unsafe and dangerous." Nearly a century earlier than this, Sir William Temple advised the Irish Lord Lieutenant thus:—"Regard must be had to "these points, wherein the trade of Ireland." comes to interfere with that of England—in "which case the Irish trade ought to be de"clined, so as to give way to the trade of Eng. "land." An English writer on trade, in 1727, after apologising for his "very bold proposition," so opposite to the universally received opinion, "that it were better for England if Ireland were no more!" proceeds to argue that the trade of Ireland might be made very profitable to England. He says the situation of the former for an extended trade is "more advantageous than that of any other nation in Europe. Its harbors are many and commodious, its interest of the state of the commodious, its interest of the state of the says the situation of the former for an extended trade is "more advantageous than that of any other nation in Europe. ages.

COMMERCIAL.

HOME MARKETS. MONTREAL, Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1888.

The markets to day were not over interesting, and few if any great acts were performed; New Years, evidently with the universal swear off, keeping a great number of our rural friends at home, still there was enough for all. Venison is being closed out at small prices only seven days being left, and most all people can be seen saddling a saddle, passibly for home use, possibly to be shipped to the States as dried beef. The river having bridged itself afforded the friends of hay and oats cheap transportation and the efferings of grain and hay were fully up to high water mark, and there seemed more than sufficient for all demands: parties who believe they The markets to day were not over interestfor all demands; parties who believe they could see a cent a piece for every grot they had to offer, and in many instances looking for a customer, and in many instances looking for a customer, still fine clear cats are good at 36c for 32 pounds. There is considerable poultry still on sale, but mest of it looks as if it had been frest-bitten and seems to be looking for a purchaser. There is no change to note in beef yet, we notice that some of the butchers and marketmen are trying to sell sirloin steaks cut close to the born or near the gambule. As to to the horn or near the gambule. As to habitants numerous and hardy, inured to want and labor, and able on poor fare to run through a great deal of work." Mark the inducements which he holds out to the legislature of his coun.

mand for vegetables is limited, but there

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

tsy to tolerate Irish trade! 'The politenees, the gaiety, the power of our court, allure all those who are studious, either of improvement, of pleasure or of preferment. This drains from them the rents of most of the great estates of the kingdom, and every incresse of their wealth will (by enlarging the rent rolls of those already settled there, and by enabling others to taste the delights of a court, who, by the narrowness of their present fortunes, are confined at home) greatly colarge this inlet of their money and increase our drafts upon them, which, together with the restrictions on the exportation of their wool, and other advantages which we have of them in trade, will cause to settle in England all or the most part tay to tolerate Irish trade! "The politenees,] rantages which we have of them in trade, will cause to settle in England all or the most part of their acquisitions on the general balance." This is English policy. (From Prize Essays on the Repeal of the Union.)

Mr. Grenville (afterwards Lord Grenville) said, "if England were heavily taxed, she had now, and had had for a whole century past, the

now, and had had for a whole century past, the benefits of a widely extended trade, from which she had excluded Ireland,—and the latter had already given to England all that she could have made, if by a barbarous and equally absurd policy, she had not been debarred from those advantages that God and nature had given her." Even Pitt, in 1799, was obliged to admit that "Ireland had long felt the narrow policy of Great Britain, who, influenced by views of trade and commercial advantage, and stained and perverted with selfish motives, had treated, her with partiality and neglect, and never looked on her prosperity as that of the empire at large.

looked on her prosperity as that of the empire at large.

"Is it not well known," asked Mr. Huskisson (Mar. 21, 1825), "that, till 1780, the agriculture, internal industry, manufactures, commerce and navigation of Ireland were held in the most rigid subserviency—to the supposed interests of Great Britain? In 1778 there was a prevent to the supposed in the most rigid subserviency—to the supposed interests of Great Britain? proposal to allow her to import augar direct, and to export every thing but woollens to pay for it; and this proposal was almost made a question of allegiance by the great towns of Great Britain, and so it was lost! In 1779 a more liberal concession to her was also lost! lost! But towards the close of that year, the disasters in North America, and the state of things in Ireland, produced a different feeling in the British Parliament—state necessities, acting under a sense of political danger, yielded without grace that which good sense and good feeling had before recommended in vain; and in 1782, under the like pressure, those concessions were rendered irrevocable."

