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#### THE NEW CABINET.

SALISBURY SUCCEEDS FORMANG A MINISTRY.

d idde-Irigh Resires from Public Life-Churchil' pefends Bimself and Is Defended by Clads one.

ONDON, Jan. 10. - The composition of the Cabinet was announced this ovening. Saliabery is secretary of state for fereign irs; W li Smith, first lord of the treary; G. J. Gosonen, chancellur of the exate for war, and Sir Honry Holland, secrey of state for the colonies. There is no augs in the other Cabinet offices. The of of Lidesleigh repulsed Lord Salishury's r of the privy seel. Lard Idderleigh ies that the condition of his heal h debars m from accept n.1 an operous office, and withdraws fr m officed life under a ong sense of having been ill-treated. His rsonal triends exiden that he proferred resignation only to enable Lord Salirry to ferm a coalition Cabinet. When the ine Minister's efforts in that direction ailed, Lord Iddesleig a considered himself intitled to hold the leading portfolio. His 50, Lord St. Cyres, in a letter contradicts he stories alout the Eurl's alleged ill-heaith. esays his father's family, friends and medidvisers concur in the opinion that the inresting duties of the Foreign office have had ery beneficial effect upon the Earl's health, nd that he is now stronger than at any time lace he left the House of Commons. Lord alisbury's supporture respond that they are ad to get rid of Lord Iddesleigh, as "his ealth was of n benefit to the Foreign office." ord lidesleigh a son, Henry, who is sur-eyer-general of ordnance, has resigned his which yielded him yearly an income of

Lord Randelph Churchill, replying to an idress of contilence from a Primrose longe, ays the signers of the address are more enerous in their judgment than many Conervative members of Parliament who have recipitately condemned him, although they ave no information as to the cause of his regnation. He says he cares little whether such hasty and adverse criticism modifies or ot after he has been allowed to make a pubpersonal explanation, the approval of uch persons being us worthless as their disapproval. He is confident that the public terests will not suffer through the inreased activity which the criticism of his xplanation will couse in Parliament over the overnment's financial proposals.

Mr. Gladetone writes saying that Lord hurchill's resignation was justifiable, and

ment on the lend bill, on the basis of Mr Chamberlain's former proposals to limit the operations of the bill to the purchase of the smaller holdings, thus requiring a total capital guaranteed by the Imperial exchequer of £20,000 000. The differences as to the functions and powers of the proposed Irish Parliament continue.

## THE NEW COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Sir Henry Thurstan Holland, who succeeds Hon, Edward Stanhops in the Colonial office, is 61 years of age, and is not without experience in colonial offsire, having been permanent assistant-colonial socretary from March, 1870, until August, 1874, when he resigned his post in order to enter Parliament, sitting for Midhurst from that time until 1886, wher he was elected for Hampstead by a mejority of 1,762. He has figured prominently in several colonial debates in the Commons. For three years he acted as chairman of the public accounts committee of the House of Commons, and sat on many important royal commissions. When Lord Salabury took power in June, 1835, Sir Henry was made inancial secretary to the treasury, and when the appointment of a secretary for Scotland necessitated a rearrangement of office, he fine stalwart young man was returning was appointed vice-president of the Privy home after mowing down some hay on his

## STRUCK DEAD WHILE BLASPHEMING

Four years ago John A. Brown, an intelli gent colored man, for many years a resident of Louisville, studied medicine under Dr. Edwards von Donboff, the well-known surgeon. Brown was an apt pupil, and followed his studies with much application under Dr. von Donnoff for two years with much advantage to himself. At the end of that time he went off to New York, and attended lectures in one of the largest and best medical colleges in the country. When his course was incished he graduated in the upper half of his class, and came back to onisville to settle and practice his profession. He was well acquainted with the colored people, conversed well and dressed smartly, and before long he had a large and lucrative practice. The only drawback to his popularity was the fact that he never attended church, and openly boasted of being an Dr. Brown being a single man, occupied a sleeping room over his office at 1,411 Grayson street.

新記 祝福 Last Sunday night about 10.36 o'clock Brown met Rachael Jones and Livira Smith, colored women, who together occupy a house in his neighborhood, as they were coming from church and accompanied them home. One of the women asked him inside, and he entered. Several more colored people came lo, and the company were sitting around the fireplace talking, when a religious controversy sprang up between two or the men. They were arguing their point when Dr. Brown stopped them. He said they were two fools, and were talking a more lot of bosh. He said there was no Christ, and that the person of that name was merely an ordinary person, who happened to be better morally than the people among whom he lived. He said that there was no

poleness came over his yellow features, his voice faltered and failed as if the tongue had cleaved to the roof of his mouth, and with a terrible expression on his face he tottered from his chair, studd steady on his feet a second, end then fell a corpse,-Louisville Courier Journal.

#### A MIRACULOUS FACT.

A REPRESENTATION OF THE SAVIOUR ON THE CROSS UNINJURED.

The following is found in the Philadelphia Catholic Record of Saturday, relative to the recent fire in a theater in that city:—An af ernoun paper of Monday says that when the Temle Theatre was destroyed by fire everything in it was burned, at least this was the supposition, and a natural . ne, too, since apparently nothing was left standing but the tall, smoke begrimed wals. But when the ruins had cooled if and the firemen were enabled to expore them, the first thing that met their actomished gaze was a representation of the Saviour on the Crus. Impressed by the silemnity of the discovery, they stood for a few momentain reversatial awe. The Crucifixion was one of the must artistic features of the Egyptian Musec. It occupied an eleove on the third floor, fronting on pied an eleave on the third floor, fronting on Chestnur street. Everything around it was consumed by the first flames, except githe figure of Christ. This was untouched. Heavy timbers within ten fest of the cross were converted into ashes, from the pipes were meited into shapeless masses, even the bricks in the wall behind it crumbled beneath the awful heat, and yet the waxen image of the Son of God remained uniqued. In the adjoining alcove on the east is a group ittue representing the burial of Christ. ittue representing the bural of Christ.
The figure in this are, however, more or
less scotched, and otherwise damaged. In
the western compartment the Saviour is being led to execution, but this group, 100, is in a damaged condition. The Gracifixion is the only absolutely unmarred exhibit left of the Muses. There it stands amidst the bleak ruins that incround it, suggestive of the awful desciation of Mount Calvery. That the Crueffxion should be savel when all else was destroyed is regarded as miraculous by many devout people. When Mr. willirm Singerly's aged mother heard of it she at once expressed an eager desire to view the picture. O'Neill to have a gangway laid among the rules, so that she ruighs gratify bur desire. At noon Mrs. Si gerly visited the rules and was much

#### THE EEL STONE.

A WEIGH STORY OF THE GRAVEYARD OF TEM-PLEUSQUE.

A bit of folk-lore connected with a weird, Mr. Gladstone writes saying that Lord ancient, out of the way graveyard, though some distance from your native city, alw ys has adds:—"I myself favor more connomy in the army and navy expenditures."

The negotiations in the tween Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Morloy are tending toward an agreethe anticipation of a visit to find out the truth. The writer, in a conversation on local an iquities with a very intelligent friend this summer, was asked if he ever saw the E 1stone, to which he replied that so far from seling it, he never heard of it, and asked for some information about it. There is, so do the querist, a tombstone in the old graveyard of Templeusque, ab ut ten miles from Cork, on which is semptored an cel. Astonished at such an anusual sepulchraf emblem, I was thinking if it may be intended to represent part of the armorial insignia or crest of some distinguished family who were interred here, but this idea was speedtly dispelled from a knowledge that the graveyard was only tenanted by the remains of the lumb's peasantry round, and a few from Cork, whose uncestors once lived here. I requested my friend kindly to finish his story, promising him that I would take the first opportunity of visiting the place, and letting him know the result. He said that: Many years ago a gigartic cel was said to inhubit a boggy place, where he breakfasted and dined, having his au per in the graveyard hard by. Some said he travelled up from the Granmire River, nearly two miles away, to feast by people." night on his cada erous repast. There was an o'd family residing ne r this place named Clifford—nor is this family unra resented still. On a bright evening in harvest a father's fa:m-a sh rt cut home lay through the grave yard—the couthe was on his shoulder. In passing he saw haf the sel over groundthe other half was down in a grave devouring the contents of a coffin. Here was an oppertunity! Our brave young here, her or str with such a sight, removed the scycle from his shoulder, and smote him in the hinder parts, cutting him u two. On this the eel emerged from the c ffin, and pursued his avenger, who, running through a potate garden so bill d his pursuer that he reached home before the eel could reach the road. Seeing he was differed in the pursuit, be retraced his slimy track, and returning to the graveyard he disappeared with the other

## This life the 20th April, 1787, Aged 27 years.

On the upper part of this stone, on the right hand, is sculptured the scythe with which the eci was destroyed; on the corresponding left hand correr the eci, the head of which is now broken off. This happened as here related. A man, whose relative had been interred, dreading the nocturnal visits of the destors remained an accordance of the destors remained and accordance of the destors remained and accordance of the destors remained and accordance of the destors remained as a constant of the destors remained and accordance of the destors remained and accordance of the destors remained and accordance of the destors accordance of the nad been interred, dreading the noctural visits of the doctors, remained up concealed several nights watching the remains. At last they came. He was prepared for them with a gun well charged with a builet. The night was exceedingly dark. Thinking he had the party covered he fired, but missing his mark the builet struck the part of the stone on which the call was incised breaking off the part which esl was incised, breaking off the part which contained the head. Templeusque is not far from the ruins of Sarsfield's Court. There whom he lived. He said that there was no God, and that He was an imaginary person whom people like to believe in simply because it makes them comfortable. He made fun of cred things and was in the midst of a tirade got antiquity of this place, we may the content of the present Copt. D. R. Sarsinda, M. D. L., Doughcloyne. As several documents carried things and was in the midst of a tirade got antiquity of this place, we may the content of the present Copt. D. R. Sarsinda, M. D. L., Doughcloyne. As several documents carried the content of the church, which we formerly in the gift of the Sarsinda's Court. The remainder of the church, which we formerly in the gift of the Sarsinda's Court. The remainder of the church, which we formerly in the gift of the Sarsinda's Court. The remainder of the church, which we formerly in the gift of the Sarsinda's Court. The remainder of the church, which we formerly in the gift of the Sarsinda's Court. The remainder of the church, which we formerly in the gift of the Sarsinda, ancording the present Copt. D. R. Sarsinda, M. D. L., Doughcloyne. As several documents of the church, which we formerly in the gift of the Sarsinda's Court. The remainder of the church, which we formerly in the gift of the Sarsinda's Court. The remainder of the church, which we formerly in the gift of the Sarsinda's Court. The remainder of the church, which we formerly in the gift of the Sarsinda's Court. The remainder of the church, which we formerly in the gift of the Sarsinda's Court. The remainder of the sarsinday of the present Copt. The prese

of awful blasphemy, when suddenly an ashy ate the appointment of the following early stantly and pit hing their twenty-two occu ate the appointment of the following early incumbents. It appeared that mear ytimes slanm re was another name for Templeusque, and vice versa. In 1291 it was valued at 7 in rks in the taxation of Pole Nichol s. June 1327—Mathew Somery, chaplain, enforffs Thomas, son of John de Sansfield, with the advoacement of John de Sansfield with the advoacement of July, 1420—Robert Mylys, enforffs William, son of Richard Sarsfield, with do. of Glemeire. 6 August, 1437—Nich las Cottorell, R. and V. of St. Mary de Gaumire, otherwise Templeusque, on presentation of Richard Sarsfield, 25 April, 1569—Sir tichard Barret, of Cork, priest, and Gerald Miagh (Mead.) are trusted of the memorand a two-son (Mead.) are trusted of the monor and a two son of Glumnire 15. . John Barry, rector 1582—Mancice Dermody, priest, presented by Thomas Sarsfield. 1591—Church of Tenpleu q e (Temp'ensque means the claurch in the warer, otherwise Glaymnoyre, Maurice, M'Dermott Rector of Mara lane, 22 M reb. 1593—Willian, Field presented, All the above resonations were made by members of the Presentations were indeed by meanices of relating to same are now preserved at Ducloyne. As many of these out-ofthe way country graveyords are in very obscure places, we would recommend obscure places, we would recommend any pilgrim to such places to make in-quaries as he advances. We were formulate enough to have met with a most intellizent enough to have met with a most intelligent gentlemen, who is not only a learned first settledar, but possesses very cultivated archaroligi at taste. Mr. John O'N-ill, P. L. G., of Sar field Court, farms the land all round, who, finding out what we were in search of, he kindly conducted us to the gravity and, which we never could have tound but for his courtesy. A narrow passage lea's from the highway into this place. A very large vault with a strong door still exists, which was formerly built by the still exists, which was formerly built by the people to secure the remains of heir friends from the doctor; it is about eight miles from Duckettle on the Queenstown line. But the country round Glandire is studded with very fine mansions, and numerous mills for the man-ufacture of cloth. The lands are beautifully laid out, and the water power unrivalled in the kingdom. -N. Y. Catholic Herald.

#### THE IRISH STATE TRIALS.

HOW THEY HAVE HELPED THE NATIONALIS

CAUSE-PROSECUTION LIKELY TO CHASE. DUELIN, Jan. S .- The trial of the Naionalist members of Parliament who are harged with conspiracy was resumed to-day. Mr. Plunkett denied that he had intervened between landlords to the extent of putting pressure upon them to prevent evictions. He admitted that he had visited a firm of and agents in Dublin and suggested to them that one year's rent should be accepted from the tenants. He said is was no part of his duty to bring about a settlement between lindlords and tenants. C unsel read a letter from Gen. Sir Redvers Buller to a Limenick s nent to the effect he had no power to stop evictions. He had, however, sent the terring a letter to Mr. Plunket, but feared the information would be received too late for Mr. Pinn-ket to do what the writer knew the gentleman would gladly do, namely, enquire into the ciss, and if he found is a describe one try to effect some amicable a rangement. The Crown Solicitor asked permission to read a latter from Sir Michael Hicks-Beach with reference to yesterday's evidence. counsel for the defence objected, invisting that Sir Michael ought to have attended in person. The letter was not read. Attorney-General Holmes said he was precluded by law from giving an origina on the plan of campaign. The trial was then adjourned until Tuesday

and Mr. Plunket at the trial in Dablin of the Nationalist members of Parliament tor conspiracy has practically disposed of the case against the Parnellites. "It will be impos-sigle," says the Acos, "for the executive to proceed further with any regard for decency.
If they do they will earn the just contempt of the English people as well as of the Triah

## DIED DOING THEIR DUTY.

TERRIPLY FATAL SHIPWRECK OFF THE COAST OF VIRGINIA. Norrolk, Va. Jan. S .- One of the most

disastrous shipwrecks which ever o curred on the Virginia coast happened at two o'clock this morning, near the little island life saving station fourteen miles south of Cape Henry. Not less than twenty, and probably more, lives were lost, among them five life saving men, who, in the discharge of their duty, were drowned. The morning was bitterly cold, and a blinding snowsterm prevaied with the wind blowing a gale from the northeast. During a lull in the storm the lifesaving patrol from Little Island life-saving the graveyard he disappeared with the graveyard of the performance with the saw the vesser and he saw the vesser and he saw the vesser and he saw the vesser and the patrol from Dam Nock star that place he saw the vesser and he saw the vesser and the patrol from Dam Nock star that place he saw the vesser and he saw the vesser and the patrol from Dam Nock star that place he saw the vesser and the patrol from Dam Nock star that place he saw the vesser and the patrol from Dam Nock star that place he saw the vesser and the patrol from Dam Nock star that place he saw the vesser and the patrol from Dam Nock star that place he saw the vesser and the patrol from Dam Nock star that place he saw the vesser and the patrol from Dam Nock star that place he saw the vesser and the patrol from Dam Nock star that place he saw the vesser and the patrol from Dam Nock star that place he saw the vesser and the patrol from Dam Nock star that place he saw the vesser and the patrol from Dam Nock star that place he saw the vesser and the patrol from Dam Nock star that the patrol from Dam Nock star that place he saw the vesser and the saw the vesser and the saw the vesser and the patrol from Dam Nock star that place he saw the vesser and the patrol from Dam Nock star that place he saw the vesser and the patrol from Dam Nock star that place he saw the vesser and the patrol from Dam Nock star that place he saw the vesser and the patrol from Dam Nock star that place he saw the vesser and the patrol from Dam Nock star that place he saw the vesser and the patrol from Dam Nock star that place he saw the patrol from Dam Nock star that place he saw the patrol from Dam Nock star that place he saw the patrol from Dam Nock star that place he saw the patrol from Dam Nock star that place he saw the patrol from Dam Nock star that place he saw the patr station sighted a large ship stranded on bur about 800 yards from the shore. gave the alarm. In a spective stations and sittle while both crews, with life saving apr the wreck, and the nounced that a life eratus, were abreast of de boom of a mortar an-

ne had been shot out to the The shot was unsuccessful ill-fated vessel. and a second was fired with like result. After firing saving mer sea and t' determined to brave the furious ne death which seemed certain to a vanture, the word of comman I being awaittb giver. oy Capt. Belanze, of life saving station 4 known as Little Island. Six of the expert boatmen manned each boat and most ais comment gave away with a will and a moment both Loats were breating the

arious waves. They reached the ship in safety and five of the ship's crew were taken in the boat and ten in a ship's boat, which was launched for the purpose. The boats were headed for shore and not a word was spoken, for each man realized the awful peril which surrounded them. With a steady pull the two boats were making good pull the two boats were making good was not hurt, attaction to was reared she was. This, indeeds, is of looking at a man. The various liam to amounce in the Landing a covision the address of great it was doesned product for her to remain at has of looking at a man. The various liam to amounce in the Landing a covision the headway for chore when a wave of great it was doesned product for her to remain at has of looking at a man. The various liam to amounce in the Landing a covision to head was large to be a covision to the scene of the accident until assistance elements are chemically combined with each the May laws.

pants into the boiling sea. Then began a despatched. Much time was lost. In the desperate struggle for lefe, and with many of meantime the huntsmen had gone on a great the men it was prolonged. The horrdied life distance before they missed their royal mi savers on the heach were powerless to assist their drowning comrades or the unfortunate strangers. The crowning men were carried southward by the sea, and some of them were washed ashore. As they came within reach they were picked up and endoavors were made to revive them, in two instances with success, although one of the two is hadly injured. The vessel is the German ship Rhizabeth, Captain Halperstadt, from Hamburg to Bultimore, and not one of her erew survives her wreck. If r cargo is unknown, as the high seas have thus far prevered any attempt to reach her. Norrolk, Va., Jon. 9 -Later particulars from the wreck put the number of the crew at twenty-two instead of fifteen, not a man of whom was saved. This fact is learned from the two men of the life-saving crew who survive and who recovered consciousness to-day. The bodies of the five men of the life saving erew and four of the ship's crew, which were recovered yesterday, were in life preservers, and three in re of the ship's crew without life preservers were picked up lower down the coast this morning. A bidy which has been identified as that of the captain is among those recovered. This evening the masts of the ship were still standing, though the sea was breaking over her violently.

#### POLISHING THE CHAMPION DIAMOND.

Great crowds collect every evening at Messrs. Emanuel Schwartz & Co.'s, Ely place, Holborn, to see the process of pelishing what is deemed the champion diamond of the world. Within eight through the large plate-glass little upright wooden stand on which, fastened with the composition used for the purpose, stands the half polished diamond, one part described as being rough and dull as rock solr, the other flaming with internal fire. The artist works on the stone with a carious looking polisher, an instrument described as resembling a thickish bit of ordinary firewood, with one end cut wedgewise and envered with composition, and keeps scrubbing and scrubbing with a gentle firmness. It is stated that the diamond, which is from South Africa, will, when fully mt, number a third more earats than the Kahinoor, which will have to hide its dimin' ished head in the presence of a luminary bigger than a billiard ball. The very chips tion as a jubilee present to the Queen, to

## THE DEATH OF TWO MISERS.

THEY STARVE THEMSELVES TO ACCUMULATE WEALTH.

PHILADELPHIA, Jon. 7 .- This afternoon an officer forced an entrensa to a dwelling on Lorenst street, and discovered the dead bodies of two old misers, Joseph Perry, aged 73, and Rebert Price, aged 65 years. Both were terrialy emaciated, and had every appearence of having been starved to death. LONDON, Jan. 10.—The Daily Newsenys the for forty years. In early life Perry was evidence given by Sir Mionael Hicks-Brach employed in what was then Sam Courly's auction hours. Subsequently he became a business. Perry retired ton years ago, having accumulated, it is said, a fortuvo estimated at \$100,000 to a quarter of a million dollars, most of which is invested in real estate. stocks, hends and mortgages. Price was a l carpenter and occasionally did odd jubs in the saighborhood. Both led the lives of reclases. They were afraid of strangers and seemed in constant fear of being robbed.

## A BOYCOTT IN HIGH LIFE.

an upplessant incident weigh occurred in the and Mandelbaum (Almond Tree). no society in the world, in which the upper classes form el ques & tireles" to so great an extent or war a such exclusive bitterness as the American, and the story teld gives a fair description. fair description of a fair example:—"The invitatir don of a fair example:—"The tion, don issued were for an evening reception, tion, the time set boing 9 o'clock. Shortly after the time set boing 9 o'clock.

er 10 a lady prominent in social circles drove up to the house and, though astonlished at the absence of carriages about the entrance, supposed only that she had come in advance of the other guests, alighted in bade the coachman to return at midnight. Upon entering the dressing room her astonishment increased to find that she was literally the only person who had arrived. After throwing aside her wraps and dawdling through an immensely long three-quarters of an hour, she decided to descend to the brilliantly lighted drawing rooms, where the mortified host and hostess welcomed her with effusion. For some inexplicable reason not another guest arrived throughout the evening, which she was com-pelled to sit through, having ordered her ourriage not to return before 12 o'clock. The reason of this singular boycott on the part of society remains to this day involved in the deepest mystery."

## THE INFANTA ISABELLA.

Madrid, Jan. 10.-For several hours on killed. The Infanta had gone out in a car-

could be procured, and for this a lackey was trees, and when they discovered sho was no louger with them they became greatly frightened, started a general slarm and began a notey search. The prolonged absence of the Infants from the castle caused uneasiness there, and tinully police and troops were sent out in search of her. They heard the reports which had been sestlered by the fright ned huntimen, and the whole country was subjected to a scouring, elerming the people and purpose. A steam winch draws out the producing the most sensational erories. Tho lackey sent for assi time was slow and it was ton o'clock at right is one the royal existing was found and the truth heralded about town. What added to the general connection during the search for the lefterts was the recollection of the recent conspiracy attributed to stock gamblers for stealing the royal bids. and leaving the throne without an heir.

#### AN ALGERIAN WEDDING.

A marriage celebration in Algeria is an interesting relic of ancient customs. The bridehill, and the invertage procession approaches small this hammer is suspended, a nelithe bridegroum's house. The pipers always black, which, deiren from above to come these in the procession, then the bride steam and gathering impotus no is fill. matical up in a veil, riding a mulo led by her lover. Then comes a bovy of garge-usty crossed damsels, sparkling with enter ornameats, after which the friends of the Iride drops it by a teach of his thum ran i flager follow. The procession stops in from on the I saw an open free watch hald down on the rridegroom's house, and the girl's friends line both cides of the pathway. The pipers much fit on one side, while the bridegroom lifts the window the artist and at his bench before the | girl from the mule and helds her in his acms. The girls friends thereupen throw cartiat

In the evening, on such occasions, the though the steps are small and changes thrown into the awful gap, and then the mer of position slight, the dancers only riceling perceive their prey. The hure areas perturbation round occasionally. But they awing their bodies about with an astonishing energy and suppleness. As leaves flatter before the gale, fortunes. The King of Portugal gave \$40,000 they shiver and tremble; they exten I quivering for one of them. It is proposed to purshase aims, weve veil , and their minds seem lost in the other women, looking on, encourage by Bro Myn Magazine,

## SURNAMES VERY MODERN.

It is by no means generally realized that, from personal characteristics mostly-but this hammering are afterward reasonal by the rest of the civilized world had none | the plane, and then the gun is made by other such, as a rule, the exceptions being the machinery. - Correspondence. Baston Herold Perry and his cousin had occupied the house tigher bourgaois of the commercial for farty rears. In early his Perry was cities on the continent and a small number of great nobles in Italy and France. The pensant and the common citizen had morely partier, and afterwards succeeded him in the michiames, which they changed with their residence or their business pursuits. Even the noblemen neually took their designation city, "that the early decay of teeth is almost from their cetates. It was Napoleen who introduced the custom of making names of the Massachusetts state lead of lealth hereditary in continental Furope by for 1875 the statement is made that the publication of an edict render of 880 school children under 12 years of ago in the publication of an eddet rendering the adoption of each petronymics or multiplication of each petronymics or multiplication. Up to that time the Hebrews had no surnames at all, but they need the bist of the filtration by choosing as pretty ones as they could think of, and that is the reagen why so many of the callein of Israel ipertance why so many of the callein of Israel ipertance (Refigured), Itimenthal (Valley of Flowers)

## WHAT MAN IS MADE OF.

From a chemist's point of view, man-and woman, we suppose-consists of thirteen elements. Five of the constituents are gases, and eight are solids. The largest constituent is oxygen, of which the average 151 pound or 11 stone min holds 97.20 pounds, servers give the percentage of magnesia in the The latter, the great supporter of ask of sound putatoes at from 5 to 16 percent. combustion in the human body, exists in a in the diseased potatoes only 3.91 per cent. orudition of utmost compression. If the 97 Analysis shows over 5 per cent. of line in pounds of oxygen were set free from the body it would fill a space of 1,000 cubic feet! Of hydrogen, the 11 stone man only holds 15 20 The final rest of the state of pounds; but it set free, this quantity would expand to 2,750 cubic feet, The amount of nitrogen present is 3 80 pounds; of chlorine, 1.75 pounds; of fluorine, 0.22 pounds, or 3-5 ounces. The above five gases, if set free, would together fill a space of about 4,000 cubic feet. Need we be sur prised if, with all these gases bottled up within him, even the average man has occasional fits of explosion when things do not happen to go smoothly with him ! might carry speculation farther, and explain how the different solid elements of the human frame, if concentrated, would form various sized bodies. Suffice it to say that the solid constituents comprise carbon, 31-10 lb.; phosphorus, 1.75 lb.; sulphur, 0.22 lb. o. 35 cz.; besides metals, all bace metals or metalloids. There are no precious metals Saturday the city was excited over sensational in the human body, and even the baser seports that the Infanta Isabella, sieter of the kinds present are not found in quantities late King Alfonso, had been kidnapped or sufficient to offer inducements to mining companies. The most abundant metal is killed. The Infanta had gens out in a calcium, 3.80 lo., the basts or inne, risgs to follow the reyal huntsmen in the trade. She occupied her carriage alone and follows potassium, 0.10 lbs., or 2.8 cz.; then magnesized by three aides. In a remote sodium, 0.16 lbs. or 2.4 cz.; and lastly, iron, part of the great park the carriage broke um, 0.11 lbs., or I 8 cz.; and lastly, iron, down, throwing the Infanta into a ditch. She 0.1 lb., or, say, 1 6 oz.; grand total, 154 lbs. was not hurt, although it was feared she was. This, however, is only one way the chemist

1.14-1.11-1.11

other, forming compounds too numerous to mention, into the nature and composition of which there is no need to enter .... Apr.

SOME ENGLISH SPECIVENS OF GREAT GUNS-THE WOOLWICH HAMMER

Euglan l'a big guns are made of bars coiled spirally and welled into a solid mass by the hammer. These red het furnaces contain a straight bar; at a word the door is slightly raised, and with huge pippers its head is seized by loops made for the glowing mass and brings it to a horizontal capetan fixed before the door. A water have in turned upon the loop, and while it blookers. under the chili, a stalwart fell w, wiel fin ; .. heavy cledge, fixes the loop on a nut profit ing from the capstan wheel. Then the the citine revolves with resistless force, carificathe hot metal round and round on its degra meatly and empoticly. So the cell is it well, whether for the breach piece or the leady of the gam, or for its judget. This again is establed, and siter a what is refined for with ing under the hammer.

You ought to see this Woolwich in comer groom goes to bring the tride, and the guesse Ic weights forty transfacer weight, and when assemt led outside the house will wait for his it drops it fells forty feet on to a brock that return. Soon the sound of pipes is heard I rests on spiles, in visive hear may and comoming from the summit of some neighboring mone quantities of iron. B tween two group starts this hammer is suspended, a notif strikes with a ferce of many burling tion. A voteral worken in his clerify of this pressive hammer. Hartvels on black: then he dropped the hammer, and he chopped it just in time to break the or soul -end acthing more. They cell this last operation of the furnace the "great heat," and about every mounred there the bridegroom when he harries I sward and in Europe has som it just as I did carries her over the threshold of his house, yesterday. While 1 am admiring what These about the door heat him with clive they thought about it, the furnise to brauches, amid much laughter.

by emptyed is flaring with imparament. Through the interaces of its greater foor, pipers and drummers are called in, and the | blue, red and purple firmes are burpup ont women dance, two at a time, facing cach A hugo crane swings round a prival planting other; nor does a couple desist until, at the end of which a dozen Briter collector. panting and exhausted, they step the door rises a little, the worke ognitive aside to make room for another, as, although I am twenty yards away Year dance has creat energy of movement, heat burns my face uncomfortably. Water is perceive their prey. The huge arms portant firmly close, the cloor rises to its full at or tent, a clash of charceane gear, a should from the man and out it comes, easily and neful, that are cut off in the polishing fetch small so do they vibrate to the noisie; they shake; a monstraus coil. The crane swings about and places it on cud upon the anvil. the hummer falls, shaking the solid this magnificant gem by a national subscription abandon and breaky of the dance, while beneath ne, crushing the rest hot make inches down at a blow, wielding its coils together which the admirers of Eagland and the Eng-their Figh, piercing, trilling ories, which so that they can never part. But the maide lish will be permitted to subscribe.