"But, said Mr. Labouchere in 1841, "every liberal relaxation encountered violent apposi-Glasgow and Liverpool; the merchants of the latter place said that if Ireland were placed on the same footing with England, the port and town of Liverpool would fall back to its former state. This disgraceful spirit seems to have been evoked by Lord Strafford, who said he "discouraged all he could the little beginnings of a clothing trade he found among the Irish, lest they should undersell the English, which they were able to do." (See Prize Essays.) These jealous restrictions were designed to guard more against

a possible than an actual danger to English interests; for Irish manufactures and commerce though making some progress were not in a condition to give much annoyance. After the revolution the Protestant party in Ireland feeling that they could not permanently maintain their ascendancy with-out the consent and aid of England, were obliged to purchase it by sacrificing their trade—a price which England was not slow to demand. The English lends and commons addressed the King (as already seen in this letter) telling him plainly that they wished him to declare to his Irish subjects, that "the growth and increase of the woollen manufacture there hath long been, and will ever be, looked upon with great jealousy;" threatening that they might otherwise have to exact "very strict upon with great jealousy;" threatening that they might otherwise have to exact "very strict laws totally to prohibit and suppress the same." (English Lords' Journal, 1693, quoted by Rev. J. Godkin,—Prize Essay). William's answer, which was brief and to the point, I have already given. These laws, I am aware, were afterwards modified, when the English needed them no longer; but when a nation's commerce and industry have been thus struck down and stifled, who can fail to see the thing is done for ages? When the capitals of industry, the streams of commerce, advantages, encouragements, thews and snews have been transported elsewhere, you cannot bring this back all in a day. Time and extraordinary efforts are needed to do it. Ireland is making the efforts to-day. But by what difficulties are these efforts shackled? Gladstone and Parnell can answer the question. Edmund Burke said: "It was not English arms, but the English constitution that conquered Ireland." And what of the navigation laws; the absolute forbidding of all direct commerce between Ireland and the colonies? No colonial produce was admitted into Ireland before it had been discharged in an English past colonial produce was admitted into Ireland be d been discharged in an English port.

Dean Swift, writing on these laws, says:—
"The conveniency of ports and havens which nature hath bestowed so liberally upon this kingdom (Ireland), is no more use to us than a beautiful prospect to a man shut up in a

Montreal, Dec. 27, 1887.

W. McK.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria:

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she oried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,

Bt. Peter (to applicant): What was your business when on earth? Applicant: Editor of a newspaper. St. Peter: Big circulation, of course? Applicants No, small; mallest in the country. St, Peter: Pick out your barp.

When the girl who has encouraged a young man for several years suddenly tells him that she never can be more than a si-ter to him, he can for the first time see the freckles on her

zeems to be sufficient to supply all calls. There are any quantity of good lambs offered, and there seems to be a good market, and the suply of mutton holds good. There is but little doing in eggs, although there are re-ported calls for some that have been passed by for setting purposes.

BUTTER.

,	Townships
•	Western 15 17
ı	Fine Colored 101c @ 11c
•	Common
•	maan
ı,	Soft, per cord\$4 75 @ \$5 50
)	Soft, per cord
ί	
•	Stove
ì	Chestinut 0 00 6 75
	Egg
	Furnace 0 00 6 25
,	Coke, American 6 50 7 25
;	GRAIN.
'	Oats, per bushel 22 lbs
	Peas
	Beans 1 25 2 35
	Buckwheat 0 35 0 45
,	Wheat 0 83 0 87
1	Barlev 0 50 0 57
	Rye 0 40 0 45
	Deaf are 100 lbs
ł	Beef, per 100 lbs
ı	Rosut beef 0.06 0.09
1	Beef corned 0 06 0 08
1	Mutton and lamb, per lb 0 07 0 10
١	Veai 0 08 0 10
١	FISH.
١	Haddock
١	Halibut
١	Mackerel
I	Fresh Cod
í	PORK.
١	Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs\$ 6 60 @\$ 6 90 Porksteak, per lb 0 08 0 13
Į	Hams
I	Hams 0 16 0 13 Smoked Bacon 0 08 0 12
ı	Lard, per lb 0 08 0 12
Ì	Lard, per lb
١	Rolled Bacon 0 08 0 10
ĺ	FLOUR.
I	Patent
1	Choice superior extra
ı	Extra superfine
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ĺ	Smoked Bacon 0 08 0 12
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٠	Patent \$4 35 @ 4 70
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J	Extra superfine
9	Spring extra 3 50 — 3 75
	Strong bakers' 4 15 — 4 35
1	Fine
1	· Ontario bags—
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1	Medium
ı	Spring-extra 1 70 $-$ 1 80
i	Superfine
ı	Middlings 1 20 - 1 30
1	City strong bakers' (140 lb. sks.)
I	City strong bakers' (140 lb. sks.) per 196 lbs
Į	HIDES AND SKINS
Ì	
ı	Hides, No. 1, per lb
í	Hides, No. 2 6 72
1	Wool 21 24
į	Calfakins, green, lb 63 7
1	Calfskins, dry 8 91
1	Sheepskins 40 60
1	Tallow, lb 4 . 53
	OYSTERS, LOBSTERS.
ţ	OYSTERS, LOBSTERS.
1	Oysters, select, gal
ı	" common, " 35c 40c
1	Shell, bush
1	Lobsters, per lb 8c 10c
١	BUGAR.
ï	
,	
1	Granulated 67: 71c
	Coffee "A" standard 63c 63c
1	White extra "C" 510 620
. }	Yellow 470 610
ď	EGGS.
1	Fresh laid 24c @ 28c
3	By case
1	Limed
١	Milleu 220
	GAME AND POULTRY.
1	Geese, per lb
1	Chickens, per pair 0.25 0.50
. !	Turkeys, per lb
ı	
	Partridges

	Craspea	1		. / 20
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	Chickens, per pair	0.25	9	0.50
	Manufactus, per pair	0.20		
ľ	Turkeys, per lb	0.08		0,10
	Partridges	.0.40		0.70
٠	Pigeons	0.35		0.40
-	Have ner neis	0.35		0.45
ì	Hare, per pair	0.35		0.40
١.	Len ducks, per pair	0.30		
1	Blue bill ducks, per pair	0.40		
	Snipe, per dozen	2:75		3.00
٠	Plover, per dozen	2.50		3.00
1		2,00	••	0,00
.	vegetables.			
.	Potatoes, per bag	8 75	@8	1.00
П	Celery, per doz	25	.,	
1	Cranberries, per peck	50		60
1	Characterios, ber beck			
ı	Turnips, per bush	. 40	••	
	Carrots, per bush	. 40	••	60 .
i	Onions, per bush	85		1.15
1	Reats now hugh	าก		- 60

 Section 1
 30
 50

 White cabbages, per doz.
 40
 60

 Apples, choice.
 250
 325

 Apples, common.
 1 20
 1 75

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS.

During the last 11 years no less than 489,846 head of cattle and 660,190 sheep have been experted from the Dominion for the Liverpool and Glasgow markets, and it needs no words to show the benefit which must have accrued to the Canadian farmers from the opening up and development of works a voice.

the Canadian farmers from the opening up and development of such a trade.