Add to the noise of the pipes and drams. — hollow has been knocked out of shape by boin reduced to its proper length, a self! murbril is deftly slipped between the hammer and iron. For two or three blows the contracted coil attempted resistance, but it gives way, and the mandr I slips to the until within a period not beyond the coel-lection of many persons now living, very few are used again, and it drops the mus on its people had any family names. The English side, where again it is hattered and about oarly took them-from their occupation or all round. The regularities cannot by all

## THE DECAY OF TEETH.

"It is a fact too well known to be on phosized," says Dr. Geo. B. Hamean, o. c of the most experienced and skillful dentists of sins

The Baltimere American recently described (Regarden), Blamenthal (Valley of Flowers) attention has been given to the solving of the uppleasant meldent which occurred in the ristoratic circles of Washington. There is o society in the world, in solving the tree and Mandelbaum (Almond Tree).

that the general use of certain knots of food some curse, and perhaps the principal came of decayed teeth.

"Dr. Ephrain Cutter, now of New York, in the Transactions of the New Hamphire State Medical Seconty, 1876," illustrates this view of the matter in this very: "The Channel News, he gave the cutter to the very that it is not a continuous." he says, 'ascribes the rotate not to a deficiency of lime and magnesis in the roit. Different feet

ago by Professor Thorpe with regard to diseased ago by Professor Thorpe with regard to diseased and healthy orange trees. In the former elections was a serious differency of line and magnetic.

"The decay in potations, orange trees and testh is attended with parasitic ve, etation which is everywhere present. Now, as the healthy potatoes and orange trees re eat the destructive influence of the cryptiques everythe influence of the cryptiques everythe influence of the cryptiques over the soluble mineral food, or line and magnetic it is pertinent to ask it people who suffer in the

is pertinent to ask it people who suffer in the decaying teeth one enough sculde mineral took to make healthy, solid and lasting to eth! Or. in other words, is there any article of food largely and universally used which is efficient in soluble mineral elements." - Youth's Char-

THE PRINCE OF WALES LEASES A RESIDENCE IN IRELAND.

Dublin, Jan. S .- The Erening Telagraph east the Prince of Wales has taken a ver's loss of "New Lands," Lord Kuwarden's mansion in the county of Duolin.

THE VATICAN AND PRUSSIA. BERLIN, Jan. 9 .- Negotiations between the Vatioan and Prussia will shortly be concluded which will enable the Emperor William to announce in the Landtog a revision of

her take, witer the toy-as and F

#### THE VILLAGE ANGEL:

Or, Agatha's Recompense.

CHAPTER XII. THE BROKEN LILY.

" This is the test of your love, Agatha. Will you go away with me to-night, without telling to any creature what is to happen... go away with me, to be with me always, and never to return? Will you believe what I say that, pledged and Highted as we are, there is no need to go through the different terns and ceremonies affected by re ple. You at a I have the wedding ring. I will put it on your finger, and it will blad us together faat as any vows."

She trembled violently; in the whole of her short, simple life she had never board such a question discussed-no one had spoken of marriage. After she had grown up she had been asked to some of the village weddings, and they had seemed to her solemn as church services —ali blessings and prayers. Whother there was any variation, any difference, Whother she did not know, she had not thought of it; her instincts, keen and pure, told her It was wrong, but her feelings and wishes were not in accord with her reason.

"Inat is my test, Agatha," he said. "Come with me, and stay with me for all time-give me all the rest of your life without reserve; or let us part now-trust me all in all, or not at all '

She tremble t violently, and clung to his

"Mry I just speak to Joan-ask Joan what she thinks?" she pleaded. "No," he replied, corrowfully. "Unless you believe in me implicitly, give me no half

faith. Do you want Joan to confirm what I ! tell you -do you appeal from me to her?'
'Oa, no, no!" she cried, "it is not that; but it would comfort me so greatly to hear some one else speak of it-it is to new and Strange to me,"

"Say no more, Agatha. You-you doubt me, and I can never forgive the doubt." And Sir Vane turned from her, as though he had tears in his eyes. The next instant the tender arms were round his neck.

"Has the test failed, my darling?" he asked, kissing her face. "Has it failed?"
"No," she replied. "I will trust all to you. What you tell me is new and strange to me. It is not what I have been taught to believe; but the belief of my life I give up to you. You would not tell me what is not true. I will believe what you tell me on the good faith of your own word. I will and do believe that I am -She paused, and a hot blush covered her

face. "That you are my wife!" he cried, and he kissed the fattering lips that could not utter the words. "And, darling, you will go with me? You will not let me go away lonely and wretched.

"I will go," she said.

"You promise inviolable secrecy-net one word to your father, or Joan, or any one

"If you desire it I will be quite silent," she replied.

"You will be as obedient as you are beautiful," he cried, "and an obedient wife is a great blessing."
"I must love, honor, and obey," sho

said. "Those are such beautiful words, Vane; they comprise everything."
You will have plenty to do, Agatha, dar-

ling, if you will go with me. Listen to my directions-write first a letter to your father; tell him you are married, and that you have gone away with your husband; that you will write to him in a short time, and that he need not have the least anxiety for you; you will be rich, thappy and beloved all your life. Add anything else you like; but be sure about this, write every word as I have told you. Do not pack any boxes. We will go straight through to Paris, and there you shall buy everything you can pessibly want,'

" Poor father !" she said, sadly; " it seems . very hard that my happiness should make his misery. Do you think he will miss me?" "I should say that he will miss you very

much, indeed, but he will be pleased to know that you are happy." eyes, with their shadow of The beautiful

listless doubt, looked wietfully at him. No: nothing of the kind. He will he all

right. Most fathers expect their daughters to marry at some time; why should not you? You can return so see him in a year or twe.' What will the children do? What will al! my poor people say ?" .he cried. "There will be no one to comfort them when I am gone."

Would you rather have them than mo?" he whispered. "You !" she replied. "You know, Vanc; then there is the church and the organ, everything I have loved in my life."

You prefer me to all," he said, "Ah, yes; a thousand times yes," she

replied.

If you feel down hearted about it, Agatha, you must say, over and over again, to yourself, I am going to my love, who loves me, never to leave him again. You will have courage enough for anything, if you only say that; and now I want you to listen to me still further. We will not go away together; we should be too easily traced. I shall leave the Abbay at five in the morning, and you Abbey at five in the morning; and you, my darling, come by the train that leaves Westbury at night. Take a ticket to Hetm'nster. I will meet you there, and we will go to London. Will your courage fail you?"

"No, I think not," she said. "But, oh, Vane, if it could have been different! If I could have gone with you to church, like other girls do, I should have been much hap per. You will laugh at me I know, yet I must say good-by to the beautiful Agatha in the eastern window. 1 wonderit is a foolish wonder, I know; but if she

could speak, what would she say to me?"
But even he, who dared to lead this pure innocent girl to ruin, had not the courage to put on the lips of this Christian virgin words

that were of the devil's creed.

He laughed, but there was something constrained and embarrassed in his laugh. He had said to himself it would be piquant to woo and win a saint. He did not find it so pleasant. There was a sense of shame in his victory. The odds had been so greatly in his favor.

He never tired of calling her his wife. And the name had a magical influence over her. When they parted every arrangement had been made for the meeting on the morrow.

He watched the girlish, graceful figure, as Agatha walked slowly down the lane.

He had won the victory; she would be bis, this beautiful girl who had hitherto been

content with a life of charity-his! and he did not believe that any other could have us here together. a won her. Yet he was not quite happy-a matter

which surprised him. He did not sing to the you quite sure that it will not harm himself as he went through the green fields— you?" yet, what did it matter?—she was only a doctor's daughter. He went home through the lunes and passed through the church-

with the light on her face that would shine there nevermore.

As he passed through the grounds to the abbey, he saw a tall white hly growing alone—a fair lily, whose petals were like snow-and with one blow of his stick he cut it down.

That should not stand up in the face of the blue heavens while she fell ! Some voice had spoken, had startled him,

Whether it was pity, regret, remorse, who shall say? but as he looked round just before he entered the house, something like a curse rose to his lips that he had ever seen the place at all. He tried to say to himself that it would

have been a cruel thing to have left one go beautiful to fade away in this unknown village; but he could not blind himself as he had blinded her. Little sleep came to him that night. He left early in the morning. having made his adieus over night, and the last thing he saw as he left the grounds was the beautiful white lily he had wantouly slain

the night before, lying dead on the grass.
"What sentimental nensense have I taken up?" he said to himself; "and what a flower, beaten and dead, con have to do with my beautiful love, Agatha, I cannot imagina

Yet he knew heat why the flower reminded him of her.

CHAPTER XIII.

A WOMAN WITHOUT A FEMALE PRIEND.

Two years have passed since Sir Vane permaded Agatha Brooke to leave home with him. Two years had changed her from a beautiful girl into a magnificent woman. She was just twenty now, and a more perfect of loveliness had never gladand intellect; her teauty was of the highest type, her education was complete; she had learned French and Italian, she had perfected her lovely voice; she was better read, and had clearer ideas than most women of and she knew none by name. her age. She was a delightful companion-she could talk well and brilliantly on any topic, her words were well chosen and picturesque; her mind was well stored with fact and poetry. A graceful, beautiful, accomplished woman, and Sir Vane repented more than once that he had not made her mistress of Silverdale. It seemed to him a thou sand pities that she must spend her life in concealment; her beauty and tal ats would have adorned any rank. He saw it now that it was too late. It was too late-he had so adroitly kept her to himself that she still retained intact her old faith and belief in him. He knew her well enough now to be quite sure that if her faith and trust died, her love would be as surely slain. He knew that if she once understood how he had face again. He thought of it long and often, for he had awakened to the perfect conviction that so long as he lived he should find no other woman like Agatha. One or two little opened the eyes of a more worldly woman. It so happened that they reached Florence when one of the court festivals was celebrated, and they found all the hotels crowded. English, French, and Americans. lovers of court spectacles, were all gathered, and Sir Vane, still travelling as Mr. Heriot, was compelled to put up with two small rooms at the Hotel de l'Orient; and at this same hotel, as he went down the grand staircase, he met an old friend with whom he had been at college-Captain Farmer-who, with his wife and children, was staying there. In his genial, cheery manner, the

captain cried out . "Sir Vane, how glad I am to see you. How long it is since we met."

Then, perceiving Agatha, he took off his a low. thinking she was Lady Carlyon. " Are you staying here?" he asked.

am glad. My wife and children are here. I cannot tell you how delighted I am to see But there was little response in Sir Vane's

handsome face. His friend went on, careless of everything, except his pleasure at the meeting.
"I did not know that you were married.

They told me at the Cariton that you had disappeared somewhere—that no one knew your whereabouts."

Then he stopped abruptly, for he saw that Sir Vane had no intention whatever of introducing him to the levely woman at his side. Sir Vans whispered a few words to her. and she went slowly up stairs again; then, with a pale face, he turned to his old friend.

"You are mistaken," he said, "I am not married. You will excuse me, just now, at least. I must decline any introduction to Mrs. Farmer. May I ask you also not to mention my name? I am known here as Mr. Heriot."

The captain's gay face clouded over.
"You will never learn sense, Sir Vanc. I was honestly glad to think you were married to an angel like that girl—what a good and

beautiful face !" "I wish to Heaven I were married!" he said, with a grean. "I need not ask you, Farmer to say nothing of this; we are leaving to-morrow, and it is not worth while to have any scandal."

His heart was on his lips as he asked the question; he had placed her in the very position in which she was liable to slight and insult, but he could not have borne to see it -a quivering pain on her sweet face would

have maddened him.
"I quite understand," said the captain "you may rest assured of my silence. I will not speak of having met you, even to my wife. I do not wish to preach, but I should like to ask if you have ever thought what the end of all this will be? It does not seem to me so very long since Lady H----

lost home and friends for you." "That has nothing to do with the question," said Sir Vane, haughtily. "I thank you for your promise of secrecy. Forget you

Good-by. The genial gladness had all faded from the captain's face; he looked stern and grave. "Good by, Sir Vane," he repeated, sorrowing in his heart for what he felt to be the degradation of his old friend. They parted, not to meet again for many long

vears. Slowly enough Sir Vane went up the staircase after Agatha; she stood there blushing and smiling. She laid her arms in their own house. Madame had reserved round his neck, and hid her blushing face on one small part of the garden for herself and

his breast. "Oh, Vane," she said, "how did he know that we were married?'

"He took it for granted, I suppose, seeing "Will it matter? Will he speak of it? Will it be known now?" she asked, although she was compelled to let part of her

"He will not speak of it, darling. No, no harm can come to me.' But he dare not tell her that he distinctly

yard, as he had done once before, to shorten told his friend he was not married. That the house, appointed the different servants the distance. How well he remembered seeing same afternoon she was going up the grand that were to wait upon them; showed them girl. her there, under the ivy-covered porch, staircase alone and on the first landing—the pione and the organ, of which she was

large as a room-a lady stood with a little

A heautiful, rosy-tinted boy, with leng, fair curls. A sudden rush of memory filled her heart when she saw him, and she thought of the children of Whitecroft who had loved ter so dearly. The child looked at her with lughing eyes as she passed, and the little riding whip he held fell to the ground; she stooped to recover it and held it out to him.

"I thank you," said the boy, in such clear, perfect English. Sho was just a little startled, and said :

"You are English?"
"Yes," he replied, "I am English." Just at that moment a stern voice called :

" Castlie !" "Yes, papa," the boy answered.

"Come here, I want you." And looking up, Agatha saw the same gentleman who had claimed Sir Vane as his riend-the only one, she thought, in her simple heart, who had spoken of their marriage. He never looked at her, but came forward and took the lady and the child away. There was something in his manner which told her that he had done it purposely—that he would not allow his wife and child to

speak to her.
"Why did he do it, Vanc?" she asked, afterward, when she was describing the scene. "Why would be not let the boy speak to me?"

"I cannot tell," said Vane; "most probably we have lost caste in his eyes by taking tooms on the fifth story, but we could not help it.

She laughed. "How foolish! I should never care where

anybody lodged or lived." she said. She did not doubt him. They did and dened man's cycs. She had grown said such wonderful things in this since she left Whitecroft; she was world of his, she never pretended to untaller and stronger, the look of deliderstand them. At last she did begin cacy had given place to the most perfect to trink it strange that she had not health. Thought, travel, much reading, made one lady friend since she left Whitegiven to her face an expression of refinement | in the different hotels she had not speken to a woman. When they were quite among foreigners, Sir Vane in reduced her as Mrs. Heriot, and spoke of her as "my wife." With English people they rarely associated,

"Vane," she said, one morning, "I am tire ( of secing all men's faces. I wish I knew a nice girl. I should like a girl

"When I see one nice enough for you to know, I shall be glad, too," he said. Agatha, you are not growing tired of me, are you?"

She made an answer that delighted him. Such love as hers never grows cold or dice, unfortunately. He saw more clearly every hour that the

moment in which she should learn how he had hetraved her would be the last they should spend together; and he loved her each day more and more.

He had but one desire now, and it was that they should go farther away from the beaten track, where they would not be misled her, she would never look upon his exposed to these scenes. Spain-Germany—Switzerland? Where should he go? What corner of the land was free from the intrucion of English people, with their narrow ideas? It seemed incidents had happened that would have to him like an inspiration when he read that a Swiss lady, residing at Lucerne, wished to receive an English family for the summer. There, away from babels and great citiesaway from the throng of tourists-there would surely be peace. He wrote at once and his letter was answered by Madame a Baronne D'Euvers—a Swiss lady, who gave him every particular about the Chateau Bellfleurs, and told him frankly that she had lost the greater part of her fortune during the Franco-German war, and was compelled to let her house during the greater part of the

It was quite retired, beautiful beyond all words; yet if he wished for a little change, he could easily reach some of the fairest cities in Switzerland. Sir Vano was delighted; at lust they would have perfect peace, and he should have his beautiful Agatha all to himsolf. Some few years ago the prospect of a chateau by a Swiss lake, with nothing but hills and mountains around, would have filled him with dismay; but now he longed

for it-love had transformed him. "It will be the most delightful life in the whole world !" cried Agatha, when he consulted her. "And, Vane, do you not think that my father would come to see us there?"

He promised that he would think of it. Madame D'Envers had written very frankly to him. It was certainly dull, she saidshe would not hide that from him; dull, except to those who loved nature, or had great

resources in themselves.
"My great resource is you, Agatha," said Sir Vane, when he read the letter: "we could never be dull when we are together."

Madame went on to state the number of her servents, and added that her hueband's niece, Mademoiselle Valerie D'Envers, lived with her, but spent the greater part of her

Sir Vane never thought of that part of the letter again until he saw Valerie—then the world changed. They started at once for their new

home; Sir Vane was most impatient; but if he had known what was waiting for him on the shores of that blue lake, he would rather have been dead than have gone there.

They were delighted with the chateau; it well deserved the name of "Beautiful Flowers," for it was literally smothered with them. Nothing could have been more picturesque or beautiful. Flowers of every hue, of every description, of every kind of loveliness; they climbed the walls, they peeped in at the win dows, they covered the doors and the iron railings; the gardens were filled with

The whole place seemed laughing in the sunshine; the fragrance of flowers greeted "How happy we shall be here, Vane!"

cried Agatha.

He kissed her beautiful face as he answered We should be happy anywhere together." And he meant what he said.

> CHAPTER XIV. SIR VANE'S WARNING.

"Mr. and Mrs. Heriot," as madame la baronne implicitly believed them to be, were very warmly welcomed at the Chateau Bellefleurs; every preparation had been made for them. Two magnificent suites of apartments, overlooking the luke, were set aside for them. Madame and her niece occupied the other side They would be free from intrusion as though living her niece; all the rest was at their disposal. Any friends they might care to invite could be well accommodated. Madame la baronne received them herself. She had been a handsome woman, but was somewhat masse; she was a thorough aristograt. ancient house; Sir Vane was delighted when

"No fear of vulgar curiosity there," he said to himself: "she is a gentlewoman." Madame showed them round the grounds. very proud, and then said au reveir. As she I for them, turning with a graceful bow to Sir

Vane, she said: I know, Mr. Heriot, that you seek solijude here-your letter told me as muchtherefore I shall never intrude upon you; but if at any time Mrs. Heriot would like a chat. or a sirell, I shall be only too pleased. My lips of a girl. niece and myself speak good English; her mother was an Englishwomen."

He thanked her, and Agatha turned to him with smiling eyes. "Oh, Vane, I am so glad- I am so pleased ! It seems so long since I have spoken even to a

lady. ' "Hush, Agatha!" he said. "You must be careful not to let madame hear that. Our circumstances have been peculiar. As a rule, it would be very unwise to say that you have no lady friends."

"Then I will not say it," she replied. "I will be careful and remember; but, all the same, I am so heartily glad."

"I am glad for you, derling. Do be careful; do not speak of yourself in any way, or of me, unless you cannot avoid it without being singular."

"I must be most careful," sho said, and she kept her word. They found life at the Chateau Belle-

flaurs a taste of Paradise; the scenery around was so magnificent, the lake so clear and blue, the grand old mountains in the distance covered with snow, eterrally white and calm, the green, lovely shores, the endless variety of scene. It was beautiful to rise in the morning and breakfast while she looked on the blue lake, to watch the pleasure-boats and the shadows on the waters. Sir Vane purchased a boat, and never tired of rowing Agatha from shore to shore. It was the calmest, sweetest, beightest life that had ever fallen to any one's lot. Agatha was extremely happy : this fair, picture: que home of theirs was most

delightful. They drove into Luceine for the sake of variety: they went once or twice to a ball. mere frequently to the theatre, and they never met any of the compatriots whom Sir Vane so heartily dreaded.

"I have never been so happy in my whole life," he said one day to Agatha. "I should like to live here always.

" Must we go away?' she asked. " Not yet at least; and, perhaps, not for a long time. I must go to England

sometime.' "Never without taking me," she said. " Never," he replied, kissing the beautiful,

loving face. It was the month of June then; they had not been seven weeks at the chateau, and madame I. baronne had grown much attached to the gentle, beautiful lady. She found her so well-bred, so gifted, so fair, in every sense the lake. She discovered at once that Mrs. Heriot did not care to talk of herself, or her antecedents, and she never made the least attempt to induce her to do so. A sinsere I king existed between them, and, for her sake,

Sir Vane was pleased to see it He was answering a business letter one merning, and it occurred to him that he had been away from England he had been away from England more than two years, and that during the whole of that time he had been constant to his love. Never before in his life had he loved longer than two months. He wondered if the time would ever come when he should tire of the angel face and gentle manner of his fair young love. For the thousandth time he regretted that he had not married her. He believed it was within the bounds of possibility that he might have been true to her

"That must be madame's niece. She was to return to-day." "Madame's niece!" ho repeated, ab-

He had almost forgotten that mention had been made of such a person; he would never forget it again.

"I am sorry our peace is invaded, Agatha. How quiet and happy we have been !" "She will not interfere with us," said Agatha. "Madame often speaks to me of her. She spends all her time here at the

piano. Madame is very fond of her." It was a matter of perfect indifference to Sir Vane, who finished his dinner, and took his cigar cut on the terrace. Agatha did not follow him at once, and he sat there

thinking. Suddenly at the other end of the garden. he saw the tall, graceful figure of a girl, with red roses in her dark hair-a figure that was perfect in its subtle grace, perfect in its symmetry. A tight-fitting dress of dark velvet showed every line and every graceful curve to perfection, but the face was turned

from him. " Madame's niece," said Sir Vane to himself; "and a grand figure, too. What shoulders! She has the same inimitable turn of the neck that I admired so much in the Diana of the Louvre. The face will not match the figure—it never does."

He found himself watching every movement of the tall, slender figure, and every movement was so perfect. She stood looking over the orange trees, her white hands clasped and looking like ivory as they lay listlessly against her velvet dress. Then she bent forward, and from the crown of her head to the long sweep of velvet that lay on the grass was one perfect line of beauty. Then she gathered some of the heavy red roses that grew so plentifully, and pleced them in her dress. walked up and down the pretty terrace that overlooked the lake, and he said to himself that it was the very poetry of motion-but he

did not see her face.

Agatha came with the books and papers, and he forgot the girl with the red roses in

her dark hair. "Vane, madame's niece is come, said Agatha, and Sir Vane gave some languid answer; except that she had a perfect figure and moved with perfect grace, he had no interest in madame's niece.
"She is so beautiful," continued Agatha

but not at all like English women.' They sat out on the terrace until the sun set, and then by the moonlight they went to the shores of the lake that looked like a sea of calm, quiet silver. Neither of them

thought or spoke of madame's niece again. A beautiful woman, with red roses in her dark hair and in her dress sat talking to madame. "These visitors of yours do not make

much difference in your life, aunt," she said, "Not much, Valerie, but that it is more cheerful to know they are here." "Do you never go out with them?" she asked.

"I have been several times on the lake with Mrs. Heriot." "Heriot," repeated the girl, with a scornful drooping of the full, curved lips. "I know English names very well, aunt, but this is strange to me. "Heriot," it is not

"It is not? I do not suppose he is noble, Valerie, but he has plenty of money."
"That is a very good thing," sighed the irl. "Oh, aunt, how I long for money !"
"You must marry well," said madame.

utterly inconsistent, and where I shall fail happy together," she said. altogether. I love money-I want moneyno one can want it more : but I feet sure I shall marry for love,"

Valerie laughed. "It is a dreadful thing to speculate about, she said, "and good-morning." aunt, is it not? But about your lodgers—I thought you told me they were so wealthy?"

"So they are, Valerie," said madame, com-lacinly. "I believe if Mrs. Heriot could placently. get both for her. I have seen much of married life, but I never saw such devotion-it is quite touching."

"Does he love her so much ?" asked Valerie, quickly,

"I never knew how much a man could love a woman until I saw Mr. Heriot. There is should always be associated in his mind with plenty of money. The strangest thing about roses. them is, that they will not have servants of their own, and do not care to meet English people,"

"A long honeymoon, I suppose," laughed Valirie. "The English are queer people. Mr. and Mrs. Hariot must be a small fortune to you, my dear aunt." "I must not complain, replied madame. "One thing, I avow, as need drove me to let part of my home, I could not have possibly

met with nicer people than Mr. and Mrs.

Heriot," "I am quite anxious to see them," said Valerie. And that night, when the pretty chateau of Beliefleurs lay in the white moonlight, no one dreamed of the tragedy dawning under

CHAPTER XV.

its roof.

" HIS WIFE MUST DE HAPPY." Sir Vanc, enjoying his cigar, was walking through the beautiful grounds alone. Agatha was occupied with some pretty fancy worksomething she was making for madame. She

had grown warmly attached to madame. She had liked Lady Anne very much, but there was a warmth about the Swiss lady hat the rector's wife lacked. Vane was strolling carelessly on his favorite promenade -the terrace that overlooked the lake, when he saw the same graceful figure that had attracted his attention the night before.

"Madame's niece again," he thought. "I hope this place is not to be pervaded by her. Then he saw her face. She was sitting on quaint oil curved seat that stood close to a marble faun. She had been busy gathering roses for mudamo's rooms, and sat down to rest with the basket of roses in her hands. Her attitude and pose were of the word. Nothing pleased madame more to the last degree. She knew that by half-than to take Mrs. Heriot through the heauti-turning her head the graceful lines of her neck were seen to groatest advantage; she knew that when her hand lay upon the roses, its beauty of color and shape could be perfectly seen.

She was the true type of the Parisienne beauties; always dressed with the greatest cure and elegance; polished, suave, and caressing in manner, with a worship for appearances rurely equaled. She had pondered for some time how she should meet Mr. Heriot; not that she had any idea at that time of seeking to gain his attention. The innate instincts of coquetry told her that here was a rich English gentleman, who might be to her a very useful triend; therefore she would do her best to attract his notice and to please him. She was a great believer in making friends, and in making them useful to herself. She had decided, in ber own mind, that the most beautiful association a man could have with a woman That same evening, while they were at dinner, Sir Vane funcied that he heard a carriage driving up the entrance. Agatha would always for the future, associate her with them. So, according to her own errangement, he found her with t ie basket of blooming roses, which seemed to absorb her whole attention.

She started as he came in sight; and rising hurriedly, the roses fell in a crimson shower o the ground. Could anything have been better, prettier or more picturesque? She uttered a low musical cry of dismay, and Sir

Vane hurried to her.
"That is my fault," he said, raising his hat. "I am sorry I startled you." "I am sorry to have dropped my roses and

given trouble. 'she replied. "They will soon be back in the basket,"
he said, "if you will intrust it to me."

"Have I the pleasure," she said, "of speaking to Mr. Heriot ?" He bowed.

known to us lately by the title of 'madame' neice.' ' "I am Mademoiselle D Envers," she re plied, with stately grace.

"I have the pleasure of addressing the lady

Aud Sir Vane bowed again. "I hope," she added, "that I am not intruding on any part of the grounds that are appropriated to your use, Mr. Heriot!" There can be no question of intrusion,

And he felt that to meet this beautiful, dark eyed, brilliant girl in the sunlit gardens, would be a pleasant rarity; but not too

"He is wondering whether I shall bore him," she thought-" whether I shall come too often, and interfere with the honey moon tete-a-tetes.' "You are very kind, monsieur," she said, "but I must not avail myself too ofter of vour kindness. It is strange that this terrace

is my favorite spot, and it is also yours," "It is. But I shall not like to think that I have deprived you of the pleasure of frequenting it." She looked at him with a frank smile that

attracted him irresistibly. "I must watch my opportunities," she said. " and go when monsieur is absent." He laughed, and began to pick up the

roses. "I shall not know how to arrange them as tast fully as you have done," he said; but I will give them all to you. Nothing could have been more pleasant,

she thought, with a smile.

And the next few minutes passed happily in the fresh sunlit air, with the odor of roses all round them. "How handsome and how kind he is!" thought Valerie. "His wife must be hap-

She was too adroit to flatter him-she knew that Englishm.n looked on flattery with great suspicion-but during that short interview she gave him to understand, with

great tact and skill that she admired him. 'I am always so pleased to see fresh faces at Bellefleure," she said. "The Chateau is very beautiful, but far too quiet for my

"And to mine, its solitude is its greatest charm," said Sir Vane.
She laughed again, that pleasant, frank laugh of here which Sir Vane liked to hear.

"That is because you have brought all your world with you," she said. "A desert would doubtless seem like paradise under similar circumstances. I have no world,"

"The loss is the world's, not yours," he retorted, with a bow. "I can imagine that you find Bellefleurs very quiet."

"Those who are growing tired of life like Vane came to the rescue, my aunt, and those who are looking eagerly "Mrs. Heriot was not

"That is just where my character is so forward to it like myself, could never be very

"I suppose not," agreed Sir Vane. His thoughts had wandered to Agatha She was quick enough to perceive that his "Hush, my dear!" said madame, who did interest was failing, and she was too clever not think that at all a decorous word on the to remain after that. She arose from her gerden chair.

"Thank you for your help, Mr. Heriot,"

He watched the graceful walk, the easy carriage, with the same pleasure as he would have listened to a strain of sweet nusic. Then he went in search of Agatha. Ab, what rest, plucen ly. "I believe if Mrs. Heriot could what pleasure in her fair presence, what call and drink pearls, her husband would calm and repose! He forgot Valerie, taking to her; and nothing could show how deerly he loved Agatha better than this fact, that he, who had been so great an admirer of beautiful women, did not think twice during the day of the one who determ ned that the

> CHAPTER XVI. " AN ANGEL AND A COQUETTE."

Valerie D'Envers atood before the large mirror in herroom, looking with intent eyes at the face reflected there. It was fair enough surely to charm any man-oval in shape, brilliantly tinted, with large, bright eyes, dark as night. Surely if any face could win admiration, here could—brilliant, sparkling, piquant. Yet it had not well it had not wen any of the great prizes of life for her. She was twenty, and though she had legion; of admirers, no one had yet been over to Madame la Baronne to ask for the honor of her hand. There was an indednable something about her that startled most men-she was beautiful, polished and graceful, but there was a foreshadowing of violent passions in her; one felt instinctively that she could be jeulou-

envious and bitter. "Evidently," she said to herself, as she looked essue tly in the mirror, "I have not made any great impression on the English people-they have not asked to

Valerie had been three days at the chateau, and as yet no invitation had been sent to her, nor had she seen Sir Vane again. He could not have been much impressed with hir, never to remember her existence. She had puzzled herse f over it, but, with her usual skill, had come to the right conclusion-it was not so much because he had not admired her as that he was entirely engrossed with his young wife; and a sharp pang of envy shot through her beart. Why were fates so unequal? Why was fortune so unkind? Why should one girl be idelized by a handsome, rich husband, and another, equally young and beautiful, be passed by? She went to her mirror to be quite suro if she were as attractive as she had always imagined herself to be. The answer was certainly a reassuring one; her face pleased herself—why should it not please

She had been much struck during these few days by the evidence of wealth and luxury shown by these English people-they did not seem even to understand the value of money. If monaicur thought that anything would please his wife, he ordered it; and to Valerie, accustomed to the economical ordering of things, this was wenderful. It added another pang of envy to that which she felt already. At last came the invitation she had been so long expecting—a courteous, kindly little note from Agatha, asking if madame and mademoiselle would join them in spending an hour or two on the lake. Madame declined, but was most delighted to accept for mademoisele. who dressed berself with the greatest artistic skill, in colors best suited to her brilliant tints and dark eyes. Even it the English monsieur had to eyes to admire her with, they might meet triends of his. Valerie had not realized yet the complete solitude in which they lived. For the first time these three, who were so together.

The morning was fresh and beautiful, the waters of the lake clear as crystal, the sky without a cloud, the air balmy and odorous with the breath of a hundred flowers -a morning to make even the most miss rable happy. Sir Vane looked at the two beauti ful women. Agatha's face was bright as with the light of a soul to whom nature was dear, and whose thoughts rose from nature to nature's God; Valerie, with the pleasure that comes from gratified vanity and well pleased senses. "An angel and a coquette," thought Sir Vane, as they sat side by side in the boat.

It was the most delightful morning for a row, they agreed, and conversation went on easily enough, but it was not of the kind they generally indulged in; they talked generally of the scenery around them, of the waters, and the lonely shores, and to all the thoughts to which such scenes give rise. Valerie had just returned from Paris, and she had caught the perfect tone of Parisian salons. She could tell them the latest news of the emperor and empress. She could retail, in a brilliant fushion all her own, all often. And she read his thoughts with won-derful clearness. the emperor had said of the American beauty; and how the emperor distinguished certain noble Englishwomen by his attentions; she knew why this marriage between a Russian duke and a French princess had been broken off; she knew the whole history of the beautiful young duchess whose romantic suicide had filled all Paris with gloom.

Sir Vane listened at first indifferently, but in a short time he warmed to the subject. It was so long since he had heard this kind of conversation; all the brilliant bon mots that she repeated; all the witty repartees; the piquant stories amused him, and made him laugh as he had not done for many long months. What a witty, wicked, brilliant world this was from which he had shut him-self out! He did not sigh for it, long for, or desire it; but this passing breath of it was sweet to him. He began at last to talk himself with some animation; while, for the first time since they had left England, Agatha sat by in silence. She did not mird it in the least, she was so pleased to see him happy. The sound of their laughter died away on the blue waters; there was a ring in Sir Vane's voice. How he enjoyed these stories of men and women whose names she had no interest for! She fell into her old train of thoughts, and did not even hear the point of the stories, until Sir Vane said to

Agatha. where are your thoughts. ?" "On the water," she replied, laughing. "I may say in this boat."

"I am afraid we are monopolizing the conversation; it cannot be very amusing to you, Agatha. Vulerie looked up quickly.

"I beg a thousand pardons," she said, "but has not madame been to Paris?" "Oh, yes; I was in Paris for some

months." "Then you must have known and seen some of these people," said Valerie. Agatha's face flushed. She remembered that during the whole of the time they had been there she had not spoken to a lady. Sir

64 Mrs. Heriot was not well or strong just

then," he said, "and we lived very quietly. We amused ourselves by seeing the finest signts in Paris, but we did not go into "Ah," said Valerie, with a long-drawn

breath. There was not much in the monosyllable, but Sir Vane fest that he had fallen, socially at last, in her estimation; he was a rich Englishman, but evidently he had not the entree of the French court. He had heard it in the sound of her voice and had seen it in the expression of her face. What would she have thought had she known there was n) princess at that imperial court but would have been proud of the attentions of the Englishman before her ?

"That must have been a trial for you, said Valerie, turning to Agatha; " never to have seen Paris must be dreadful, but to have been there and yet not have joined in the most brilliant gaieties in the world must have been a trial."

"It was no trial for me," replied Againa "I could never care for such things."
"Not for court bills!" cried Valerie, with

astonishment so genuine that Sir Vane and Agatha both laughed.
"Not even for court balls," she replied; "my tastes and desires do not lie in that line

" Mine do," said Valerie, frankly. And then Sir Vane asked if they would like to land and stroll about on the lovely green shore. While he fastened the boat the two ladies went on. Valerie said, sud-"Mrs. Heriot, should you mind my asking

you what name it is you give to your husband ?-it struck me as being very pecu-She wondered why that flush rose and fell

on the gentle face. · What name do you mean?" asked Agatha, wondering if the surname Carlyon

had in any way come to light. "Your husband's name—the one by which you address him. Is it Fane?" No, it is Vane," replied Agaths.

And Valerie said musingly : Vana Heriot, a very English name, is it

not ? -and a nice one." "It is uncommon," replied Agatha, briefly.
She did not quite like to discuss her hus-

band's name with this brilliant stranger. Taen Sir Vane overtook them. It seemed quite natural that he should welk between them; he would make Agatha

talk, and show less interest in the Parisian e.ories. "My wife knows such pretty legends of flowers and trees," he said, and Valerie look-

ed up with supreme indifference.
Does she?" he said. "They all seem to me very much alike."

S:r Vane laughed. Just what kings, queens, courtiers, court-balls, and society stories are to you, trees and flowers are to her," he said.
"She is easily satisfied," said Valorie, and again he detected the faintest accent of

contempt in her voice. It amused him greatly; he understood Valerie so well; her keen, worldly nature, with its love and appreciation of wealth and luxury, was quite transparent to him. She was the type of woman

he had known well and despised years ago. Yet there was something fresh and piquant about her. Valerie, as the time passed on that morning, became more and more resolved

to cultivate these English people and make great friends of them. She saw that if she wished to please the hus-band she must please the wife, and she did what was, under the circumstances, the very wisest thing she could do-paid far more attention to Agatha than to Sir Vane. Of course he perceived it—equally, of course, he understood the motive.

## CHAPTER XVII.

" YOU NEVER TELL ME OF YOUR LIFE."

Four weeks had passed since Valerie D'Envers returned to Bellefleurs, and already there was some trifling change in the place. She had given herself up to the inculgence of two different feelings -one was dislike and bitter jealousy of Agatha, the other great and boundless admiration of her husband.

"How happy such a lot in life would have made me," she said to hersolf. should she have so much, and I so little ?"

She knew and understood the infinite superiority of Agatha, and breame bitterly jealous of rer—Sir Vane was so devoted and even her suat, she saw, loved Agatha ext. Side by side with this feeling grew one was a side by side with this feeling grew one was a multiple of the state of ungered her that he had tallen to the lot of this fair Englishwoman, whose looks differed so entirely from her own. Why could not fortune have reserved him for her, or at least bayo given her a similar chance ?

Agatha, who was as the oneclous of her jeslouse oni ency as she was of hor growing liking for Sir Vane's society, liked the brilliant young beauty; and when Sir Vane was reading his daily papers, or otherwise engaged, the two young girls passed many happy hours to gether. During these hours Valerie told her whole history to Agatha, described all the friends she had in Paris, all the gaieties of that beautiful Parisian life; told her of all her admirers, and gave her to understand it was entirely her own fault she had not made. was entirely her own fault she had not made one of these aspirants happy. Ohe day she

looked at Agatha and said:
"You never tell me of your life, Mrs. Heriot; but it must have been a very pleasant one."

Again the worm flush on the beautiful face, and the wild longing that she, too, could have apoken fully of her life, of the oldfashion d village, the gray old church, the eastern window, with its fair young saint holding the palm-branch; of the simple people who had leved her so dearly, and who called her to gracefully at the end of the present "The Angel of the Poor." She would have parl ament. liked, in her turn, to have spoken of those things so near and dear to her heart, but her lips were sealed and dumb.

"My life has been very quiet," she said. "I lived always with my dear father in a quiet country home. The only event in it

was my love and my marriage."

"Very excellent events, too, Mrz. Heriot,"
Inughed Valerie, "for you, as well as for Mr. H iot Love is life."

"list your own friends and relations—do y a never care to speak of them?" and Agatha parmed away as she answered : "They live always in my heart."

said Valerie one morning to La "Aunt," said Valerie one morang a trenne. "I should not at all be surprised if Birenue. there was something just a little strange about Mrs. Heriot." "Strango! In what way, Valorie?" saked

"She does not belong to the same class." They have as her husband, I an quite sure. They have belonged to different worlds before they

came here." "I never found this much out," said madaine, dryly.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

(From Uur Uwn Correspondent.) OTTAWA, Jan. 3, 1887 .- The coming Feder i struggle is the event to which all are looking with more or less anxiety. Among Liberals I notice a determination and a confidence somewhat new to them on the approach of a conflict with their opponents on Dominion issues. They seem to feel that their day of final triumph s at hand, for with the fa'l of Maudonaldism, the political system, introduced at the time of confederation and continued with almost uniform success must pass away forever. system had a strong resemblance to the plan adopted by William the Basta d when he secured the crown of England. Everyone who joined the Macdonalite standard,

FROM THE NOBLE TO THE RAGAMUPPIN. was rewarded out of the spoils of the conquest. But the time has come when that system can no longer prevail. The people will not submit to its continuance. It began with immoral compromises; was carried without popular assent in Nova Scotis and Ontario, was strengthened by the debauching of its opponents. and for eighteen years has been the fruitful source of untold corruptions. At last, with its chief artificer, it is going down into the shadows of dissolution nawept, unhonored and u sung. Apropos of this, I see in Saturday's Mail a cable from London which says:-

"Sir John Macdonald, the Canadian Premier, who now wears the highest honors ever con-ferred on a colonist, and is a member of the Imperial Privy Council, will doubless be created a per of the realm, with the appropriate title of Earl of Ottawa; Sir Charies Tupper, Canadian High Commissioner to England, with be advanced to the Grand Compani uship of the Rath and made a Privy Councillor of the Empire. Mr. Sancford Fleming, the first chief engineer of the Canadian Pacific Rai way, and the originator of the twenty-four hour system and of the project just launched for laying cables from British Columbia to Australia and Japan, who is now a Companion of the Bath, will be made a knight communder. It is also regarded as a certainty that the ori-ginators of the Canadian Confederation now living, the members of the Deminion Cabinet the leutenant-governors and premars and chief justices of the various provinces will also be knighted, or, where thus hon red now, will be advanced in rank. The honor of knighthoud will doubtless be offered to Edward Blake, leader of the Liberal party in Canada. Should this fascinating programme really be carried out, we will have

A TITLED ARISTOCRACY foisted on the country on bloc. There is one omission, however; Lord Lansdowne should be made a duke. His boundless charity, his open hospitality, his cheerful identification with Canadian interests and aspirations, his immense Canadian interests and sapirations, his immense personal popularity, all combine to mark him out as a man above all others who ought to obtain a "step in rank." I know I am lying like a courtier when I say this, but His Excellency will appreciate the delicacy of a compliment which he deserves in common with most Irish land ords. But how do we know that Her Majesty, out of the fullness of her bounty, may not give us a King as well as a Duke, an Earl and a host of Knights? If report speaks truly, Her Majesty is at a loss to find fitting employment for her darling sonin-law,

BATTENBURG. Why not make him a present to Canada? He Why not make him a present to Canada? He would be as valuable, doubtless, as the war ship "Charybdis," and, as Sancho Panza said of his appointment to Barataria, "With the be'p of God and good intentions he would govern as well as a gos awk." By all means let us have Bittie If we can do nothing else we can killa fiddler with him when a convenient row takes place at one of our Ottawa court b.Es. Still someone might object, and stop the fun with Loyd Lohn Manners' tannous couplet:— Lord John Manners' famous couplet :-

"Let wealth and commerce, 'aws and learn' my die, But leave us still our old nobility!"

It would be a fitting climax to Sir John Macdonald's career to make him a peer of the

AS EARLS GO,

he is as good, perhaps, as most of them, and I see no reason why any man should be deprived of a title, if such a thing would do him good or make him feel batter. But Ill deacon our make him feel better. But Blake—our own Edward—to dub him knight among a crowd of knightlings, as a fish inspector would put the Government brand on a barrel of herrings, is too much. The very thought makes me shudder. He does not deserve it. Really he does not. He deserves a something else-something the people of Canada alone can give. Let him work and wait for that, and he will not be disappointed. But, to return,

THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES cannot be mistaken. Toryism in Canada has grown cold at the extremities. Its blood is fast receding to its heart. Here, at Ottawa, we can feel its feeble, spasmodic beatings. The general election will put an end to it and usher in a new

their overthrow. He has shown no mercy; he has offered no compromise, and he can expect no quarter. He has estranged the people of Quebec, insulted the Irish,

DEPTED THE CATROLIC CHERCH. In doing so he has alarmed the business interests of the country and put property on the defensive, it ruo one wants Canada to be converted into another North of Ireland. The whole people are shocked and scandalized by the extent

THE OVERTHROW OF MACDONALISISM. But above them all in power is the conviction in the minds of all honest Canadians that a change of government by corruption and extravagance to one of plain dealing and economical methods in an absolute necessity. It is felt that the country cannot stand the strain put upon it by Sir John and his party without the most serious danger to the moral, the political, and the material well-being of the public conferentian. Therefore it would be

OTTAWA, Jan. 5.-Rumors of a federal dissolution are again rife among the political quidnutes of the capital. But I can see nothing quidnures of the capital. But I can see nothing the party in power has to gain by such a move. In fact all arguments are in favor of delry, except the Liberal demand for an appeal to the new electorate. Sir John owes it to his followers that dissolution shall not take place till after the session. He must see, unless he is

BLINDED BY INFATUATION,

that his cause is hopelessly wrecked; that there is nothing for him but resignation or defeat. He may have the spirit, but has not the strongth to conduct a successful campaien. His ministry is feeble, to the verge of imbedity, and, though his genius as a party monager may be great, he cannot resist the tide of unpopularity rising against him and which will surely reach us flood the moment Parliament is dissolved. Although believed to be inimiable as a toti cian,

沙塞 经产工作 计 HE HAS BEEN OUT-GENERALED

be provided for before the crash comes. A more glo my prospect then that which the A more glo my prospect than that which the session presents to the Tory party could not be contemplated. The majority, however, may be truste i to hang together, if but to secure their indemnity. But no one knows what may happen when the tydays have elspsed. I fancy, however, that there will be a general division of spoils before the writs are issued, so that when the Government is defeated there will be nothing left that a Tory can carry away. It will be the old story of 1873 over again, and when Blake, like old Mother Hubbard, goes to the cupbeard, he will find it as bare as Mackenzie did under similar circumstances.

ANOTHER TOUR.

It is said that Sir John intends going on another Chestnut tour through the country; this time with a view of repliciating The Mail and denouncing the "No Popery" cry raised by the Tory press and orato a during recent election contests.

TOO LATE! TOO LATE!

Why did he not denounce and repudiate Thos. White, Dalton McCarthy, Aifred Boult-bec, The Mail, and the "No Popery" cry during his recent t ur through Ontario did not countenance the utterances of his col-lesgues, his friends and his organ in their attacks on the Irish and French and the Catholic Caurch, why did he not say so in his many speeches delivered throughout the Province on the eve of the Ontario elections? Does he imagine that Catholics of any nationality are such a rant folls as to give credence to anything he may say now after his game has been exposed and defeated? Perhaps he estimates their intelligence at the same rate as The Mail, and imagines they can neither rea i nor trink. We have his own assurance

"NO CONFIDENCE IN THE BREED," but he must have great confidence in his own powers of persuation or he would not contem-plate a tour of the kind proposed. Catholics all over the country have read his speeches in Ontario with close attention; very many of them with the hope that they would find therein the repudation which he now promises. But nowhere did they find a word in condemnation of the Mau's anti-Catholic crusade. The inference is obvious. He was willing, like his henchman, Mr. Meredith, to reap whatever advantage might accrue from the "No Poperv cry, but now that he finds it was a blunder worse than a crime, he sings peccavi, and would fain p raunde Catholics that he had nothing to do with it; that he condemned it; that Bunting is to bleme because he is weak and vain, and

A GRIT IN DISCUISE! But why didn't he say all this before? He had plenty opportunities. But the story is too ridiculously thin. The idea of Bunting, the most obsequious of his followers, or any of the most obsequences of his followers, or any of the crowd whose fortunes are bound up with the success of Sir John Macdonald and the Tory party, taking the smallest step without coun el and direction from the head centre is simply incredible. Notody is such a fool as to believe a yarn like that. But there is good proof that Sir John was in sympathy with the "No Popery" cry, for on his visit to Kent, just before the elections, the Tories of that county gave him

Tories of that county gave him AN OPPORTUNITY OF REPUBLATING it. In the address they presented him at Chat ham on that occasion they inserted the following paragraph :-

"It is deeply to be regretted that this noble prespect should be marred by the powerful and persistent efforts of a great public journal to create a war of religion and race, to set Protestants are aimst Catholics and Englishmen against Frenchmen. This impious and unserting course was know full wall can meet patriotic course we knew full well can meet with no approval or sympathy from you, etc."

In his reply, Sir John touched upon every point in the address, but passed this paragraph in sileace. He made no allusion to it whatever. Why did he not repudiate the "No Popery" It is perfectly sickening to be compelled to

deal with a public man so lost to all sense of honor. Honest people can only turn from him with digust and contempt. Surely le must hear, like Lucifer in Milton's Panadise Lest—

"On all sides, from innumerable tengues A dismal universal hiss, the sound Of public scorn."

IT IS DEEPLY HUMILIATING

an occupying the most exalted at responsible position in the gift of the people, descending to the perpetra ion of tricks and evasions so miserably mean. And then for him to suppose he could cajole the Catholics of to suppose he could cajole the Catholics of Canada after refusing to repudiate those who reviled them in his interest.

THE MATORALTY CONTEST has resulted in the election of Mr. McLeod Stewart. It had no political significance, al

though I was partly under the impression politics would have something to do with it. The article in La Minerre, which stated that Liberals who promised Mr Stewart their support had succumbed to political pession at the last hour and violated their pledges, was shown him to day, and on his being asked if the state-

Office one. Office of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course, the course of the course, the course of the course o is a confession of desperation. Obviously they are accepting the least of two evils, these being a session or a general election. Now it is plain to all people that in the face of

THE TREMENDUOUS REVERSES suffered by the Tory party during the past year the ministry have far more to gain by prograstination than by a hasty appeal to the constituencies. There must, therefore, be some very powerful reason to impel them to take a step so d cisive, and which they must know can only result in their defeat. This reason is doubtless terror of an adverso vote parliament. I am quite convinced, for reasons not necessary to particularize at present, that the ministry would be defeated in Parliament should they hold another session. And, in addition to that fear, they are most anxious to avoid

THE CRUSHING INDICTMENT

which they know Mr. Blake has ready to lay before the House and the country on the first opportunity. In common with those who desire to see the Government squarely and fairly beaten on its record would prefer that the final session of this parliament should be held as usual. 20 as to complete that record. Then a demand could be made on the people for a verdict in acc rdance with a full understanding of all questions at issue. But it seems this is what Ministers are anxious to provent, and therefore would rather accept defeat before than after parliarather accept detent priore than after parintmentary exposure and investigation of their conduct and policy. Thus they are not only desperate but weak. They have the courage of rats and show fight when driven into a corner from which

THEY CANNOT ESCAPE.

It was Sir John's intention all along not to hold snother session. He had settled on a plan of campaign which was to dissolve the Federal House while the Ontario Assembly Federal House while the Ontario Assembly was in session this winter. For months he had been secretly arranging details with his c n dutial agents, and he expected so to manage matters that he would be able to bring his victorious forces to he con Mowat when the Ontario elections would come on as the conferred in the asset agency. on, as he caulculated, in the usual course of time. Meantime he set his chief organ, The Mail, to work getting up the Protestant how with the expectation that by the time provincial discourten took place the hills of Ontario would be on fire against

"ROMISH AGGRESSION."

The has been over-matched at one every side. He has been over-matched at one every side. He has been over-matched at list, and he knows it. He may dissolve at once, of held another's secon. It makes lettle matter. The local House, took the initiative out of Single and his calculations, put list of the local House, took the initiative out of Single and his calculations, put list on the defensive, and, by carrying the protection. Justice W. H. McCord, who have clambring furiously to wifes with a sweeping majority, consordated the judicial office was succeeded by the late Judge Mr. Polette was thrice marriage. The certainty thereof is recognized by this on the defensive, and, by carrying the protection, who are clambring furiously to wifes with a sweeping majority, consordated the judicial office.

his own power for another four years. Thus the political position which Sir John MENT.

was mandeuvring to obtain was espetured by Ment with a "brilliant flank movement," as

A VISIT TO THE BLESSED SACRA
MENT.

J. F. FITZGERALD. American generals used to say during the war.
A reversal so sudden and complete is not without an element of the ludicrous, and Sir John feels the sting of the laugh against him fully as the feels the discount of the laugh against him fully as keenly as he feels the disadvantage at which the generalship of Mowat has placed him. Of course, it must be admitted that Mr. Blake acted in concert with Mr. Mowat. It was necessary they should do so, since Mr. Meredith has shown himself a mere puppet

IN THE HANDS OF BIR JOHN.

Of course the parliamentary supporters of the government, for purely selfish reasons, are anxious for another session. They want to get their \$1,000. Many of them are perfectly satisfied that they stand no chance of re-election. The Bleus of Quebec are particularly unhappy on this score, and Sir John suspects that they are not above revenging themselves on him and gaining some credit for themselves among their constituents by defeating him on a square vote of want of confidence, should be hold another session. The foregoing contains. I have no doubt, the principal reasons for discolving Parliament at the present time. They are sufficiently potent, but they betray a lamentable state of panic in the ministry, and furnish in themselves reasons as strong for condenning the Government as they do for dissolving the House.

MR, COSTIGAN

has almost disappeared from the political arens, and dissolution will, no doubt, be the signal for his retirement. I trust he will be properly provided for. If ever a man sacrificed himself for his party Mr. Costigua did! He cannot hope for reinstatement in the confidence of the people he is supposed to represent therefore the last thing he can do is confidence of the people he is supposed to represent, therefore the best thing he can do is drop out of sight into a situation which will give him comfort and employment for the rest of his days. He has just provided for his son by appointing him C flector of Infand Revenue at Winnipeg. All his family are now comfortably settled in government situations, so there is nothing left but to get a good billet for himself, and then, I suppose,

for his services in defeating Mr. Blake's Home Rule resolution will have been paid, and we will hear no more of him. Yet I cannot contemplate Mr. Costigan's retirement without regret. Personally he is a man for whom I have a sincere regard. He possesses many qualities that go to the make up of a fine character. He is generous, manly, fearless The very loyalty of his disposition led him into the great inistake of his life. At a crucial moment he set his party above his country and united with the enemies of Ireland in striking a blow that he should have bared his own breast to receive. For this betrayal of the most solemn duty that could be imposed on an Irishman there can be no forgiveness. Had he had the right stuff in him he would be in a position to day where he could bid defiance to parties and governments and dictate his own terms as the lead r of the Itishmen of Canada. But he missed his opportunity, and to be allowed to droppinto charitable obscurity is the most he can expect.

QUAINT OLD MARRIAGE RECORDS. The world discourages, and rightly so, the marriage of December with May, and when such marriages took place in former times they were usually recorded in some such way as this:—"22nd August (1782). At Bath, Captain Hamilton, aged 30, to Mrs. Munson, a lady of rank and tortune, aged \$5." We may find even a distance of eighty years between an old man and his bride. In February, 1769, "Robert Judge, Esq., of Cooksburgh, Ireland, aged 95, to Miss Annie Nugent, aged 15. He served in King William's wars, and received a ball in his nose." Particulars of height, as well as of age, fortune, and length of court ship were often given: "December (1755). At York, Mr. Thomas, a gronadier in the Yorkshire Militia, six feet two inches high, to Miss Hannah Tennick, of Clearlam, three fect two inches high, with a fortune of xe thousand pounds 1785, at Ripley Church, Mc. Robert Long was married to Miss Baynard; between them there was disparity of both ago and size, "the bridegroom being thirty-seven years of age, and more than six feet high; the bride twenty years old and little more than three feet high." The record of a marriage in 1779 of a couple aged respectively 80 and 85 concludes thus: "And what is still more remarkable, there has been a courtship carried on betwixt them for more than sixty years.

THE NATIONALIST TRIALS.

BULLER AND BEACH GIVE EVIDENCE. SIE

- January Brooklyn Magazine.

MICHAEL ON THE EVICTIONS. DUBLIN, Jan. 7 .- In the cent conspiracy case to-day Gen. Buller testified as to the condition of Kerry. He said he had not inquired into the relations between landlords as to some of their tenants. He had pointed out cases of hardship on the Marquis of Lanedowne's property. S'r Michael Hicke-Beach was examined with reference to his Bristel speech. He admitted that pressure was put upon certain landlords to make terms with their tenants. He declined to say whether it was moral or physical pressure or by whom enforced, or whether in any case it was successful. He did not think a landlord would be doing his duty if he evicted a tenant for non-paying of an exercitizet rent. At the conclusion of Sir Michael's testimony the court adjourned. Mr. Plumkett and probably Mr. Holmes will be examined tomorrow. Wm. O'Brien has withdrawn the action for libel brought by him against the Dublin Express.

AN EX-JUDGE DEAD.

EY-JUDGE POLETTE PASSES AWAY AT THREE RIVERS, AGED SO-BRIEF SPETCH OF HIS CAREER.

THEER RIVERS, Que., Jan. 7.—The Hon. Antoine Polette, of this city, ex-judge of the Superior Court, died yesterday, aged 80. He of the district of Three Rivers in 1842, mayor of the city for several years and sat for Three Rivers in the Canadian Assembly from 1848 to 1857. He was appointed a Queen's Counsel in 1854, was the chairman of the commission for the consolidation of the statutes of Lower Conada and Canada in 1856, and in the same year served as a commissioner to enquire into the falling of the Montmerenei suspension braige. He was appointed a puiene judge of the Superior Court in April, 1869, residing first at St. Johns and afterwards at Three Rivers. In 1873 he was appointed a royal commissioner to investigate, together with Judges Day and Sowan, into the charges brought against the Ministry of the time in connection with the grant of a charter to Sir Hugh Allan for the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway. He resigned the judicial office in 1880, and was succeeded by the late Judge Macdougall. Mr. Polette was thrice married, listly in 1857 to the daughter of the late Hon. Mr. Justice W. H. McCord, who, with three

My heart was weary, sore, oppressed— It sighed for rest; It seemed so very hard to bear Such weight of care; The ceaseless din of worldly strife, The ceaseless aim of wormly strice.

The endless struggle, making life.

A troubled dream,

I could not brook;

An upward look, And down into my heart there came A thought of peace.

I turned me from the world's great glare, Ah! shall I dare,
Ah! shall I dare,
My wayward, faitering steps to turn,
Where I can learn
To ease this crushing load of woo,
To soothe my troubled spirit so
That life will seem No longer drear;
Ah! yes, I hear
A pleading voice, "Come unto me,"
Yea, Lord, to Thee.

The lone lomp quivered-wavered-then Flashed out again.
I bowed me low—one sobbing sigh— My God drow nigh; The flickering shadows held aloof, Then played from nave to vaulted roof;

I sighed sgain-I prayed—and then Unto my restless heart was given The prace of heaven.
—Catholic Mirror.

#### THE POPE'S PROTEST.

Amid stirring foreign news and the whirl Christmas lestivities a very important foreign despatch was passed over in silence by our daily contemporaries. They were informed by cable that the Pope, on receiving the customary visit from the College of Cardinals, made the visit the occasion of speaking at length on the position of the Church in Italy to-day. That position, we all know, has not much altered, unless, if possible, for the worse, since Victor Emmanuel and his troops, in violation of the King's most solemn pledges, breeiged un't teck possession of the City of the Pontiffs. The Holy Father protested against the anti-clerical and anti-Catholic movement which is being carried on throughout Italy. Ample evi ence of the existence of such a movement we have seen in the stormy meetings and violent outbursts of demunication and rage with which the announcement was received that the Holy Father had seen fit to remove from the great Society of Jesus the 18st vestige of a quasi-condemnation which had been forced upon one of his predecessors. The Holy Sec, said the Holy Father, with the simplest roth, is now despoiled of the last remnants of her patrimeny. What, indeed, is left to her in her own capital save the palace of the Vatican? And even the tenure of that palace is in coure. Only the presence of troops prevent its attack and the sacking of it at any moment by the agents of the secret societies The civilized world witnessed with hercor the manner in which these men insulted the remains of the venerable Pontill, Pope Pius IX , as they were being transferred at midnight through the streets of Rome to their last resting-place. If fiendish rage could so

vent itself on a dead Pontiff, what would it not do to the living, had it the power? The only liberty left to him was, said the Holy Father, that held by the Roman Pontills in the earliest ages. He dare not show his face in Rome or walk about the streets of what a few years ago was the capital of the States of the Church. He dare not so much as show himself to his people at a window of the Vatican for fear of a popular tumult and on open conflict between the friends and the foes of the Papacy. Is that a fitting or a natural position for the head of the Catholic Church and of Christ adem to be and remain in? Is it not actual imprisonment? He may not be loaded with chains, or confined to an actual dungern. He may be galleries of the Vatican. But what that? He dare not put his feet cutside his own wa'le.