The Bell Farm Company have held their annual meeting, when the best yearly statement yat made was presented. The farm produced nearly 80,000 tuehels of wheat this year, all of which has been threshed, sold and delivered, averaging 50c per bushel. The cash reslized from wheat, other grains, roots, etc., is about \$50,000.

At a recent meeting of the New England Creameries, Association at Springfield, Mass., President Hazen stated that he works up the

milk from 525 cows, and makes 80,000 pounds of butter annually. His own cows are Jerseys, and their product is kept separate for the higher prices. He makes butter to suit his customers, who have varying tastes. His own preference is for bring salted butter, but it is too fresh for the general market. The patrons realized on an average 24 c for their butter.

AND AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PR

realized on an average 24½c for their butter.

One of the greatest yields of butter ever given at a public trial has just been reported from Australia. At the recent National Agricultural how at Melbourner Daisy, a half breed Ayrshire cow gave 107½ lbs of milk in two days, from which the extraordinary quantity of 7 lbs. 5½ oz., or 9 lbs. 10½ oz. per day, was produced. At the same trial an imported Holstein-Friesian cow, Dairymaid, gave 123 lbs of milk in two days, from which the quantity of butter made was 4 dbs. ¾ oz., or a small fraction over 2 lbs. per day. per day.

per day.

Parties who have recently returned from Manitoba state that the wheat fields of the Canadian North-West are bound to become the most important in the world, and that it will not be very long before the production of wheat in Manitoba exceeds that of Ontario. Large areas of virgin wheat lands are still awaiting the operation of the plowshare, and it is admitted by all who have visited Manitoba and the North West Territories, take the lead of all other wheat sections on this continent. Manitoba wheat has already attained a world-wide toba wheat has already attained a world-wide celebrity, and is fast superseding other descrip-tions in the English markets.

A correspondent sends us the following relative to ice houses: A great deal has been writ-ten about ice houses and filling them, by persons who have built elaborate structures, and who have been partially successful, which has confused novices by mixing together essential with non-essential detail. If you have plenty of sawdust, you need have no difficulty. I have never seen ice kept better than in a board shanty, with single board walls, built originally for a small cheap cow stable. The three essential requisites were observed, namely: 1. Good drainage at the bettem, without admitting air from without; 2. A compact wall of sawdust a foot thick on each side of the solid cube of ice, built of solid blocks. 3. Free ventilation over the sawdust which covered the top. I have filled ice houses for the past thirty years or more on this simple plan, and never had the least trouble.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

The rice crop of America argunts to about 600,000 barrels a year. The major portion of this is the product of the South.

Switzerland employs 90.000 persons in the cotton industry, and uses 100 000 bales of cotton, a large portion of which is the product of the

At Ingersoll, Saturday, 19,890 boxes of cheese were offered, most of it selling at 10c to 101c is thought that there are 4,000 boxes still tributary to that market.

A close estimate of the value of the poultry product of the United States places the amount at \$250,000,000 a year, an amount equal to the value of the total cotton crop.

Petroleum is being produced in immense quantities. It is thought, from the moreasing supply throughout the world, that the oil will become a cheap substitute for anthracite coal.

Sawdust is now sent to market from the mills where it has formerly laid wate, by being packed in bales in a machine like a a cotton press, that reduces its bulk much over one-half Mr. R. Irwin has commerced his shipment of 50,000 bushels of barley from Clinton. This is the largest in this line ever made by a firm in this country, and one handred cars will be required.

Central Africa and Costa Rica have contri-bated two new articles to the commerce of the world in the the form of vegetable performes, ob-tained from plants and trees indigenious to their

The export season of Canadian live stock, which has just closed, was the greatest known, the total number being over 65,000. In sheep the number was only 35,000, being the smallest on record since 1878.