The Italian Government professes to leave him free to do as he pleases. But what can be truer than that the Italian Government had assisted the iti-disposed bity in unduly interfering with the administration of the Church, had expelled religious bodies, and had tolerated an organized hostility against the Vatican ! Is this to go on forever ; and, if not, where and how is it to end? This is a grave and pressing problem that presents itself not only to the consideration of Catholies, but of statemen and governments. The phrase "the prisoner of the Vatican" represents no fiction, but a very hard fact, and a most tamentable fact. It is impossible, it is not in the nature of things, that the Pope should continue in this bondage forever. It would tax the wiscat to forsee a safe izeue from the problem It is all verywell to wait upon Providence and leave human difficulties to Almighty God to solve and arrange. But men must think and take action for themselves. The Italian Government has created this difficulty for itseif. It is for the Italian Government to solve it. This the Government should do of its own volition, before it may be compelled by foreign intervention, an intervention highly probable should, as it is not unlikely, general European complications auddenly arise. The Pope requires a free estate, with right of urisdiction and absolute freedom of action. The patrimony of the Church has been invaded and stoken away. Either that in its integrity, or its equivalent, must be given back to the Church. Until that restoration be made there can be no peace between the usurping Government and the Sove-eign

THANKS FROM THE VATICAN TENDERED TO THE CITIZENS OF THE ANCIEST

QUEBEC, Jan. 4.—Mr. Felix Carbray, President of the Irish National Lengue, has received the following letter from Mgr. O'Lyen the Papal Ablegate, who conveyed the baretta to

Cardinal Tascheroau:—
"I have had the honor to report to our Holy was born at Pointe-aux-Trembles, near Quebec, August 25, 1807, and was educated at the citteens of Quebec welcomed me, as his Quebec seminary. Hestudied law with Mesers, the citteens of Quebec welcomed me, as his ablegate, to this city in July last, and I have laid at his feet the magnificance welcomed me, as his ablegate, to this city in July last, and I have laid at his feet the magnificance welcomed me, as his ablegate, to the city in July last, and I have laid at his feet the most laid at his feet the m of reverence and obedience, your sheadfastness in the fith a dyour attachment to his speed person touched his peternal heart. His Holiness has commanded me to write expressing his sovereign satisfaction, and to send through you to all those who took part in the denon-scration his special Apostolic Benediction. While carrying out there instructions of our Sovereign Lord Pope Leo XIII, allow me persona ly to ronew my feelings of lasting gratitude on that memorable occasion. Ever faithfully.

(Si, ned), HENRY H. OBRYEN, D.D. Private Chamberlain to His Holiness Leo

"Better de soon, Time live on lingering y in poin." Better do neither, but get and take medicine that will re ieve pain which is only an evidence of di ease, and thus you may live on in health and happiness. If you have a cold or cough, weak or sore lungs, consumption, thronic natal or arch, bronchins, impure blood or liver disease, take Dr. P. ree's "Golden Medical Discovery," weak or sore lungs, consumption, thranic natal contains, brenchins, impure blood or liver disease, take Dr. Prince's "Golden Medical Discovery," a cer ain cute for these diseases. By druggiste.

SAGACITY OF FOXES.

Innumerable instances are on record in which hounds have been trilled time after

ŧ,

time in some unaccountable way at just about the same place, and on occasions, it having been determined to keep a strict look-out at the exact point of disappearance, the result has generally been that the hunted animal has taken refuge in some stunted thorn or ivy bush, ir by running along the top of a wall for a certain distance and then quietly dropping down-has effectually bafiled his pureuers; perhaps the most extraordinary instance of sugacity over displayed, however, by a hunted fex, was in seeking sanctuary on a small island in the very centre of a good-sized pond where the reeds served as a secure hiding place, and for several successive runs he saved his brush in this way until his ruse was discovered. Sportsmen who have made the of ject of their pursuit more or less a special study for the most part agree that foxes, at any rate, regulate their pace in accordance with the distance they have contrived to put between themselves and their canico foes; and anyone who has watched a fox breaking cover cannot fail to have been struck with the leisurely way in which he slinks away, as it were, unless the bursts of music (so dear to a fexhanter's ear) lead him to suppose that the pack are close as his beels. In the same way, during the course of a run, a fax may of an be observed jagging steadily along, and occasionally stopping altogether, as if cruing with himself which way he should go. It has been boldly asserted that fexes that have several times been hunted do not mind the performance in the least so long as they can outlistance their purchars, and there is an instance on record of a f. x, after a hard run extending over several miles, actually seizing a hen in full view of the hounds, and making good his escape by taking shelter in an adjuent earth. Years age, when foxes were not so plentiful as they are now, it was the practice of many masters of hounds to keep a certain number of fexes chained up in the same way as does, one being selected for each day's sport, and especial care being taken that after a run heshould be saved alive so as to efford sport for aucther day; and so thoroughly were the hounds under control that it was rurely or ever such a fex was killed. A more extraordinary instance still was that in which a certain M. F. H. for some years kept a tyme fox, to which a number of the hounds had secess, and were on very cordial terms. Having by some means got hoose and done no in maniderable damage in the portry yard, the first went forth that he should be killed forthwith: and to his quondam con panions was assigned the task of encompassing his destruction. His, thereaboute in an adjacent wood was pretty well known, and it was not leng ore he was afoot with the pack in full ery; but suddenly the " music" cersol, and to the master's intense surprise the enviropack made their way towards him with the hen-rotat robber in their millst apparently much pleased at having fallen in with his

VAITHFUL.

erstwhile companions.

J. R. Paithful, of Strond, Ont., rays to uffer d from quirsy for several years, until unce by Hagyard's Yellow Oli, which medicine s a specific for all painful complaints.

A MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.

New Your Jan. 5 -The family of Joseph Manri, daugeist, residing in Butler street, Brooktye, have been my steriously possensed. Two deaths have already occurred. The family consists of Mr. Mauri, his wife Carrie, Lauis, aged 14, Joseph 12, Martha 10, Carries S. John G. Alice 4, and Eugene 21 years old. With the exception of the mother the whole family were taken sick on Sunday after eatpermitted to walk in the gardens or through | ing. Jeech went last night to visit an aunt and died there to-day. Eugene died at home this morning. John is dying. The father and four children are very cick, and are being attended by five physicians. They are unable to determine the cause of the poisoning until a port mortem examination is held.

Holloway's Cintment and Pills.-Self Help.-Prior to the discovery of those remedies an easy, ready and reliable remedy for outward disfigurations and inward complications was, practically speaking, unknown. No one med now be at a loss if they should unfortunately suffer from loss if they should unfortunately suffer from piles, ulc is, sores, tumours, boils bruises, spatis, &c. Enveloping Holloway's medicines are very intelligible printed directions for using their, which should be attentively studied and ia mediately followed by all who resort to his treatment. Sooner or later the sufferer will assuredly triumph over the worst diseases. This searching Ointment disperses all those maligrant humours which appravate diseases of the skir. prevent the circurrition of picers, and excite inflamms ory touching in the system.

A MONK'S MISSION.

Pittaburg, Jan. 5 - Brother Augusting, a moult of the Franciscan order, was in the city this morning en route to Chicago. He arrived in this country from Austria three weeks ago, having been sent on his mission by special instructions issued from Rome by the l'ope. White his special business, he said, was to institute Polish monasteries in this country, and learn particularly about tho condition of Polanders here, he also hinted that he would make a study of the Kuights of Labor.

CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

"I have pleasure in saying that Hagyard's Pectoral Basam cannot be excelled for curing brother completely." So says Ira McNend, of Poplar Hill. Out., regarding this reliable. remedy.

A FATAL COASTING ACCIDENT.

RUTLAND, Vt., Jan. 5. -Twenty boys were consting down South Main street on a traverse sled to-day, when the oled struck the side of a bridge at the feet of the hill, throwing the boys head first icts the stream. Nearly all the boys were severely injured, and three of them will die.

A SEVERE TRIAL.

"I tried all the doctors in this locality for liver and kidney troubles (which I had for years) with no benefit. Four bottles of Bu deck Blood Bitters outed me," says Lemuel Alian, Lisle,

SCOTT ACT OBSERVANCE

OTTAWA, Jan. 5.—Attempts are being made secure a more strut observance of the Scott Act in Carl ton County, but little success attends the trials held, it being very difficult to get persons to testify against the accused. Summonses to appear as witnesses are quietly ignored in many cases.

Smart Weed and Belladonna combined with the other ingredients used in the best porous plasters make Carter's S. W. & B. Fackache Plasters the best in the market. Price 25 cents.

CARDINAL JACOBINE

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WEDNESDAY......JANUARY 12, 1887

" THE MAIL ' says :-" to Frence the idea as to the sacredness of the French language is apparently undergoing a revolution. English is now taught in the French echoels, and public money is even appropriated for the purpose of sending classes of young men into England to learn the language." And yet The Mail has exhausted hundreds of columns in depositation of the teaching of French in Ontario schoole !

Your organizare terribly distressed because, as they allege, the Liberal party of the Dominion is held in friendly regard by the Catholic Church. The democrations of what they are pleased to style "the alliance of Liberalism with a tregression" are comething fearful. But is it not very singular that these same organe never the anything wrong when coolesiastics to drand ber view and supported the Tory party? The Tory Protestantism now toaming at the mouth against the Outholio Church was thee happy and contented. But the circum tences being changed, changes the oir constances, you

"The Man. " indulges in this confession . -"The sharp curves which the poli-" tical newspaper, if it be a organ, is fre-" quently compelled to try a mic not of its " our centering; as an wagen it must watch " the party leader or his benen tenens, and " follow where they show the way." This is evidently on attempt to lartify its recent leader" et his "locum toma" who contrived the recent sharp carving of The Mail.

## The state of the s

should be more explicit.

The Nation objects to the official repening of diplomatic relations between the nglish Covernment and the Hely See. It no Brish (piscopare and pourls alike to frustrate any scheme having for its object the accomplishment of the design, on the ground that the tole metive of the proposition is to hamper the priests and people of freland in their political action. In this we are inclined to think the Nation is in error. The Vatican is not likely to do thing on the demand of the English Government in any way detrimental to Irish prtional or individual liberty. The recent declaration in the Papal organ concerning the "plan of campaigu" is an ample proof of the fact that the Hely Father, and those about him, are theroughly well-informed on all matters pertaining to Ireland, and are fully alive to the suffering and trials she has to undergo. In all probability the official readjustment of diplomatic relations between the Vatican and the Court of St. James would make very little difference whatever in the condition of effairs. If it did the difference would probably be in a contrary direction to that binted at by the Nation. At present there is difficulty in the Vatican bringing pressure to bear on England through the present informal representations of Cardinals floward and Mauning. An official representation is certainly desirable, and would in no way militate against Irish liberty. The Holy Tather is not likely to be influenced in the manner suggested by the Natim.

## THE FEDERAL ELECTIONS.

From all trustworthy sources there comes information which leaves no doubt that it is the dissolve Parliament, and the preclamation of the past few weeks has been prompted by

I oked for at any moment. The Government apparently has the hope that by suddenly springing the elections on the people it may steal a verdict. However convenced we may be that it will find itself seriously in error, still we must urge on the electors in every r ding to choose their candidates without delay. We said a few days ago that let the elections come when they might, it would not matter if the public was only ready. We repeat this, but we must ask "if the readiness is all," whether the constituencies are as a whole ready? We fear that they are not

#### THE PROTESTANT CRY.

Gradually the Tory press is falling into line with The Mail in advocacy of the No Pepery programme. The Hamilton Spectator. London Free Press and other lesser organs of the party have already accepted it, and now comes the Pembroko Standard. That paper is published in a region where the Catholic vote is a considerable power, and is known as the personal organ of Mr. Peter White, M. P. Evidently that gentleman thinks he has lost the confidence of the Catholics in his riding, or he would not mount the Protestant horse. If he imagines he is going to capture Reform votes by adopting the tactics of The Mail, he will find out his mistake to his cost on polling day. Reformers are not such fools as to turn against their party simply because Catholics have been driven into it by Tory abuse and threats. On the contrary, they will be very glad to accept all the assistance they can get from any quarter in the patriotic work of smashing Mucdonaldism and driving the Boodlers from the treasury.

Be that as it may, it is plain that the Torics of Renfrew would never have normitted their home organ to publish the annexed article were they not determined to defy the Catholics of the county and run the Dominion election on the Protestant cry. The article is as follows :-

The Mail's policy, judged by its immediate results, may seem unwise, but it hopestly adopted by the Conservative party, and firmly adhered to, it will in the end give them victory: and the success so won would be permanent.
A halting and dividing policy, one section of
the party wooing the French and Roman Catholic vote, the other riding the Protestant horse and denouncing the encroachments of Rome, can lead to no other result than disaster and feat. By uniting on the Mail's policy the L beral Conservative party would be the true Liberal party of Canada, as it certainly is the party of progress, and it would not be long by fore the people at large would come to see it just as every ntelligent and thinking man in the country, who is capable of thinking honestly and refuses to be misled by party cit's, sees that Mesers. Mewat and Blake by pandering to the Roman Catholic Church and allying themelves with Freuch nationalism and Ultram aanism have abandoned every true principle of Liberalism for the sake of office. Let them have it, if it must be so, but let the Conservatives stick to honest principles and British and Pro-testan freedom. So will victory and honor and place and power in the end be theirs; for the alliance now formed by the Grits must finally end in their shame and defeat, though rethaps not till their policy has brought great less and evil upon the country at large. The less as of experience are slow and hard to learn, but they are usually effective. As for the Grits, we say, give them thenty of the Ultramoutano repe, and they will be sure to make the provential ending. For the Conservatives a like policy will be equally fatal, while adivided policy will be immediate ruin and general contempt,

## SIR J. P. HENNESSY.

The exact reason for the suspension of Sir John Pope Hennessy is not clear. But it may safely be inferred that it has been for championing some who have been wronged and for taking the part of the weak against the strong. That has been one of his chief characteristics in the many posts of trust that he has held in various parts of the world. Few men have had a more brilliant career or done the state more service in his own way, though that way has not always been course. Whe, we wender, was the "party be." This, added to a peculiarity of temper, of a character pleasing to the "powers that has at times made it appear that he was wrong, but when his conduct has been snawhich so severely shook up the party it lyzed it has always been found that truth affects to serve? The Mail is carving sharply and integrity underlay it. Mr. Disraeli, the moster of its explanations and excuses quick to discern genius, marked Mr. Pope Hennessy as a man to occupy a brilliant position in the ranks of his followers. and to the general policy of that states man he gave a cordial support. Mr. Henneesy's selection proved Mr. Disraeli's lates that it has always been the object of perception. His brief parliamentary career was full of work and benefit to the nation. To him was due the throwing open to the public the effices at the disposal of the Civil Service department. He obtained the Quoenstown harbor and put the "Hennessy clause" in the Irish l'oor Law, a measure which reformed that system most beneficially. He carried the Miners' Legislation Bill, and will forever be remembered with gratitude by those toilers. In 1865 his services were rewarded with the governorship of Labuan, and he changed the affairs of that island from one of bankruptcy to prosperity and content. On the gold coast be introduced reforms in the tariff and otherwise that doubled the revenue. The people of Sierra Leone remember hin in "Hennessy's day, and this is an annual holiday. In the Balismus ho was equally successful, and elsowhere in the West Indies. In Hong Kong he accomplished sweeping reforms and the peor le, chiefly Chinese, subscribed £7,000 as a testimonial. Since 1882 he has been at the Mauritius, and though he has been superseded, it will certainly be

## "THE MAIL" AGAIN.

found in the end that what he has done has

been in the direction of removing some evil.

Shortly before his death the late Hon, George Brown made the remark that he "wished The Mail we'l," and on being asked why, answered, "because it is doing the Conservative party more harm than The Globe and will do more." Had Mr. Brown lived he would to-day see that he had spoken prophetically. But the causes of the "harm" have changed. intention of the Government to immediately The course pursued by The Mail during

creet fidelity and zeal which in former times the public will learn a few of the reasons which has prompted the management of The Mail to behave as it has. Those reasons will prove that there certainly is not always the proverbial honor among thieves which, it is said, ought to exist. But The Mail has, we think, overreached itself, and the ridiculous rigmarole it published on Saturday is probably the signal for its early dissolution. Neither party will now touch it. It raves about an 'independent press" and independence of thought among Canadian people, and states that contemporaries with the result that there papers have been "prized by all who value the uonest expressions of opinion." So far as we are aware, there is but one paper that is wholly distinct from party in this country. And it is not this which makes it specially valuable reading on many points, but because of the individuality of the supposed editor. That is a great motive power of the press to-day, and it is this which is in the United States so fast removing power from the columns of the newspaper to those of the review and mag szinc. Individuality must stamp the paper, and it is needless to add that the result depends on the individual. Horace Greeley made the New York Tribune, and though his successor is a cultured gentleman and a man of great ability. it has waned and sickened since its founder's death. The same may be said of the New York which is the Sun. The Philadelphia Ledger is another example, and Mr. G. W. Childs-A.M., is the Ledger. "I am the state," said a very feeb'e and disreputable monarch. The same principle, in its degree, is that which has to govern the journal. It is needless to say that The Moil bas to "individuality" connected with it of such influence as would enable it to form a party or assume the position of a leader of national thought. On the contrary, its recent conduct has proved itself to be dargerous and utterly unworthy of confidence. As to its newly formulated programme, it contains scarcely anything that it has not in effect said before. But more will be heard of the reasons for the line followed by its management. Its whole course is not calculated to deceive any

DECLINE OF CANADIAN SHIPPING.

The failure of the commercial and fiscal policy of the Federal Government is nowhere more strikingly shown than in the enermous decline of shipping in the Maritime Provinces. According to a Halifax despatch the number of vessels registered to date in Neva Scotia is 2,972, cf a total tonnage of 527,037, a dccrease compared with December 31st, 1885, of 59 vessels and 13,818 tons. The number of vessels registered in New Brunswick is 1,045, of 270,086 tone, a decrease of 15 vessels and 18,503 tons. The number for Prince Edward Island is 225 vessels, of 30,658 tons, a decrease of 2 yessels and 5,382 tons. The tetal shipping registered in the three Maritime l'rovinces aggregates 4,183 vessels, cf a total tonnege of \$27,781, a decrease for 1880 of 76 vessels and 37,703 tons. Two hundred and tourteen vessels were registered in the Maritime Provinces during the year and 290 were struck off the registry books.

This report, taken from the Toronto Mail, count for this collapse of cna of the most important interests that any country could possess. But, without cutering into the merits of free trade or protection, it is sufficient to point out that the same results as to shipping have invariably followed the adontion of a protective policy. The reason is very simple. It is that countries which have adopted high import duties can get no paying return freights for their ships, Therefore, grant'ng the benefits tring rom the estatlishment of home manufactures under a protective policy, we must be content to sacrifice our shipping to our manufactures. It is a question which is best. At the same time it must be admitted that the shipping trade of the world is now greatly depressed, and it may be said that the class of shins buils in our maritime provinces have passed out of date. Occan steamers of enormous capacity have driven smaller craft off the seas, while the competition of India and Australia in the exportation of grain and meats has distanced America. These are conditions with which no tariff can deal, and, unless protection leads to reciprocity, we see no hope for a revival of Canadian shipping. Mr. Blake has shown in his recent speeches that he fully comprehends the bearings of this important question. So long as our foreign commercial affairs are in the hands of Englighmen we cannot expect amelicration. Thus we look to their own interests first, and, since we have entered into competition with them in manufacturing, we cannot expect them to injure themselves to benefit us by opening foreign markets to us on the same terms as for themselves. The right to make our own treaties with foreign nations is, therefore, a positive necessity.

ENGLISH THEORIES AND IRISH LAND. Several Irish landlords owning large estates have offered to sell out to their tenants on Marquis of Bath has agreed to sell his Mon. aghan estates at 171 years' nurchase on a basis of 173 per cent. reduction from the judicial rents, or at a reduction of 421 per cent. from non-judicial rents, provided payment be made in one year. The Marquis will cancel all arrears of rest, and evicted renants will be reinstated. The Marquis of Londonderry, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, also offers to sell his Irish estates to the tenants. The terms of sale are not mentioned. Lord Templemore has likewise offered to sell his estate in Donegal at twenty years' purchase on a basis of the present rental."

His Excellency declining it at an end may be something different to the furious and indis- ning of a nicyement for the evacuation of vote amounts to in a House where Mr. gance and general demoralization of the lory owing to their enormous in resse in w

won for that paper the ni kname of "ribstab- tenure not only unprofitable but precarious. ber." It is mole than probable that ere long The landlords went to sell because they know they cannot hold the land much longer, and the longer they hold it the less they will get. Doubtless the terms on which they are willing to sell are regulated by the charges for jointures, settlements, etc., put upon the land by the fathers of present holders. It will be a good thing for all concerned, and for the nation at large, should the Irish land agitation result in the quiet abolition of the unratural system by which land is held by order of the dead for whatever that the political economy of the the land question.

Those who rail against the Irish for attaching the landlords' right to property in land, which they do not cultivate or improve. are probably not aware that the orthodox school of English political economists goes far beyond the Irish in declaring the natural right of ownership in the soil. According to Herbert Spencer the foundation of the right of property rests on the natural right of a man to the free excreise of his faculties, and therefore tho results of his labor; but this can clearly give Sun. It is the individuality of Mr. Dana | no right to exclude others from the use of the bounties of nature; hence the obvious inference is that the price which, as Ricardo and his disciples teach, is increasingly paid, as society progresses, for the use of the natural and original powers of the soil must belong by natural right to the human community as a whole; it can only be by usurpation that it has fullen into the hands of private individuals. These are the views enforced with all the power of argument, logic and illustration by English political econcmists. Anyone who cares to establish the fact for himself may turn to the works of Ricardo, Mill and Spencer. Indecd, the last named authority goes so far as to declare that " equity does not admit property in land;" that "the right of mankind at large to the earth's surface is still valid, all deeds, customs and laws notwithtanding: "that "the right of private possession in the soil is no right at all; " that vidual upon a part of the earth's surface can nultify the title of seciety to that part:" and. to clinch the argument, that "to deprive others of their rights to the use of the earth is a crime inferior only in wickedness to the erime of taking away their lives or personal

We make these extracts from Mr. Spencer's "social statics" in order to show how modest were the demands of the Irish tenants in comparison with the latest and most authoritative utterances of the foremest living English political economists. Indeed we might go further and show from the writings of Ricardo that the payment of rent is opposed to natural justice. But our object is sufficiently sound in relation to the evacuation of Ireland by the landkards, by showing that the gives no reason, advances no theory, to act give the landlords any compensation what

SIR JOHN'S REVENUE ON PETER MITCHELL Having failed signally in Ontario, ministers have turned their attention to the Maritimo Provinces, and ere now on a starring or stamping tour in New Brunswick and Nova Sectia. But their greatest efforts appear to have been devoted to Northumberland. the constituency represented by Hon. and unlight of his opponents-a men who has taken an importent part in the revolt of honesty and intelligence against the corrupt, factious, dishoncrable policy which the Tory party has adopted, and which stands without a parollel in the history of the coun. try. Personal spite as much as political haired cuters into the opposition offered to Mr. Milchell in his own constituency. But to send Mr. Foster into Northumberland to work up feeling against Mr. Mitchell is an insult for which the Minister of Marine will pay dearly when he meets his predecessor on the floor of parliament. To punish Mr. Mischell for the splendid services he has rendered to the popular cause in the Herald, and for his independent opposition to the government in and out of parliament, is the object of the campaign in Northumberland. He is also to be punished for having persistently expered the hollowness and rascality of the "No Ponery' cry, but his services in that direc? tion ought to secure him the strongest support as they deserve the warmest gratitude of the Catholics of his county. It was to alienate the Catholic vote from Mr. Mitchell that Mr. Adams, an oldtime friend and supporter of his, has been given the Tory numination. But the Catholics of Northumberland should observe and follow the example of the Catholics of Ottawa various terms. Thus we read that "the in the recent local election and stand by a Protestant defender of their rights, rather than a Catholic slied with the Tory faction whose success is identified with Orange ascendancy. Besides, they should take into consid ration the certainty that defeat awaits the Macdenaldite party, and with Mr. Mitchell as a powerful supporter of the incoming Blake government their position will be infinitely better than if they were to the arguments in the world cannot have seen the United States deci send an untried man to represent them in alter these facts. They have been ing their public debt by millions, while hepeless opposition for the next five years,

Ireland by a landlordry which finds its Mitchell is a historic, figure, and where his talents and influence are acknowledged factors in politics and legislation

In the approaching Dominion elections it is the duty of Catholics everywhere to oppose Not only on account of the deliberate attempt. of that parly to crush Mr. Mowat because sick of this everlasting howl about their reli he was friendly to Catholice, but also because of the criminal record of Sir John blacdonald think, if he did not know them, that they were and his followers. No local predilections a pack of ignoramuses who could be should be allowed to stand in the kicked one day and coaxed the next in any way of the grand object of defeating the Orange-Tory-Boodle Government. the experiment has been tried by two or three | the benefit of the unborn. The problem thus | This is the sentiment that dominates Cathobeing worked out, is profoundly interesting lies and Liberal Protestants throughout to the whole world, for there can be no doubt | Ont. rio and Quebec, and they look to the people of the Maritime Provinces to aid in future will find its most difficult problem in the glorious work of casting off the incubes indignation swelling against the Tory park of biggtry and boodle whose continuance in since this atrocious crusade commenced. place at Ottawa threatens the country with the greatest disasters.

Let the electors of Northumberland teach Sir John Macdonald that they are not to be used as instruments in his hands to chartier a man whose only offince is that he opposed the "No Popery" crusade of the Tary

NAME AND NATURE. Ever since confederation the old Tory party has been looking for a new name. In order not to wound the sensibilities of those Liber 1. who joined in consummating the Union, Ser the country is, therefore, the only coun Charles Torner gave it the name of "the open to the Ministry. As yet we have be Party of Union and Progress," but the abbreviation P. U.P. killed that with a laugh. Other from their organs a distinct avowal of police names were tried, but all failed to take, or a candid reason for precipitating a gener At last it settled down to Liberal-Conscrustive, as a sort of compromise; a designation that meant anything or nothing. The Liberal dictated solely by political exigencie party, however, never used the term in designating their opponents, whom they ever regarded as animated by the old Tory spirit, developed by "pelitical exigencies" into that Sir John would not take the plung Plunder Under Protection. Thus it retained | under so many manifest disadvantages we the initials bestowed by Sir Charles till he not in a tight place. However, it is a good had the National Policy cry gave it an thing to know that the agony will soon be opportunity to change again. Then it became the N.P. party. This stood it in good stead | to resume its normal conditions. Ustil the for two general elections, but, having become great question as to who shall govern for the threadbare, a new mesning was given to these letters, and it bloomed out as the No Popery party. The Unterio elections knocked the 'no amount of labor bestowed by one indi stulling, so to speak, out of that, and now it is putting on its old names, as men in reduced circumstances resume their cast-off clothes.

But under all names and all circumstances it is the same old party, and has finally, by popular consent, secured a title by which it will be known in history-"The Bood'e Party." Its conduct has proved that it has no claim to the name Conservative, and the willingness of its leaders to say and do object desired, not the triumph of any part anything from pitch and toss to high treason, in order to obtain votes and scoure office, has disgusted respectable Conservatives. So much is this duct that it is deserving of a continuance the case that the revolt of the best element in the party is one of the most prominent facts of the present political situation.

To heal this deadly breach, the energies of the Macdonaldite press are now devoted. The Gazette, the Ottawa Citizen and other tigo authority for refusing if they so will to organs, which remained silent under the No Popery fire of The Mail in articipation of which the future welfare of the count the result in Ontario, are how trying with sit their might to persuade the public that the chief organ did not and does not represent the views of the party led to Sir John Macdonald. We must, however, remind these too tuberquest organs that for a year past we have been frequently calling upon them to repudiate The Mail, but they kept obstinately silent. Like Mr. Meredith and Sir John, they were waiting to see what strength the constituency represented by the could be there was in the property of the seems of that Sir John Macdensld should be the December 28th that it was no good, they come up smiling and tell us that "neither the Conservative Government nor the Conservative Party can be held responsible for its sentiments." The trouble with this repudiation is that it comes too late, while The Muil's vigorous, undivided support is given constantly to the aforesaid "Conscruative Government and Conservative party." At Chatham, Sir John was asked, according to the reports, to repudiate the race and religion cry of The Mail, but he did not. In his speech on nomi nation day at London, Mr. Meredith disclaimed any sympathy with the religious cries recently raised, whereupon the following scene occurred :-A citizen (rising) - Will you repulliate I he

Mr. Meredith-Will you repudiate 2 he Chorus of voices-No.

Mr. Meredith-Well, I'm not bound by

statements that are made by any paper. L'ere was a fair, square opportunity for the leader of the Oatario Tories to repudiate the Mail ; but he evaded it, and leit his hearer? to draw but one conclusion, viz. : that he was willing to accept whatever support is might obtain through the No Popery howl, while afraid to lose anything by a mauly, straight. forward declaration one way or the other. In view of these facts, the recognized organs of the Government are wasting their precious time in attempting to persuade Catholics that Sir John and his party had nothing to do with the Mail's crusade.

But how about the speeches of Mesers. McCarthy, White, Boultbee and other Tories in Haldimand? Sir John has never repudiated them. They have never repudiated themselves, and they are still his trusted friends and henchmen, All burned into the consciousness of the Catho have gone on increasing ours by million ties of Canada, and nothing can crase them. We cannot think that the people of Northum-We would therefore advise the organs to get | enormously every year, while the popular berland would be so foolish as to reject an old, faithful, experienced and able represenback as quick as they can to their proper of Canada has remained almost station employment and find excuses, if they orn, for Taxation with us has been more than doub tative for one who at best can only fill a back These offers may be regarded as the begin | seat and exercise no more influence than his the boodling, corruption, tyranny, extrava; per capita, while with them it is un

Covernment. They must come down to the hard pan of political discussion scone of later, and the sooner the herter. They can mislead and humbug the Catholics no lenger But Catholics, in commen with other classes the candidates of the Macdonaldite party. in the country, want to see public questions discussed on their merits. They are heartily gion, their vote and their frelings. One would direction that a designing, unserupulon politician like Sir John Macdonald migh direct. Having remained eilent so long the organs had better cease their present efforts to obscure the record. They are only adding in alt to ivjury and increasing the flood

#### DISSOLUTION.

Whatever may have been the reason which impelled the Government to dissolve Parliament, the general sentiment of the country approves the step, and it is safe to add that it is the last act of the presen ministry which the country ever will approve The act, however, is an admission that the Cabinet find themselves a position where they can neither legislate ner govern. An appeal unable to ascertain from their speeches election at a time when par imment usually meets. It must, therefore, be a more and as a defense operation. The bul of the party, we know, are opposed dissolution, and the confession is freely mad over, and the business of the country allowed next five years is settled, affairs must remain in a doubtful, ursettle condition.

Undoubtedly this is the most momenton contest that has ever taken place, inasmud as the people are called upon to pronoun condemnation or approval of the conduct the ministry. Care should be taken by ever age man not to allow the true issues to be of scured by false cries or appeals to passing The duty of the hour is emineral practical. Good government in the interest of all provinces, sections and classes is the or set of politiciaus. The question therein quen is: Has the present government been faithful to its trust, and has it shown by its past conceler public confidence ? In considering the anim we must exclude all considerations of nected with dez d issues, such as the Nation Policy and the Pacific Railway. For go

or ill, these are accomplished facts.

But the main point involved in the aust to be given by the electorate—the point dopends is-shall the infquitous system Macdonal-lite immorality be permitt to continue? Everybody knows wh that system is, what it has led and what it is likely to end in, if the people should unfortunately stamp it with appro in the coming election. The exposures the venality and corruption of Ministers a their partisans, which astonished and di gusted the public last session, ought to sufficient in themselves to call down t rigiations indignation of all honest m and soon " the dismissal forever of the who have been proved guilty of t most flagrant corruption and abuse of high trust reposed in then. Under all dinary political conditions the ministry sha be able to carry on the affairs of the com till the end of the full parliamentary !" but what is the spectacle presented to de A parliament tumbling to pieces with its o inherent rottenness, a government boastful its majority, too weak and cowardly perform its functions, seeking in appeals religious fanaticism and radical rancou means for escaping from the indictment wi which it is confronted. Behind all we get people filled with apprehension lest the co try be plunged into strife amounting to d war that the inordinate greed and selfish : bition of a soulless political combination of

be satisfied. But there is a plain business aspect to contest which every man who holds a st in the country ought to ponder carefully forc he casts his vote, We are growing alongside of the greatest, most interpl nation on the globe. To some extent we competitors with its people in the deve ment of independent nationality. We seeking wealth through industry and expansion of our resources. the most favorable conditions United States have an immense adv tage over us. It is, therefore, first duty of our government to strive by possible means to equalize the econom conditions of our people with those of the neighbors. This can only be done by a sev policy locking to the preservation of national resources, lightening the burder taxation and preventing the accumulating liabilities. Unhappily under Sir Macdonald the exact reverse or policy has been pursued, and We have seen their population expand

A bossiling at at y

and population. Let any sensible man gua population conditions and ask himself are prepared to punish with the atmost how long they car continue before the people of Canada will find themselves hopelessly distanced, their property depreciated, their industry cripil d and unable to compete with the free energies of the Americans?

And further let him reflect that the vast revenues and gigantic resources of the Dominion, which should have been held as reserves to relieve the people from the prezsure of the conditions above named, have been recklessly equandered and divided among a horde of political sharks and speculaters with the sole object of keeping Sir John Mandonald in power. Then, having considered these leading questions, let him | say shall this abominable system be fastened on the country. Rather will he not say that the time has come for the saturnalia of Macdenaldite should coase, and give place to government by men who will not need to " practice corruption in all its protean forms." The appeal is made to the common sense of the people. They are asked to rescu, their families and their country from the grasp of the most base, corrupt, tyranical and reckless Government that ever disgraced and plundered a people under the forms of responsible administration. That the appeal will not be made in vain we are satisfied.

#### THE CATHOLIC VOTE.

According to The Mail, the Cathelic vote in Ontario was sufficiently strong to decide the election in fifteen constituencies in favor of the Liberale. This may be un over estimate of Catholic strength made by the organ with a view of all rming its Protestant readers. We are quite willing, however, to accept it as nearly correct. It shows how worse then stupid was the conduct of the Tories in raising the religious cry against a class who had the power to administer so severe a rebuke as the loss of sixteen con stituencies to the men who raised it. The places and the figures, according to the last census, given by the Orange-Tory organ, are as follows :---

Russell, population 25,082, of whom 13,255 are Catholics.

Stormont and Cornwall, population 23,198 Catholies 8,044.

Ottawa, population 27,412; Catholics 15.901.

West Peterborough, population 15,212 Catholics 3,092.

North Essex, population 23,655; Catho-

lica 13.169. West Northumberland, population 16,984

Catholics 2,518. The above constituencies, The Mail says, were taken from the Torics and given to the Liberals by the Catholics. In the following constituencies, it asserts, the Catholies large

ly increased the Liberal majorities. Prescott, population 22,857; Catholics

North Catario, population 19,093; Catho lice 2,770.

South Ontario, population 25,895; Catho tics 2.238.

South Oxford, population 24.782; Cathe lica 1,819.

Melland, population 26,152; Catholics

Simcoo Centre, population 17,412; Cathe-Hes 4 050.

Glengarry, population 22,221; Catholics,

11,758. North Renfrew, population 20,965; Catho-

lics, S,014.

as true, to the fact not something to be provident, we believe, a stople manufacture in the of rather than, as the organ implies, some neighboring republic, but rice is a product neighboring republic. of relater than, as the same of the shaped on the same of the same class in the community had been insulted, revised and threatened as the Catholics were by Tery newspapers and craters, mould its members not have acted exactly as the Catholics are alleged to have done? We could do like The Mail, and cite a number of counties where the Protestant erv had an the world by the mile can be a very small ball for their work, and that some of them are several states, and is a simple in American are like their work, and that some of them are several states, and is a simple in American as powerful as Dundee whelers. These proposed as powerful as Dundee whelers. These proposed in American pellous are deep in the water to prevent them founding with the ice. Their guivales are almost could be the manufactured state, and it was and manufactured state, and it was and manufactured state, and it was and manufactured state, and it was an or magning steamer, and they have powerful as Dundee whelers. These proposed in American pellous are deep in the water to prevent them founding with the ice. Their guivales are almost and it may be seen that a prohibitory duty of rowing their way through an ice.

So both in raw and manufactured state, and its a simple in American pellous are deep in the water to prevent them founding with the ice. Their guivales are deep in the water to prevent them founding with the ice. Their guivales are deep in the water to prevent them founding with the ice. Their guivales are deep in the water to prevent them founding with the ice. Their guivales are deep in the water to prevent them for their work, and that some of them are proved to the pellous are deep in the water to prevent them for their work, and that some of them are deep in the water to prevent them are deep in the water to prevent them for their work, and that some of them are deep in the water to prevent them for their work, and the provent them for their work, and the proved them for their work, and the proved them for the proved them for their work, and the proved them for their work, and the proved them for class in the community had been insulted, re- several states, and is a simple in American the assertion of The Mail that it was a sectarian triumph is not true. It must also be horne in mind that if the Catholics us a body voted for Mr. Mowat, it was because the Tory organs raised the cry that he was favorable to them. What eles could they be expected to do but stand by their friend, especially blace his friendship to them was

In the Federal elections they will repeat their action of the 25th of Doccmber, and for the same cause. They know that Sir Jonn Macdonald, his Ministers and his organs are the same who led the attack on Mr. Mowat. They are all in the best, pulling together. They cannot shirk their responsibility now, and the reasons for punishing when applied to the Dominion, Mr. Mcredith supply. This is an economic question that and the local Opposition are but the creatures requires opening up. We are deploring the them with defeat in Ontario are even stronger and the local Opposition are but the creatures of Sir John Macdenald. He is their head, their chief adviser. They are devoted to him, their conservation and restoration. Such and we have his own words for it that he regarded their success as his own. It is, therefore, the duty of Catholics all over the Dominion to do as the Catholics of Optavio Dominion to do as the Catholics of Ontario land, Germany and, we believe, Scandinavia have done, nor rest satisfied till all power the custom of Christmas decoration is carried for mischief is taken out of his hands and style than on this continent. But a judicious about the Northwest affairs; its Smith-Shipley ra'se the "No Popery" ory is a crime which in- of young timber.

accounted a crime by his opponents.

dependent Catholics and Liberal Protestants severity of the bailet.

#### FREE TRADE AND PROTECTION.

The teachings of the average party politicians on the relative merits of Free Trade oredibly informed, that quite a storm has been receptly raised in one of the labor societies :;; that city. It publishes in parallel columns the duties on various articles, and draws invidious comparisons between the taxes on what it terms "articles of luxury" and "articles of necessity." Here are a few specimens:

Duty on Articles of Law Duty on Articles of Neces-Ottat of rosce, free.

Acroit of crango flower of the Linecottin U2 for cent.

Diamonus, 10 per cent.

Castor off, 1-0 per cent.

Castor off, 1-0 per cent.

Castor off, 1-0 per cent. Baw elik, free.

Common window g a si 87 per cent Raw wool, 45 per cent. Steel rais, 85 per cent. Jowelry, 25 per cent. Gold studs, 25 per cent. Horsestou Lails, 116 per Finest still wines, in bot-ties, 20 per cent.

Cheapert mixed words a goals, cosing abroad 24 cars per yard, 77 per

Finest thread Isce, 30 per Spenithreid, 51 per cent. Pine Anhaisson and Ax-minister capets, costing abroad 22 77 a yard, 48 by per cent. abroad \$2.77 a yaid, 48

Finest India shawls, costing abroad, say \$20 a
pound weigh, \$5 cen s
a pound and 40 per cent,
and valoren, or say 40 a
per cent.
Slike stockings 50 per
cent.
Finest broadcloth, costing
\$5 a pound abroad, \$5
cents a pound cloth, costing
\$5 a pound abroad, \$5
cents a pound cloth, costing
\$5 a pound abroad, \$5
cents a pound cloth, costing \$6
cents a pound cloth, costing \$6
cents abroad \$

\$5 a pound abroad, 35 cents a pound and 40 per cent., equal to about 41 per cent. cents a pound abroad, duty 35 cents a pound and 35 per cent ad valorem, equal to 59 per

Pate de foie gras, 25 per litee, 106; per cent.

Cent.

Musical instruments of all
kinds, 25 per cent.

Buty on a quart bottle of of champagne, coating abroad \$1 a bottle, 58 cents.

Carry and curry powder, free.
Clives, green or prepared, free.
Speces of all kinds, free.

Speces of all kinds, free.

Now with a degree of believes that is almost incredible unless it may be accounted tor on the ground that he had a profound contempt for the mental capacity of his hearere, a local vote catcher has addressed a laige meeting at which he held up this tabulation as an indication that the working people of the United States are oppressed by such a tariff arrangement, and that the rich are favorably treated as against the poor, in "articles of luxury" as compared with "articles of necessity." Strange to say a member of a laber union was found to move a resolution affirming this view of the case. But yet a moment's consideration ought to show that the tariff quoted is really in the interare not extensively produced in the United States, therefore a daty of ten per cent is all that is necessary. Window glass is an important industry, and if it were not least the most popular Tary Irish Cathoic in County, but that is saying very little. The plot would be affected. So again with gold attact. These are no great natter, but the trescance nalls are one of the most extensive articles of American commerce and manufacture. Therefore a 116 per cent, duty is no hardship or oppressive burden, if it presents to the rescape of the most extensively produced in the United States, therefore a daty of ten per cent is all that is necessary. Window glass is an important industry, and if it were not great hour that say of his point and the present hour that say of his point and the present hour that say of his point and that the present hour that say of his point and the present hour that say of his point and the present hour that is as plant to the present hour that say of his point and the present hour that is as plant to the present hour that say of his point and the present hour that say of his point and the present hour that say of his point and the present hour that say of his point and the present hour that say of his present hour that say East Huren, population 27,004; Catholics, is no hardship or oppressive burden, if it prevant keep the river channel open as far as Sorel, wents Belgium and England flooding the vents Belgium and England flooding the Union with its work. Pate de fole gras is happened here this morning. It took just the fact not something to be provided not, we believe, a steple manufacture in the language of the root of the towarful, specially consistent to the fact not something to be provided from the content of the fact not something to be provided from the content of the fact not something to be provided from the content of the fact not something to be provided from the content of the fact not something to be provided from the content of the fact not something to be provided from the fact not something

> interview with a gentleman connected with the "trade," shows that it is common for farmers and timbermen to make from \$400 to \$500 per annum in a season out of green stuff. We are further told that many of the wholesal. dealers buy from 10,000 to 20,000 young trees This will convey an idea of the tremendous destruction that goes on all over the country. We are further told by this wholesale dealer that Canada is drawn on largely for the other means enleavoring to promete

## OUR QUEBEC LETTER.

From Our Own Correspon tent 1

Quinzo, Jan 3 .- Some people here affect to believe that the present G vernment will not in New Brunswick, in Q ebec and in Ontario, meet the house on the 27th inst. They appear he may yet appeal to the people before he holds think that they will res gn bof regulat day and thus allow the Hon. Mr. Mereier to have and Pretection are often percisious specimens a walk over. I doubt it. And one reason of the results of the blind leading the blind, why I doubt it is, that all the members Feeble generalizations are accepted as gos; cl salaries for January. This they did arout ten traths and windy platitudes for conclusive days ago, and in face of this "advance," it would require some grave political reasons to would require some grave political reasons to the Ministers to resign before they refluence the Ministers to resign before they carned the money which they have in their poskets. The best informed politicians in Que-bec believe that Dr. Ross and his confreres will New York in consequence of a "challenge," me t the House, and on the floor of the as it terms it, thrown down by the Times of Legis ature take their punishment smiling. But the s rangest rumor about this meeting of the Bouse is that the Gov rement intend to propise the Hon, Mr. Marchand as speaker! Now, of course, you know that the Ho. Mr. Marchand is a stannel Liberal and, it is supposed, that he will be Mr. Mercer's nomince for the speakership also. But Dr. Ross' friends say, "Supp se we propose Marchand, what then ?" And, as a matter f course the Nationalists reply, "Why, we will vite him down, that is all." The fact is lin. Ress and these around him are grasping at snaws. Acything to save them. But he Nationalists had on with a lid indifference. They remind not of an E glis man who was pitcously appealed to by a drowning man to "save me, sare," but the En tishman, with his national exclusiveness, excused I inself for note in my to the rescue because he "had a t been in rockesd." It is so with the National ists. They have "not been in reduced" to Dr. Ross and his conferrer, and refuse to save the drowning c mpany.

AN IRISHMAN ON A SPIT.

It is a common saying that "if you put ar Irishman on a spit you will always be sore of getting another Ir shman to turn him." Well I see nothing wrong in that. In fac: I think it is mite right to spit and turn and bast- every Irishman who does wrong. All other people do it, and why not the Irish? Laurier and Mescier "spit and tern" Langevin, Compleau and Caron. Macdonald, the Sco'chman, "spits and turns" Alexander Mackenzie Churchill, the Englishman, "spits and turns" Glidsone, and so on all through the chaps one, and so on an entering we ter. But when an Irishman goes wrong we ter. But when on Irishman goes wrong we Irishmen are to hold our tongues and be as dun b as Trappiste. When J. J. Curran goes to Ontario and fights for Meredah in the middle of his "No Popery" campaign we are all to say "hush -hush." "don't put him on a soit and turn him." Of course Mr. Curran well say that he was discussing Lomnion and a soit and turn him." Of course Mr. Curran will say that he was discussing Lominion and not local politics. But what did his meater, Sir John, say? Why he said, "li ven want to support me support my lieutenant, Mr. Meredith." In fact J. J. Curran all. me support my lieutenant. Mr. Mcredith. In fact J. J. Guran allowed his politics to get the better of his manhood in the Ontario business as he did in the Home Rale affair. No doubt about it. The hope of no incal preferment, that is the old rock on which the Irish M.P.'s struck in the Imperial House of Commons, and that is the reck on which they are strking in this Demanon. That is where Curran and Bergin and Cogolin where Curran and Bergin and Coghlin and the rest of them went down, and that is where their political bones will bleach in the runshine when Blake comes into power,

THE HON, MR. COSTIGAN. The Chroniele of this morning says that it is likely that the Hon. Mr. Costgan will retire think of that? After religion, and threatening Mr. P. A. Lindry, ity, absting their religion, and threatening Mr. P. for Kent, N. B., take his place. to "smash confederation into its original After praising Mr. Landry and boasting of the fragments" if the French-Chrudians did not qualifications he possesses for a seat in the Cayinet, the Caronicle says, "It would not greatly surprise us, we must confess, if he succeed Mr. Costinan is Ministr of Inland December 19 What is the mannion of all this? Revenue." What is the meaning of all this?
Is John Costigan to go? And if so,
why? I cannot see any reason why
the Hon. John Costigan should leave schoolboy ought to see this, and the comparison made ought to convert any observer to protective principles. For example, dismonds are not extensively produced in the United States, therefore a duty of ten per cent is all that is necessary. Window glass is an important industry, and if it were not present hour that same John Costgan is ranged. And at the present hour that same John Costgan is ranged.

wites moss for the towerrat, speciary con-a meted icerans, which do ferry duty in winter, to cress from one side of the river to the other. And you must remember that there is not built for their work, and that some of them are

Now that Christmus is ever it may be worthy of note that the season is non-respect indirectly productive cien evil which few consider. Of course, the custom of decorating with evergreens has too many centuries upon its head for it to be lightly abolished, but there is certainly some greater care required in the methods of supply. The destruction of young trees is enormous. An interview with a gentleman connected with interview with a gentleman connected with fact "trade," shows that it is common for farmers and timbermen to make from \$400 to that the conting the conting of the make from \$400 to that the conting the conting of the mindeed affect to believe that the conting the conting of the coming session in the product of the coming session in the product of the coming session in the product of the heard, in the departmental offices, way. There is no end of the heard, in the departmental offices, way. There is no election to be that in heard, in the departmental offices, seer, or the law and the minute not been instructed to pretthe usual previous to a session to be that in heard, in the departmental offices, seer, or the vergices that make the usual previous to a session in the read, in the departmental offices, way. There is no election to be that in heard, in the departmental offices, way. There is no election to a session to be that in heard, in the departmental offices, way. There is no election to a session to be that in heard, in the departmental offices, way. There is no election to a session to be that in heard, in the departmental offices. Seer, or the usual previous to a session to be that in heard, in the departmental offices. Seer, or the usual previous to a session to be that in the departmental offices. Seer, or the usual previous to a session to be that in the departmental offices. Seer, or the usual previous to a session to be that in the heard, in the departmental offices. Seer, or the usual previous to a session to be that in the departmental offices. Seer, or the usual previous to a session

## GENERAL ELECTIONS

that the

are imminent, and that if Sir John wins he are imminent, and that if Sir John wins he will buy, cajole or throw dust in the cycs of a few of the Hon. Mr. Mercier's followers and then win them "back to their allegiance," as they roothingly say. But the belief that the general elections are imminent is not confined to the Pendards. Judge Coursel has left his home at St. Thomas and gone to Montreal because he had some univate informa-Montreal, because he had some private informa-tion to the effect that Sir John intended to tion to the effect that Sir John intended to appeal to the country at once. The Hon. Mr. Langelier. Mayor of Quebec, has postponed his trip to Europe for a similar reason. The gathering of so many mirristers of the Crown—Caron, Coungan, Fester, and some others in New Bunswick gives more coloring to such a supposition, and even in face of the Tory disaster in Ontario the chieftain may stake all on one more hazard. He dreads may stake all on one more hazard. He dreads

THE COVERNMENT WILL PROPOSE

another election with the inevitable exposures that is the Orange policy,
about the Northwest affairs; its Smith-Shipley some one for speaker. Their nomines will be and Sir John is obliged to do as the Orange of both sexes and of all ages. Designating the sexual state of the sexes and of all ages. Designating the sexual state of the sexes and of all ages. Designation with the sexes are sexes and of all ages. Designation with the sexes are sexes and of all ages. Designation with the sexes are sexes and of all ages. Designation with the sexes are sexes and of all ages. Designation with the sexes are sexes and of all ages. Designation with the sexes are sexes and of all ages. Designation with the sexes are sexes and of all ages. Designation with the sexes are sexes are sexes and of all ages. Designation with the sexes are sexes

Oca-go sympathics and its many dangers. Sir Opposition does, but they will wait in vain, for John decads one discrete of allowing the Hon. Mr. Mercier to be in power target or four across the floor of the House and smile. Then would be target the contract of the contrac months before the peneral elections, because he knows that that would mean the loss of many more seats to his Orang-Tory foll wirg. So that even in face of his disasters in Nova Scotia,

#### MERCIER'S CABINET.

The Quebec Telegraph started the runor that the Hon. Mr. Mereter did not intend to take an Irish Catholic into his cabinet. I do not know where the Telegraph got its information, but the started to those the second rule know what is what do not 27th "ven may deeped upon it that the Propeople who know what is what do not believe a word of it. I do not profess to me the "inside track," but I know enough to justify me in giving the rumor a flat contradiction. In the first place it is a part of the the place it is a part of the place it Ron. Mr. Mercier's programme to have a representative Irish Catholic in his Ministry. Ho has said so over and over again. Besides, the lith Catholics gave the Nationalist party a very general support at the late provinced electrons and the support at the late provinced electrons are supported by the support at the late provinced electrons are supported by the support at the late provinced electrons are supported by the support at the late provinced electrons are supported by the support at the late provinced electrons are supported by the support at the late provinced electrons are supported by the support at the late provinced electrons are supported by the support at the late provinced electrons are supported by the support at the late provinced electrons are supported by the support at the late provinced electrons are supported by the support at the late provinced electrons are supported by the support at the late provinced electrons are supported by the support at the late provinced electrons are supported by the support at the late provinced electrons are supported by the support at the late provinced electrons are supported by the support at the support at the support at the late provinced electrons are supported by the support at tions, and I am satisfied that the Hon. Mr. Mercie never gave the slightest indication of abandor ing the people who have stood loyally at his side. He is not that kind of a man, and the side. He is not that kind or a man, and are men who can suspect him of d ing anything of the kind do not know him, that is wh. The Hon Mr. Mercier will, first of all, be loyed to the province, and after that he will be loyal ( those who were loyal to lem. On that point everyone who knows him is agreed, and the Telegraph is widely mit a ken in the motive and the character of the centing Premier of C nada.

Outene, Jan. 4.-Suppose the Hon. Mr. Mercer refused to take an English speakin Protestant into his cannot, what a how! The Mai' would noke of it. And yet, if he did, he wend be only to lowing the policy hald down by The Madia its No Popery crusade. In effect, that paper said that there should be rospecial representation of any religion in the cobiner in Ontario Divested of its covering, that meant that the Catholies of Ontario should have no representa tive among the ministers of that province Well, let us apply that policy to Quebec, and where shall we find ourselves? How worldth English Protestants of this province like to be deprived of representatives in the coming Cabi-net of the Hon, Mr. Mercier? What do you think? But the Catholics of Qu bec have different iteas of the rights of their Protestant teriow currens, and the situation should be straige, indeed, in which they could be toreed to deny the immority the right of such repre entation as their numbers entitle them to. Why, look at the Acadians. They only number a little over 108 600 all told, and yet it is now thing of the "best men" is a fallacy. Sup-pose that the thirteen "best men" in Causch were alt French Canadians, does any sane man believe that the English Protestants would cold. Look at that picture and now look at consent to live under a government made up of this:—At present we are laving a Lib-men who were not of their race or not of their creed. Not at all. We would have a rebellion body. Four provinces have spoken and in twenty-feur hours; and take the situation as it is, representation in the Cabinet according to nationality and religion is the only means by which we can keep a level keel in this country.

HELPING THE OBAN PHEN. Three French-Canadians from Messis, Bouffard, H. Chasso and A. Dionne-s umped Ontario for the Tories! What do you take a back seat! Yet men were found to lick the hand that spurned them. They went to side of the House opposite to Mr. Justin Mc. help the party that dare not reput interface Mad. Carthy. That means that the man who the party of Meredith, "My heuten int," as Sir I used those words is against Home Cale for John called him They went to help the party Ireland. There can be up mistake about whose chief organ said that "French Canadian that. And, of course, you know the man nativelem and intolerance is an uprising against the supremacy of British institutions." took the stamp for the friends of the paper that said, "The palace of the Pope is the only place on earth where murder is publicly glorified." These French Canadian Catholics these men who vow their love for their religion, their lanhonored among their fellows. So be it always.

" REVELY GETTING INTO POWER." The Courte of to-day caused a smile to ripple

over the features of a cheerer of politicians, one of whom was reading its article on the political situation of the day, in the St. Louis hotel. After struggling to make the people believe that the defeat of the Tories in

Waselle new-t thome litt boasts or prove them

afteruli? Emplose the p ople at Ottawa tell the Provincial ministers to postpone the calling So far as I can learn, there is a precedent for such a preceding. It happened once in England that Parliament was called for the dispatch of business, and before the day arrived the

in New Brunswick, in Q sebec and in Ontario, he may yet appeal to the people before he holds another session, and go down to deteat before the carnival bids adien to the early days of February.

Or to be and go to the Lieutenant-Governor and House and go to the Lieutenant-Governor and tell him that they are powerless. At least, that is one way of getting them to clear out at ence, bag and baggage. For, if their motion for adjournment is not voted down, they can hold or for a flow days larger as I understand the or for a few days longer, as I understand the tractice, but by voting down everything the

SOMETRING WILL BE DONE

to after the complexion of the political weather-cock. They still keep hinting about certain Nationalists who are willing to come over, and they even have the check, yes, check is a good word, of using the name of the Hon. Mr. Garreau as one of the norm who may jet be induced to sell out! Why, pepte here, who know the Hon. Mr. Garneau, thick that the friends of the Hon man at night insteas well. friends of the Government might just us well smallow the whole of the cherry and tell us that the Hon. Mr. Mercer himse f is willing to transfor the Nationalist cause. The impudence of the friends of the Government is prodigious enough to do even that. But the Nationalists of Quebec know Mr. Carter the Nationalists of Quebec know Mr. me u to be a highly honorable man. They do not for a moment believe that he ever entertrived the notion of abandoning the cause he e poused last November twelvemonths. course by has influence, and he could probably draw several Nationalists along with him, but the men who think that a seat in the Legisla-tive Council could induce Mr. Garneau to join hands with the pendards, neither know the man they talk about nor how deeply he feels the cause he has espoused.

QUEEEC WEST.