According to a late report Minnesota and Pakota, with a population of a million and a half of people, produce in one year more wheat than Great Britain and Ireland with a population of thirty-five million.

found to be equally as durable as the plaster. Lumber made of brick, or terra-cotta lumber and brick-wood, is a modern substitute for wood, which is finding quite a market. It is said to be

incombustible as well as light and strong, and it may be sawed, turned, tongued and grooved with the same tools as pine, and can be nailed. The waste cuttings of cork are now being employed in England for making bricks, which can be used for walls, impervious alike to heat or damp. The cork cuttings are reduced to powder in a mortar, and mixed with lime or

clay; and from this composition the bricks are made in the usual way.

The St. Johns News gives the tollowing as to the markets in that town:—Butter sold from 15c to 18c; winter made, 21c to 24c; dressed hoge, 6c; oxen, live weight, 4c; chickens, 10c to 12c; turkeys, 12c to 15c; eggs, 25c per dozen; factory cheese, 10c to 11c per pound; potatoes,

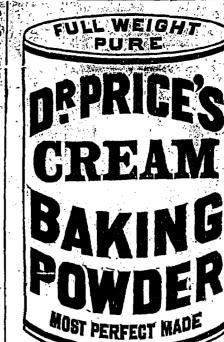
65c to 75c per bushel. The Canadian turkey sent by the Etruria and Servia found a ready market in London at 10d to 1s per pound according to size. The Dominion farmers will find this a most profitable branch of industry. Much larger supplies can be received, and if of the same quality can be sold to great advantage.

The Boston flour market is said to be the largest and most active for years, and shippers are finding much difficulty in securing transportation; many shippers from the west finding it impossible to get ocean freights and the docks are reported filled to their full capacity, still there seeme to be no change in prices.

Some parts of Florida are making rapid progress in the culture of pinsapples. Although this would seem that just now if Florida had to depend on the Bominion thermometer there would be little encouragement to engage in the industry, still we are told it promises to add to the commercial inportance of that ection of the universe

The steamship Batavia, from Hong Kong and Yokohams, arrived at Vancouver, B.C., yesterday, after a voyage of 16 days 22 hours from Yokohama. Her cargo consists of 118 chests opium, 165 packages silk, 14,590 packages tea and 9,300 packages general merchandise. She experienced very tempestuous weather during nearly the whole voyage.

The Montreal fish market remains very quiet and there are few changes in prices. There has been a good export demand for codfish, and receipts keep pretty well sold up. Pickled herring in fair supply and steady. Box herring in moderate supply. Very little doing in mackerel, but the small stocks here are held for full the state of the state o prices. Haddock seems to be in good demand. At Toronto wheat was quoted at 830 to 850 At Toronto wheat was quoted at soo to see for fall, 78c to 83c for spring, and .72c to 75c for goose. Barley at 60 to 75 c. Oats unchanged, with sales at 38c to 40c. Peas are quoted at 65c. Hay in limited supply, prices steady and sold at \$10 to \$12 for clover, and \$13 to \$16 for timethy. Straw at \$11 to \$12. Dressed hogs quoted at \$6.70 to \$7. Beef, \$3 to \$5 for forequarters, and \$5 to \$7 for hinquarters. Mutton, \$6 to 6.50; lamb at \$6.50 to \$7.50, veal, \$6.50



Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes or more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the fulled States Government. Endorsed by the heads of he Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest, and cost Healthfol. Dr. Price's the only Baking Powder hat does not contain Ammonia, Lime, or Alum. Sold

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ELY'S CATARRH CREAM BALM CREAM BAIM OF THE SECOND SECON Gives Relief at once and Cures COLD n HEAD CATARRH Hay Fever
Not a Liquid, Snuff TO THE PROSE Injurious Druge HAY-FEVER

A particle savolied into each nostril and is agreeable Price 50 content or wists; by mail, registered, 60 cts ELY BROIHERS, 235 Greenwich St., New York.

The Government immigration returns show the total arrival from January 1st to November 30th to be 138,162 as against 109 492 during the same period of 1886. The total number of settlers in the Dominion this year is 72,541 as against 60,905 last year, and the total passengers who have passed through Canada to the United States during the reas were 65 621. United States during the year were 65,621, as against 48,587 in 1886.

against 48,587 in 1886.

In 1884 there were shipped from Inhrador direct 364,589 quintals of cod. and 55,462 barrels of herrings. In 1883, 266 931 quintals of cod, and 29,522 barrels of herrings. In 1881, 362,063 quintals of cod, and 23,605 harrels of herrings; also 55,000 lbs frozen salmon and 10.000 in time. In 1875 the exports were 244,707 quintals of cod and 58,347 barrels of herrings, also 5,640 lbs. of salmon in time. Taking these four years we find that the average annual these four years we find that the average annual hipments of codfish from Labrador were 334. Wood pulp is taking place among materials for the manufacture of building ornamentations formerly made in plaster of paris; the pulp is valued for its greater lightness, and it has been count.

The receipts of hav and straw for the past few days have been light, and will likely continue so until the river "catches on." The demand is good and all the offerings have been taken. Choice timothy sells at \$10 and inferior at \$7 per hundred bundles. In pressed hay a fair amount of business has been done at steady prices. No. 1, \$12; No. 2, \$11, and No. 3, \$10 per ton in large quantities. There is a good inquiry for staw; but, owing to the light offerings many buyers could not fill their wants at \$5 to 87 per hundred bundles, as to quality. The demand for feed is good and an active business has been done

The following are the latest markets at Ottawa:—Dressed hogs \$6.50 to \$7 per cwt. Beef plentiful, hindquarters bringing from \$3.50 to \$5.50 per cwt. and forequarters from \$2.50 to \$4.50. Lamb sold at from 6c to 9c per lb. Poultry largely represented, sales lively at from 60c to \$1.50 for turkeys; 50c to 70c for geese; 65c to 60c per pair for ducks; and 35c to 55c per pair for chickens. Butter firm at from 20c to 25c per lb., and eggs steady at from 20c to 25c per dozen. Potatora from 80c to 90c per bushel. Oats scarce and prices still climbing, sales being made at 39c and 40c per bushel. Hay meets with a steady sale at from \$10 to \$12 per ton. Green best hides are worth from 4c to 5c per lb., and sheepskins from 60c to 90c each. Wood sells at from \$2.50 to \$4 per load, the latter figure being asked for the best hardwood.

There is very little to note in the boot and shoe trade that is new. The number of buyers in the market at present are small. Many large orders are coming in by mail, and the volume of trade is far ahead of previous seasons. The tight money market has not as yet been felt by the trade. Collections have been fair, and the number of failures noted have been small. A feature of this season's trade is the urgent defeature of this season's trade is the urgent de-mand by the buyers for early delivery, and some of the large manufacturers have already made some very large shipments. The demand for heavy boots is now pretty well supplied as far as new orders are concerned, but there is con-siderable work on hand to be finished up. Men's calf shoes continue to show the same activity, and liberal orders are being daily re-ceived. The increased demand for calf boots is still a feature of the present sale. The slipper still a feature of the present sale. The slipper and fancy low shoe trade is a thing of the past, but the sales during the season have been un usually large. In rubber there is a fair demand and the snow and cold weather has materially started up the retail trade. In the standard lines the supply is limited. An advance has been ordered in boots and lumberman's, and we anderstand there is a renewed demand for heavy goods.

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET. During the past ten days there has been

out little doing at the different horse markets. Mr. Ryan, at the Montreal Horse Exchange, reports three sales of single drivers at fair figures and several calls, but buyers from the States have not seemed over-anxious, and the America spends its money in the following manner: Missions, \$5,000,000; public education, \$85,000,000; sugar and malases, \$150,000, tion, \$85,000,000; sugar and malases, \$150,000, tion; \$85,000,000; sugar and malases, \$150,000, tion; \$100,000; hoots and shoes, \$190,000,000; cotton goods, \$210,000,000; lumber, \$233,000,000; woolen goods, \$237,000,000; iron and steel. \$290,000,000, mast, \$300,000,000; tobself, \$200,000,000; bread, \$505,000,000; tobself, \$200,000,000; bread, \$505,000,000; tudors, \$900,000,000. Just think of it? 10,000,000; single drivers are wanted, but there seems to be no over-anxiety. Parties having good, well-formed horses can find a fair market here, but big prices are out of date.