I want to tell you something I heard to-day about the member for Quebec West-the Hou. Thomas McGreevy. Of course you know that he represented that division during the timesthat McKenzie was in power at Ottawa. During the four years of the Liberal administration McGreevy had no influence at Ottawa, and he, his constituency, and his constituents were out in the cold. I believe that he never went to Ottawa but once during all the time that the Liberals were in power, and neither boodle nor patronage could be had for hinself the Liberals were in power, and negative con-tor patronage could be had for himself-or his friends. In fact, Quebec West might as well not have been represented at all. The consequence was that the interests of the city onfored and his supporters were left out in the that way at the present hour. Well, if Sr John goes and McGreevy happens to be elected for Quebec West, he will again become a nonentity; he will again be powerless to help bis friends; he will again shun Ottawe as the old buy shins holy water, and he will be afforded an opportunity of consoling himself with the raffection that "every dog has its day, and mise has gone for ever,"

Queenc, Jan. 7 .- "If I was a member of the Imperial Parliament I would be sitting on the used these words is against Home Unle for that. And, of course, you know the man They doubld himself. And yet in face of that admission you will find Irish "Home Rulers" voting for the party of Sir John at the coming general election. Why certainly you will. They will "explain" it when the life and death of a nation is at is allowed to remain in power, like Pitt, "by stake, there should be no mercy shown to the | c named of the Kind." professing "Nationalists" who fallow party to the detriment of the National cause. Blake and Mowat and Mercier and our friends in Nova Scotia and New Bruzzwick In power,

to: Col. O'Brien, the Ocange M.P. for Mestoka, who, during the Home Rule debate Oranic, Jan. 5.—Suppose the Provincial Little flower of Commons, said: "I support Ligislature does not meet on the 27th inst., the amendment because it is the most micchieveus of the two; The Mail, which said that "the Irish Catholic population are a foreign element," and that if the Irish of Ithink affairs are all moving in the right Catholics do not get their share of direction." It is learned from a reliable nublic patronage because they are too source that Levi Iddessing, the Foreign Crange Vetas in Uniarly,—these are Sir any other office, but that if the interests of Jan's pets, and by these we know Grange Votes in Untaile,—these are Sir event and put it off until they were in a Letter Jou's pets, and by those we know position to come before the representatives of the people. And you may depend upon it that if the members of the Lovernment think him climb again into power, if he can, by that if the members of the Lovernment think they have the ghost of a chance of clanging to power, or of helping their friends at Ottawa, by such a proceeding, they will because the Lieutenant-Governor should be a party to the postponement, and the question is, it postponement is demanded, what will he do? And you must remember that the Provincial Ministers may have good reasons of their own, such as they are, for putting off the meeting of the Legislature. Sir John may request it, and, of course, his "request" is law down here. Of that there can be no doubt. It is the rock on which the Ministers have soilt, and that they are clinging to Course shalt, and that they are clinging to course shalt have sailt, and that they are clinging to Course shalt, and that they are clinging to Course shalt, and that they are clinging to Course shalt, and that they are clinging to Course shalt and the can had been course shalt and the can had course of the course shalt and the course of a speech, and the course of the course shalt are course of the public shalt and the course of a speech, and the course of the public shall be course of the course of the public shall be a support to the orange and the course of the course of the course of the public shall be course of the public shall be course of the course of the course of the public shall be course of the course of the course of the course of t It is the reck on which the Ministers have split, and that they are clinging to still. Well, that is one "suppose," and it is one that is discussed in L'Alecteur this evening But let us take another "suppose," and let us appose that the House dorn meet, what then? Why, in my opinion, what will happen will be the state of the suppose o Mardonald votes for "No Heme Rule for

But you may say that this is not Quebec politics, about which, perhaps, you expect me to write exclusively. Well, you must allow me a margin, and, after all, it is as much Quebec politics as anything else. But to come home I can tell you that

LIEUTENANT-COVERNOR MASSON i, by all accounts, now determined to follow

the constitutional practice to the letter. Men

whom I believe are in the inside track say that

the Lieut. Governor will not deviate from the

strict path of duty for any " combination." If Ross is defeated, Mercier-and only Mercier -must be called, say the friends of the Lieutenant Governor. That Ress will be defeated no one now doubts. The insolvency of the Conservative M.P.P. for Nicolet, Mr. Borais, may mean a vote less for the Government. There is not, as you are aware, any qualification required for an M.P.P., but insolvents cannot, according to law, sit in the House. The law has not been very strictly adhered to in the past, but in view of the existing state of parties the law may now be enforced. I believe that the usual course is to refer these matters to the "Committee on Elections and Privileges." If Mr. Darais takes his scat this committee will take up his case and enquire into it. Of course the committee will have a majority of members favorable to the Government. In that was, if Mr. Mercier is in power, Mr. Donie will be at his morey, and if insolvency is proved, the offen ling wember will beliable to a heavy fine for every time he sat or voted in the House. That is, I believe, the law of the case, And that Mr. Mercier will be in pewer this day three weeks, no one in O whee doubts. I know from high political score s that the Nationalist ranks are unbroken many of the members of the party have re-sisted overtures and temptations; that they have remained true to their friends, to themselves, and to the people who elected them. Ordered Jac. S.-Sir John A. Macdonald will ot, I believe, hold another session of the present Parliament. And the chief reason I have for saying this is that he is afraid of the Hon. Mr. Mercier. Sir Johnknows rhat on e in power, Mr. Mercier will, after some little time, be able to expose political rescalities which have perhaps, never toon surpressed in the history of constitutional government. Leave him six months in power, just time enough to inves-tigat, the North Shore Railway business, and the course of "administration" under Chaphan and Moussonn, and if he does not bring to light a wholesalu system of corruption, poculation and fraud, the like of which constitution ally governed countries are not familiar with then the public will be agreeably disappointed, that is all. And Sir John knows that the exposures must of sheer necessity redeand to his discredit. He cannot hoodscink the public by that art of ruling which he once called "the art of humbugging," as easily as he probably tancies. The public new knows that the government of Quebec has all along, under Conservative schministration, been nothing but a political new bine used to keep them in power nt Ottaws. And they know, or certainly be-lieve, that the depleted to accept and the ruineus spoken emphatically, and they have said lieve that the depleted to accey and the ruineus that "Sir John must go." It certainly outs 1 which the province is said ed have, in agreet measure, come into existence terms the wished it. But let Mercur get at the backs and then he k out for squalls. That is one reven why Sir John will bring on the general elections, and that is one reason too why the friends of the government tremble at the idea of Mercier coming into power. Most of the Conservative politiciars admit that they will be broten on the 27th, but publicly they still dely the holitical lightning. In Concrete the Cor. An and L'Economient levels the flag flying yet, and they boldly usineate that

BERCIER WITH NOT BE PRESIDE. The latter paper said lest night that they could assume their briends that they were absolutely cortain that the present flavormment would be sustained in power. But their private talk does not agree with their journalistic bambast. To their friends they shake their heads and say "we shall see." Their is no swagger in their language when speaking to these who know so much, if not more, then themselves, and all these "certainties" are morely made for the purp ses all away. They will tell you that he did not if cheering the dropping spirits of the hangers mean it no more than he meant "I was never on. And you must remember that when the inside an Orange ledge in my life. I grant Liberals deserted Joly the Similion was different that the number of renegates is small, but sent. Then Ser John had just been elected to yet there are still a few of them left; and do I power again, and the prominent Liberals saw ive years of opposition below: them if they sup-ported the administration of the Hen. Mr. Joly. And you must remember, too, that Mr. Jely had only a mojerity of cose, while Mr. Mencier is sure of a majority of five or perhaps seven. You must, too, bear in mind the fact that far John may go down before the sterm that is now sweeping over the country, and that he cannot, in any case, hold the elections before the Covernment of Dr. R. hais defeated, unless, indeed, the actition is small the Pass political issues and be the best of friezds, but | the constition is again strained and lin. Ross

THE TEMISCOUNTA ELECTION.

I forget how much it cost Mr. Deschauss, the Fory, to defeat Mr. Pelletier, the Nationalist, in Temiscounta. I know it was something enormous. The money of the Provincial as well as the Dominion Government was poid or used

GLADSTONE NOT CHANGED.

LONDON, Jan. 9 .- Mr. Giadate ne personally donics that he is prepared to modify the Home Rule bill. Mr. Gladstone, in a telegram to a Liberal meeting yesterday, said : the country and his party demand it he will probably reconsider his determination.

# Beef, Iron and Wine

#### TORY JEALOUSY

VER MR. GOSCHEN'S ACCESSION TO THE MINISTRY.

he Earl of Northbrook Consents to Join Mr. Goschen in the Cablact to the Great Displeasure of the Torics - Mr. Gladstone's Comments on Chamberlain and Lord Salisbury's Annoyance at the Newspapers.

tornon, January 4 .- The Cabinet council restponed until Saturday. Lord . is that progress in the recon ... Cabinet is impeded by party M . Grachen's appointment. was to relate good the Carlton club is exerted to persuade Lord Iddesleigh and Viscount Cross to remain in office. Lord Iddes. leigh pleads that he is in all health and unable to sustain the fatigues of the Foreign Office, and he will persist in his determina tion to retire. Viscount Cross is uncertain as to what he shall do. The only positive result announced to-day has seen the Eirl of Northbrook's consent to join Mr. Goschen in the Conservative Cabiner. It has not yet been decided what portfolio will be given to him. The Conservative opposition is mainly directed against Lord Northbrook partly because he is suspected of sympathizing with Mr. Gladstone and partly because he has hitherto been hostile to Lord Salisbury's foreign and Indian policy. When Lord Salisbory was in the Indian office in 1875 Lord Northbrook re-When Lord Salisbory was in the signed the Viceroyalty of India because he differed with Salisbury regarding the latter's Afghan policy. If Mr. Goschen insists upon nominating two cabinet colleagues, the Con servative prefer the Marquis of Lanscowie and the Earl of Morley,

GLADSTONE ON LIBERAL UNITY.

Mr. Gladstone, in a letter that has been made public, refers to the speech recently made at Birmingham by Mr. Chamberlain as an utterance that ought to lead to the security of a modus vivendi between the present opposing sections of the Liberal party. As for himself, Mr. Gladstone says he would be glad of any means to bring about a free dis-oussion of the differences dividing the L beral party in order to obtain such common action as might be consistent with the respective principles of the sections.

CAN THE LIBERALS UNITE ?

Mr. Gladstone's letter, commenting upon Mr. Chamberlain's recent speech, was addressed to Sir Wm. Vernon Harchurt, and concluded with the significant intimation that the recipient could make what use he liked of it. Sir William sent a copy of the letter to Mr. Chamberlain, who in reply expressed his desire for a conference Mr. Chamberlain has summoned a private meeting of the leading members of the Radical union to consult upon the terms of a compromise. No party, however, believes that conference would result successfully. The Parnellites are the supreme obsticle to a compromise, and they will not accede to anvthing short of the submission of Mr. Chamberlain. A epeaker at to-day's meeting of the National Leigue at Dublin declared his unabated distrust and hatred of Mr. Chamberlain.

NO STARTLING CHANGES EXPECTED. It is considered improbable that a change will be made in the Foreign office. Lord Iddesleigh denies that he has expressed a wish to retire, and Lord Morley denies that he has been offered the foreign portfolio. The necessary changes in the Cabinet are few in number, and it is thought will not be of a startling character. Lord Silisbury is said to be much annoyed by what he terms the mischievous gossip in the newspapers. The Bulgarian delegates went to Harrifeld and paid Lord Salisbury an un flicial visit. The proroguing of Parliament until January 27

was gazetted to-day. THE NATIONALISTS AND GOSCHEN.

DUBLIN, Jon. 4. -At the fortnightly meeting of the executive committee of the National League held here to-day the different speakers ridiculed the idea that Mr. Goschen's acceptance of the Chancellorship of the Exchequer would be the means of saving the present Conservative Ministry. The treasurer reported the recept of \$25,000 in donations to the League's funds during the past two weeks from the United States.

LONDON, Jan. 5 .- Lord Northbrook has decided not to accept a position in the Cabinet. He has written to Mr. Goschen regretting his inability to join the ministry in view of the Conservative discontent and the doubtful na-

Lord Randolph Churchill is going to the Continent. He will not appear in Parli ment until after the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne. Other peers besides Lord Northbrook are reluctant to enter the Cabinet. Mr. Goschen will probably remain

CHURCHILL DEFENDED. LONDON, Jan. 5.—Lord Charles Beresford, one of the junior lords of the admiralty, speaking at Grant Hall to-night, said he believed the press had taken the wrong line regarding the resignation of Lord Randolph Churchill, who he said, had not found the naval estimates too high, as alleged by the newspapers. He was confident that Lord Randolph would not use his high abilities to the detriment of the Gov-

LOOKING TO UNION. LONDON, Jan. 5.—The Birmmgham Post announces that Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Lord Herschell, Mr. Morley, Mr. Chamborlain and Sir George Trevelyan will meet, problem. ably next week, to discuss the Irish question in the spirit of Mr. Gladstone's letter. It is propos d, says the Post, that the subject shall be discussed in the freese possible manner, and no proposition of a binding character will be submatted. Mr. Gladetone, will take no per-son light in the conference, but much is ex-pected from Lord Herschell's acknowledged act and moderation.

IRISH PRESS OPINION. DUBLIN, Jan. 5.—The Freeman's Journal gays the adhesion of Joseph Chamberlam to the Liberal party will be dearly bought if it cost the ab indominant of the vital principle of Mr. Cladston is Irish policy of an Irish executive responsible to an Irish Parliament only. The Trish lend are will mover, says the Journal, sanc-tion such a bart ring away of their rights.

The Irish Times says a Liberal compromise with Mr. Chamb rlain on the lines proposed by hind will districtly sacrifice the Irish Govern-ment bill with the principles involved and to which Mr. Gladstons is provocably pledged.

M. Richard Rowe, of Harly, Ont., as afflicted for four years with dyspepsia. Two experiment districts treated him. Getting discouraged, he trief Burdock Blood Enters. He states that two bottles cured him. He is now doing heavy work and as we'll as ever.

"Hate not a sincero Christian." "What brought you to that conclusion?" "He don't do as, he would be done by." "Why do you: made to realize it if in cottain to it include the contract of the cottain to it include the country at the country of the

Dy-popsia in its worst forms will yield to the use of Caster's Little Nervo Pils sided by Cartor's Little Liver Pills. They not only reand digestive apparatus.

THE WOODFORD VERDICTS.

PARNELL TO CENSURE THE GOVERNMENT FOR ITS COURSE-THE IRISH PRESS INDIGNANT -HICKS BEACH AND GEN. BULLER TO TESTIFY AGAINST THE NATIONAL-IST LEADERS.

DUBLIS, Jan. 6 .- The Express (Tory) asserts that Mr. Parnell int nus to move a vote of censure in the House of Commons against the Government for its conduct towards the Woodford tenants who were yester day sentenced to long terms of imprisonment for resisting evictions on the Clauricarde estates.

THE IRISH PRESS INDIGNANT.

DUBLIN, Jan. 6 -The National, commenting on the brutality of the sentence of the Woodford prisoners, says :- 'Justice con be done to Ireland only in detence of the law; injustice is embodied in the Irish statute book. Heartlessness is enthroned on the bench while justice, benevolence and charity languish in prisen "

United Ireland pronounces the sentences against the Woodfor i tenants barlarous. It says: "If the judge's aictum is correct, then the policemen are merely sheriffs' bailiffs and should be dependent upon the emergency commissarist for their supplies."

The Freeman's Journal bays: "The Irish executive is now in this dilemma: It must either secept Judge Palle's law and abandon General Sir Redvers Buller's pacific policy, which has been defended by the Marquis of Londonderry, the lord lieutenant, or adhere

THE DILION TRIAL. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and Gen. Redvers

Buller will both be examined as witnesses to-morrow in the hearing of the conspiracy case against Mesers. Dulon, O'Brien, Redmond, Harris, Cr.lly and Sheehy.

O'CONNOR'S ADVICE.

LONDON, Jan. 6 -Mr. T. P. O'Connor, presiding at a home rule demonstration at Bradford to-day, advocated fairness in carrying out of the plan of campaign, an ladvised the appointment of a judge to act as a medium between landlord and tenant.

LORD RANDOLPH EXPLAINS

WHY HE DESERTED HIS CONSERVATIVE COL LEAGUES - GOSCHEN ASKED TO CONTEST THE VACANT SEAT IN LIVER-POOL-MORE CABINET

RUMORS.

London, January 6 .- Lord Randolph Ohurchill, in a letter to the Conservative whip, explaining the motives of his resigna-tion from the Marquis of Salisbury's Cabinet, avs it was not prompted in any degree by disloyalty to his party, but was due rather to his appreciation of the necessity of preparing for the next general election. He was dis contented, he says, with the present position of the Conservative party in holding power iniurad. hy sufferance of a section of the Liberal party. He wanted to remove popular prejudice against the Conservatives, which had been fostered by the Radical cry that the Conservatives are reckless in their devotion to a spreadcagle and provocative policy abroad, and one extravagant and reactionary at home. He expected, he declared, to accomplish this end by adopting a broad policy calculated to win the masses of the people to the Conservative ranks. It was because he feared that the policy framed by his colleagues in the Min istry would be likely to defeat these essential objects that he was rejuctantly compelled to

MORE CABINET RUMORS.

resign.

LONDON, Jan. 6 .- The Right Hon. Edward Stanhope, at present colonial secretary, has accepted the office of secretary of war. Lord Iddesleigh has not yet decided to accept the head of a man which had been severed from the suggestion to relinquish the foreign secretary body, and near it other portions of a body ship in favor of Lord Salisbury. If Lord discoted by terrible wounds. It had evidently iddesleigh decides to resign the cilice he will been chapped from the body with a dull axe. probably take Mr. Stanhope's place as colonial secretary. The Marquis of Lans downe's declination of the office proffered by the Marquis of Salisbury has been received by the latter.

LONDON, Jan. 6 -It is expected that Lord Salisbury will make no further effort to com-plete his Cabinet with Whigs, but will fill the vacant offices with Conservatives. Conservative council of Liverpool has invited Mr. Goschen to contest the vacent parlia-montary seat in that city, and it is thought he will consent.

BLAMING RANDOLPH. London, Jan. 6 .- The St. James' Gazette declares that Lord Randolph Churchill was responsible for what is called "The Anglo-American mall contracts blunder."

BRITAIN ANSWERS TURKEY.

THE PORTE ADVISED NOT TO ALLY ITSELF WITH RUSSIA--THE SULTAN SEEKING A SOLUTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE. Jan. 5.-Rustem Pacha. Purkish Ambassador to England, has asked the Turkish Ambassador to England, ha asked the Earl of Iddesleigh, British Minister of Foreign Affairs, whether the English Government inspired the articles in the London press urging the Ports to join England and Austria and not Russia on the Bulgarian question. Lord Iddesleigh has replied, referring the Ports to the liberty enjyed by the English press declaring that the actuals made English press, declaring that the a ticles made the basis of the enquiry had not been inspired although, he added, the Government and the majority of the English people shared the views expressed by the press. Sir William White, British ambassador to the Ports, in answer to a similar request by Said Pacha, Turkish ministrates forces of factors. ter of foreign affairs, has made a statement substantially the same as that of Lord Iddesleigh. The Porte believes that Turkey would make a The Porte believes that Turkey would make a false step if she acted with Russ is alone, and is now freeking a colution of the Bulgarian difficulty that shall be in accord with the general wish of all the powers. No definite action, however, will be taken until the return o Constantinople of Gadban Pasha, the special Turkish envoy to Bulgaria, whose arrival is awaited. Lord Iddestent has replied to the Parte's circular issued last December to the Parte's circular issued last December to the last December to the privers suggesting the acceptance of Prince Nicholas of Mingrelia as a candidate for the Balgarian throne. Lord Iddesleigh says he is ignorant of the conditions which Itussia attaches to the recognition of Prince Nichelas, and that as Bulgari does not favor him England cannot recommend him for the Bu'garian throne. In conclusion Lord

sleigh says England is ready to treat via the powers concerned by a con-ference or exchange of views for the purpose of bringing the Bulgarian difficulty to an adjustment, but that in her opinion these negotiations which ou ht to be based on the treaty of Berlin should precede the choice of a orince.

A RUSSIAN OPINION.

St. Petenspung, Jan. 5 .- The Journal de St. Petersbury says:—The return of Frace Alexander to the Bulgarian thone would constitute a real provession and add a fresh element to the coullie. It wight mix certain combinations, but it would forester the general proce, even outside of Rusia ids return is not received think so?? "Because he gave my boy a reckless men did not exist, who were resolved drum."

Pleasant as syrup; nothing equals it as a Oartor's Little Liver Pills. They not only re-lieve present distress but atrongthen the stoma h Worm Exterminator. The greatest worm detts | stroyer of the age.

A FRIGHTFUL DISASTER.

FATAL COLLISION ON THE BALTI-MORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

Nineteen Bead Rodies already Recovered-Mestirending Scenes-A Fatal Collision on the Springfield Rand.

TIFFIN, Ohio, Jan. 4.—The fast train on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, which left Baltimore about nine o'clock yesterday for Chic. go with five coaches and four sleepers, all we. uled with passengers, collided with an earter bound freight train, seven miles east of this city, about four o'clock this morning. The fast train was about fifty minutes late and was running at a rate of 60 miles an hour, pas-ing Repub ic, a small station, like a flatli, pasing Republic, a small station. Inke a flash, it rushed along the curve, one mile west of that town, when suddenly the engineer saw the freight train, under full headway, with n 100 yards of him. He at once applied the brakes and reversed the engine, but it did no good and the next instat the crash came, telescoping the coaches and piling them up on each other. To add consternation to the hortality of the coaches and piling them up on each other. ribe scene, a fire br ke cut in the smoking car, and seon spread to the other cars. Many were killed outright, while o.he.s, wedged in among the broken cars, were

SLOWLY CONSUMED BY THE FLAMES. The rereams of the wounded and dying were heart reading, but no assistance could be given until the farmers, awakened by the crash, came, and with other neighbors worked like heroes to save the parshing. At this writing nine teen dead bod es have been recovered and they he burned and disfigured in the snow besides the track. H lp was sent from R-public and this city as soon as news was received. It s a fearful sight and recalls the Ashtabula horror in the winter of 18 7. It is impossible to give the names of the killed or wounded at this time. The cause of the disaster is un-

BALTIMORE, Jan. 4 .- By the accident near iffin, Oha, the engineers and fremen of bath trains and the express agent on the passenger train were killed and a number of passenge s on the forward car were injured. The accident is attributed by the B. & O. official to a misunderstanding of the orders for the regulation of one or other of the trains.

ANOTHER FATAL COLLISION.

A TRAIN WRECKED.

Springfish, Mass., Jan. 4, 8 20 a.m.—The p-ssenger train from Albany, due he e at 5 a.m., was bedly wrecked at West Springfield, it collided with a fleight train, the wreck taking fire

Springfield, Mass, Jan. 4, 9.50.—The latest intelligence from the wieck on the Boston and Albany ro d is that one passenger and one eleaping car were totally burned. Several peopl-were badly injured, but none are reported kided.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. Jan. 4.—Later reports say that two persons were killed, one being burned to death and ten more are seriously

Springfield, Mass., Jan. 4 .- Fourteen first class Chicago and Western mail pouches and 73 pouches of second class matter were entirely burned.

WELL SPOKEN OFF. "I can recommend Hagyard's Yellow Oil very highly. It cured me of rheumatism in my fingers when I could not bend them." Ida Plauk, Strathroy, Ont. A medicine for internal and external use in all painful complaints.

MURDERED IN THE SNOW. A MAN'S BODY FOUND IN PIECES IN A MASSA CHUSETTS VILLAGE.

Boston, Jan. 5.—A bundle of bloody clothing was found yesterday in Lexington. To day Farmer Brooks discovered near the place the body, and near it other portions of a body About a mile from where the head and arm were found the investigators discovered in a deep gully a mutila ed trunk. It was naked, and deep cuts in the hip and leg indicated the intention of the muracrors to sever the left limb as they had the right, which had been rudely chopped off at the thigh. The features were those of a hard working man. The Somerville police have received information which indicates that the disfigured remains are those of Geo. A. Codman. Codman was a young unmarried man and carried on a milk business in Somerville. There is little doubt that the victim was killed by a ter.ible blow on the back of the neck with an axe, and then chopped to pieces as found. The left leg, which was backed off, has not yet been discovered.

Boston, Jan. 6.-Edward Newtin was arrested in connection with the Lexington murder this morning, and made a full con-fession. Newtin killed young Codman at 3 o'clock on Tuesday morning by stabbing hin in the back of the neak with a carving knile. The deed was done in Codman's own stable. Later in the day he cut the clothes off the body, chopped off the left leg and right arm and started with the corpse in his pung for the country. At the spot in Lexington where the head and arm were found he dropped the head in the middle of the road and threw the arm out. He returned to Somerville at 5 o'clock on Tuesday morning. Newtin states that after driving awhile he began to realize the enormity of his crime and became frightened. His were worked so much nim that when he came to a lonely part of the road and was free from observation he took the body out of the pung, and half frenzied by fear, soized the axe and chopped the head off and mashed the face of the dead man until he thought it was un-

recognizable. He then threw the head and arm over the wal., returned to the road, lifted the body into the pung, and started again. After driving about a mile and a half he again alighted, and taking the body, threw it in the shrubbery, where found. Evidence of the crime was found when the police searched the stable. Behind a closet was found a box containing a bloody mass of flesh and gor... James Etward Newtin is a handsome young fellow, a little over 17 years old, and is very intelligent looking. He is and of four brother who reside in Somerville. While nothing really had is known of the boys, they lave a reputation of being hot blooded and wild; the father of the family, it is stared, being himselt in a penitentiary in the provinces.

HORSFORD'S ACTO PHOSPHATE AS A RESTORER.

Dis. Buck and MATTHEWS, Springfield, Ill "In cases of nervous prostration, it a rengthens by quieting nervous ag tation."

GREAT BRITAIN'S ULTIMATUM.

IDDESLEIGH THREATENS TO BOMBARD CON-STANTINOPLE - CHURCHILL'S PEACKEUL POLICY - HE PREVENTS THE CABINET TAK-ING TWO RISKY STEPS-PEACE ASSURANCES

New York, Jon. 6.—The Post's London special says: "It is learned from a private source entirely trustworthy that the bombirdmont of Constantinople was threatened by Lord Iddesleigh, British foreign minister. should Turkey form an alliance with Russia,'

Randolph Churchill decided to offer his the best medicine known,

resignation three times. The first time was when Lord Iddesleigh was just taking the almost incredible step of despatching Condie Stephen, one of the hottest of Russophobists in England, to Sofia to urge the Bulgarians to resist Russia to the last. This would have neen simply throwing a lighted match into the powder barrel. The second time was when Lord Salishury despatched a secret memorandum to Vienna offering a fighting allience with Austria, On both these occasions Lord Courchill stopped the folly of the Government by threats of instant resigns-

PEACE ASSURANCES FALL FLAT. London, Jan. 6 .- The Vienna correspon-Day's peace assurances appear to have fallen very flat on European financial markets, and upon public opinion generally. The fact is that such half-hearted manifestations could whose information was at fault. Intelligence comes from Warsaw that the Russian war

flice has decided to construct more forts on the Austrian frontier, to be commenced at once. Meanwhile the Bulgarian difficulty is making no progress, at least not in the direction of a settlement. The mooted return of Prince Alexander has made a profound impression in Russia."

TO OUR READERS. If you suffer from head iche, dizziness, back

ache, billicusness or humors of the blood, try Burdock Blood Bitters. It is a guaranteed cure for all irregularities of blood, liver and kidneys.

FROSTBITTEN ELOPERS.

THEY OUTWIT THE BRIDE'S FATHER AND EXPLCT TO HAVE NOTHING BUT SUNSAINE AND SUGAR FOR A WHILE.

LCUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 5.—Miss Emma Harris and Mr. Peter Owens were married in Jeffersoavide by Squire Kergwin. Mr. Owens is the proprietor of a sawmill on the Cumberland kiver, near Williamsburg, Ky., while the young lady is the daughter of a "mountain circuit" preacher. The young lady's father objected to the match and threatened to shoot the groom; but the latter hired a boatman on Saturday night, and taking the girl made the trip from Barboursville, her home, to Williamsburg, by the Comberland river. The distance by water is about seventy five unles, and the party arrive at Williamsburg last evening at 6 o'clock. The groom's ears were badly frostbitten and the bride was nearly frozen. They reached here this morning and took breakfast at Hinkle's restaurant at Fourteenth and Main streets. They will return home to-morrow morning. The irate father, supposing that the clopers had driven to Jelico, the nearest railroad station to Barbour-ville went thither with a party of mountaineers on Saturday night, but, not finding them, it is supposed gave up the search. When the groom registered at the Arlington he remarked when some one sympathised with his frost bites: "Yes, it was rather disagreeable, but we'll have nothing but sunshine and sugar for a week or two a yway.

SOME INSTRUCTIVE FACTS FOR PEO-PLE WHO NEED KNOWLEDGE.

If a blizzard of unusual severicy were coming from the Northwest that would send the thermometer down fifty degrees or seventy degraes in three hours, we should expect a great increase of pneumonia and other respiratory diseases, resulting in deaths. Now, inside of three hours, suppose the mercury were to drop threescore degrees in three minutes-or take another step in fancy and suppose this great change to take place in three seconds, what would likely be the effect on health? And yet we bring about, artificially, changes to ourselves quite as sudden and as severe as this. We make an artificial climate in our houses. We live indoors in an atmosphere heated by stoves, furnaces or steampipes to 70 degrees or 80 degrees; and we pass from our parlor or hall so heated into the open air. At a step, literally in a breath, the temperature of the air has, for us, dropped 50 degrees or 70 degrees. We may put on an extra coat or shawl and shield the delicate linings and membranes of the air passages, the bronchial tubes, the lung colls. Naked, they receive the full force of the change—the last breath at 70 degrees the next at freezing or zeroand all unprepared. We have been sitting, perhaps for hours, in a tropical atmosphere; nay, worse, in an atmosphere deprived by hot iron surfaces of its ozene and natural requirements and bracing qualities. Our lungs are all relaxed, debilitated, unstrang; and in this condition the cold air strikes them perhaps 60 degrees below what they are graduated to and prepared for. Is it strange if pneumonia and bronchisis are at hand we are in the West Indies, or even in Florida, and wish to come forth in winter, we try to make the change gradual. But in our houses we keep up a tropical climate, or worse, for you have not the freshness of air that prevails in an open tropical atmosphere, and we stip at nce into all atmosphere as much colder as 40 degrees difference of laticade will make it. 1: is in effect going from Cub; to Iceland-or at least to New York-at a step, and we make

the journey perhaps a dozen times a day. January, Mary Margaret Quinn, beloved wife And often, while we are still shut up in our of Margaret X. Isebvic. domiciliary Cub. n climate, Iceland comes down Thon us from an open window, Especially is this likely to occur in school, where children will instinctively seck to get breath of fresh air that has not had all its natural refreshing qualities quite cooked out of it by hot stoves, furnaces, or steam pipes And all these sudden changes and shocks of cold come upon us while the whole system has its vitality and powers of resistance gauged down to the low necessities of a tropical climate, -Popular Science Monthly.

-The wor and effects of natural mineral waters has been proved over and over, and now it is again see turn of St. Leon Water to boast of having been instrumental in curing a sufferer from Alling Sicknets, dysp psia and racking headlene. A certificate from the now recuof the sole agents for the sale of this panaces, "The St. Leon Water Co.," which will be found in another column. D,23,27,30

-"IF-lle, Jones ; did you get a Christmas present?; "Oh, yes, I got two." "Well you are a lucky dog. What did you get?" "Oh, I got slippers, as usual."