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With all its trials and pleasures.

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With all its responsibilities, S. CARSLEY.

S. Caraley has decided to clear out several lines of Ladies' Walking Sacques at half price. It is said that Plushes and Velvets are going to be sacrificed at nominal prices during S. Carsley's cheap sale.

For English and Canadian Blankets S. Carsley's seems to be the store for all qualities and sizes; a good Blanket can be bought for \$2.00 a pair.

An Irishman who had on a ragged coat, was asked of what kind of stuff it was made.
"Bedad. I don't know," said he; "I think the most of it is made of fresh air."—Tid-Bits.

> AT NINE O'CLOCK AT NINE O'CLOCK AT NINE O'CLOCK AT NINE O'CLOCK AT NINE O'CLOCK

On Tuesday Morning will begin the most wonderful cheap sale of Dress Goods, Silks and Velvets that ever occurred in the city.

S. CARSLEY.

10,000 PIECES 10,000 PIECES

Over ten thousand pieces of Dress Material laid out on the tables. Original prices, varying rom 29c up to 68c yd. All to be sold now at

19c YD. 19c YD. 19c YD.

This is the greatest inducement ever offered, it gives the opportunity of selecting a new handsome Dress at a nominal price.

S. CARSLEY.

Family Physician—"I am afraid you have been easing too much cake and sweetstuff, Let me see your tengue."

Little Girl—"Oh you can look at it, kut it won't tell!"—Tid-Bits.

> THEY ARE ALL REDUCED THEY ARE ALL REDUCED THEY ARE ALL REDUCED THEY ARE ALL REDUCED THEY ARE ALL REDUCED

Not a single piece of Dress Material in the house which has not been much reduced, al-

4c YD. 4c YD. 4c YD. 4c YD. 4c YD.

Will be our lowest price for Dress Goods.

BUT THE SURPRISE BUT THE SURPRISE BUT THE SURPRISE BUT THE SURPRISE BUT THE SURPRISE

Will be in the Silk Department; Plain, Stripe, Broche, or Moire, Black or Colored, all kinds of Silk will be marked at extraodinary reduc-

SO YOU CAN PURCHASE SO YOU CAN PURCHASE SO YOU CAN PURCHASE SO YOU CAN PURCHASE SO YOU CAN PURCASE

A good Silk Dress for the price of an ordinary S. CARSLEY.

The following bill was presented by a farrier to a gentleman:
"To curing your pony that died, £1 1s."-Tid-Bits.

> MILLINERY MILLINERY MILLINERY MILLINERY MILLINERY

All Hets and Bonnets greatly reduced in S. CARSLEY.

> MILLINERY MILLINERY MILLINERY MILLINERY MILLINERY MILLINERY

All Feathers and Flowers greatly reduced in S. CARSLEY.

A small boy was delighted one day when a slight fire in his father's house brought the firemen and the engine.

"I say," he exclaimed to the first fireman he met, "I say, if there should be a big fire here and you want to save things, please don't save my winter flannels, for they tickle me."—Tid-

BOYS' TWEED SUITS BOYS' TWEED SUITS BOYS' TWEED SUITS BOYS' TWEED SUITS BOYS' TWEED SUITS

Balance of Winter Stock to be sold at a great S. OARSLEY.

BOYS' WINTER OVERCOATS BOYS' WINTER OVERCOATS

Balance of Boys' Heavy Overcoats to be sold S. CARSLEY.

MONTRBAL, January 3rd, 1888.

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