A DILAPIDATED PHYSIQUE may be built up and fortified against the ease by that incomparable primition of diges in and fertilizer of the blo d. Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Dis-covery and Dyspeptic Cure. It counteracts i ionsness and K ducy complaints, ove.comes bornly adments special with the feebler sex, can eat the bowels to act like a cekwork, and is a safeguard against maker and theumatism.

-An Illinois citizen became enthusiastic upon first seeing the Atlantic Ocean. "Why," he said, "it's immense! grant! What a prairie it would make if it would only keep still."

Miss Mary Campbell, Elm, writes: "After taking four bases of Northrop & Lyman's Vogcable Discovery and Dispeptie Cure, I feel as if I were a new person. I had been troubled with Dysp psia for a number of years VERY MUCH MARRIED.

THE ADVENTURES OF TWO ENGLISHWOMEN NOW UNDER ARREST IN PARIS FOR SWINDLING.

PARIS, Jan. 4.—Two English adventuresses

have been arrested here charged with swindling. The prisoners gave the names of Mrs. Linsay and Miss Evayne Rappy. The latter is a beautiful woman, about 25 years of age. Mrs. Linsay passed as Miss Kappy's mother or guardian, as occasion required. The woman caused to be published adverti.ements making it known that a young widow, with a million sterling in her own right, or a rich young girl, was desirous of forming a marital dent of the Telegraph says "New Year's allighte with a gentlemen who could appreciate her situation, and who had means sufficient to warrant that on his side marriage was not entirely a speculation. She engaged herself to a number of deceive only those optimistically inc ined, or Frenchmen, managing to keep alive their ardor unt I she had exhausted their ability to make presents, and successively married several of them or wealthy admirers, securing the best settlement possible and managing to escape with the wedding presents and other personal property obtainable after the ceremony. Miss Rappy played this marriage trick with great success in England before she sought new victime in France, and, it is said, all her dupes have been of high social or political position, and that they have been ashamed to seek redress. When Miss Ray w w s taken into custody she was at a first-class hotel, living in a grand suite of rooms, in a style befitting a princess, and was on the point of being married to a man who had already paid right royally for his betrothal and had invested a snug fertune in wedding presents. The prisoner broke down and made a complete conf-ssion. She asserts that Mrs. Linear completely controlled her.

HOW TO FORM OOD NEW YEAR'S RE-

SOLUTIONS. No one who reads this need err wilfully if he will only recollect that on Tue-day, Jan. 11th. 1867, the 200th Grand Drawing of the Louisians State Lottery will take place. \$535,000 will be scattered in prizes. Any information can be had on application to M. A. Daup in, New Orleans, La. The enlarged place of the distribution will afford much gratification to many stekers after fortune. But do not forget to apply before Ian 11th. ply before Jan. 11th.

Young Tom Aujerry asked his tailor the other day when he would send him the suit of winter clothes that he had ordered. When you have paid me for your last spring's suit," replied the tailor. "Oh, bother?" said Tom, impatiently, "do you suppose I can wait forever for my winter clothes ?'

The great lung healer is found in that excel-lent medicine soid as Bickle's Anti-Conjumptive Syrup. It southes and diminishes the sensi-bility of the membranes of the throat and a r passages, and is a fover ign remedy for all coughs, coldr, hearseness, pain or screess in the chest, branchius, etc. It has cured many when supposed to be far advanced in consump

"You don't like these modern composers, then, Mr. Jones?" Oh, yes, some of 'em; but I draw the line at this feller Wag-Wag-Wag er-ner. You see, I can't whistle a tune he ever wrote, or do anyting of his on the banjo," "Toat is rather a drawback to his music, I admit."

There are a number of varieties of corns. Holloway's Corn Cure will remove any of them. Call on your druggist and get a hottle at once.

Playwright.-It is most extraordinary. have thought night and day for a situation for my play, and I can't seem to get it. Scrawley—Why don't you advertise? Play-wright—Advertise? Scrawley—Yes; "Siturtion wanted."

Thomas Robinson, Faraham Centre, P.Q. l have been affile ed with the umatisa for the last ten years, and have tried many remedies without any relief. I g t a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Ec'ectric Oi', and tound it gave instant relief, and since then have had no attack. I would recommend it to all."

He-What beautiful teeth you have, my dear. What do you use on them? She-The ashes of my first husband; he was crem: ated you know .- L Price Ran fall.

A. M. Hamilton, Warkworth, writes: "For weeks I was troubled with a swelled ankle, which crused me much pain and aureyance. Mr. Maybee, of this place, recommerded Dr. Thom:s' Ecleotric Oil for it. I tried it, and before one bottle was used I was cured. It is an article o great value."

DIED.

HOGAN.—In this city, on the 31st instant, Mary Hoolahan, aged 42 years, a native of County Clare, Ireland, beloved were of Michael Hogan.

MOLLOY.—In this city, on January 1st, 1887, after a short illness, Patrick, aged 26 years, son of the late Michael Molloy.

BRITT.—In this city, on the 2nd inst., Thomas Britt, aged 25 years. LEFEBYRE,-In this city, on the 2nd

McDERMOTT.—At Chicago, Ill., Dec. 31st, Michael McDermott, formerly of Montreal.— R.I.P McGUIRE-In this city, on Wednesday, the

5th inst., Hugh McGuire, aged 54 yeas, a native of Donegal, Ireland. McNIECE-In this city, on the 5th inst.

Wm. McNicce, aged 21 years, eldest son of the late Wm. McNicce. MURPHY-In this city, on the 6th met. Mary Gartrude, aged 3 months and 7 days, daughter of Thomas Murp y.

EMOND.-At St. Henri, on the 5th instant, sidore Emond, butcher, aged 29 years. GIARD—In this city, on the 4th instant, Louis Giard, E.q., M.D., former secretary of the Bureau de l'Education, aged 77 years.

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF I

The only preparation of the kind contraining entire nutritious constituents of the Boof.

--- ASK YOUR GROCER OR DRUGGIST FOR-Johnston's Fluid Becf

And don't let extracts of meat, which have no nutrition, he palmed off on you.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Parliament of Canada, at its next Session, in the part of Dume Suxan Ash, of the City of Boutreal, in the Dut trict of Mentreal, and Irovines of Quorce, to obtain a bill of diverse transfer buseaud. William Santon, of parts with the part of Section of America, a theory

danton, or manager of the grant of the sale Suzan ast, it is United States of America, has contracted a second man range. Notice of Mesachuser, 1886 DUHA will, and MARCE aut, attorneys for the said lining Suzan ash.

CURMB'S

Hard Rubber Pocket Inhaler

reduced to the content of Constantinople was threatened by Lord Iddesleigh, British foreign minister, thould Turkey form an alliance with Russia."

How Churchill prevented was.

The correspondent also learns that Lord Randolph Churchill decided to offer his the best medicine known.

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The correspondent also learns that Lord Randolph Churchill decided to offer his if were a new person. I had been the test for 14 years. Now the acknowing of the test for 14 years. The only scientific that the test for 14 years. The only scientific that the test for 14 years. The only scientific that the test for 14 years and the clientific that the test for 14 years and the clientific that the test for 14 years and the clientific that the test for 14 years and the clientific that the test for 14 years and the clientific that the test for 14 years and the clientific that the test for 14 yea Has stood the test for 14 years. Now the acknowledged



ablé success has been shown in curing

Headache, yet Carter sLittle Liver Pina valuable in Constipation, curing and this annoying complaint, white they all disorders of the stomach, stimula

HEAD

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

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CURE FI a time and then there are return a time. It care. I have made the discuss of FT ar FALLING SICKNESS in Hr-long study, remedy to cure the worst cases. Recaus failed is no reason for not now receiving a once for a treatiss and a Free Rottle of remedy. Give Express and Fost Onice, so thing for a trial, and I will cure you Andress Dr. II. G. ROGT

Branch Office, 37 Yonge St., Tom

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SELF-PRESERVATION Three hundred pages, substantial bind Contains more than one hundred invatuable scriptions, embracing all the vegetable remei in the Pharmacopein, for all forms of chronic acute diseases, beside being a Standard Scien and Popular Medical Treatise, a Household

sician in fact. Price only \$1 by mail, post; sealed in plain wrappor. ILLUSTRATIVE SAMPLE FREE TO A young and middle aged men, for the next mir days. Send now or cut this out, for you never sec it again. Address Dr. W. H. PARS



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WORM POWDER AFS pleasant to take. Contain their

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A PERFECTLY RELIABLE AN OF HOUSEHOLD USE -IS THE-

COOK'S FRIE BAKING PUWDEN

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It contains neither alum, lime, nor of the contains neither alum, lime, nor of the contains neither alum, lime, and the contains the cont oterious substance, is so prepared as eachly with flour and retain virial ong period.

None genuino without the trade m the package.

RETAILED EVERYWHERE

to SS a Day. Samples and did lines not under the horses' fe'l RREWSTER'S SAFETY REIN HOLL Holly Mich.,

to the

800Be

#### THE FARM.

CO OPERATIVE STOCK RAISING. e Western Agriculturist says:-The ragero. company plan of buying a drait stul has proved so successful that it is becomquite a comm in thing for five or ten eartily. ers to un te in buying an imported stal-Same of these report 40, 50 and 60 ir reli Some of these report 40, 50 and 60 cent, profit annually after paying all except, besides ingroving their horses and fitting the community. Dut wait until importations have been picked over before R translations and control of the try a horse. B.t:er buy early from selections. The men who have waited he draft stallions to come down in price been waiting for the last ten years, and wait for the next ten years to come. The and is becoming universal, and there are dreds of counties that want from one to imported horses this winter, and there not enough horses to supply the deman above is applicable to every variety of interest in the South. Every neighbor. I needs a fine stallion, bull, boar or buckt se can easily be obtained by each farmer ing a few head of stock subscribing to d for the purchase of fine male stock aniney can be spent in no way which wil

ng a greater return for the amount inted. PEACH CULTIVATION. he most successful peach growers in the ddle States are those who use potashinoer y as a fertilizer. In his late report on ach orchards to the New Jersey Experite Station, J. M. White remarks that the althiest and longest-lived orchards in that the lithiest and longest-lived orchards in that lithing l ddle States are those who use potash liberte "are those which have been fertilized th potagh and phosphoric a id." Amon ; her orchards he describes that of J. S. inb., of Chester, who has 4 000 trees in aring, six to ten years old. He applies 500 unds of bone to the acre, and as much hes as he can secure. The fruit is abundant d of good quality. If disease uppears cry affected tree is removed an I destroyed once, and no instrument on a diseased tree used on a healthy one until thoroughly eaused. S. H. Wartman cultivates his 700 aring trees twice a season. The pastseason adde had 3 600 baskets of peaches. Dr. H. ace, of Pittstown, gathered 5,100 baskets of aches from 3,000 trees. He used superhosphate and potash. J. L. Nixon, of hakertown, sold 9,000 haskets from 12,000 has. Peach growers in this State who have polied wood ashes liberally to their orchards

ed no ashes were barren. KERPING CELERY.

ve succeeded in raising good crops of fruit

hen the orchards of their neighbors who

If possible celery should be stored in the il where the crop grew, for it is found to do ther stored here than in other and different il. For family use, it would be an advange if it could be aufficiently protected just here it green over digging and packing way elsewhere. And this can easily be done he row, and filling in the space between ith leaves or other litter to keep out the ost. Then it can be taken up from one end s wanted, always returning a good coat here ach time some is dug. In storing large untities, it will be better to bring it within smaller compass, but the protecting should lso be done, with a view to making the elery easily accessible at all times.

CARE OF MILK.

Those dairymen who do not believe in the ower of milk to rapidly absorb and become ontaminated by surrounding noxious smells the most skeptical :- Take a wide bowl or soup plate to the cow stable when you go to ground mustard. milk ; pour into it a pint of fresh milk, set it on the floor at the neight of a milk stool, so the air of the stable, as to expose it fully to the air of the state, is before it is medicare sculptor; of Epicurus implient; behind and close to the cows. If the day is close and beavy and the milk is cold, and the close and beavy and the milk is cold, and the of four inches or so, take up two disgonal son of a wool carder; Shakespeare, of a behind and close to the cows. If the day is stable not claned out and aired, the result will be surprising. Take it to the house or anywhere away from the stable and try to

## COW FEEDING.

Professor Stewart, in the United States Dairyman, says that the best butter ration must have a larger proportion of albuminoids or nitrogenous food thun for the production of quantity of milk. The foundation of a model butter ration in winter should be early and milk or cream enough to soften into cut and properly cured clover hay. This thick batter. Let it stand an hour, then clover is one of the most nitrogenous of our fodders, and should be much more extensively grown by dairymen. The balance of the ration may is of corn or oats, or cheaper corn or miller, 'r, better still, of corn, oats and peas—the outs and peas grown together.

THE FEEDING OF SWINE.

Those who do not believe in feeding swine fully up to the power of digestion, during the mild weather of autumn, would do well to try the experiment and satisfy themselves of its economy. Even if the swine are to be fed through the winter for the spring merket, there is no less economy in this | l n It will take nearly as long again to put the same amount of fat on a hog in cold winter weather as it will when the weather is mild. If the hogs are to be killed about Thanksgiving time the strong feeding should have been commenced as soon as the middle of September, or as soon as the corn is fairly hard, since it will take about sixty days to somfortably finish swine after they fairly commence thriving on grain. In fact, for early killing the hogs should have had new corn as soon as it got fairly out of the milk, stalks with the corn, and be inured gradually to it, so that full feeding may commence as soon as the corn may get fairly hard.

It is a mistaken idea that new corn is not fit to feed hoge, and yet many persons are impressed with this idea they perhaps know not why. All there is about it is that corn while green must be fed carefully at first, until the animals get used to it. Then they will not sat sufficient to cause colic and other gaseous disturbances. The profit in feeding all animals consists in the returns in flesh for the food consumed. In very cell weather animals can scarcely eat enough to more than held their own and supply daily waste. The fatter they are the less daily waste, since the cushion of fat acts as a non-conductor to cold. The lean animal succumbs most quickly to severe weather. Hence the economy in getting the animals in the best possible condition

DIEBLINGS.

The raising of olives is a new Mississippi Industry.

There are 40,000 women belonging to granges in the United States.

Watch that the larve of insects do not escape you to propagate next season. To check onions running too much to tops

bend the tops over near the ground. Remember that the selection of seed is an Important factor in next year a crop-

Excellent saddle horses can be produced by oroseing the common mares with thorough. great endurance, is active, speedy and power. a little salt and some sugar, nutmeg and

ful in proportion to his size. Such a hors can be used also for other purposes.

There is a general complaint among United States breeders of a shortige in pigs, and before the season is over the searcity will be falt.

The first thing to do before storing corn in the crib is to have the crib rat-proof and well protected against beating rains. Rate will destroy more grain than the most liberal es-timets allows of loss, and the cric should be so protected as to prevent them from getting in through any source.

Plants for the living room should first be removed from the garden to some shelt-red place under cover, and allowed to remain there until the temperature in the fear becomes settled. Many plants are lost by seing
taken from out of doors into a room in which a fire is kept only part of the day.

#### THE HOUSEHOLD.

(Specially prepared for THE POST and TRUE WITNESS.)

[The Editress is prepared to answer all questions on natters connected with this Department.

TO MEND CHINA.

Into a solution of gum arabic stir plus-ter of Paris until the mixture assumes the constancy of cream; apply with a brush

The stalk in the either left as or cut in two both Put them in a w-pau, with plain water, just enough to cover them, and cook until stey are tender. For the sauce take three tiblespoonfuls of cream, or the same quantity of milk, with a pinch of flour, and half a tablespoonful of outtor, add salt and pepper and a little nutmeg. The sauce is made reparate. If too thick add a little of the water used in boiling the celery. When the celery has been drained, let it heat the sauce. Celery cooked in this way, with the introduction of some oysters, is a very

PICKLED CABBAGE. posphate and povasn. J. L. 19120n, 61 pakertown, sold 9 000 baskets from 12,000 if For two custas of finely-thredded cally see the past season to: \$9.045; he cultivates allow one pint sand a half of minced beil and applies barn manure and wood peppers, the seeds removed, one tablespoon. ful of fine salt, half a small cupful of mustard seed, one small temporal of ground cloves, and the same smount of ground cinnamon. Mix well together, put in jars, and pour over the mixture enough holling cider vinegar to saturate it, but not to rise above it. Cover securely and keep in a cool, dark place.

nice dish.

#### PICKLED TOMATORS.

One peck of green tomatoes, cut in slices three onions, not too large, finely minced; a quarter of a pound of mustard seed, two ounces of mustard, one tablespoonful each of alispice, cinnamon, cloves and ginger, and a y setting up boards along and two feet from saltspoonful of cayenne pepper, half a pound of brown sugar, and vinegar enough to cover the tomatoes. Put all in the preserving ket-tle and set on the stove, where the rickle will be kept just at boiling point for one bour.

RECIPE FOR PICKLES.

Cover the oucumbers with boiling water, and let stand for twenty-four hours. To one gallon vinegar add one tracup of salt, two tablespoons each alum, cloves, allspice, cinna mon and mustard. Let come to boil, and pour over cucumbers while het. Put in jar, cover, and set in a good place. If good vine-gar is used will keep perfectly the year round, will do well to try the following simple test, and are always ready for the table without the result of which will doubtless convince the trouble of unuanning. Use whole cloves, the most skeptical:—Take a wide bowl or cinnamon in sticks, allspice fied in a bag, and

corners and pinch together, which makes butcher; Luther, of a miner; Comwell, of them basket shaped; now fill with whipped a brewer; Sixsus V, of a swineherd; Lincream or white of egg, or both, well sweetened and flavored, and return to the oven for a few

RICE CARE.

Take a cup of cold boiled rice and mix with it very smoothly a cup of prepared flour. Add the beaten yolk of an egg, a little salt, a tablespoonful of melted butter, add half a teaspoonful of carbonate of sods, put in dry and well mixed with the mass. Beat thoroughly and bake on a hot griddle. A LUNCHEON DISH.

Take four eggs, boil them hard, when cold shell them and out them in half lengthwise, take out the yokes, beat them into a smooth paste. To each egg allow a good slice of but-cer, half a teaspoonful of auchovy sauce, and cayenne pepper to taste. This should all be thoroughly mixed with the yokes, then fill the white parts with this paste. Serve on a

narkin and garnish with pareley. POTATO SALAD.

Rub a dish with a shallot, arrange upon it some cold boiled potatoes out in slices; beat together three parts of oil and one part, more or less, according to the strength of it, of tarragon vinegar, with penper and salt to taste. Pour this over the potatoes, and strew over all a small quantity of any of the following: Powdered sweet herbs, pareley, chervil, Spanish onions, boiled beet, capers. or a combination of them all, finely chopped. STEAK A LA VENISON.

with the outlet bat; sprinkle it with pepper, dip it in oil, and broil it over a clear fire. Turn it after it has been on the fire a minute or two, and keep turning it often till done. Affections, also a positive and radical cure Eight or ten minutes will do it. Sprinkle for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Comwith salt, and serve with a piece of maitre plaints, after having tested its wonderful d'notel butter placed over or under it, and fried potatoes around it.

A QUICK GRAVY.

The Caterer gives this excellent receipt for gravy a la minute with beef extract : Cut up in a little butter. Then take helf a pint of boiling water, and having dissolved it in a half teaspoonful of beef extract, pour over the minced carrot and onion When all have boiled for ten minutes, flavor with mushroom or walnut catsup, and when skimmed and

heat through without breaking. As soon as the fruit boils up pour immediately into bot tles that have been previously been dried and heated; bladder and tie down at once. The hottles must be quite full and tied down before the ateam subsides.

DAKED CUSTARD Beat separately the whites and yolks cl bred stellions. The thoroughbred possesses three eggs. Add them to a pint of milk with

vanilla to taste. Set the dish or cups in a pan of hot water in the ov n, and bake twenty or twenty-five minutes. MUFFINS.

Beat up one egg in 1 pint of milk, I pint of flour, I tablespoonful melted butter, a lutle sugar, 11 terspoons (heaping) of sea foam. This makes a nice fritter batter. PEACHES DRIED WITH SUGAR.

Peel yellow peaches; out them from the stone in one piece, allow two pounds of sugar for six pounds of fruit; make a syrup of three-quarters pound of sugar and a little water, put in the peaches sni let them stry till they are quite clear, take them up carefully on a dish and set them in the sun to dry. Strew powdered sugar over them on all sides, a lit: le at a time, and if any syrup is left remove them to fresh dishes. When they are quite dry lay them lightly in a jar with a Little sugar between each layer.

SALTED DOWN VEGETABLES —Sweet corn can be salted in brine for whiter use, first boiling and skimming the brine and then immersing the corn in it after it is cold; a flat stone should be used to keep the corn under the brine, and before it is used it should be freshened to a palatable degree by scaking in fresh water; the brine should contain all the salt it will absorb. String beans, asparagus and egg-plant may be similarly kept for win-

#### THE VATICAN.

This word is often used, but many do not aderstand its import. The term refers to ction of buildings on one of the seven which covers a space of I 200 covers in breach; It is space of I 200 covers in breach; It is space of I 200 covers in breach; It is covered by the garden of the covered by the garden of the covered by particular the covered by the sixth century, erected a humble residence

n its present site.

About the year 1150, Pope Eugenius rebuilt it on a most magnificent scale. Innocent II. a few years after gave it up as a lodging

to Peter II, King of Acragon
In 1305 Clement V., at the instigation of the King of France, removed the Papal See from Rome to Avignon, when the Vatican remained in a condition of obscurity and

neglect for more than seven years. But soon after the return of the Pontifical Court to Rome, an event which had been so carnestly prayed for by the good Petrarch, and which finally took place in 1376, the Valuan was put in a state of repair. It was again willarged, and it was afterwards con-sidered as the regular residence and palace of the Popes, who one after another added fresh buildings to it, and gradually enriched it with antiquities, statues, pictures and books, until it became the richest depository in the world.

The library of the Vatican was commenced fourteen hundred years ago. It contains forty thousand manuscripts, among which there are some by Phury, St. Thomas, St. Charles Borromeo and many Hebrew, Syriac and Armenian Bibles.

The whole of the immense buildings comprising the Vatican are filled with statues found beneath the ruins of ancient Rome, with paintings by the masters, and with curious medula and antiquities of almost every description.

When it is known that there have been exhumed more than 70,000 statues from the ruined temples and palaces of ancient Rome,

the reader can form some idea of the riches of the fatican.

The fatican will ever be held in veneration the student, the artist and the school Raphael and Michael Angelo are enthroned there, and their throne will be as the love of heauty and of genius. durable as the love of beauty, and of genius, in the hearts of their worshippers.

THE OCCUPATION OF GREATMEN.

cinnamon in sticks, all pice fied in a bag, and ground mustard.

A NICE TEA DISH.

Make a short, sweetened pie crust, roll pides, a dealer in vegetables; a brewer; Six us V, of a swineherd; Linneus, of a poor country minister; Franklin, of a soap boiler; Rousseau, of a watchmaker; and Murat, of an innkeeper. Tre writer concludes that the mothers of these men may have been the source from which their genius was derived, and, indeed, it is known that some of them were women of more than ordinary excellence.

## A PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

The Pall Mall Gazette says a few seasonable words on behalf of the much-abused "Plan of Campaign":—
"As for the bad landlords, whom Sir Red-

vers Buller cannot intimidate into making the necessary abatement, for them, there is a "Plan of Campaign," which, although a somewhat dangerous instrument, may nevertheless be useful against by far the most dangerous class in Ireland at this moment—the Shylocke, who insist on having "the due and forfeit of their bond," and reply to all the representa-tions of Sir Redvers Buller in the well-known words--

ords—
The pound of flesh which I demand of him
Is dearly bought: 'tis mine, and I will have it.
If you dony me, flo upon your law!
There is no 'orce in the decrees of Venica.
I stand for judgment; answer—shall I have it?

Lord S-lisbury answers -- "Yes, verily." But a greater power than he has placed a veto on the enforcement of that bond.

## COMSUMPTION CURED.

Take a piece of rump steak three-quarters of an inch thick; trim it neatly, and beat it India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchi is, Catarch, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this regravy a la minute with beef extract: Cut up an onion and carrot and brown them lightly in a little butter. Then take half a pint of by mail by addressing with stamp, naming his paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N.Y. . [11—19eow]

## ARNPRIOR.

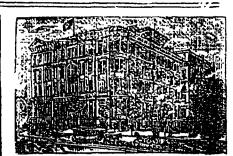
drained the gravy is ready for serving.

TO PRESERVE STONE FRUIT.

When preserving damsons, cherries or other ripe stone-fruit, allow one pound of fruit; on the ripe stone-fruit, allow one pound of fruit; or shed lump-sugar to three pounds of fruit; on the fire or hot hearth. Let the fruit thoroughly heat through without breaking. As soon as

TN THE SUPERIOR COURT FOR THE NAME SUPERIOR COURT FOR THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, Datrict of Montreal—Dame Marie E. B. Belinda Buriend. of Cham by Basin, Dis rict of Montreal, wife of Charles O'hecilly, of same place, merchant, Plaintiff, vs. said Charles O'Reciby, befendant, an action for separation as to property has this day been instituted by Plaintiff against befendant.

Montreal, 28th December, 1886. PREFUNIAINE & LAFONTAINE.



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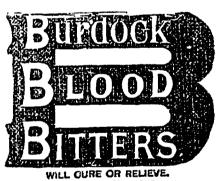


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It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rub bed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Cures Scre Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even Asthma. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism and every kind of Skin Disease. it has never been kny note feil

been kn " u to fail

Both rn and Cintment are sold at Professor
Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street,
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4s. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 33s. each, and by all medicine vendors throughout the civilized world.

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## VERY IMPORTANT TESTIMONY

IN FAVOR OF THE

# ST. LEON MINERAL WATER.

found that the frequent use of St. Leon Min-ral Water has given me greater relief than any other

MONTREAL, 20th Dec., 1886. GENTTEMEN, -Being a sufferer from Dyspopsia and Indigestion for the last two years, I hav

remedy that I have used. I firmly b lieve that a constant use of the St, Leon Water will cure JOSEPH FORGET, Barber, 253 St. James Street

# ALLAN LINE.



UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA AND NEWFGUNDLAND FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF THE CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES MAILS.

## 1886---Winter Arrangements---1887

This Comracy's Lines are composed of the following duble-engined, Clyce-built Iron Stramships. They are built in water-tight compartments, ore unsurpassed for strength, speed and confort, are fitted up with all the speed and confort, that treating experience. modern improvements that practical experience our suggest, and have made the fastest time on record.

Vessels. Tonnage. Commanders. Numidian ..... 6,100 Building. Capt. James Wylie. Lt. W. H. Smith, RNR. Capt. J. Ritchie. Samatian ... 3,600 Circas ian ... 4,000 Hugh Wylie, W. Richardson. Peruvian ...... 3,400 Nova Scotian .... 3,860 John Franco. R. H. Hughes Lt. R. Barret, R.N.R. Capt. A. Macnicol R. P. Moore, J. G. Stephen, John Brown, J. Ambury. W. Dalziel. Alex. McDougal. James Scott.

Greeian ...... 3,600 Manitoban ..... 3,150

 
 Canadian
 2,600

 Phonician
 2,800

 Woldensiau
 2,600

 Luc-rne
 2,200

 Newfoundland
 1,500

 Academ
 1,200
 " C. J. Mylins, " F. McGrath. Acadian . . . . . . 1.3.0 The Stemmers of the Liverpool Mail Line satisfing fro Liverpool on THE USDAYS, from Portland on THERS-JAYS, and from Haifax on ATURDAYS, esting at Lough Royle to receive on board and land Mais and Passengers to an from Ireland and Sections, are in-leaded to be deeplached.

C. E. LeGallai,

R. Carruthore.

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FROM HYLAFAN: PROPERTIES AT THE PROPERTY OF STATE OF 

Rates of passage from Montreal, via Malifax:—Cabin \$1:8.75, \$74.75, \$43.75. (According to accommodation. Intermediate, \$35.50, htterage, \$25.50. Butes of passage from Montreal, via Portland:—Cabin \$57.50, \$72.50 and \$2.50 (according to accommodation), Intermediate, \$35.50, Steerage, 25.50.

NEWFOUNDLAND LINE,
The Steamers of the Halifax Mail Line from Halifax to Liver pool, via St. John's N.F., are intended to be despatched FROM HALIFAX:— 

Pates of passage between Halifax and St. John's — Cabin \$20.00, Intermediate, \$15.00, steerage \$6.00. GLASGOW LINE. During the season of Winter Navigation a steamer will be despatched regularly from Glasgow for Boston (via Halifax when occasion requires), and regularly from Boston to Glasgow direct, as follows, FROM BOSTON:—

Norwegian.....about Dec. 22 Manitoban....about Jan. 19

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING.

granted in Liverpool and Glasgow, and at all Continental Parts, to all points in the United States and Canada, and from all stations in Canada and the United States to Liv rpool and Glasgow, via Boston, Portland or Halifax.

Connections by the Intercolonial and Grand Trunk Railways, via Halifax; and by the Central Vermont and Grand Trunk Railways

Trunk Railways, via Halifax; and by the Central Vermont and Grand Trunk Railways (National Despatch), and by the Boston and Albany, New York Central and Great Western Railways, (Merchants' Despatch), via Boston and by the Grand Trunk Railway Company, via Portland.

Through Rates and Through Bills of Lading for East bound Traffic can be obtained from any of the Agents of the above-named Railways.

For Freight, Passage or other informatich apply to John M. Currie, 21 Quai d'Orleana Havre; Alexander Hunter, 4 Rue Glock Paris; Aug. Schmitz & Co., or Richard Bernse Antwerp; Ruys & Co.; Rotterdam; C. Hugo, Handburg; James Moss & Co., Bordeaux; Fircher & Behmer, Schuszelkorb No. S. Bremen; Charley & Maicolm, Belfast; Jas. Scott & Co., Queenstown; Allan Bros. & Co., 203 Leadenhall street, E. C., London; James and Alex. Alan, 70 Great Clyde street, Glasgow; Allan Brothers, James street, Liverpool; Allans, Rae & Co., Quebec; Allan & Co., 112 LaSalle street, Chicag; H. Bourlier, Teronto; Thos. Cock & Son, 261 Breadway, New York, or to G. W. Robinson, 1363 St. James street, opposite St. Lawrence Hall.

H. & A. Allan,

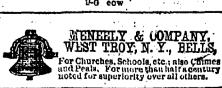
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Greatest Experience. Larges Tr Illustrated Catalogue mailed free CLINTON H. MENEELY BELL COMPAN TROY N.Y.





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Fully varranted; satisfaction guaanteed. Send for price. 'd catalogu.'
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Md. D. S. Mention this p Per.

# FARM FOR SALE

300 acres (90 of which are under cultivation), 3 miles from Roman Catholic Church Barns, Dwelling Houses, and Saw and

150-D 23,27,50

MITERME BASY, TEL | Particular sat | COMMISSIONER

## THE WINTER CARNIVAL

The Official Programme for the Week 80 far as Prepared-Meeting of the Excautive Committee Last Night-Notes of Interest.

The approaching winter carnival is at last eligiting considerable attention, and the committee who have the success of this annual event in their hands are working with great energy to attain their object. The executive committee met at the Windsor last night, Mr. Angus Grant in the chair, when the most impersual question of all, the fin-nees, was discussed. About \$3 000 more was asked for appropriations by sub-committees than the funds within view, and the difficult matter of cutting down proposed attractions occupied two hours. It was concluded that not more than \$400 could be granted the curling bonspiel, Mr. Slessor suggesting that lists for supplementary subscriptions be placed in each curling rink. The following is

THE OFFICIAL PROGRAMME

as prepared by the Carnival committee :-

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1887. ORENOON.—Lansdowne, Montreal, Park and Tuque Bieus Toboggan Stides opened to all. Inaugural of Lumbermen's and Hunters' Camp, Victoria Square. Inaugural of Maze, Place d'Armes.

AFTERNOON .- Opening of Grand Cornival Toboggan Slide, Jacques Cartier Square, extending from Nelson's Menament hal: mile across the River St. Lawrence. Band at Victoria Skating Rink and 5 o'clock tea.

Evening .- Luaugura c Ice Castle, Electric Illumination and Grand Pyrotechnia Dicplay, Crystal Rick, Fancy Drazs Carnival, Band at Vic cris Shating Klok and Hockey Mater. All Toboggan Slides Illuminated and open.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8.

Forenoon .- All Toboggan Slides open to visitors. Commencement Grand Curling Ben piel, Dall Hall Bink, Craig street. APTERNOON. -- Commencement Grand Carnivaluces, Point St. Charles Race course. Evening - All Toboggan Sides Illuminated and open to visitors, Victoria Skating Rink, Grand Fancy Dress Carnival. Crystal Rink, Skating races for one, three and five mile championship.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9TH.

FORENOON. -Al Toboggan Slides open. Continnation Curling Bonepiel, Drill Hall. Victoria Rak, Champlenthip Fancy Skating Tongpament,

Affrencon .-- Untinu tion Races, Point St Charles Race Course. Toboggan Races, Park Slide. Contractors Club Drive to St. Viccent de Paul. Band at Victoria Rink and 5 o'clock Tea.

EVENING -- Snowshorrs' Attack on Ice Castle an i defence. Grand pyrotechnic display on capitulation. Torchlight procession of Snowshoers to Mount Royal Park. Crystal Rink, Dancing Competition on

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10.

Forencon-Prill Hall Ruk, Grand Hookoy Touranment, Band at Victoria Rink Continuation Gurang Bonspiel in Thistle, Oaledonia and Montreal Rinks.

AFTERNOON-Dall Hall Rink. Continuation Grand Hockey Tournament Point St. Charles Race Course. Continuation Races. Carraival gold medal competen for. Grand, sleigh parade, introducing team of Maquimanx dogs and drivers.

Marquers will participate. Evening. - Victoria Rink. Grand fancy dress Carnival, introducing novel elec-trio effects. Crystal Rink, Skating races un ! games.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY II.

Forenous, -Band at Victoria Rick, Deill Hall Rick, Grand Hockey Tournament. AFTERNOON .- Drill Hall Rink, Grand Hockey Tournament.

Everyma.-Grand Ball and Fancy Dress. Wandsor Motel. Victoria Rink, Annual Bases and Games. Clystal Rink, Hockey and Polo, Drill Hall Eink, Fanoy Dress Carnival.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12. Formoon, -Drill Hall Link, Grand Hockey

AFRERNOON. - Tandem Club's Drive, starting from Dominion Square, Montreal Snowshoo club's annual races. Band at Victoria Rick and 5 o'clock tea, Drill Hall

rink, Grand Tournament.

EVENEU.—Brill Hall Rink, Grand Hockey Tournament. Annual dinner and presentates prizes, Montreal Snowshoe Club, Windsor Hotel. Crystal rink, Fancy Dress Carnivel, Grand Pyrotechnic display, ice-castle.

NOTES.

The foregoing programme is suffect to re-vision and addition during Carnival week, of which notice will be given in the daily

Specially reduced rates prevail on all the railroads feeding to Montreal for three weeks from January Bist, giving visitors an oppor-tunity of going to the city for the week beions and the week after Caraival.

Lists of hotels, restaurants, boarding and lodg my houses are distributed at railroad offices, and may be had on application at Carnival office, 89 St. François Xavier street. Special membership tickets, (gentlemen \$3, ladies \$2), good for all entertainments Caraival Wook, will be issued to strangers by the Victoria Stating Club. Holders of these tickets are cordially invited to take part io fancy dress destivals—subject to costume regulations of the Board.

The electric illumination will be supplied

by the Reyal Electric Co.

Mesers. Wm. Notman & Son, with the copublish combination photographs of the principal events of the Carnival.

Mr. J. H. Kimball, Point St. Charles race course, will furnish information present and principal events of the Carnival.

Mr. J. H. Kimball, Point St. Charles race course, will furnish information present and principal events of the Carnival.

RECENT ELECTIONS

course, will furnish information neces ary in entoring for races.

Among the objects of interest open to all during the Carnival are the superb club house, kennels and stables of the Montreal Huns Club; the new and spacious Athletic Club House, Cote dos Neiges; the Redpath and Matural flistory museums, and several of the most beautiful conservatories in the

St. Peter's Cathedral, Dominion Square, in construction, will be open to visitors. All the Srives, Mount Royal Park, will be in excellent order during Carnival week, affording the famous views of Montreal and

LORD LANSDOWNE.

Governor-General of Canada, Patron. Joseph Hickson, President. R. D. McGibnon, Vice-President. ERASTUS WIMAN, " L. A. SENECAL, 44 ANGES GRANT, Chairman, C. U. CLAPHAM, Secretary.

## OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Jan. 7 .- In spite of the expostula tions and entreaties of their supporters. Men-isters have finally decided to dissolve Parlia-ment and go to the country. The 5th Feb-ruary is mentioned as about the date fixed for the elections. If this arrangement is agreeable to the Tories it is by no means displeasing to the Liberals, who app ar only teo anxious to try conclusions before the electors.

ONLY EXTREME DESPERATION

could have induced the ministry to take this precipitate step. Their friends here regard it with profound misgiving. But they say Sir John knows what he is about, and has a better idea of what is good for the party than they do. But they confess their inability to penetrate his reasons and say they would not be astonished to see him defeated. A leading Tory with whom I con-eased last evening told me that Sir John him-elf was his authoraty for saying that the excitons would take place immediately. There is

INTENSE ACTIVITY in political circles in consequence, and the contest in this city promises to be the most furious on record. The Tories do not conceal their redouble their energies to make the r expec ed

EASTERN ONTARIO in spite of the gerrymander, will go in the Federal elections pretty much the same as it went for the Local House; and for a very simple rosson—the Tories have alterated the Insh and French, whose votes added to the regular Liberal strength makes this section of the Province safe for Blake. The season is had for electioneering, and may be stormy in February, but you can see the Literals have fire in their eyes. They know they are on the road to success, the country is with them, their organization is good and every man of the party organization is good and every man of the party to harmers. Now or never, is the cry, and they mean new! But they know that to win they must we k, and they will work. They have all the enthusiasm of recens success. They have been over the ground the roughly in the jate campaign and know exactly where their exceptions of water and the second that the party and the party

strongth and weakness lie. SIR CHARLES TUPPER

sails for Canada next Monday. He comes, it is said, to take part in the election. Readers of these latters will remember that some months ago I stated that Sir John had effe e l to retire to the Senate and sucreader the le dership of the purey to Sir Charles only ic aming the Premiership for a limietd period, providing SI Charles would enter the Commons and assume the duties of Minister of Finance. His tinh Com duties of Minister of Pinance. His tinch Commissionership declined at that time, but it is said he now accepts with the understanding that he shall be once Premer and Sir John going England as High Commissioner. Of course this pragramme depends for its runniment on the results of the general election. Sir Charles is undoubtedly the strongest man the Tories could get to had them, now that Sir John is growing infirm and is sinking under the obloquy of his micrable. "No Popery" anti-French coies. It is thought that at Sir Charles had nothing to do with the Riel execution, of the anti-Homa Rule, anti-French, anti-Cathobe blunders, and also unconnected with recent syandals that he could.

fire the however, as the powers of the new leader may be he will find it impossible to alter the facts of the situation, or reverse the verdict already pronounced in the reverse this viridict already pronounced in the hearts and consciences of the people against the hearts and consciences of the people against the heart of the public ventus, is creased the debt to over two hundred millions, heaped on taxes, dissipated the ensures of the country, divided the public demain among themselves and thom followers, created coormons deficits drove the Half-breeds into rebellion, goaled Nova Scotia into secession, lighted the torch of re-ligious bared, and left no experiment in correation untried, no avenue of iniquity unexnlored.

THE IMPENDING CONVLICT

will partialty less of the character of a general Weekly Review of Montreal Wholewith partake less of the character is general election than of a national uple aval. The yoke of Macdona'dism must be east off. Its continuance mans Orange ascendancy, that most defessable of all tyrannies. It also mans war on the Catholic Church and Catholic institutions, the exclusion of Catholics from their legitimate share in the government of the country. It means the surrender of popplar liberty into the harris of a revergeful faction, and a declusion to the world-that religious toleration is no longer to be permitted in Cacada. Furthermore, it would mean estadoration of

ELOOD-GUILTY TYRANNY AND PUBLIC ROBBERT. All that men have been taught to regard as victors in government is coming before the great court of the people for trial. It is impossible that anything but a verdict of guity can-be returned. Every man who values the public peace, the prosperity of the country, the pre-servation of fiberty, the happiness of his family, should turn cut and work night and day tid the danger and disgrace which threaten the country

are removed.

But, after all, the prospects of a Tory victory are very gloomy. They certainly have an advantage in Ontario through the Gerrymander,

have shown the popular tide running strongly in tavor of the Liberal party, and with the active hostility of the local Government it will be impossible for the Tories to carry the province. Quebec most certainly will live a heavy majority against the party which has made the subjugation of the French one of its leading cries. To New Brunswick and Nava Scotia the upper provinces lock for assistance in bringing about a happier state of affairs than now prevails under

A WEAR AND WICKED MINISTRY.

A WEAK AND WICKED MINISTRY.

No doubt the Tories, according to their immemorial custom, depend largely on corrupt influences. They will debauch the electorate with money wherever they can, but it will be the duty of the Liberal organizations in every constituency to be on the look out for bribers, to capture them, fling them into gool, or run them into the nearest creek. A Ministry strined with every crime will be like at nothing to get a c-reflicate from the people. Afraid to must purliament, they the people. Afraid to meet perliament, they have shellowed the public. Let them get the answer they deserve.

WITNESS:

DEAR SIR, -Although the distance between Mon real and the "ambitious city" is about 400 miles, yet there is a keen interest taken here in all matters of importance that transpires in your city. And the POST and TRUE WITNESS play an important part in keeping up this interest. The calm which succeeds the storm has now taken place in our local affairs, since the parliamentary and municipal elections are over. Of the former it is not necessary to say much uow, except that the result was just what might have been expected ander the circumstances. When the Mail tack to riding the Protestant horse to vigor ualy a few months ago, there was some construction created minong that numerous class of our Catholic felloweitz na who had always censist ently adhered to the Conservative party. This surprise was considerably heightenwhen a few mornings afterwards the Specialor made its appe rance mounted on a "No Popery" nag of very considerable preten-sions. And from that time thenceforward he "dethron-ment of the church," the reconquest of Quebeo," the "smashing of Contederation," etc., have been rang forth ad nauseum, with the result that honest Protestants have refused to become parties on record. The Tories do not concert accerdread of a Liberal victory, and talk of bringing out Sir John Macdonald himselt, as the only
hope of retaining Ottawa. The Liberals are
not at all dismayed at the proposition, and will
to them and laid heavy hands upon their triumph all the mere glorious, by defeating the arch-boodfer in a city, where, a few years ago, he said they could not e ect a poundkeeper. slanderer's through the medicm of the ballot had cast the first Grit vote in his life for Gibson on the 28th. It now remains to be seen how much longer " The Mail's Charger will keep on in its road to self-destruction. I am informed, however, on pratty good authority that the "Spec" intends very shortly to send its No Popery nog to the tatt roofs, as in its present wind broken and spavined condition it is not a desirable piece of property to keep on hand. The project of a winter caraival is being actively convassed here and is meeting with a large amount of once uragement. The Beard

> he matter at its next meeting.
>
> Building operations in the city have not reased with the coming of winter, but are being nushed extensively. Messrs. the metter at its next meeting. till being pushed extensively. Messes. Casey & Sons, of Main street, lumber merchant and manufacturers have several contracts on hand.

of Trade, it is understood, will take action in

Mr. John Rowan has recently added several valuable improvements to his cigar factory. and it is now one of the bast equipped and complete in the city.

The withdrawal of Alderman O'Brien from the mayoralty centant gave Mr. McKey a walk over. The feeling that the mayor should be allowed a second term, as is the usual custom, had much to do with bringing

At another time, sid nader different circumstances, Ald O'drien abould have no dilliou'ty in bang elected to the civic chair. GLINGALL.

Hamilton, Jac. 5, 1887.

BEGIN THE NEW YEAR WITH WOOLNG FORTUNE.

or "loy" Beaty; in fact the whole Boodle

Gray man of them, will be on hand, and they will officer the Tery host, which Sir Charies is compand. And they will disag—

"Charlest Charlest Is and they will disag—
"Charlest Charlest Is and they will disag—
"Charlest Charlest Is and they will disag—
"Charlest Charlest Is and they will disag—
"Charlest Charlest Is and they will disag—"
"Charlest Is and they will disag—"
"Charlest Charlest Is and they will be to 11½: Shoulh 10; to 65; to 65; to 7½: Tallow, common refined, by relic, 10,000 to 0.000; Tal ienths to C. J. McDowell, No. 676 Superior strate, Clevela d, O; avertenth to the Na l lots are Commercial Bank, of Mobils, Ala.; one-tenth mipeg. to Wia. H. Leinka d & Son, Bankers, Mobile, Abo-ore by E. S. Pool, and another by Gesland to Wels, Fargo & Co's Fank, Cal; another paid to Wels, Fargo & Co's Fank, San Francisco, Cal. Any intermation about the next Grand Extraordinary D awing, F-b.

## COMMERCE.

sale Markets.

Business is considered satisfactory for the season and payments are tair. The retain trude has not slickood off much after the holidays, white reports from wholesals houses are encouraging.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR .- There has been a large business transacted in flour during the past week; some heavy sales having been made on Newfoundland account by Montreal partie, a good portion of which was personned at points in Onterio on a through rate of freight to Halifax. Prices have advanced do ing the week 10s to 20s per hrl., and in the West about 40s. Western saiders it appears have got excited, \$3.75 being asked for Extra-tions, London, Out., and at Walkerton \$3.90. was usked for Superior. Wo quote: Parents, \$1.20 to \$4.00; do, American, do, \$0.00 to \$0.00; do, Ostario, do, \$0.00 to \$0.00; Strong Bakers' (American), \$4 25 to \$4.50; the same pointry were held over, and prices strong Bakers' (Manitoinan), \$4 15 to keys were made at 7½ to 82, and we quote \$4.35; Strong Bakers' (Canada), \$4 00 to 7½; to 100 as to quality. The supply of the same strong strong Bakers' (Canada), \$4 00 to 7½; to 100 as to quality. The supply of choice, \$4.10 to \$4 15; Extra Superine, \$3 75 to 100 as 50 quality. to \$3 80; Fancy, \$3.65 to \$3 70; Spring Extra, 55 to 630. Geese are quiet at 60 to 70; ducks \$3.50 to \$3.55; Separfine, \$3.15 to \$3.20; Fine, \$2.80 to \$2.90; Middlings, \$2.25 to \$2.40; \$2.80 to \$2.90; Middings, \$2.20 to \$2.40; Pollards, \$2.00 to \$2.10; Ontario tags (strong) b.i., \$1.75 to \$1.85; do (spring extra), \$1.60 to \$1.05; do (superfice), \$1.40 to \$1.45; City strong in eachs of 140 lbs (per 196 lbs), \$4.30 to 30.00. UATMEAL .- A fair amount of business is re-

period on local as well as expect account, chipments being made to Glagow and Liver pool. Car loss are still quoted at \$3.95 to \$4 05 per bil., with sales reported at within trust range, jobbing lets \$4 10 to \$4 25, Granulated \$425 to \$4 50, in bags \$2 00 to \$2 10 for croinary, and \$2 15 to \$2 25 for granulated. Comment, \$2 40 to \$2 50 per

BRAN. -The market is firm and higher. The United States have recently taken con-siderable quantities cut of Canada, sales havper t. n for American account, liere prices missed a good chance,

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE are firm at \$14 for car lots, and some holders ask higher prices. Shorts, \$15 to \$16 in car

计二次分类 精石的 电解力

WHEAT. - Prices have further advanced in the winter wheat districts of Ontario where most of the export trade is being dens, sales in the Stratford distict having been made at Sic. to S2c. for red winter, which is equal to 93c. to 94c. here. Manitoba No. 1 hard wheat is quoted at 90c, to 92c although

holders ask more money.

Corn — This cereal is quiet and quetitiers are purely nominal at 550, in bond and 380.

to 49c duty paid.
PEAS -S les of peas along the line west and north of Stratford have been made at 53 ; per 60 lbs. Values here are steady at 64c. 10 650 per 66 lbs.

OATS .- There is no I fe to this market, both the home and foreign demand being limited. Prices are quoted at from 276 to 38; m store per 32 lbs. Advices from England are very anfavorable, ewing to the large quantities of

Ru sian oats being forced for sale. BARLEY—Malting barley quiet at 555 to 600 per cuchel. Feed bulley 42: t. 505.

RYE—There is no demand for rye, and prices are nominal at 45: to 500 per bashel. BUCKWHEAT-Here prizes rule in buyers

fivor, and are queted at 42s to 43s per 48 MALT-Mentral No. 1 90: to 95c, and other kinds from 750 to 850 per bushel in

bond. SEEDS .- Farmers in the seed districts west of Toronto are now threshing their red clover seeds, and are off-ring it a little more freely, but many ask higher figures than dealers can afford to pay. Sales of Alsike have been made in Ontario on Montreal account. Here prices -re quoted as follows :- Red clover, \$5 50 to \$6 per bushel; Alsike, \$6 to \$6 50, and limothy at \$2 25 to \$240 per bushel. Fiaxseed, \$1 20 to \$1 35.

llay AND STRAW.—A good demand continues at \$12 to \$12.50 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs each, down to \$7.50 to \$8 for dark con f el. Pressed hay \$10 to \$13 per ton. Straw \$3.50 to \$5 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs cach, and pressed at \$6 to \$7 per ton.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER -There is a steady trade both on lousl and export account, and a great volume of business has resulted during the past few days, straight lots of Eastern Townships hav ing sold for shipment at 18 to 21c, round lets of Morrisburg and Brockville at 17 to 19. whilst Western has been placed at from 154 co 17c, in shipping lots. The best lots of Kamouraska are now held at 17c, some helders refusing to sell at that figure. Sales of Creamery have been made at 22 to 25c. Shipmento are also going forward via Halifax for Newfoundland. The New York market centinues firm and prices there have an advancing tendiney. There is a demand for cooking butter 12 to 140, but this class is difficult to find. taney, 24; to 25c; de, fair to good, 22; to 23c; Townships, fine to finest, 18c to 21c; do, fair to good, 16c to 19c; Marrisburg, fine to finest, 19c to 20c; do, fair to good,

16c to 18c; Brockville, fine to finest, 19c to

200; do, fair to good, 16: to 18:; Western,

ROLL BUTTER-Sales of Western rolls in bbl. le a of 500 to 1500 lbs. each bave been and at 16: to 16 per la, one let of choice Syrups are very scarce; one refinery is not in cases swiling at 17c. We quote 15c to 17c offering any, while the other is making but

as to quality. CHEESE-There has been some business during the past few days in finest white at 11 to 12. Fancy colored is quoted firm at of the market; good inquiry for salmon trout, 12 to 13. The stocks in this city are butbuyers and sellers cannot agree and opposes gesting down to a comparatively, small comas , and belders are confident of the future. With a heavy deficis in the exports of Canain and American cheese as compared with last year, a good wind-up of the sca-Fluest Fail eclored, 1215 to 123c; finest, white, 123: to 123:; fine, 114c to 12c; medium to fair, 105c to 1145; lower grades, 923 to 1040.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Hous -A much better-demand has been experienced for eggs and prices have advanced during the week In, limed having been sold at 18: to 20:, and new kild at 25: as to, quality. There are no eggs going from this merker to the States just now.

CAME -There is still a large supply of partridge on hand, and dealers are availing themselves of every opportunity of plecing stock as the close suston will soon be here. Sales at 40s to 45; per trase. Deer careases

to 430 per la for bindquarters, and 32 to 42 for for quarters. Mutton Carcasses 5c to 7c per lb.

DRESSED POULTRY .-- Large quantities of dicesed poplery were held over, and prices as low as 5c, the range for choice stock being

BEANS .- Medium beans are steedy at \$1.15 to \$1 25 per bushed for floo to choice, and hand-picked are held for better prices. Car lots 900 to \$1.10, as to quality.

Honey - Waits clover honoy in comb 15:

to 185 per lb. Strained honey in cans 9he to He as to quality,
MAPLE SCUAR,—Sales of good to choice from 83 to 102 per 15. Syrup 903 to \$1.05 per tin.

Itors -There is no charge in this market, buyers here being still well stroked wish foreign descriptions, and consequently will not look at Canadian hope unless at a bargain. Several lots of old hope are offering at very low prices, but there appears to be no demand for them. We quote Canadian at 152 to 162 for 1886 growth, and at 72 to 102 The United States have recently taken con siderable quantities out of Cavada, sales have for 1885. The old hops could all have been rocks light. We quete Cape Breton \$4 to worth the per tin for American account. Here prices missed a good change.

POTATOES-Dealers' state that although the nominal prices for car lots of Early Rose and Chili are 60s to 65s per hag of 90 ib, it would be difficult to realize these figures. By the single bag, they can be bought at 750 at

facmers waggons.
Ashes—The market is quiet but firm, with sales reported at \$4 25 to \$4 30 per 100 lbs for first pote.

LIVE STOCK.

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF LIVE STOCK.

The following were the receipts of live stock at Point St. Charles by the Grand Prunk Railway for the week ended Jenuary 10th :- Catile 57, sheep 570, calves 11, hogs 30. At Point St. Charles cattle yards the offerings of cattle were light, in fact the receipts for the week have not been so small r. I the part two years, there being andy sixtyseven head received. The murget was quiet, owing to the I ght supply. There was a goo enquiry from butmers for choice beeves, which were quoted at 4: to 412 per lb. Comnoner stock was weaker, and showed a dein of he per la sales being made at 210 to 31: per ib live weight. There was a fair sup; ly of sheep effered, for which there was tair demand at 3: to 310 per lb live weight. Live logs were in light supply and little enquired for at 41 to 42c per lb. Tre supply or calves was light, for which there was air enquiry at from \$3 to \$6 each as to qua-

TORONTO WHOLKSALE MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS The grain markets have been quiet but steady during the past few days. The visible supply continues to in-crease; the last statement shows stocks in the States and Canada to be :- Wheat, 62,-254,343 bushe/5; corn, 12.584 605 bushe/s; oats, 4,996 485 bushels; rye, 426,905 bush-: Is; barley, 2 900,261 bushe's; against wheat. 58,431,813 busheis; corn, 8,320 095 bushels; oate, 2,880,968 bushels; rje, 815,675 buch-els; barley, 2,327,152 bushels at cor-responding date last year. Prices have ad-vanced fully 4; to 5; since last review. Flour rules very dull, due probably to a difference of opinion between buyers and sellers as to values. Bran is scarce and nigher, with priors firm at the advance; the mills here ask \$14 per ton. Oatmeal firm with cars hold at an advance. Birley quiet but with a little more business doing than list week; prices are unchanged : No. 1 firm at hoe. Oats dull, with a lower tendency en nereasing supplies. Peas have forn la ready sale at firm prices, offerings being light and the demand good. Rye nominal. Apples quiet ; good demand for carlots at \$2 to \$2 25 per l ri. Pot toes in good steady domand for car lots at about 70c on track. LEATHER.-Trade is dull. A few round

lots are being disposed of to jobbers, but We quote :- Creamery, fine to manufacturers are buying nething. A small demand comes from retailers. DAIRY PRODUCE, PROVISIONS, &c. - Butter

strady and without much change, fair shipping demand at 14s to 15he for good store to medium dairy; inferior slow at 10o French cries. It is thought that at Sir Charles, and nothing to do with the Ruel execution, of the moth Homa Rule, anti-French, anti-Cathole by the hard-Homa Rule, anti-French, anti-Cathole by the hard-Homa Rule, anti-French, anti-Cathole by the hard-home Rule, anti-French, anti-Cathole Cathole C to lie; fair amount of rolls offering in boxes,

are light, and are firmly held; Rion, which have been largely speculated in, cannot be laid down at less than 15 to 17c; movement here is confined to few Javas at 22 to 25c. Sugars are almost nominal, so little is doing; prices are un changed, but foreign markets are light. little; prices are firm with nothing firring un ler 270. Tapioon is generally held at 51 to 6c, but some houses offer at 510. Tobacco 124c, with sales of less desirable qualities at unchanged. Fish quiet; pickled white is out which are generally \$3.75, but some trout are effering by commission houses at \$3.25; scaled herring are offering at 121 to 18; per box. Green fruit has been quits active, though at the moment there is not much movement; Valencia cranges have gradually declined as the supplies increased and the season advanced until now they seem to have tenched bottom; they are selling at \$5.75 to \$6 per 450 case, and \$5 65 in lots lemons are steady at \$6 per 420 case of Messinas, and \$3 75 to \$4 per box; Malaga grapes unchanged at \$5 for small, to \$6 for Free kegs; crunborries are firm at \$6.50 to \$7 per bal for Canadian, and \$2.75 to \$3 per box and \$7 50 to \$9 per bbl for Cape Cod. Dried fruits do not show much change in price since list review; ruisins are quiet; currents steady; prunes scarce and with an upward tendency; dates firm, with a few Lyers offering at Ge, but generally held at 61 to 7c. Canaed goods generally firm, with and improving tendency: tomatoes continue to advance; lots are not obtainable under 55 per lb, and saddles at 75 to 85. to advance; lots are not obtainable under bressen Mears — Farmers' frozen beef 45 \$1 50, while many holders ask \$1 45 to \$1 50 salmon arc firmer.

#### GENERAL MARKETS. Fish. -A few small lots of geeen cod have

heen placed during the week, but the demand on the whole is slow. We quote \$3.75 to \$3.85. In dry cod there has been a very united movement and values range from \$2.75 to \$2.90 Horring remain quiet, although it is thought there is none too much on hand for the coming Lent trade. Labrador herring are quoted at \$5 25 to \$5 50, and Cape Breton herring at \$5 25 to \$5 50 per bbl Salmon has been enquired for. Newfound-land at \$21 in tierces for No. 1 and \$19 for No. 2. In barrels, No. 1 \$14, and No. 2 \$13 50. In fresh fish, there have been liberal arrivals of tommy cods, which have declined to \$1 per bb! for car lots, and some dealers tate it is difficult to get even that figure. We quote \$1 to \$1 10 as to quantity. Fresh end and hadderk 3c to 40 per lb. CYSTERS -Bivalves, \$3 to \$4 per bbl ; for

Malpeques and narrows, common at \$2.50 to 82.75.

HARD COAL, -The market is steady at \$6 50 for etove, \$6.25 for chestnut and \$6 for igg and furnace, per 2,000 lbs. delivered. \$5.25 to \$5 50 per gross ton.

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COMMON BLUE FLANVEL, All-Wool, reduced to on'y 11 cents a yard.

ALL-WOOL BLUE BUNTING for Carni val decerating purposes, only 121c per yard.

CARPETS FOR TOBOGGAN CUSHIONS only 7he per yard. S. CARSLEY.

> ST. LAWRENCE HALL, MONTREAL, Nov. 27th, 1886.

Mesars. Cullahan & Co., GENTLEMEN,-The Oilograph of Mr. Parnell, issued by you, appears to me to be an excellent likeness, giving as it does the habitual expres-

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TRYING TO CHEAT THE LAW. Paris, Jan. 9 - Mrs. Lindsay, the elder of the two English adventuresses, who were re-cently arrested here for swindling by means of matrimonial advertisements, attempted to commit suicide in prison to-day by opening a vein with a piece of glass which she had broken from the window of her cell.